





**THE PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY**

THE PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

*Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and Important
Literary and Geographical Names of Ancient India*

REVISED & ENLARGED EDITION

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Delhi Varanasi Patna Madras



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Fourth Revised & Enlarged Edition : Delhi, 1965

Reprint : Delhi, 1975, 1978, 1985

ISBN : 0-89581-171-5

Printed in India by Shantilal Jain at Shri Jainendra Press
A-45 Naraina, Phase I, New Delhi 110 028 and published by
Narendra Prakash Jain for Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi 110 007.

P R E F A C E

This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student, of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twentyfive years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at school or college, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course of reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the *Uttararāmacharita*, *Mudrārākṣasa*, *Veṇiśamhāra*, *Śiśupālavadha* or *Kādambarī*. Moreover, it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his school or college career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopaedia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vāchaspatyam* of the late Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words

occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, such as Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yājñavalkya, the several darśanas or systems of philosophy such as Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts, most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alāṅkāra, Vedānta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; e.g. see the words अनेकान्तिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद, मीमांसा, अध्यारोप, वार्तिक, पद, प्रातिपदिक, स्पष्ट, रस, प्रवेशक, विषकम्भक, स्थायीभाव &c. In the case of Alāṅkāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasa-gaṅgādhara, Chandrāloka and Kuvalayānanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sāhitya-darpaṇa and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Daśarūpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; e.g. see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, दा, बन्ध &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; e.g. see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इन्द्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; e.g. see अजीवनी, अतिथि, अपत्य, पुत्र, जाया, हवीकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its 'prakṛiti' and 'pratyaya', and the terminations given according to Pāṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great *Vāchaspatya* which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; e.g. see the words अप्सरस्, असुर, वेर, मण्डल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common *Nyāyas* or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; e.g. see काकतालीयन्याय, दण्डापन्याय, स्थालीपुलकन्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of the Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon

the two popular works on Prosody, the *Vṛttaratnākara* and *Clīhando-Mañjari*, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi, Śūdraka &c. Colebrooke's *Essay on Sanskrit Metres* has also given me occasional help. The second, Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's *Subhāṣitāvalī* edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgā Prasāda, and from Prof. Max-Muller's 'India what it can teach us', for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's *Ancient Geography*, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's *Essay* prefixed to the third volume of his *English Sanskrit Dictionary*. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the *Rāmāyaṇa* and *Mahābhārata*, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopaedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither time, nor the cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasionally substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep back matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; e. g. प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but in its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system had been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned in the second edition. As in the *English-Sanskrit Dictionary*, I have here throughout used the *anusvāra* instead of the nasals, (e.g. *anga* or *santāpa* is written not as अङ्ग, संताप, but as अंग, संताप), which practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing.

The several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopaedia, the *Vāchaspatya* of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit—English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from *Udbhaṭa* and *Purāṇas*, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit—English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German *Worterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinguishing feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, *Upaniṣads*, *Brāhmaṇas*, *Āraṇyakas* &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the *Worterbuch*; such as the *Mahāvīracharita*, *Mālati-Mādhava*, *Uttararāmacharita*, *Kādambarī*, *Śiṣupālavadha*, *Kirātārjuniya*, *Mudrārākṣasa*, *Veniśamihāra*, *Ratnāvalī*, *Kāvyaaprakāśa*, *Śāṅkarabhāṣya*, *Bhahminivilasa*, *Vikramāṅkadevacharita*, *Gangalahari* &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large number of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Paurāṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size, matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it; namely to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—a price too low, I believe, for so much matter; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such

object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public; for, says the poet,

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते ।

POONA,
28th Dec., '1890.

V. S. Apte

PUBLISHERS NOTE

This edition is a reprint of the 2nd revised and enlarged edition of 1912 which Principal V. S. Apte himself revised. After that no edition came out during the half century. Few years ago a revised edition of this dictionary came out from Poona in 3 vols. which is still selling at the price of Rs. 125/-.

Looking to the response of cheap editions of Apte's Students' Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit Dictionaries which we have brought out under the patronage of Ministry of Education, Government of India whose previous prices were reduced from Rs. 20/- and Rs. 12/- to Rs. 6/- and Rs. 4/- respectively, we decided also to publish a cheap edition of Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary by late Apte. This present edition is the result of the same. We are very much hopeful that this edition will be widely appreciated by the Sanskrit lovers.

From the point of view of usefulness and importance, no other dictionary can fulfil the demand of the Sanskrit readers of India and abroad. In this present edition we have, as far as possible, made substantial additions of about 10,000 new words taken from different Sanskrit texts in adenda of 112 pages which were not included in its previous editions. We have tried our best to cater for the needs of Sanskrit scholars and readers by publishing this valuable work.

Vijayadashmi, 2022

—Publishers

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the *radical* or *primitive* word in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; e. g. वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, e. g. उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; e. g. —होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र, —अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

N. B. In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; e. g. —अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वपर, —गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see घटुस्, पुनस्, वाच् &c.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; e. g. °ईद, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्वीद or द्विराज, but for द्विजैद or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. आरम्भपद, कुशेयप, परस्मैपद, मनसिज, दास्याःपुत्रा, हविस्त्वृक् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by *Krit* or *Taddhita* affixes are given separately ; thus कूलकव, भयंकर, अजमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय, &c. but as separate words.

9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading words after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately ; e. g. अजा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in *अ* ends in *अ*, and adjectives ending in *इ* or *उ* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *तृ*, *न*, or *स्* form their feminines regularly in *ती*, *नी*, or *सी* ; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular Present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and Infinitive in the case of important roots, and past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order except in cases where there are no derivatives from such verbs.

(d) Roots sometimes change their forms or *padu* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference, (cf. अस्, युष्, हस् &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding त्त, त्व or य). Where there is peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like â, î, û, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters ; e. g. Pandavas and Kripî stand for पण्डव and कृपी.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

I.

Of the names of works or authors.

N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to or mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait Br. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	D. Bhāg. ... Devībhāgavata.	Māl. ... Mālatīmādhava (Bombay).
Ak. ... Amarakośha (Bombay).	Dhan. V. ... Dhananjayaviṇaya.	Malli. ... Mallinātha.
A. L. ... Anandalahari.	Dharm. ... Dharmaviveka.	Māṇḍ. ... Māṇḍūkyopaniṣad.
Amaru. ... Amarusataka.	Dhūrt. ... Dhūrtasamāgama.	Mār. P. ... Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Apast. ... Apastamba.	Dk. ... Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).	Mb. ... Mahābhārata (Bombay).
A. R. ... Anargharāghava (Published in the Kāvya-mālā).	D. R. ... Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Mbh. ... Mahābhāṣya (Bombay).
Ary. S. ... Aryavidyāsudhākara (Bombay).	Dri. S. ... Driṣṭāntasataka.	Me. ... Meghadūta (Bombay).
Aryā. S. ... Aryāśaptasatī (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Gaut. S. ... Gautamasūtra.	Med. ... Medinikōsha.
Asvad. ... Asvadhāṭī (published in the Subhāshita-ratnākara).	or Gaut. Sūt. ... Gautamasūtra.	Mit. ... Mitākṣharā (Bombay).
Asval. ... Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Ghaṭ. ... Ghaṭakparakāvya.	Mim. ... Mīmāṃsā.
Av. ... Atharva-veda.	Gīt. ... Gitagovinda.	Mk. ... Mṛichchhikāṭika.
Baudhāy. ... Baudhāyana.	G. L. ... Gangālahari.	Mub. M. ... Mohamudgara.
Bg. ... Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	G. M. ... Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardhamāna.	Ma. ... Manuamṛiti.
Bb. ... Bhartribari's three Satakas (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting Śringāra ^c , Nīti ^o , and Vairāgya ^o).	Golādh. ... Golādhyaṇa.	Mu. ... Mudrārākṣhaśa (Bombay).
Bhav. P. ... Bhaviṣyottara Purāṇa.	H. ... Hitopadeśa (Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition).	Mugdha. ... Mugdhabodha.
Bhāg. ... Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Halāy. ... Halāyudha.	Muṇḍ. ... Muṇḍakopaniṣad.
Bhār. Ch. ... Bhāratachampū (Bombay).	Hariv. ... Harivamsa.	Mv. ... Mahāvīracharita (Boroob's Edition).
Bhāshā P. ... Bhāshāparichchheda.	Hch. ... Haracharita.	N. ... Naisadbacharita.
Bhāva P. ... Bhāvaprakāśa.	H. D. ... Hamaadūta.	Nāg. ... Nāgānanda.
Bij. ... Bijaganita.	Hem. ... Hemachandra.	Nala. ... Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).
Bk. ... Bhāṭṭikāvya.	Isop. ... Isopaniṣad.	Nalod. ... Nalodaya.
B. R. ... Bālarāmāyana (Benares).	J. N. V. ... Jaininiyanyāyamālā-viṣṭara (Goldstücker's Edition).	Nir. ... Nirukta.
B. and R. ... Böthlingk and Roth.	K. ... Kādambari (Bombay).	Niti. ... Nitisāra.
Bri. S. ... Varāhamihira's Brihat-samhitā.	Kām. ... Kāmandakinitisāra.	Nitipr. ... Nitipradīpa.
Bri. S. ... Varāhamihira's Brihat-samhitā.	Kāsi. ... Kāśikāvṛitti (Benares).	P. ... Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.
Bri. Kath. ... Brihatkathā.	Karpūr. ... Karpūramanjari (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Pad. D. ... Padānakūta.
Br. Sūt. ... Brahmasūtras.	Kaph. ... Kāthopaniṣad.	P. P. ... Pārvatīpariṇaya.
Bri. Ar. Up. ... Brihadāranyakopaniṣad.	Kāty. ... Kātyāyana.	P. R. ... Prasannarāghava.
Bri. Up. ... Brihadāranyakopaniṣad.	Kaus. ... Kausikasūtra.	Prab. ... Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
Bv. ... Bhāminivillāsa (Bombay).	Kaus. Br. ... Kaushitaki Brāhmaṇa.	Prasna. Up. ... Prasnopaniṣad.
Chand K. ... Chandakausika.	Kaus. Up. ... Kaushitakyupaniṣad.	Priy. D. ... Priyadarśikā (Bombay).
Chand. M. ... Chhandomanjari.	Kāv. ... Kāvya-darsa.	Pt. ... Panchatantra (Bombay).
Chandr. ... Chandrālōka.	Kāvya. ... Kāvya-lamkāra (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	R. ... Raghuvamsa (Bombay).
Chāp. ... Chāpakyasataka.	Ken. ... Kenupaniṣad.	Rāj. P. ... Rājaprasasti.
Chāt. ... Chātākāshṭaka (in two parts).	Ki. ... Kirātārjunīya.	Rāj. T. ... Rājatarangīni.
Ch. P. ... Chaurapanchāśikā.	Kir. K. ... Kirtikāumudī (Bombay).	Rām. ... Rāmāyana (Bombay).
Ch. Up. ... Chhāndogyanishad.	K. P. ... Kāvyaaprakāśa.	Rae. M. ... Rāsamanjari.
Dāy. B., Dāy. ... Dāyabhāga.	Ks. ... Kathāsaritsāgara.	Ratu. ... Ratnāvalī (Bombay).
	Ku. ... Kumārasambhava (Bombay).	R. G. ... Rasagangādhara (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
	Kull. ... Kullūka.	Rs. ... Ritusambhāra (Bombay).
	Kusum. ... Kusumānjali.	Rv. ... Rīgveda (Max Muller's Edition).
	Kuval. ... Kuvalāyananda.	S. ... Sakuntalā (Bombay).
	Lilā. ... Lilāvati.	Sabdak. ... Sabdakalpadruma.
	M. ... Mālavikāgnimitra.	Sān. K. ... Sānkhya-kārikā.
	Mādli. N. ... Mādhavanidāna.	Sān. S. ... Sānkhya-sūtra.
	Mahān. ... Mahānāṣṭaka.	Sa. K. ... Sarasvatīkaṭhābhārata.

Sarva. S. ... } Sarvadarśanasam-	Suer. Susruta.	Vall. Snbh... Vallabhadēva's
Sar. S. } grāha.	Sv. Sāmaveda.	Sūbhāśhitāvali
Sat. Br. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.	Svet. Up. ... Svetāśvataropaniṣad.	(Bombay).
Sāy. Sāyana.	Tarka K. ... Tarkakaumudī	Vās. Vāsavadattā (Hall's
S. B. Śārirabhaṣya.	(Bombay).	Edition).
S. D. Śāhityadarpaṇa.	Trik. Trikāṇḍaśeṣa.	Vb Viddhasālabhanjikā
Si. Sisupālavadha.	T. S. Tarkasamgraha	(Bombay).
Sid. Mnkt. } Siddhāntamuktāvali.	(Bombay).	Ve. Venisamhāra.
or	Tv.... ... Tārānātha's Vāhaspa-	Vedānta P. Vedāntaparibhāṣā.
Muktā.... }	tyam.	Vet. Vetālapanchavimsati.
Sid. Sir.... Siddhāntasiromaṇi.	U. Uttararāmaśharita.	Vid. Vidagdhamukhaman-
Sik. Sikahā.	Udb. Udbhata.	ḍana.
Siṅ P. Siṅg Purāṇa.	Ud D. Uddhavadūta.	Vikr. Vikramāṅkadevacharita
Sk. Siddhānta-Kaumudī	Ud. S. ... Uddhavasandesa.	(Bombay).
(Bombay).	Ujval. ... Ujjvaladatta.	Vir. M. ... Vīramitrodaya.
Skanda P.... Skanda Purāṇa.	Up.... ... Upādiśūtras.	V. May. ... Vyavahāramayūkha
S. L. Sudhālabari (publish-	Up. } Upanishad.	(Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
ed in the Kāvya-mālā)	Upau. }	Vop. or Bop. Vopadeva.
Srut. Srutabodha.	V. Vikramorvasiyam	V. P. ... Viśvānu Purāṇa.
S. Til. Śringāratilaka.	(Bombay).	V. Ratn... Vṛittaratnākara.
Subh Subhāśhitaratnākara	Vāgb. Vāgbhaṭa.	Vṛind.S... Vṛindāvanasataka.
(Bombay).	Vais..... Vaisesika.	V. Sah... Viśvānuśāstra.
Subhāsh. ... Subhāshita.	Vais. Sūt. ... Vaisesikasūtras.	Y. Yājñavalkya (Mr. Mandlik'
Subh. Ratn... Subhāśhitaratnabhā-	Vāj.... ... Vājasaneyi Samhitā.	Edition).
ṇḍagāra (Bombay).	Vāk. P. ... Vākya-padiya.	Yoga S... Yogasūtras.
Sūrya S... .. Sūryasiddhānta.		Yv., Yaj... Yajurveda.

Note.—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act, &c., and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

II.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atn. Atmanepada	gen. ... Genitive.	pot. p. ... Potential passive partici-
a. Adjective.	Germ. ... German.	ple.
abl. Ablative.	Goth. ... Gothic.	p. p. ... Past passive participle.
acc. Accusative.	Gr. Greek.	Pres. Present tense.
adv. Adverb.	gram. ... Grammar.	pres. p. ... Present participle.
alg. Algebra.	ibid. The same.	pron. a. ... Pronominal adjective.
Arith. ... Arithmetic.	i. e. <i>id est</i> , that is.	q. v. ... <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
A. S. ... Anglo-Saxon.	ind. Indeclinable.	Rhet. ... Rhetoric.
astr. ... Astronomy.	inf. Infinitive.	sing. ... Singular.
astrol. ... Astrology.	instr. ... Instrumental.	Subst. ... Substantive.
Avyayi. Avyayibhāva.	L. Latin	a. v. <i>sub voce</i> , see under the word.
Bab. Bahuvrīhi.	lit. Literal.	Tat. Tatpuruṣa.
Caus. ... Causal.	loc. Locative.	U. Ubhaya-pada (Parasmai.
cf. Compare.	m. or mas. Masculine.	and Atmane.).
Com. ... Commentary.	Mar. Marāṭhī.	Vārt. ... Vārtika.
Comp. ... Compound.	Math. ... Mathematics.	Ved. Vedic.
dat. Dative.	Medic. ... Medicine	v. l. Various reading.
Den. ... Denominative.	n. Neuter.	Voc. ... Vocative.
desid. ... Desiderative.	N. Name.	= Equal or equivalent to,
du. Dual.	Nom. ... Nominative.	same as.
e. g. <i>Exempli gratia</i> , for ex-	num. a. ... Numeral adjective.	
ample.	oft. Often times.	+ Plus.
Eng. ... English.	opp. ... Opposite of.	&c. Et cætera.
Etym., Ety. Etymology.	P. Parasmaipada.	• denotes that the rest of the
f. or fem. Feminine.	pass. ... Passive.	word under consideration
fig. Figurative.	pers. ... Person.	is to be supplied; e. g. ;
fr. From.	phil. ... Philosophy.	रत्नप्रसङ्गस्य चत्वर्य under अर्जुन
freq. ... Frequentative.	pl. Plural.	means अर्जुनरत्न &c.

EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

N.B.—Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

अ a Krit ter. (f.); as in जियसिपा.
 अक् (अ) a Krit ter. (f.) before which no gūpa or Vriddhi takes place; as in मिदा, छिदा, सर्पा.
 (अ) a Krit ter. (m.); as in वि; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.
 झ (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or offspring' &c. as in औत्ता, वेदा.
 अण् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैवः; also Kṛit; as in कुम्भकारः.
 अति (अत्) a Tad. ter. (f.) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.
 अयुक् (अयु) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in वनयुः, वेपथुः, यवयुः.
 अणि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in अजीवनि.
 अनीचर् (अनीच) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in कर्णीच, हननीच.
 ए (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in प्रवचः, गतः, मयः, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोमः.
 अस्ति (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अप्रजम्, हवेयत्.
 अस्तु (अस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in तरत्, तपत्, चेतत्.
 अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अस्तात्, पुस्तात्.
 आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणा, उपचु.
 आह (आह) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचा.
 आह्व (आह्) a feminine termination; as in इवाणी, भवानी.
 आल (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाल.
 आलु (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in अहालु, स्वाहालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in इहालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शितालु, उष्णालु.
 इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पविः, भेदिः.
 इज् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशस्थिः, कार्थिः, शीभिः.
 इर the augment इ.
 इच (इत्) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकिन्, कुटमितः (कुटमान्मस्य संजातानि स तः).
 इच्छ (इच्छ) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्तन-
 निष्.

इन् (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in कलिन.
 इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, ददिन्; or Kṛit ter.; as in प्रजविन्.
 इमनिच् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'estate or माव'; as in लविमन्, गरिमन्, अदिमन्.
 इल (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in केनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Up. ter.; as in सलिल.
 इठन् (इठ) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.
 इण्युक् (इण्यु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्यु, अलंकरिष्यु, रोषिष्यु; or an Up. ter.; as in वैष्युः.
 इति (इत्) an Up. ter.; as in शोषिन्, ज्योतिस्.
 ईक (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाकीकः, लीहितीकः.
 इकम् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्ती-
 यीक.
 ईयस् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.
 ईरच् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession,' as in आहीरः, काहीरः; or an Up. ter.; as in हिहीरः, शरीरः, करीरः.
 उ (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, भिषुः; or an Up. ter. as in तरः, भरः, शयुः.
 उक् (उक्) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, स्थायुकः.
 उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in कारुः, वायुः, स्वायुः.
 उर (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरा.
 उल (उल) an Up. ter.; as in हलुल, चदुल.
 उति, उत्ति (उत्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in जनुत्, वनुत्, पदुत्.
 उक (उक) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंडकः, जागस्कः.
 ऊक् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्क्यू.
 ऊद (ऊ) a substantivum; as in वत from दिव्, जू from ज्वर.
 ऊ (ऊ) an Up. ter.; as in देह.
 एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृण्य.
 एण्युक् (एण्यु) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येदु, परेदुः.
 एण् (एण्) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणेन, उपरेण.
 क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, ज्ञा, पयः; or in उपहः, विहः, or a Tad. ter. (क)

used in various senses as in अस्मकः राहूकः, अथकः, सुवर्णकः, दूष्णकः.
 कक् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in वाराहकः.
 कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मदकः, देवदत्तकः.
 कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in व्यूढोरत्तकः, नदीमातृकः.
 कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चकिः, जग्मिः, ददिः, जलधिः.
 कुर (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in मिदुर, विदुर.
 क्त (त changed to न्) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.
 क्तवत् (तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हतवत्.
 क्तिच् (ति) a Kṛit ter. (f.) forming abstract nouns from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.
 क्तु (क्तु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in वृष्टु, क्षिप्, व-
 स्तु.
 क्मर (मर) a Kṛit ter.; as in वस्मर, सुमर.
 क्यच् (य) a denominative ter. (P.): as in पुत्रीयति.
 क्यङ्-च् (य) a denominative ter.; as in पुत्रायते, पार्यायते.
 क्यप् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in कृत्य, स्तुत्य.
 कु (क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीक.
 कु-कु-क् (कु-लु-क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भील (लु) क.
 कनिप् (क्न) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in सुधीक्, शीक्, कश्क्.
 करप् (वर) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition', as in इत्वर, सुत्वर, गत्वर.
 क्तिन्-प् (प् or वि) a Kṛit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्पृह्, दृह्, संपद, बाह् &c.
 क्त्वन (स्व) an Un. ter.; as in अक्षे, कुत्स्न.
 ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीन.
 खच्-श् (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनंधयः, प्रियेयद्, नाडियम्.
 खन् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in माहाकुलीन.
 गक्-न् (ग) an Up. ter.; as in युद्, गंगा.
 गिमनि (गिमन्) a Tad. ter.; as in वा-
 ग्मिन्.
 गस्तु (स्तु) a Kṛit ter.; as in जिष्णु, स्था-
 स्तु.
 ष (अ) a Kṛit ter., as in गोषः, उरष्यद्; or a Tad. ter. (इय) ; as in यक्षि, नक्षिप.

पञ्च (अ) a Kṛit ter. used to form abstract noun from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate or generally undergo Vri-dhhi, and the penultimate short guṇa; as in हारः, त्यागः, पाकः, क्षेमः.
 चिदुच् (इच्) a Kṛit ter. as in त्यागिन्, शागन्, भोगिन्.
 चुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भृगुर.
 डोप् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती, प्रगी.
 डोषि (इ) a fem. ter.; as in कस्मापि, सारणी.
 चणप् (चण) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचणः.
 चानश् (आन) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निग्नान, भुञ्जान.
 चु-चं-चुप् (चु-चं-चु) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचु.
 च्चि a name of a termination; see अभूतनञ्चाय.
 छ (इय) a Tad. ter.; as in लब्धय, मदीय.
 झ (अ) a Tad. ter.; as in शैवज्ञालः.
 झप् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पञ्चजन्यः, कौशिक्यः.
 ट (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, गुरःसरः.
 टोप् (आ) a fem. ter.; as in अजा, वध्या.
 टङ्कुल् (तन) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to'; as in दिवातन, सायंतन, इदानीतन.
 ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in शैविकः, शैविकः.
 ठञ् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in दैनिक, नैशिक, वृत्तक.
 ठन् (इक) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c.; as in धनिकः, शक्तिकः.
 ड (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usually dropped; as in अंतगः, दूरगः.
 डनमच् (अतम) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many'; as in कतम.
 डतर (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two'; as in कतर, एकतर.
 डु (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.
 डुलच् (बल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in नृदुल.
 ड (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in शिलिय, सभेय.
 डक् (एय) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गमियः, माहियः, नादियः.
 डकञ् (एयक) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहक-लेयक.

डञ् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्ह्यः.
 ण (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.
 णसुल् (अम्) the termination of a particular kind of gerund, as in कारं, स्मारस्मारं.
 णच् (इ) the termination of the causal.
 णिनि (इन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहिन्, पायिन्, स्थायिन्.
 ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.
 ण्यत् (य) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्य, हास्य.
 ण्वल् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in प्रवाहिक.
 तरप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.
 तसिल (तस्) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.
 तातिल (ताति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवताति, सर्वताति.
 तुद (त्) the augment inserted before अन; as in सायंतनः.
 तुसुल् (तुम्) the ter. of the infinitive mood.
 तुच् (तु) a Kṛit ter. of agency; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.
 त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in पात्रात्यः, दाक्षिणात्यः.
 त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.
 त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.
 धा-धाल् (ध्र) a Tad. ter. showing 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.
 दम्रच् (दम्र) } Tad. ter. showing
 द्वयसच् (द्वयस) } 'height'; as in 'जाडुदम्र, ऊरुदम्र, ऊरुद्वयस, गजद्वयस'.
 नक् (न) a Kṛit. ter.; as in यज्ञः, प्रज्ञः, यत्नः.
 नृक् (न) the augment न्; as in धनयति, धीणयति.
 पुक् (प्) the augment प्; as in रोपयति, ज्ञापयति.
 फक्, फञ् (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in नाहायन, वास्त्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.
 म (म) a Tad. ter.; as in मध्यन, आदिम, दुमः.
 मतुप् (मत्) a possessive ter.; as in अग्रिमत्, श्रीमत्; (changed to वत्).
 मयद् (मय) a Tad. ter.; as in काष्ठमय, जलमय.
 मात्रच् (मात्र) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure'; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.
 मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter.; as in गोमिन्.

हृम् (स्) the augment स्; as in रात्रि-स्तनयः.
 य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्या, वात्या, धूम्या, or in सभ्या, शरण्यः.
 यङ् (य) a ter. of the frequentative; as in बोधयते.
 यञ् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वात्स्या, गार्ह्यः.
 यत् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in भव्य, मेघ, श्रेय.
 र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुंजर; also a Kṛit ter.; as in नम्र, दीप, कथ, शुभ्र, हिस.
 लच् (ल) a Tad. ter.; as in अंसल, मांसल.
 ल्य (अन) a Kṛit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नन्दनः, मदनः.
 ल्युद् (अन) a Kṛit ter. forming abstract nouns; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.
 वनिप् (वन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in यजन्, धविन्.
 वरच् (वर) a Kṛit ter.; as in ईश्वर, स्थावर.
 वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter.; as in शिखावलः, रजखला.
 विनि (विन्) a possessive ter.; as in पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, स्रग्विन्.
 वुच् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in निदकः, हिसकः, or a Tad. ter.; as in औदकः, राजक, औश्रक.
 वुन् (अक्) a Kṛit ter. as in सरकः, लवका.
 झ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in क्रिया, विद्; or a Tad. ter. (झ); as in लोमशः.
 शतु (अत्) a ter. of the present participle Parasmaipada; as in वृत्त, विद्.
 शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in पचमानः.
 ष, षच् (अ) added at the end of comp.; as in निमृषः, पद्माक्षः.
 षक्न् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in पथिकः.
 झ्न् (त्र) a Kṛit ter. showing 'instrument or means of an action'; as in वक्त्र, शस्त्र, वस्त्र, पात्रं, योत्रं, दंष्ट्र.
 छक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in कुसीदिकः.
 छन्-छल् (इक) Tad. ter. as in पथिकः, आकर्षिकः.
 फ (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in कार्यायनी.
 व्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)'; as in चातुर्व्य, सौर्व्य.
 सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative.
 ह a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in इह.

THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

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अंशः

अ The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet.—अः [अवति, अताति सात-
त्येन लिङ्गोति वा; अन्-अत् वा, इ Tv.] I N.
of Vishnu, the first of the three
sounds constituting the sacred
syllable ओम् । अकारो विष्णुर्हृदि उकारस्तु
महेश्वरः । पकारस्तु स्मृता ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रया-
त्मकः ॥ १ for more explanation of
the three syllables अ, इ, ए see ओम् ।
-2 N. of Siva, Brahmā, Vāyu or Vai-
svānara.—ind. I A prefix correspon-
ding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr.
a or *an*, and joined to nouns, ad-
jectives, indeclinables (or even to
verbs) as a substitute for the nega-
tive particle नञ्, and changed to
अन् before vowels except in the word
अ-ऋणिन् । The senses of न usually
enumerated are six—(a) सादृश्य 'like-
ness' or 'resemblance'; अब्राह्मणः one
like a Brāhmaṇa (wearing the sac-
red thread &c.), but not a Brāh-
mana, but a Kshatriya, or Vaīśya;
अनिष्ठुः a reed appearing like इष्ठुः, but
not a true इष्ठुः. (b) अभाव 'absence',
'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं
absence of knowledge, ignorance;
अक्रोधा, अनन्धः, अकटकः, अवयः &c. (c) भेद
'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः
not a cloth, something different
from, or other than, a cloth. (d)
अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution',
used as a diminutive particle; अनु-
दाग having a slender waist (कुशोदरी
or तनुमध्यमा). (e) अप्राशस्त्य 'badness',
'unfitness', having a depreciative
sense; अकारः wrong or improper
time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, im-
proper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध
'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनैतिः
the opposite of morality, immora-
lity; असित not white, black; असुर not
a god, a demon &c. These senses
are put together in the following
verse:—तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदल्पत्वं तद्व्यपत्तिः ।
अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च वयर्थाः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See
न. also. With verbal derivatives,
such as gerunds, infinitives, parti-

ciples, it has usually the sense of
'not'; अदग्धत्वा not having burnt; अप-
श्यत् not seeing; so असङ्गत् not once;
अमृषा, अपरम्प्रात् &c. Sometimes अ does
not affect the sense of the second
member; अ-पश्चिम that which has no
last, i. e. last; अनुत्तम having no su-
perior, unsurpassed, most excellent;
for examples see the words.—2 An
interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ
अवयं P. I. 1. 14 Sk. (b) Reproach,
censure (fie, shame); अपनसि त्वं जाह्नव
P. VI. 3. 73 Vārt. See अकराणि, अजी-
वनि also. (c) Used in addressing;
अ अनत. (d) It is also used as a par-
ticle of prohibition.—3 The aug-
ment prefixed to the root in the
formation of the Imperfect, Aorist
and Conditional Tenses.

N. B.—The application of this pri-
vative prefix is practically unlimi-
ted; to give every possible case
would almost amount to a dic-
tionary itself. No attempt will there-
fore be made to give every possible
combination of this prefix with a
following word; only such words
as require a special explanation,
or such as most frequently occur
in the literature and enter into
compounds with other words, will
be given; others will be found self-
explaining when the English 'in',
'un', or 'not', is substituted for अ
or अन् before the meaning of the
second word, or the sense may be
expressed by 'less', 'free from',
'devoid or destitute of' &c.; अदृश्य
unspeakable; अदर्थ without pride,
or freedom from pride; अप्रगल्भ not
bold; अप्रभ unfortunate; अविस्त
destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many
cases such compounds will be
found explained under the second
member. Most compounds begin-
ning with अ or अन् are either Tat-
purusha or Bahuvrīhi (to be deter-
mined by the sense) and should

be so dissolved.

अऋणिन् *a.* (ऋ being regarded as
a consonant.) Not a debtor, free
from debt; दिवसस्याहमे भावे शाकं पचति
यो नरः । अऋणिं चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर
मोदते ॥ Mb. The form अऋणिन् also
occurs in this sense.

अंश 10 U. अंशपति—ते To divide,
distribute; share among; also अंश
पयति in this sense.

अंशः [अंश अच्] 1 A share, part, por-
tion, division; member; सङ्कुशो निप-
तति Ms. 9.47; दुर्याशः a fourth part;
वष्टः । मयैवांशो जीवन्तं जीवन्तः सनातनः
Bg. 15.7 । सुवर्मांशविष चर्मयोर्यतो R. 8.
16; अंशम दासितामुकृता K. 159 partly.
-2 A share in property, inheri-
tance; स्वर्तेशतः Ms. 8.408; अवशो कृतिप-
तिती 9.201। परन्वः वार्याः समंशिकाः Y.
2. 115.—3 The numerator of a frac-
tion; अन्वयान्तेहाराभिहृती हारांशो Līlā, some-
times used for fraction itself.—4
A degree of latitude (or longitude)
अक्षरांशो समाख्याताः षष्ठ्युत्तराशतययम् । स च
अंशः षष्टिकारमकः, कला तु षष्ट्यधिकारमिमाका,
-5 The shoulder (more generally
written अंश, अंश, q. v.)—6 N. of one of
the Adityas. The senses of 'party',
'a share of booty', 'earnest money',
which are said to occur in the
Veda are traceable to 1. above.—
COMP.—अंशः [च. त.] a secondary in-
carnation; part of a portion. अंशि
adv. share by share.—अवतारः—तरणं [च.
त.] descent (on earth) of parts of
deities, partial incarnation; एता इव
वर्मस्य Dk. 153। एतस्य कृतांतस्य K. 31।
उद्देशः श्रवणः 79; so अंशवर्तणमिव 108; N.
of Adhyāyas 64-67 of. Adiparvan
of Bhārata.—भाज्, -हर-हारि *m. f.* [उप.
समास] one who takes or has a share,
one entitled to a share in the
ancestral property, an heir, a co-
heir; पिबद्देशहरश्चैव पूर्वभावे वा; परः Y. 2.
132; जातोपि दास्यो ज्ञेयेन कामतोऽंशहरो भवेत्
133.—विवर्तिन *a.* [स. त.] slightly tur-
ned away, or turned away towards

the shoulder; मूखमंजविनि यक्ष्मकाद्याः S. 3. 26 v. 1. for असंविनि-संविनि [व. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अतुल्यचक्रद्वया राशयोः समचक्रकरणं). अन्विण्यद्वागमिहो ह्रांशो राशयोः समचक्रद्वयिन नवमः Liliā.—वरः the keynote.

अंशकः [अंश-ण्वुल; अंशिका f.] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. —2 (स्वांशं वत्) A share, portion, division; विशांशकमन्था राशेभ्यो इत्यादिभिर्यते; द्विमर्तुका भवन्नांशके स्यात्, वृषांशके सा पशु-शालयुक्ता. —क A solar day.

अंशक a. [अंशं कति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशग्राहक). —2 असल, (त. v.).

अंशने [अंशं लुपट्] Act of dividing. अंशयित् m (अंश-ण्वुल) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन a [अंश-इनि] 1 A sharer, coheir : (पुनर्विभागकरणं) सर्वं वा अंशुः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share. —2 Having parts or members (अन्वयविन) अंशिनः स्वांशवात्येवाभावं प्रति मुखात्मना V. Paribhāṣā.

अंशय a. [अंश-कर्मणि वत्] Divisible.

अंशुः [अंश-सुणं कृ.] 1 A ray, beam of light : चन्द्रः अदो hot-rayed, the sun; सुशोभिमित्रिभिर्वागविदं Ku. 1. 32; lustre; brilliance; रत्नं, नक्ष् &c. —2 A point or end. —3 A small or minute particle. —4 End of a thread. —5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved.). —6 Garment; decoration. —7 N. of a sage or of a prince. —8 Speed, velocity (वेग). —COMP. —गाले a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light. —वरः —पातः —भृत्, —वाणः —मण्डू—स्वामी the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays). —पट्टे a kind of silken cloth (अंशुमा सूक्ष्मसूत्रेण युक्तं पट्टं.) Y. 1. 186, Ms. 5. 120 —माला a garland of light; halo —मालिन m [अंशवः मालेव, ततः अस्वरथं इति.] 1 the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays.—हर्मनः [अंशुः हर्मन् इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

अंशुमन् a. [अंशु-अस्वरथं मनुष्य] 1 Luminous, radiant : ज्योतिर्वा (विश्वेश्वराय, Bg. 10. 21—2 Pointed.—3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.).—m. (मातृ) 1 the sun; वायुश्चैवैति वांशु-मातृ R. 15. 10. Ki. 11. 6. Y. 3. 144; sometimes the moon also. —2 N. of the grandson of Sagarā, son of Asamanjaśa and father of Dilipa. —3. N. of a mountain; मारुका N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca.—नी 1 N. of a Plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डबला, सालपर्ण) Hedy-sarum Gangeticum.—2 N. of the river Yamuna.

अंशुकं [अंशवः सुवाणि विषयो यस्य; अंशु आदृष्यादि कृ.] 1 A cloth, garment in general; स्त्रियः a breast-cloth; सैनिक-

शुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाभूषणिकजितानां Ku. 1. 14; शीवांशुकाभिव कर्तोः S. 1. 34. —2 A fine or white cloth; धुन्वन्, कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुकाभिव वतिः Me. 62; usually silken or muslin.—3. An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment; करहर्दनीयिकलदंशुकाः शिवः Si 13. 31—4 A leaf—5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नगिदत्ति) (वः also; स्मार्थं कर्.)

अंशुक a. Radiant, luminous. —कः [अंशं प्रभा भुविप्रतिभां कति, ला—क] N. of the sage Chānakya; of any sage. —अंस असयति, अंसायति See अंश.

अंसः [अंसं कर्मभावाद् अण्] 1 A part, portion; See अंश.—2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade —3 N. of a Prince. —(सी) The two angles of an altar [cf. Goth. *amsa*; L. *ansa*, humerus; Gr. *asilla*] —COMP. —कूटः [अंसः कूट इव वृद्धवान्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders, यमन्याञ्जितकूटकथमप्युत्पत्तं वावाः कुतारः Prob. 1. 7—ने [उप. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः (अंसे) [अंसे वृत्तो भारः शाक न. वा अलुक्] a burden of yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक, भारिर a. (अंसे) [भस्पादि वण, अंस (सं) भारेण हरति. हन्] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—निर्वतिग a. [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुक्ष-मंसविवर्ति पक्ष्मकाद्याः S. 3. 26.

अंसल a. [अंस लप्, ललवति इत्यर्थः] P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युव-ज्यायतवाहंसलः R. 3. 34] सुअन उपेतु योनं युनेरंसल 16. 84] पुरुषप्रयत्नदुश्चलं Dk. 169.

अंस्य a. [अंसे भवः अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulders; ये अस्या ये अंयाः सुषकाः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

अंश् I A. अंश्ते, अंश्ते To go, approach; set out, lsk. 3. 25, 46; 14. 51, 4. 4. &c —Caus. 1. To send; तमां-निहृममैधिलयज्ञभूति Bk. 2. 40, 15 75.—2 To shine.—3 To speak.

अंश् a. [अंश्-पदशब्दादि वरच्.] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10. 5. 6; distressed, straitened, sinful (?)

अंश्न a. Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful; straitened.—ण A sin, distress (?).

अंशुप a. Troublesome, free from अंशवः —नी f. [हन्-अति, अंशदेशश्च हतेति; स्यादेशदेशश्च वातोः] Un. 4. 62] इति दुरितमनया दाम् 1 A gift.—2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved).

अंश् n. अंश्—हसी &c. [अम् अस्मृ हृक्च Un. 4. 212, अभति वरकति प्रायश्चित्तेन I A sin; सहसा सहसितमहसा बिहृन्ते... अलं Ki. 5. 17] कृतः कृतार्थोऽपि निबर्हिता-हसां Si. 1. 29; leaving one's reli-

gion or duty (स्ववर्त्यया). —2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [cf. अच, आगम; Gr. *agos*, *ahos*]. *मुच a. freeing from distress.

अंश्मयतिः Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or perplexity ?).

अंश्मत् a. Sinful. [Tv. A gift. अंश्मिन्—नी f. अंश्मिन् यथादिदत्ता इह.]

अंश् a. [अंश्-सुणं कृ.] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारि, हननशील); strait; narrow (?)—हृ n. 1 Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?). —2 Pudendum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. *angustus* *angustus*; Goth. *agvus*]. —अंश्-दी having a narrow slit; having the pudendum divided (?).

अंश्ः [अंश्, वंश्पादि क्रिन्, अंश्ते वचकृत्य-नेन] 1 A foot.—2 The root of a tree cf. अंश्. —3 The number four.—COMP. —पः 'foot-drinker,' a tree; (मूलन पिबति सिकताय).—स्तेवः [अंश्ः स्तेव इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अंश् P. (अकृति) To go, move tortuously like a serpent [cf. L. *angulus*, Gr. *agkai*].

अंश् a. Moving tortuously.

अंश् [न कं सुखं] Absence of happiness, pain, misery; (as in नाकं न अंश् दुःख यत्र) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्मात्.

अंश्च a. [न. व.] Bald.—चः N. of Ketu (the descending node), who is represented as a headless trunk. Tv. explains it thus: अकाय दुःकाय चायने चाय-ड। केतुग्रहस्य उदयेन लोकोपप्लवस्य शाश्वतसिद्धिः। e. g. उपप्लवय अकांतां धूमकेतु-रिवोद्यतः Ku. 2. 32.

अंश्चकं, अंश्चकं, ०चकं N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क, इ, ए, अ, क, थ, ह &c written therein and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person, (ग्राह्यगोपालमंत्रस्य—तंत्रोक्तमंत्र-ग्रहणार्थ—तत्तन्त्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्र-भेदः Tv.).

अंश्चित a. 'Not told,' not otherwise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c.; a name given to the indirect (गौण) object governed by verbs like वृद्ध, याच् &c.

अंश्चिह a. Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle); elder, superior.—ः [अंश् वेदिदाकृते पापे निहा यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama; of a deified Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense).—COMP.—यः (नः also) [अंश्चिहान् बुद्धान् पातति। पा—क.] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

अंश्चा [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer; अकम्पति तु यः कस्यां ब्रूयात् द्वेयेण मानवः Ms. 8. 225. 6.

अंश्चय a. [न. त.] Not shaking. —न N of a Rākshasa.

अकंपित *a.* [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute; not tremulous.—तः N. of a Jaina or Buddha saint, apul of the last Tirthankara (कंपित बुद्धिभूते-श्रालं तत्रास्ति यस्य).

अकर *a.* [न. व.] 1 Handless, maimed.—2 Exempt from tax or duty.—3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.—रा N. of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनात् लोकानां रातिं सुहृणाति नाशयतीति; रा-क Tv.).

अकरणं [कृ-भावे कृद् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् सं-करण श्रेयः । cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."—ण *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not artificial, natural.—2 Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकरणिः *f.* [नृ-कृ-आक्रोशे भविः । आक्रोशे नञि भविः । P. III. 3 112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations.—तस्याकरणिरेवास्मि Sk. may he be disappointed or experience a failure !

अकर्ण *a.* [नास्ति कर्णे यस्य] I Devoid of ears, deaf.—2 Destitute of Karma; अजन्तुनमकर्म वा जन्तुर्देहिनि निश्चिनः Mb.—र्णः A serpent (तस्य शङ्खेन श्रवणात्, hence also called शङ्खः श्रवाः).

अकर्ण्य *a.* [न. त.] Not fit for the ears; not in the ears.

अकर्तन *a.* [कृत्-भावे कृद् न. त.] 1 Not cutting.—2 [कृत्-युच् न. व.] उच्छेदं कर्त्तुं शीः-अस्य Tv.] Dwarfish.

अकर्तृ *m.* [न. त.] Not an agent; अकर्तरे च कारके P. III. 3 19। पुरुषोऽकर्ता भोक्ता Sāṅkhya; a subordinate agent; एतेन an inferior or subordinate position.

अकर्म *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without work, idle; inefficient.—2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded; अकर्मा दम्पुसि नो Rv. 10. 22 8.—3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मिक—न. (घं.) 1 Absence of work; absence of necessary observances; neglect of essential observances; inaction; कर्मणे ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः । अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं नहना कर्मणे गतिः Bg. 4. 17, 18.—2 An improper act; crime, sin.—Comp.—अन्विष्ट *a.* 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle. 2. criminal.—कृत् *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act—भोगः 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action; 2. renunciation of self-righteousness.—शील *a.* lazy, indolent.

अकर्मक [नास्ति कर्म यस्य व. क्य] Intransitive; फलव्यापारयोरैकविधतायामकर्मकः Harī; (f) अकर्मिका; प्रसिद्धेतिविधातः कर्मणोऽ-कर्मिका क्रिया *ibid.*

अकर्मण्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work.—2 Unfit to be done.

अकल *a.* [नास्ति कला अवयवा यस्य] Not in parts; without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्हक *a.* [नास्ति कल्हका यत्र] 1 Free from sediment, pure.—2 Sinless.—रका Moonlight.

अकल्हकता Honesty, integrity.

अकल्हक—क *a.* [नास्ति कल्हकं दम्भः—कल्हको वा यस्मिन्] free from pride, humble, modest; honest.

अकल्प *a.* [न. व.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered.—2 Weak, unable.—3 Incomparable.

अकल्पित *a.* [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured; natural, genuine.

अकल्प्य *a.* [कलात् साधुः कथ्यः निरामयः न. त.] 1 Well, ill, indisposed.—2 [कल्पते इति कल्-यत् कल्प्य मिथ्याभूतं, न. त.] True; (तं) अगोचरदकल्पसंज्ञो बंधना-गर्त Dk. 31.

अकल्याण *a.* [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky.—ण Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

अकथ्य—वा [न कथ्यते वर्ण्यते । कथ्-आ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय); not contemptible, not bad; *अरिः=कुलितता अरयो यस्य स कारिः; न कवारिः अः or यस्य अत्रतोऽप्यकुलितता द्वाद्दयः; or अकुलितं इयति पेश्यं प्राप्नोति.

अकथ्य *a.* Ved. Unwise, foolish. अकस्मात् *ind.* [न कस्मात् किंचित् कारणावा-नस्य यत्र अलोक्य.] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpected, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विश्वासे न युक्तः H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor.—2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शब्दिको माता शिकोणाति तिलेतिनलाय Pt. 2. 65. 1. *वेव भन्तुर्द्वयता गतासि Dk. 135। नाकस्मादपि च वेदेत Y 1. 132; अथ नुरिपु-रकस्माद् द्रोहः नः पुत्रभाडे Mv. 2. 44। अथ एवो त्वमेदेकस्मादापारित्यवृत्तः R. 14. 55. 73.

अकाण्ड *a.* [नास्ति कांडं अवशः उचित-कालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden; अकाण्डिषु बुरसप्र-स्पर्धैः *Mv. 5. 39 out of season; पुनर-काण्डिष्वितनदारणः U. 4. 15। *प्रवेदकल्हवाः U. 6। पततु निरस्यकादिपदं इवैव मुनः Māl. 5. 31। *भुवरातो संसारसुकानां K. 172.—2 Destitute of stein or stock.—Comp.—जात *a.* Suddenly born or produced—जातः unexpected occurrence; *उपनता के न वृद्धीविवाहयेत Ks. 5. 2.—पातजात *a.* dying as soon as born; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83.—शू* a sudden attack of colic.

अकाले *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly, दर्भाङ्गरेण चरणः क्षत इत्यकाले तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; काला विजित्य विजयं विजिवाप्यै-सुमन्थय मेधविदेकमकालं एव Māl. 1. 18 un-

expectedly; तातस्तु तमकालं एव प्राणहरम-प्रतिकारमुपपन्नमालोक्य K. 33.

अकाम *a.* [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love, अकामस्य क्रियाकाण्डहृदयेते वेह काहृषित Ms. 2. 4 every thing is an act of his will.—2 Reluctant, unwilling; *वा कल्प 4. 364। सो नाकामो दातुमर्हति.—3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love; मया-दकामापि हि हृदि निश्चयं S. I. 23.—4. Unconscious, unintentional; अकामोपनते-नेव सावोद्दयमेव न R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed.—5 The Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final r before following र.—Comp.—कशीन *a.* Ved. not frustrating desires.—इत *a.* not smitten with desire or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः *adv.* [अकाम-पंचम्यास्तासिङ्] Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतत्र-तस्तु पापान्यतन्नाकामतः Ms. 9. 242। अकाम-तः कृतं पापं वेदाभ्यासेन शूयति II. 46. 45.

अकामता Absence of desire; न च वे-हास्यकामता Ms. 2. 2.

अकाय *a.* [नास्ति कायो यस्य] 1 Without body, incorporeal.—2 An epithet of o Rāhu, who is represented as having no body, but only a head.—3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit (without body, parts &c.).

अकार *a.* [करोतीति कारः कृ-वज्र अण् वा न. त.] Not doing or acting, void of action (क्रियारहित).—ः The letter आ अक्षराणांमकारोऽस्मि Bg. 10. 33.

अकारण *a.* [न. व.] Causeless, groundless, spontaneous; *मित्राणि सतां चरानि K. 37 disinterested friends; ईहशा मा प्रत्यवीचि एतेहः U. 6.—ण Absence of a cause, motive, or ground; अकारणात् परित्रयय K. 167 causelessly, without cause or ground; किम-कारणमेव दर्शनं नित्यं त्वैव त्वेव न दीयते Ku. 4. 7। *परित्यक्ता मानापित्रोर्गुरुस्तथा Ms. 3 157। अकारणात्-रण-ण causelessly, in vain। त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात् Ms. 9 177. किम-कारणे कृत्यसि, अकारणे आमानमायासयसि Ratn. 2 in vain.

अकारणवहकिक *a.* Not adapted for ear-rings (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकार्पण्य *a.* [न. व.] Got without meanness; अकार्पण्यमज्ञानं Bh. 3. 51.

अकार्य *a.* [न. त.] Improper, not fit to be done.—य An improper, unworthy or bad act, a criminal or sinful action सा नाम वैकल्यादकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 3 (आमन्वाता देहयं).—Comp.—कारिन् *a.* 1. an evildoer, one who commits a misdeed; महापातकिकश्चैव शेषाश्चाकार्यकारणः Ms. 11. 240. 2. one that neglects one's duty; दनवाकार्यकारणः (शुच्यति) 5 107.

अकाल *a.* [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य] 1 Untimely, premature, inopportune, unseasonable, out of season; न प्रजासुप्त्युत्थरति U. 2, R 15. 44। *मृग्युहणं...औषधं जान्नुवतांयः । *वातावकी, Ratn. 3-2 [न कालः] Not black,

white.—क. [न. त.] Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing) ; *३: स्वत्रयप्रधानविरोधस्य Ve. 3; *३: कुत्रनम्य विवाहितं Mu. 7; अकाले वासिता आता R. 12. 81 at an improper time; अत्याकृष्टो हि नाराणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः 12. 33 takes no account of proper or improper time; अकाले वीक्ष्यते विषयुर्हति पुण्यं प्राकृतं; नाकाले श्रियते काम्यं प्राप्त काले न जीवति। नाकाले श्रियते अंतः H. 1. 17 does not die a premature death; काले प्राप्तस्वकाले वा नास्थानेन नृहं वसेत् Ms. 3. 105 in season or out of season. Comp.—कुसुम-पुष्प a flower blossoming out of season; *कुसुमाग्रीव मयं संनययति हि H. 3. 23; a bad omen boding some evil.—कूपपांडः a pumpkin produced out of season (fig.) useless birth.—ज, वत्पत्र, जात a. produced out of season, premature, unseasonable.—जलदः an untimely cloud; N. of the great-grandfather of the poet Rajasekhara.—जलदोदयः मयोदयः an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds; बालातपमिश्राजनामकालजलदोदयः R. 4. 61. 2. mist or fog.—जला unseasonable or improper time.—सह a. 1. not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient, not biding one's time. 2. not able to hold out (for a long time), unable to stand a protracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3. 137.

अकिंचन a. [नास्ति किंचन यस्य] Without anything, quite poor, utterly destitute, indigent, penniless; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदः Ku. 5. 77। न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोपि Si. 4. 64 disinterested, —नं That which is worth nothing.

अकिंचनता Renunciation of every thing, voluntary poverty (संन्यासार्थं यमविशेषः); न्नं दातुं परिश्रय्य तपस्या नियमः श्रियति; अहिंसासूययास्तेयमह्याकिंचनता यमः॥ *त्वं Poverty; अकिंचनत्वं मज्जं ह्यनास्ति R. 5. 16.

अकिंचिनिम्न m. [वृथादिगण] Poverty, utter destitution.

अकिंचिज्ञ a. Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; यदाकिंचिज्ञाहं द्विप इव मदीयः समभव Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कार a. Not productive of anything, useless, immaterial; *तेन्यत्र पंचशरीरं स एव K. 242 powerless to do anything; परतंत्रमिदमकिंचित्कर्त्तव्यं Ve. 3.

अकीर्तिः [अप्रशस्ता कीर्तिः न. त.] Infamy, ill-repute, disgrace.

अकुण्ठ a. [न. त.] I Not blunted, unobstructed; आशत्रग्रहणादकुण्ठपरशोः Ve. 1. 2.—2 Vigorous, able to work.—3. Fixed; *विष्णुस्य Heaven.

अकुण्ठित a. Not blunted; शालव्यकुण्ठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 penetrating all sciences; विभर्तास्त्रमचल्यकुण्ठितं 11.

74 taking effect on, prevailing against, even mountains.

अकुतः adv. [न कुतः न. त.] Not from any where (in comp. only).—C MP.—चकः N. of Siva (not movable from any cause).—भय a. [नास्ति कुतोपि भयं यस्य] Secure, not threatened from any quarter, free from danger or fear, safe; माहशानामपि भयः संचारी जातः U. 2. यानि शीघ्रयुक्तान्भयान च पदान्यासत्संचाराद्योत्पन्ने U. 1. for अपराक्षमुक्ताणि 5.35. अकुतश्चिद्वय also in the same sense.

अकुत्रयं a. Ved. Fruitless, worthless (etym. doubtful).

अकुप्य [न कुप्यं न. त.] I Not a base metal, gold or silver; अकुप्यं वसु Ki. 1.35 gold or silver.—2 any base metal.

अकुल a. [अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य] Low, mean, of a low family.—क. —कं अकुलं शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिता N. of Siva.—अ N. of Parvati.

अकुलीन a. [न. त.] 1 Low-born, of no high descent.—2 Not belonging to the earth, not earthly; दिव्ययोषितामिव अकुलीना K. 11 (a pun on the word; न को पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता).

अकुशल a. [न. त.] 1 Inauspicious, evil, unlucky, unfortunate.—2 Not clever or skilful.—कं Evil; स शिषोऽकुशलात्रिणायति पः H. 2.141 guards from evils.

अकुह a. [म. त.] One who does not cheat, an honest man.

अकूपार a. 1 Resulting in good, having a good issue.—2 Unlimited; unbounded.—र [न कुं पृथ्वी पिपति, पृ-अणु नादोर्ध्वः; न कुतश्चित् पारं गंतव्यदेशो यस्य वा, पृथो, दोर्ध्वः] 1 The sea, the receptacle of waters (समुद्रात्पकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति महापारः Nir.).—2 The sun आदित्योपकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति दूरपारः.—3 A tortoise in general (न कूपमृच्छति).—4 King of tortoises sustaining the world.—5 A stone or rock.

अकूपारः=अकूपार above.

अकुर्ष a. [नास्ति कुर्षं यस्य] 1 Not deceitful.—2 Bald; beardless.—बै Buddha, a deified saint.

अकुश्ल a. [न. त.] Free from difficulty.—रकु Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकुत a. [कु-कर्मणि क्तः, न. त.] I Not done; undone; unperformed; सर्वार्थं बलकृतानर्थानकृताश्च मन्त्रब्रवीत Ms. 8. 168; कृतं वाप्यकृतं भवेत् 117.—2 Wrongly or differently, done; कृताकृतविशेषादो ब्रह्मा आरविकु नियुज्यते इति याज्ञिकाः;—3. Incomplete, not ready (as food); अकृतं च कृताक्षेत्रात् (अदीक्षतम्) Ms. 10. 114 not cultivated (अनुप्रशस्यं Kull.); कृताश्च चाकृतावेन (निर्मातव्यं) 10. 94 सिद्धांश्च चामात्रेण Kull.).—4 Uncreated.—5 One who has done no works.—6

Not developed or perfected, unripe, immature.—ता One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons, (पुत्रिकात्वेन अकल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता वापि यं विदितसहस्रास्तु-तं Ms. 9. 136; according to some, a daughter who is not by a formal declaration but only mentally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिस्सिमावकृता वाग्यवहारेण कृता; कृता=यदपरं भवेदस्यां तन्ममस्त्यात्स्वभावात् इत्यभिदाय कस्यादानकाले वरानुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.)—तं An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed; अकृतं वै प्रजायतिः करीति Ait. Br.—COMP.—अर्थ a. unsuccessful.—अश्रु a. unpractised in arms.—आत्मन् a. I. ignorant, foolish, having an unformed mind. 2. not identified with Brahmā or the Supreme Spirit.—वद्वह a. unmarried.—एनम् a. not sinful or guilty, innocent.—कारं adv. as has not been done before; *करीति P. III. 4. 36—इ a. ungrateful.—वी-बुद्धि a. ignorant; द्विषात् Bg. 18. 16 through unrefined understanding.

अकुतिन् a. [न. त.] Not skilful or clever, clumsy, awkward, unfit for doing anything.

अकृत्य a. Unfit to be done.—त्य A crime, an improper act.

अकृश a. [न. त.] Uncut, undiminished or unimpaired; *रक्ष् of unimpaired splendour.

अकुश a. [न. त.] Not slender or weak, full, entire, strong.—COMP.—अथः N. of a king of Ayodhyā.—अहमी a. enjoying full prosperity;—हमी great splendour or prosperity Ki. 5. 52.

अकुष्ट a. [न. त.] Not tilled; not drawn—COMP.—यस्य a. [अकुष्टेक्षेत्रे पच्यते] growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; *कथा इव सस्यसंपदः Ki. 1. 17। सो *कथा ओषधयः, *कथं अशनं, धाम्य &c.—रौहिण् =पथ्य; बीजं च बलिदमकृष्टोहि R. 14. 77.

अकुण्ण a. [न. त.] Not black, white, pure.—कणः [नास्ति कृष्णो मलो यस्य] The spotless moon; चंद्रमा वा ब्रह्माऽ-कृणः इति श्रुतिः.—Comp.—कर्मन् a. virtuous, free from black deeds, innocent.

अकेतु a. [नास्ति केतुश्चिन्हं यस्य] Unconscious (अज्ञान); केतुं कुण्वन्नकेतवे Rv 1. 6. 3. (अज्ञानाय); shapeless (?).

अकेश a. [अविद्यमानाः, अल्पाः, अप्रशस्ता वा केशा यस्य] Hairless, bald; having very few or very bad hair.

अकोटः [न कुटति वक्रोभवति स्कंधादिषु] The betelnut palm, Areca (with out a कोट or bend, as it grows with a straight stem).

अक्षा [अक्षः, अक्षयते इत्यक्ष् अक्ष् क्तिप् मतिः तस्यै कायति, कैक वा Tv.] A mother.

अक्ष See under अक्ष्.

अक्षुः *m. f. Ved.* [अक्ष् भूतौ क] 1 Night; darkness, gloom. -2 Light, ray. -3 Ointment.

अक्षत्रं [अक्ष्-वा-अत्र] An armour (वर्मन्).

अक्ष *a. Ved.* [अक्ष् गती रक्] 1 Inactive, steady, firm (स्थिर). 2 Bootless; profitless. -कः A fortification or rampart (भारका); banner(?).

अक्षतु *a.* [नास्ति क्षतुर्यस्य] 1. Without sacrifices; devoid of energy, powerless; unwise. -2 Devoid of will or volition (संक्रान्तिरहित), epithet of God.

अक्रम *n.* [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused. -2 Without the power of going or moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). -नः I Want of order, confusion, irregularity (क्रमाभावः). -2 Absence of motion or movement. -3 Breach of propriety or decorum; कर्म-क्रमं कर्तुं भूयस्तेषां वैलक्षण्यमात्रं न महीयतीति *Mv.* 10. 3; कन्यातः पुरमक्रमान् प्रविशता *Mv.* 2. 50. indecently, immodestly; वहीमुखचक्रमक्रममवृत्तिं *Mv.* 6. in disorder.

अक्रांत *a.* [न. त.] Unsurpassed, unconquered. -ता [न कस्यते कटका-वृत्तत्वात् क्रम-क, न. त.] The egg plant (वृहती), solanum Melongena.

अक्रिय *a.* [नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. व.] 1 Inactive; dull, torpid. -2 Without essential works. -3 Abstaining from religious rites. -4 Without action of any kind, epithet of God. -5 Worthless, good for nothing. -या [न. त.] Inactivity; neglect of duty; प्रवाणस्याक्रियाया यत्र सति तत्क्रियते पुनः । तदंशस्याक्रियायां तु नावृत्तिर्न च तत्क्रिया ॥

अक्रूर *a.* [न. त.] Not cruel. -तः N. of a Yādava; a friend and uncle of Krishna. [It was he who induced Rama and Krishna to go to Mathura and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anaka-Dundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights which he succeeded in doing.]

अक्रोष *a.* [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] 1 Free from anger. -चः [न. त.] Absence or suppression of anger; अक्रोषस्तपसः (विभूषण) *Bh.* 2. 82; regarded as one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोशन *a.* Free from anger. -नः N. of a prince, son of Ayutāyu.

अक्रिका *f.* the Indigo plant.

अक्षिज *a.* Not wet or moist; धर्मम् a sort of disease of the eyes.

अक्षिष्ट *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unwearied, untroubled, not annoyed, undisturbed indefatigable. -2 Not married, unimpaired, इदमुपनतमेव रूपमक्षिष्टकालि *S.* 5. 19 of unimpaired or unblemished beauty; अन्यथा कथमियं नता कावण्यस्य *K.* 12 unmarried state, perfection. -3 Not laboured or elaborate. -COMP. -कर्मन्, -कारि *a.* unwearied in actions. -वर्ण *a.* not confused, distinct; वर्णं वमनाभ्य-वृक्षा *K.* 293 given in plain, distinct terms (of unfaded colour). -व्रत *a.* not swerving from religious vows, unwearied in observing them.

अक्ष 1, 5, P; [अक्षति, अक्षणीति, आनक्ष्, अक्षिष्यति-अक्षयति, आक्षात्, अक्षित-अष्टं अक्षित्वा-अष्ट्वा, अष्ट] 1 To reach. -2 To pass through, pervade, penetrate (mostly Ved. in these senses). -3 To accumulate, increase --Caus. To cause to pervade.

अक्षः [अक्ष्-सः] 1 An axis. axle, pivot; अक्षे *Ms.* 8. 291; हृदयः अक्षः *P.* V. 4. 74. *Si.* 12. 2, 18. 7. उद्योतिश्चक्राक्षदंडः *Dk.* 1 axle-pole. -2 The pole of a cart. -3 A cart, cart also wheel. -4 The beam of a balance. -5 Terrestrial latitude. -6 A die for playing with; cube. -7 The seed of which rosaries are made. -8 A weight equal to 16 mashas and called कर्ष. -9 N. of the plant Terminalia Belerica (विमलतक) the seed of which is used as a die; also the nut of this plant; यथा वै द्वे वाम. लक्ष द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्षौ माष्टिषु भवति *Chan. Up.*; 80 वारं अक्षमात्रात्मः. -10 A shrub producing the rosary seed, Elaeagnus Guttata; the seed of this plant, as also of another plant (इंद्राक्ष). -11 A serpent; hence a curve. -12 Garuda. -13 N. of a son of Ravana. -14 The soul. -15 Knowledge (usually sacred). -16 Law; a lawsuit; legal procedure. -17 A person born blind. -18 The lower part of the temples (कर्णत्रयोमध्यं शालादयो भागः). -भ्रू (अक्षुते व्याप्तिरिति विषयात् स्वयंस्या संयोगेन वा) 1 An organ of sense; निरोधावैततोऽस्याणि निरुद्धान्याहिलान्यापि *Pt.* 2. 154; an object of sense; *m.* also नियच्छद्विषयभ्यो-क्षान् *Bhag.* 2 The eye, only at the end of Comp. ; जलमाक्ष, कमलाक्ष &c. -3 Sochal -salt, sea-salt. -4 Blue vitriol (from its crystalline shape). [cf. *L. axis*; *Gr. akshan* or *axan*, old Germ. *ahsa*; Germ. *achse*. COMP.—अयं the axle or its end; the anterior end of the pole of a car.—अयकीलः—लक्षः a linch-pin, a pin which fastens yoke to the pole.—आवपत्तं [अक्षार् पापार् अवापति

क्षिपत्यस्मिन् । आ-वपु-आवर्हि स्तुट्] a dice-board (अक्षा हृष्यतेस्मिन्निति अक्षावपत्तं अक्ष-स्थानावपत्तं पात्रं साधनः).—आवापः [अक्षार् आवपति क्षिपति आवपू अण्] a gambler; keeper of the dice or gambling table; also अतिवापः (अक्षावापो नाम अक्षाणां क्षेमा अक्षोभा वा ह्युत्कारः).—कर्णः hypotenuse, particularly of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow (astr.) argument of the latitude.—कुशल-क्षोड *a.* [स. त.] skilful in gambling. —कूटः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil of the eye.—कोविदः-क्षः a skilled in dice; so अविद, अवेतु &c.—क्षेत्र [अक्षमिति क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure अक्ष-सावर्धार् क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षमवानामष्टानां क्षेत्राणामेकं).—रुद्धः [तु. त.] gambling, playing at dice.—चक्रं the circle of sensual passions; हृदयमिति चक्रः *K.* 37 (also axis and wheels).—अक्षं [अक्षात् जायते, जण्ड] 1 direct knowledge or cognition. 2 a thunderbolt (वज्रं अक्षिरूपं वायव्यजातं वातायस्य तन्नामत्वं) 3. A diamond. 4. अक्षक्षेत्रं q. v. (*m.* in some of these senses). -नः N. of Vishnu. तत्त्वं, विद्या the science of gambling, अक्षिर् skilled in the principles of gambling.—दर्शकः, -दृष्टा [अक्षाणां कृपादानादित्यवहारणां दर्शकः दृष्टु-शुक्ल, अक्षार् परयतीति दृष्टा क्षिप् कुत्वं] 1. a Judge (one who tries law-suits). 2. a superintendent of gambling.—देवित्र *m.* [अक्षेदायति, दिव्-णिनि] a gambler, gamester; so अक्षयः, दिव-क्षिप् ऊढ *P.* VI. 4. 19.—द्युतः [अक्षेद्यते यस्य] a gambler, dicer.—तं dice-play, gambling; तादृशः a class of words mentioned in *P.* IV. 4. 19.—द्युतिकं [अक्षद्युत-ठक्] dispute at play.—दुग्ध *a.* [अक्षे दुग्धः] unlucky at dice (opposed to अक्षमिय fond of dice or lucky in gambling).—धरः [अक्षं चक्रे रथावयवं तत्कीलकमित्रं कंटकं वा धरतीति; धु-अच-] 1. N. of Vishnu. 2. N. of the plant (शाकोट) Trophis Aspera. 3. a wheel; 4. anyone who bears a wheel, or who holds dice.—युः (युः) the yoke attached to the fore-part of the pole of a car.—यूतः [अक्षि तद्वन्ने यूतः] 1 dice-rogue, a gamester, a gambler.—यूतिकः [अक्ष-स्य शकटस्य यूतिं भारं लाति. लक्षः or अक्ष-युः तिलपरयस्य] a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—पटल [य. त.] 1 a court of law. 2. depository of legal documents. 3.—अक्षिपटलं q. v.—लः अक्षाणां व्यवहारणां पटलमस्तरस्य भावः] 1 judge. परि—*ind.* [अक्षेण विपरीते वृत्तं *P.* II. 1. 10 यत्तद्व्यवहारे पात्राय एवाय समाप्तः सि को.] so as to be a loser (by an unlucky throw of dice) (पात्रकक्षीयाणां यथा शुटिकापात्रं जयो भवति तद्विपरीतपात्रः *Tv.*)—पाटः=वाटः, q. v.—पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; पट्

दीप्तौ युक्त] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—पातः [च. त.] cast of dice.—पातः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्षेत्रे दर्शनसाधनतया जातः पादोऽस्य । अक्षपादो हि स्वमनसूचकस्य व्यासस्य मुक्तदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासस्य प्रसादितः पादे त्रेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं हृदयं पतिसिद्धिः Tv.)—पीडा [च. त.] 1. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षे इन्द्रियरसनाकूपे पीडयति आस्वादनात् । पाङ्ग-अक्ष] N. of the plant खलिका.—पात्रः (अक्षः) a degree of latitude.—मातः [च. त.] a cart-load.—मदः [च. त.] mad passion for gambling.—मात्रं [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] I any thing as large as dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः) twinkling of an eye.—माला, —सूत्रं [अक्षणी माला-सूत्रं] a rasiya, string of beads (अकारिदृशकारितः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिविभूता वा माला) । कृतो-क्षसूत्रप्रणयो तथा करः Ku. 5. 11, 6. 6 *मालामुपवाह्यितुमावतोहिम K. 151. It is made of कद्राक्ष seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c.—2 N. of अक्ष-जती, अक्षमाला वासहेन संयुक्ताजम्बुयोनिजा जवामाभ्यङ्गीयता Ms. 6. 23. (अक्षस्य वक्षत्र-चक्रस्य मालेन मय गत्वात्) सा हि उतास्वी दिशि नवने सप्तविंशति मालाकूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तते सर्वव्यञ्ज उतास्वरुद्रास्तस्या मालाकूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च वक्षत्रचक्रभूषणं Tv.)—राजः [अक्षणी राजेन] One addicted to gambling.—वामः [च. त.] an unfair gambler.—वातः [अक्षणी वायुचक्रादना वातः वाः सस्योऽयं] 1. a gambling house, the gambling table. 2 [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य भ्रुणस्थान-मय इव वातः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रभ्रुणवायुसहस्रपाशुमत्वात् तत्सहस्रस्य Tv.)—वृत्त अ [अक्षे वृत्तः व्याघ्रतः ; स. त.] engaged in, addicted to gambling; what has fallen in gambling.—न राशिचक्रकूपे वृत्तक्षेत्रे the zodiacal circle.—रुषः Beleric Myrobalan.—हृदयं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling) । वक्षोक्तहृदयं K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क] N. of a tree तिलिञ्ज.
अक्षवती [अक्षः सावन्तरेण यस्य । अक्ष-मनुष्यं] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षजम् H. [अक्षे चक्रे आनद्यते वक्षतः आन-क्षिप] A kind of part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंवेक्षिकाभेदः) tied to the cart or its pole (?).

अक्षजम् a. [नास्ति क्षणे योग्यकाञ्च यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षजिकम् a. [च. त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षजम् a. [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्ष

मनुष्य यस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16. अक्षजान्-मनुष्यं दद्यात् Sk.] Having eyes । अक्ष-जितः कर्णवतः Rv. to 71. 7.

अक्षजम् a. [च. त.] 1 (a) Uninjured, unhurt । त्वमक्षः कथमक्षता इति Ku. 4. 9 । *विग्रहा वाहः Dk. 3 । पंचाक्षतास्तं वयं Vc. 6. 43, 4. 4. Mu. 6. 8. R. 2 56. (d) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided । मम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वन् Pt. 1. *सक्तानं नवं कलशं पूरयित्वा Asvalayana.—तः 1 Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun । (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded, rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies । अक्षताः पशु पतितक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः । अक्षतैर्नर्णयोद्विष्टं न तुलस्या विनायकं इति तत्र । सप्ततप्तपञ्चदश R. 2. 21, आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्त्रभूता 7. 28.—3 Barely (यथा) । अक्षताश्च यथाः प्रोक्ताः । said to be also n. (दूवक्षितायि).—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind.—2 Absence of loss or ruin । good, well-being । अक्षतं चारुं वास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः.—3 Eunuch (also m.).—ता 1 A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वायि.—2 N. of a plant कर्कशशृङ्गा.—COMP.—योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; सा वेदक्षतयोनिः स्वात् Ms. 9 176 । पत्नीलक्षतयोनिषु 10 5.

अक्षजम् a. [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रिया जातिर्वा यत्र, न. क.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाक्षत्र क्षत्रायुष्योति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्तते Ms. 9. 322.

अक्षजम् n. [अक्ष बाहुल्येन] The eye (Ved.); मर्दं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः Rv. I. 89. 8; दक्षिणेऽक्षम् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षजम् a. [च. त.] 1 Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्यं, पलायनं, उपवाह &c.—Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; *मा कारुण्यस्य S. 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay; वामक्षजं मेहनकाह्वानेः R. 13 16.—मा [च. त.] 1 Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy; वावत्यमी मग्नवाक्षमेव रथ्याः S. I. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed.—2 Anger, passion.

अक्षजम् a. [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] 1 Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable, undying, unfulfilling, inexhaustible; सदीपयोधेयि शुद्धस्वमक्षयो-जिहिः Si. I. 281 स संवायः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्ग-मक्षयानिरुद्धता Ms. 3. 791 यक्षनिर्गुणतमक्षया 4. 23; नवायामक्षयवते पितृणां दत्तमक्षयं Vayu त्रिशावना शक्तिरिवाधमक्षय R. 3. 13.—2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन (क्षयोदासः तत्क्षून्यः अकिञ्चनः संन्यासी दग्धिरो वा) ।—यः 1 The Supreme Spirit

परमात्मनः.—2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of jupiter.—या (अक्षयं पुण्यं यदास्ति-अक्ष) N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अक्षय सोमवारं रविवारं सप्तमी । चतुर्थी भौमवारं अक्षयादपि चाक्षया ॥ COMP.—शुणः, पुरुहन्तः Siva (possessing imperishable qualities).—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on the day (वेदाक्षे मासि रात्रौ शुक्लपक्षे तृतीयायाः अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्ति करारिणिषुता ॥ तस्यो दानादिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं).—लोकः the heaven.

अक्षयाकृति N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādrapada (?) अक्षयाणी Pārvati.

अक्षय्यम् a. [क्षितं शक्यं; क्षि यत्, न. त.] That which cannot decay, imperishable; तयः वदमानमक्षय्यं दद्वारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 131 अस्यत्र योयवस्तु वर्षसंज्ञेता-प्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible.—COMP.—वदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Sraddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षयोदकदानं तु अक्षय-दानवादीयते । यद्येव नित्यं तरुण्योश्च चतुर्थ्यां कदा-चन) ।—नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Āsina.

अक्षरम् a. [न क्षराति; क्षरं चलते अक्ष-न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रादेवो विदुः क्षतक्षयान्मनामन्य वलोकयन्ते Ku. 3. 501 द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षराक्षरं एव च ॥ क्षरः सवर्णमन्तानां कृतयोऽक्षर उच्यते ॥ Bg. 15. 161 यस्मात्क्षरमन्तो-ह्वरमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अन्तोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म.—2 Fixed, firm, unalterable. 1 Siva.—2 Vishnu. 3 A sword.—त Sound-word, speech (Ved.). 4 [अक्ष-सरः Un. 3. 70; अक्षः सरः ; अक्षुते व्याघ्रोति वेदादिशाखाणि.] 1 (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकाराणि Bg. 10. 33 ; मुद्राक्षराणि, मधुः, अक्षर, &c (b) a syllable । एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83; the monosyllable एकमक्षरं Bg. 10. 25; Ms. 2. 78. 84. 125 (sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words; speech collectively ; प्रतिबद्धं चिह्नवाचिमानं S. 3. 25. ; अक्षो सदीपनमक्षराणि U. 41 मधुरेतामि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words; ब्राह्मण-संस्कृतमन्त्राणि पितृमन्त्रेण V. 3. 1 अक्षरं वर्ण-निर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः अक्षः न क्षरं विद्यादक्ष-रत्वां सरिऽक्षरं ॥—2 A document (letter &c.), sacred writing । writing in general (in pl.); तत्र मुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यात् सप्तो नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3. 94; तत्रमवस्था अक्षराणि त्रिंशदानि स्युः V. 2.—3 The highest Deity or Godhead, the indestructible Spirit, Brahma (प-

रन्मह्य, भूककारणः) अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg. 8-3;

अक्षरं ब्रह्मोद्भूतं विदि ब्रह्मासममुद्भव 3. 15;

यथा सतः पुरुषाकेशलोमानि तथाक्षरात्सम्भव-

तिदिविधं Chan. Up.-4 Religious aust-

terity, penance.--5 Sacrifice.--6

Water.--7 The sky.--8 Final beati-

tude, emancipation from further

transmigration.--9. Continuance,

permanence.--10 Right, justice

(Ved. in these two senses).--11 N.

of a plant. Achyranthes Aspera.

--12 A measure of time, equal to

one-fifth of a Kāshthā. --COMP.--

अक्षर 1 [प. त.] meaning (of words);

किं तावत् कीत्याश्रयतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5--२ (पु)

पुः --चणः, --नः (अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासविन्यासितः

अक्षरं चणप् or चं (पु) चुप् P. V. 2.26.)

a scribe, writer, copyist; so *जी-

वक्षः, --जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवितः; जीव्-भिनि or

पुवक्षः; also *जीविकः, --च्युतः [अक्षरं च्युतं

कुम्भं यत्र; व. कप्] getting out a differ-

ent meaning by the omission of a

letter (e. g. कुर्वन् दिवाकर्मं द्वयचरणे इव)

देव योभ्याकर्मनयः करेणुः प्रसरत्यसौ where

another meaning may be got by

omitting k in करेणुः, i. e. by taking

रेणुः) अक्षरम् n. --वृत्तं 1 a metre regu-

lated by the number of syllables it

contains; अक्षरं द्विचरं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जगत्त-

रिति ऋषिः । वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यां जगत्तन्मात्राकृता

अक्षरं 12 of unshaken resolve; resolu-

te (अक्षरं निश्चलं हृदोऽभिप्रायो यस्य); an

epithet of परमात्मन्, --जगती, --तृतिष्ठा [अ-

क्षराणां जगत्तः; तर्ह्यपिलेखानां तूलिकेव वा सावन-

रवात् a reed or pen--(रि) न्यासः [प.

त. भावे च] writing arrangement

of letters; भूमेयप्रज्ञाः सः V. 2.2. the

alphabet. 3 scripture . 4 इदमक्षरं वा-

रस्पर्यपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोन्मत्तारु-

परतन्त्रसिद्धौ वर्णन्यासः--पंक्ति a. I having

5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr. pentas five)

छ मत् पदं वग दे इत्येव वै यक्षोऽक्षरपांतिः Ait.

Br. (ताम्रस्तान्यक्षराणि होतृत्रयाग्ने प्रयोक्तव्यानि).

2. N. of a metre of four lines

(द्विपदा विताञ्) each having five syl-

lables (one dactyl and one spondee)

--मात्र a. having a share in the syllab-

les (of a prayer?) . --सूचिका tablet

R. 18. 46--सूचः [अक्षराणि तन्मयाणि शाल्याणि

वा सूचे यस्य] a scholar, student, --अ [प.

त.] the beginning of the alphabet;

the letter अ.--सूचिका 'finger

speech', speaking by means of

finger--signs.--अज्ञित a. unlet-

tered, illiterate, not knowing how

to read or write.--दृगक्षरः f. [प. त.]

distinct articulation of syllables.

--सिद्धा [प. त.] the science of

(mystic) syllables; theory of

ब्रह्म (ब्रह्महस्तः); यद्वा यो विवाय Dk. 11.

--संस्था [अक्षराणां संस्थां यत्र] arrange-

ment of letters, writing alphabet.

अक्षरं [स्वाये कर्त] A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरः adv. [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वाचार्थकारके

अक्षरं] 1. Syllable by syllable. 2 To

the very letters literally

अक्षरं a. [गवादिगणः] Relating to

letters or syllables.

अक्षरी [अक्षरे गगनाभोगे मेघैः; अक्षरस्य;

तौगो क्रीड] The rainy season.

अक्षरान्द्र See under अक्षर .

अक्षरान्तिः f. [न. त.] Intolerance, non-

forbearance, envy, jealousy, anger,

impatience.

अक्षर a. [नास्ति क्षां यत्र] Free from

artificial salt. --रः Natural salt

नाक्षरं नाक्षरं चैव ब्रह्मसमृद्धिस्तथायथाः । समुद्र-

सिंचनं चैव *लवणसमृद्धम् ॥ --COMP.--

लवणं (गो) [क्षाणि ऊर्ध्वमृत्तिकाया निवृत्तं.

अणु क्षारं कुत्रिमे लवणं; न. त.] natural salt

सुन्यज्ञानं पयः सोमेति नासं यज्ञानुपस्कृतम्

अक्षरालवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हविश्च्यवे ॥ Ms. 3

257 (अकृत्रिमलवणं सैववादि) ; *णात्राः स्युः

5. 73; चतुर्थकात्मनोऽनायादाक्षरालवणं मित्रं 11.

110; sometimes used for food that

may be eaten at times unfit for

the performance of religious du-

ties; a class of objects such as

cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि n [अक्षुते विषयाश्च; अक्ष--क्षि, अक्षो-

र्णितः Un. 3. 155--6] अक्षिणा, अक्षानि,

अक्षणा, अक्षणः &c. 1 The eye (which

grasps or sees objects); changed

to अक्ष at the end of a Bahuvrihi

COMP. f. *क्षी when a limb of

the body is indicated as अक्षनाक्षो, other-

wise दर्शिका देवुषष्टिः; in Avyayi Co-

mp. also it is changed to अक्ष (सप्तक्ष,

परोक्ष, &c.), 2 The number two;

(-क्षिणी) the sun and moon [cf. L.

oculus; Ger. *auge*; Gr. *okos okkos*,

Zend *ashi*.] (OMP. --कृपः twinkl-

ing; नाक्षिकं व्यतिष्ठत R. 15. 67. --कूटः-

टकः, --भोक्तः, --भार [प. त.] the eyeball,

pupil of the eye. --पत a. [अक्षिणि भिः

सर्वदा भावनावशात् अक्षयमक्रुहोपि व्याप्यत इव]

I visible, present; विभायतर्वर्तमानोऽक्ष-

यमायति ना भवानां क्षयवत्या Si. 9. 81--2.

rankling in the eye, an eye-sore,

being a thorn in the eye, hated;

*नोहमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159 --जाहः

[प. त.] the root of the eye. --पक्ष्मण,

क्षोभण n. [प. त.] the eyelash. --पटकं

[प. त.], a coat of the eye. 2 a dis-

ease of the eye pertaining to

this coat. --पत a. Ved. falling into

the eye, hence, hurtful, --adv.

a little, as much as a mote (as

much as could fall into the eye),

--सू a. [अक्षो भूषिष्यः] visible, per-

ceptible, manifest; (hence) true;

real --अक्षं [प. त.] collyrium, a kind

of balm (for the eyes). --नः (ज also)

N. of a plant (पक्षिकालीप्रवृक्ष) used to

heal some varieties of the eye-dis-

ease. --प्रव [समाहारद्वेद] the eye and

the eyebrows taken collectively. --

विक्षुण्णित, --विक्षुण्णित [अक्षः; विक्षुण्णितं लज्जादिना

संयुक्तं प्रसारभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look,

leer, a look with the eyelids par-

tially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चक्रावयवाय हितः-क्ष] N.

of a tree (रंजनद्रुमः) अक्षिक also; See

अक्षक.

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions

or privileges attached to landel

property (?).

अक्षिन a. [न. त.] Undecayed, per-

manent, uninjured, undecaying,

unfailing. --म I Water. --2. 100000

million. --COMP. --अनि-वसु (तां) N.

of Indra, giving permanent help,

or having unfailing wealth (?).

अक्षितरं [अक्षीव तरति; तृ-अच् Tv.]

Water (निर्मलत्ववैजित्युत्पत्त्यर्थं).

अक्षिति a. [न. व.] Imperishable.

--तिः f. Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् a. [न. त.] Ved. Not de-

creasing in wealth; destitute of a

dwelling, unsettled (?).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि वाति प्रणिगति अंजनः वा. क.]

N. of a plant, शोभाजनवृक्ष Guilan-

dina or Hyperanthera Moringa-

--यं Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षाय (व) a. [न. त.] Not intoxi-

cated. --यः [न क्षीवते माद्यति, क्षीव्-क क्त

वा, न. त.] N. of the tree शोभाजन (Mar.

शोभा, शोमट). --यं Sea-salt.

अक्षु a. Ved. [अक्षु-ड] Quick (शीघ्र);

according to others (क्षुः) a kind

of net.

अक्षुण्ण a. [न. त.] 1 Unbroken,

untortured.--2 Not conquered or

defeated, successful; अक्षुण्णोऽनुग्रहः Ve.

I. 2--3 Not trodden or beaten, un-

usual, strange; अर्भीक्ष्णमक्षुण्णतयातु-

र्तम Si. 1. 32. being not practised

or experienced.--4 inexperienced,

not expert.

अक्षुद्र a. [न. त.] Not small or in-

significant.--द्रः N. of Siva.

अक्षुर् f. [न. त.] Absence of hun-

ger, satiety.

अक्षुष्य a. [अक्षुवे हितं; अक्षुव्-यत्.]

Ved. I That which tends to cause

absence of hunger (क्षुषामात्रसाधनं द्रव्यं).

--2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र a. [न. व.] Destitute of fields;

uncultivated.--यं 1 A bad field

(अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); अक्षेत्रे वीजमृत्सृष्टमनैव विन-

श्यति Ms. 10. 71.--2 Not a good geo-

metrical figure.--3 (fig.) A bad

pupil, unworthy recipient or recep-

table (of any thing).--COMP.--अक्षे

a. [क्षेत्रं देहतरुत्वं तत्त्वतो न जानाति; विद्-क्षिप्]

destitute of spiritual knowledge;

not knowing the true nature of the

क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतरुत्वानमिद्वात्मात्मेव देहा-

मिमांसी जीवः); 50 अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रि a. [क्षेत्रं शब्दोपतिस्थानं कर्त्तव्यं वा ;

मत्तव्यं इति न. त.] Having no field,

not the master of a field; ये 5

क्षेत्रज्ञो ब्रह्मवतः परिक्षेत्रप्रवापिनः Ms. 9. 49.

अक्षोटः [अक्षु-ओट; अक्षुय विभोक्तस्येव टाणि पर्णाभ्यस्य वा Tv.] 1. N. of a tree पर्वतीयवृक्ष (Mar. डोंगरा अकोट).—2. A walnut; a tree bearing an oily nut.

अक्षुः [अक्षु-ओट; अक्षुः विभोक्तः इव ओट इति पत्रैः सहगते । वृक्ष-अक्ष वा Tv.] also written as अक्षोट-इ-डक, आक्षोट, आकोट, अकोटक &c.

अक्षोम *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agitated, unmoved.—*m.* 1 Absence of agitation—2 The tying post of an elephant.

अक्षोभ्य *n.* [क्षोभ्यते विचारयते, ध्रुव-गिष् कर्मणि वत्. न. त.] Immovable, imperturbable; अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीत् R. 17. 44 was unassailable.—*यः* 1 A particular sage (नैतोतो द्वितीयविद्योपासकः सहैवतायाः शिरसि नगरूपेण स्थितः आशिषेदः । अक्षोभ्योऽस्या आशिषः प्रोक्तः—Tv.).—2 N. of a Buddha.—3 An immense number, said to be 100 विवर.—COMP.—कवचं [अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्यं] a sort of कवच or armour referred to in Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [उहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा सोऽस्याभित इति, अक्षुणां रथानां सर्वोपामिद्विद्याणां वा ऊहिनी; गन्तव्यं त्रिद्विषि P. VI. 1. 89 Vart.] A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अक्षुण *a.* [अक्षुते न्यासिते अक्षु-कृन् Un. 3. 17] Unbroken (अखंड).—*क्षणं* Time.

अक्षुणया *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously, circuitously, in a crooked way, नानक्षुणया संवृत्तः Sat Br. (वक्रमार्गेण, कोट्टिणि).—Wrongly; *दृष्टं Ved. seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्षुणयावत् *a.* Going through, penetrating.

अक्षुण्डः [खंड-अक्षु. न. त.] N. of a tree (भियाल) Buchanania Latifol *a.* अक्षुण्ड *m. f.* [खट्टूड. न. त. वा. डीप.] Bad conduct (अशिष्ट-व्यवहार) ; a childish freak or whim.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [खंड-अक्षु. न. त.] Unbroken, whole, entire, complete अखंडं गुणयानां कलमिव S. 2. 10; अक्षुण्डकः शशी Mal. 2. 2, with undiminished orb, full; निर्निगाय मुक्तमिन्द्रमण्डलं Ki. 9. 38; अक्षुण्डं तपसा 10 63, undisturbed; सुदृढोदमने यक्षद्वयस्य U. 5. 35 of untarnished, unsoftened, like; *द्वादशी the 12th day of the bright half of मासगणिते—*adv.* Uninterruptedly Ki. 1. 29.

अक्षुण्ड *a.* [न खंडको निरवयवत्वात् । खंड-अक्षु. न. त.] 1 Unbroken, not capable of being broken or divided, epithet of परमात्मनः—2 Full, entire, न. [न. त.] 1 Not breaking, leaving entire—2 Non-refutation.—*n.* Time.

अक्षुण्डिन *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unbroken, undivided—2 Uninterrupted, perpetual, undisturbed, continuous । *ता मे वासिष्ठ्या Mu. 1 । अक्षुण्डिनं प्रेम कथय

पत्युः Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbroken.—3 Unimpaired; unfrefuted &c. । भद्रिन्या अक्षुण्डितात् प्रणयात् M. 3 never disappointed; शतमक्षं तमक्षदितो वीर्यं R. 9. 13 whose prowess knows no repulse or defeat.—COMP.—उत्सव *a.* always festive—*कृतः* [अखंडितः कृतः तत्संपत् पुष्पादिप्रभवरूपा यत्] time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (*a.*) fruitful, bearing fruit in due season.

अक्षुर्व *a.* [न. त.] Not dwarfish, short or stunted not small, great; अक्षुर्वणं वरुणं विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अक्षात् *a.* [न. त.] Not dug; not buried.—*n.* 1 A natural lake or pool of water; a bay; especially a pool before a temple.

अक्षुद्र *a.* Ved. [विद-रक्ष् द. त.] Unworn; यस्मै यस्मैमाक्षुद्रायामिः Rv. 1. 38. 11, unworn in their course.

अक्षुज *a.* [न. त.] 1. Not fatigued or wearied.—2 Not involving fatigue.

अक्षुल *a.* [गरितं खिलं अवशिष्टं यस्य Tv.] 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft. with सर्वः. एतादृशं मत्तोविजये सर्वविशेषकं मुनिः Ms. 1. 59; *लेन entirely—2 Not uncultivated or fallow, ploughed (land); *आत्मनः the universal spirit. अक्षुलिक । [न खट्टयस्यात् । खिदं भये विकृत् Tv.] 1 A tree in general.—2 (अक्षुलिकः) A dog trained to the chase.

अक्षुद्रि *a.* Not wearisome, not fatigued; *त्वं continuous flow of speech regarded as one of the नागुणस्य of the Jainas.

अक्षुल *ind.* An exclamation of joy; शीघ्रं to utter this exclamation. अक्षुलातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute, *लक्ष* *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

अग *p.* (अगति, अगति, अगि-यति, अ-गितुं) 1 To wind, curl, move tortuously, or in a zig-zag way—2 To go (अगति, अगितुं &c.)

अग *[न गच्छतीति; गम्-इ. न. त.]* 1 Unable to walk, not going, not in a position to go; अगो वृषकः श्रुतिः P. VI. 3. 77 Sk.—2 Unapproachable—*n.* 1 A tree; सदागतो येन विषाणोपमागः Si. 4. 63—2 A mountain; also a stone; प्रत्यापरं प्रत्युगं Mahanataka—3 A snake—4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रगत्या पश्चिमं, तस्य हि वक्रगत्याभावे अयोनिप्रसिद्धः; or 'not going', the earth by its diurnal rotation causing day and night)—5 A water-jar, as in अगस्य (कुम्भस्थान).—6 The number seven (from the seven कुलाचलसः).—Comp.—आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Parvati.—*ओ-कस्* *m.* [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] 1. a mountain-dweller. 2. a bird (इक्षुवासि) 3. the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs. 4. a lion.—*ज.* *a.* (अगात् पर्वतशि-खतो जायते; जन्-इ.) produced on a mountain or from a tree; roaming

or wandering through mountains wild (गिरिचर); कक्षाचिन्तो विषयविवाचनौ नञौ Ki. 1. 36. (जं) bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* [गम् बाह्व. श. न. त.] Not going,—*कः* A tree.

अगण्य *a.* 1 Countless, immense; *वपुर्विस्तारितमणि Dk. 1.—2 Not deserving to be counted (अहं यत्) worthless, immaterial.

अगतिः *f.* [न. त.] 1 Want of resort or recourse, necessity.—2 Want of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिस्तत्र रामस्य यत्र रामस्यायाम् विहायसा Rām. 1 मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64. See under गति.

अवति (नी) क *a.* 1 Helpless, without any resort or resource; बालमेन-मगतिमादाय Dk. 9; दंष्ट्रव्यवहिका गतिः Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift; अवतीका गतिर्ह्येषा पापा राजोपसेविताम् । Mb.

अगद *a.* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य] 1 Healthy, sound, free from disease, in good health; गदोऽगदः Ms. 8. 107.—2 (गद-भाषणे आदृ. न. त.) Not speaking or telling.—3 Free from judicial affliction.—*n.* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्मात्] 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug; इति चित्ताविषघ्नोयमगदः किं न पायते H. Pr. 29; विश्वैरगदैरास्य सर्वद्वययाणि योनयेत् Ms. 7. 218 —2 Health, freedom from disease; औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवी च ति-तिवा स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिध्यति तपस्तेषां हि सत्त्वं Ms. 11. 238 (अगदः गदाभावः; वैद्यमिति यावत् Kull.)—3 The science of antidotes; one of the 8 parts of medical science.

अगदकारः [अगदं करोति; अगदं कु-अण् मुमागच्छ P. VI. 3. 70] A physician.

अगद्यति Den. P. To have good health.

अगम *a.* अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* [न गतुमर्हति, गम्-यत्. न. त.] 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.); योगिनामप्यगम्यः &c.—2 inconceivable, incomprehensible; मनसोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends mind (conception or thought) वा; संपदस्ता मनसोऽप्यगम्यः Si. 3. 59. See under गम्य also.—Comp.—*रूप* *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form, &c. *रूपं पदवीं प्रतिस्तुता Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached (for co-habitation), one of the low castes; *यथा च स्त्रियं वत्ता *नमनं चेत आतिभ्रंशकाणां वा &c. COMP.—*नमनं* illicit intercourse.—*नामिष* *a.* practising illicit intercourse.—*नम-नीय* *a.* relating to illicit intercourse; *नीयं नृ (पापं) व्रतेभिरपानुदेत् Ms. 11. 170.

अगरी [नास्ति गदो विषं यस्याः प. व. गौ. डीपु] 1 A kind of grass or plant (देव-ताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deotar. Andropogon Serratus. It is said to be an antidote against the poison

of rats and mice -2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहरिद्रव्यमात्रं).

अगर n. [न गिरति; गृ-उ, न. त.]

Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha. अमर्युति a Ved. Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्रं) Rv. 6. 47. 20.

अग्रस्ति [विद्ययास्य अग्रे अस्ति; अस्तिक्त्वि शकंवादि० Un. 4. 179; or अग्रे विद्ययावलं स्यादिति स्तम्भानि, सत्यैः; or अग्रे; कुम्भः तत्र स्यात्; सहतः इत्यस्यः] 1 'itcher-born,' N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. -2 N. of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent.-3 N. of a plant (ककुब्ज) Sesbana (or Aeschynomene) Grardillora. [The Sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the Rig-veda he and Vasistha are said to be the off-spring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvasi at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhayoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c.; from the latter Vasistha. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitravaruni, Aurva-Seya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path. See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilisation of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way.) He is also known by the names of Pitābdi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kāleṃyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kausitaki and Varapradā. She bore him two sons, Dridhasya and Dridhasyu. In the Ramayana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form

of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhuvā the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhuvā and Mahenirā, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonisation of the south, निजितासि मया भद्रे शत्रुहस्तादमर्षिणा । अगस्त्येन दुरावर्यं मुनिना दक्षिणेव दिक् । Rām. ; अगस्त्या नरिता-माशं R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो दक्षिण-माशामाश्रित्य नभसि स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विद्ययातापमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61; Mv. 7. 14.]

अग्रस्ती A female descendant of Agastya.

अगस्त्यः 1=अग्रस्ति See above.-2 N. of Siva. -COMP.—उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhādrā with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21. प्रसतादुदयादमः कुन्धोनेमिही-जसः 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādrā.—गीता [अगस्त्येन गीता विद्या-भेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhārata Sāntiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn—चार [प. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which usher the Sarat season and then everything on earth assumes a lovely appearance.—तीर्थ N. of a celebrated Tīrtha in the south.—वटः N. of a holy place on the Himalaya.—संहृता Agastya's collection of law.

अग्रा a. Ved. Not going.

अग्राव a. [गात्र-प्रतिष्ठायां घञ् न. व.] Unathomable, very deep, bottomless;

अग्रावसिद्धिस्तमुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, अग्राव Mk. 1. 3. R. 6. 21; सोऽज्ञानं, बुद्धिः, great, as 'मयः' यस्य ज्ञानद्वयसिद्धिर्ग्रावस्यानघा गुणाः Ak. unathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable.—वः—वः a deep hole or cha m.—वः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. agathos]. -COMP.—जलः [अग्राव जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep-lake.

अगार [अग्रे न गच्छते कच्छति प्राप्नोति-अग-अग्र Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 203; दाहद्वारं an incediary 3. 158; See आगार.

अगिरः (नः ?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गृ. वा० क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven.—2 The sun or fire?—3 A Rākshasa.—COMP.—ओ-कत् a. [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

अगृ a. [नास्ति गौर्यस्य] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor.—2 Wicked (?)—गृ. 1 N. of Rāhu.—2 Darkness.

अगुण a. 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God)—2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोयम-शोकः M. 3; Mk. 4. 22 —गु. [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्वः सर्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसवे च गुणागुणम् Ms. 3. 221 गुणागुणं knowing merit and demerit; लोभभेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य नियमस्त्वतः Ki. 6. 21 vices.—COMP.—वादिर् a. fault-finding; censorious; not appreciating merits.—किं a of a worthless character.

अग्रह a. [न. त.] 1 Not heavy; light.—2 (In prosody) Short.—3 Having no teacher.—4 One different from a teacher.—र. n. (m. also) [न गुरुयस्मात्] 1 The fragrant aloewood and tree; Aquiluria Agallocha.—2 That which yields Bdellum, Amyris Agallocha.—3 The Sisū tree (शिशपा). -COMP.—शिशपा [अग्रहः सारि यस्यास्तादृशी शिशपा मध्यमपदलो.] the Sisū tree.—सारः a sort of perfume.

अग्रह a. Not hidden; or concealed, manifest, clear; सद्भाव Ku. 5. 62. -COMP.—गंध a. having an unconcealed smell. (—अः) Asafetida (the smell of which is not easily concealed).—आव a. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

अग्रभीत a. [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued. शोणित्त्वं of unsubdued splendour.—2 Inconceivable.

अग्रहः [न. व.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

अगोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious; see गोचर; वाचाप-गोचरं हवावस्थामप्युज्जतं Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. —1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses—2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरोऽयं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of the gods Pt. 2. —3 Brahma; अगोचरं वारिच गोचरे Ki. 17 II. अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा *a.* Ved. Without a cowherd; पशुर्नानि स्वयुगोपाः Rv. 2. 47.

अगोरुच *a.* Ved. Not disdaining, praise.

अगोह्य *a.* Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अग्नि ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अग्-नि, नलोपश्च Un. 4. 50; or fr. अञ् 'to go.'] 1 Fire कौप, ईशान, शोक, ज्ञान, रात्रि, &c.—2 The god of fire—3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds. (गार्हपत्य, अहवनीय, दक्षिण); पिना वै गार्हपत्योऽग्निमर्ताग्निर्दक्षिणः स्मृतः । गुराद्वर्णायन्तु सप्तिव्रता गरीयसी ॥ Ms. 2. 231.—4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid.—5 Bile (नाभेरुर्ध्वं इन्द्रायदस्तादामाश-यमाचक्षते तद्गन्तं तौ गेजः पिने इत्याचक्षते). —6 Cauterization (अग्निकर्म). —7 Gold —8 The number three. —9 N. of various plants: (a) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (b) रक्तचित्रक; (c) मल्लिक Semincarpus Anacardium; (d) निंबक Citrus Acida.—10 A mystical substitute for the letter *r*. In Dvandva COMP. as first member with names of deities and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as अग्निहोत्र, अग्निहोता, or to अग्नी, अग्नीय, अग्नीय, अग्नीय, अग्नीय [cf. L. *ignis*.] [Agni is the god of Fire, the Ign's of the Latins and Ogni of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the *Rig-veda*. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods; a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is con-

sidered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his threefold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतमुत्र, शुनि, रोहिताश्व, सप्तजिह्व, तोमरवत्, घृतात्र, चित्रमातु, ऊर्ध्व-शोचिष्, शोचिष्केत, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदेष्ट &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth, Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhimani [Vishnu Purana]. His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons—Pavaka, Pavamana and Suchi; and these had forty five sons; altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of Sandila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and

carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahma as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agneyi. The Mahabharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigor and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by King Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khandava forest; for the story see the word खांदव. COMP.—अ (अ) गार्-रः, —आलयः, —ग्रहं [अग्निकार्यय अगार् शाकं त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; वसंश्चतुर्गार्गिरिवाद्यग्रे R. 5. 25. —अस्त्रं fire-missile, a rocket.—आत्मनः *a.* [अग्निरात्मा वस्य] of the nature of fire; सोमाम्ना स्त्री, *कः पुमान्, —आगन्तं consecrating the fire; सो *आहेति, —आवेयः [अग्निरवेयो येन] a Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire. (—येन *आगन्तं, —आहिनः [अग्निराहिनी येन, वा परिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि. —इव *m.* (अग्नोऽयः) [अग्नि इदं स असीत्] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved.)—ईश्वरः [अग्निरिष्यते अग्नेन] N. of a Mantra.—(नं) kindling the fire.—उत्पातः [अग्निना दिव्याग्नेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In *Bri. S.* 33. it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभकलानं पततं रूपाणि यानि तान्युक्ताः । निष्पयोऽकाशानि विमुक्तानि इति पंचधा भिन्नाः ॥ उत्क्रा पक्षेण कलं तदंशं विज्याशानिभिः पतैः । विमुक्त-होभिः पङ्क्तिवत्तद्वत्तारा विपातयति ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c.—उद्धारणं, उद्धारः 1. producing fire by the friction of two aranis. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice.—उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. (अग्निरुपस्थानं देवेन). —एवः [अग्निमवयति] an incendiary —कणः, —स्फोटकः a spark.—कर्म *m.* [अग्नी कर्म सत्.] 1. cauterization. 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so पार्थ offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; त्वेति त्विनामिहाराः K. 16 *यथेदं 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. 1. 25.—कला a part (or appearance) of fire; te varieties are mentioned [धृत्वा विरूपा उवलिनी ज्वालितो विस्फुल्लिगिनी । सुशोः सुरुपा कपिला हव्यकल्पवद्धे अपि ॥ यादोनां दशवर्णानां कला सप्तप्रदा अमृः]. —कारिका [अग्निं करोति आर्वते कारणे कर्तुं लोपचारत् कर्तरी षुक्] 1. the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अमार्त्र which begins with अग्नि

दत्ते पुगे देव. 2. =अग्निकार्य. -जगृ [अग्नेः उद्दि-
पने काष्ठं आकृतं] Agallochum (अगुरु) -
कुक्रतः [अग्नेः कुक्रत इव रक्तवर्णं रक्तुद्रिगन्वात्]
a firebrand, lighted with p of straw.
कुंड [अग्नेः आधानार्थं कुंडं] an enclosed space
for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel.
कुमारः, -तनयः, -सुतः 1. N. of Kartti-
keya said to be born from fire.
See कर्त्तिकेय. 2 a kind of preparation
of medicinal drugs -केतु [अग्निः केतु-
ग्वि] 1. smoke, 2 N. of two Rā-
kshasas on the side of Ravana
and killed by Rāma. -कोणः, -दिक्
the south-east corner ruled over
by Agni; इंद्रो बन्दिः पितृपतिवैष्णवो यरुणो
मरुतः । कुबेर इति पतयः पूर्वादिनां दिशो क्रमात् ॥
-क्रिया [अग्निना निर्दिष्टा क्रिया आकृत.] 1.
obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2.
branding; मेघनादक्रियासु च Y. 3. 284.
-क्रीडा [तृ. त.] fire-works, illumina-
tions. -गर्भ a. [अग्निर्गर्भं यस्य] preg-
nant with or containing fire, hav-
ing fire in the interior; गर्भो जगामिव
S. 4. 3. (-गर्भः) [अग्निग्वि जाको गर्भो यस्य]
1. N. of the plant Agnijāra 2. the
sun stone, name of a crystal suppo-
sed to contain and give out fire
when touched by the rays of the
sun; cf. S. 2. 7. 3. the sacrificial
stick अग्नि which, when churned,
gives out fire. (-गर्भः) 1. N. of the
Sami plant as containing fire (the
story of how Agni was discovered
to exist in the interior of the Sami
plant is told in chap. 35. of अनुशासन-
पर्व in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्नेः
सकाशात् गर्भो यस्यां सा; when the Ganges
threw the son of Siva out on
the Meru mountain, whatever on
earth &c. was irradiated by its
lustre, became gold and the earth
was thence called वसुमती). 3. N. of
the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निग्वि
गर्भो मध्यभागे यस्याः सा). -ग्रन्थः [अग्निप्रतिपादको
ग्रन्थः शाक. त.] the work that treats
of the worship of Agni &c. -वृत्तं
[अग्न्युद्दीपनं घृतं शाक. त.] a kind of medi-
cinal preparation of ghee used to
stimulate the digestive power. -चित्
m. [अग्निं चित्वा; चि-भूतार्थं क्षिप P. III.
2. 91.] one who has kept the sacred
fire; यतिभिः सार्वभौमप्रभृतिभिः R. 8. 25.
-चयः, चयनं, -चित्वा arranging or keep-
ing the sacred fire (अग्न्याधानं); चित्वा-
ग्नित्थे च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (-चयः-यनः)
the Mantra used in this operation.
3. a heap of fire. -चित्वात् [अग्निचयनं अस्त्य-
स्मिन् मनुष्य मयः वा तातत्वात् पदार्थं Tv.]
having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित्. -ज, -जात
a. produced by or from fire, born
from fire. (ज, -जातः) 1. N. of the
plant अग्निजार (अग्नेः आग्न्युद्दीपनाय जायते
सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kārttikeya.

3. Vishnu. (ज, -जातः) gold; so ज-
न्मन्. -जिवृह a. 1. having a fiery tongue;
2. having fire for the tongue, epi-
thet of a god or of Vishnu in the
boar incarnation. (-जृह) 1. a tongue
or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7
tongues of Agni कर्णो भूमिर्नो श्वेता लोहि-
ताः नीललोहिताः सुवर्णा पद्मरागा च जिवृहाः सप्त
विभावसोः. 3. N. of a plant लोमलो (अ-
ग्निजृह इव शिखा यस्याः जा) of another
plant (जलपिपली) or गजपिपली (विपला-
गला). ज्वाला 1. the flame or glow of
fire. 2. [अग्निर्ज्वालय शिखा यस्याः सा] N.
of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly
used by dyers, Grislea Tomentosa
(Mar. धायकूल, धायटो) -तप a. [अग्निना
तप्यते, तप-क्षिप्] having the warmth
of fire, practising austerities by
means of fire. -तपस a. [अग्निभिः तप्यते]
1. practising very austere penance,
standing in the midst of the five fires
2. glowing, shining or burning like
fire; (तपन्तीति तपाः अग्निग्वि तपाः) hot as fire.
-तेजस a. having the lustre or power
of fire (अग्नेरिव तेजो यस्य). (-सम्.) the
lustre of fire. (-सम्.) N. of one of the
7 Rishis of the 11th Manvantara.
-त्रय the three fires, See under अग्नि.
-द a. [अग्निं ददाति गृहादौ ददाति; दा-क]
1. giving or supplying with fire. 2.
tonic, stomachic, producing appeti-
te, stimulating digestion. 3. i. cendi-
ary; अग्निदाय भक्तद्वयम् Ms. 9. 278; अग्नि-
दानं च ये लोकः Y. 2. 74; so दायक
द्वयम्. -दृष्ट a. 1. burnt on the fu-
neral pile; अग्निदग्धस्य ये जीवा येऽप्य-
दग्धाः कुले सम वायु. 2. burnt with fire.
3. burnt at once without having
fire put into the mouth, because de-
stitute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of
Manes or Pitris, who when alive,
kept up the household flame and
presented oblations to fire. -दुग्धनी
[अग्निदग्धतेऽप्यग्नौ दग्ध-ग्नौ कण्ठे ह्युद] a nar-
cotic plant, So'anum Jacquini. -दातृ
[अग्निं विधानेन ददाति] one who performs
the last (funeral) ceremonies of a
man; यश्चाग्निदाता ग्रेतस्य पित्रं दद्यात् स एव
हि. -दापन a. [अग्निं दीपयति] stimu-
lating digestion, stomachic, tonic. -
दीप a. [तृ. त.] glowing, set on fire,
blazing. (-प्त) अग्निजठरालो दीपः सेवनात्
यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता,
which is said to stimulate digestion.
-दीप्ति f. active state of digestion.
-दूत a. [अग्निदूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा]
having Agni for a messenger, said
of the sacrifice or the deity invoked
यम् ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अंकृतः Rv
10. 14. 13. -दूषित a. branded. -देवः
[अग्निग्वि देवः] Agni; a worshipper of
Agni. -देवा [अग्निदेवो यस्याः] the third
lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कुत्तिका).
-धानं [अग्निर्धानतेऽस्मिन्] the place or

receptacle for keeping, the sacred
fire, the house of an अग्निहोतृ; पदं कुण्डं
अग्निहोतृ Rv. 10. 165. 3. -धारं main-
taining the sacred fire; धारिणी K.
55 -नयनं = प्रणयनं. -विश्वसः [अग्निजठराल-
स्येन दीपको निर्यासो यस्य] N. of the
plant अग्निजार. -वेष्ट a. [अग्निनेता यस्य]
having Agni for the leader or con-
veyer of oblations, an epithet of a
god in general -पद 1. the word
Agni. 2. fire-place 4. N. of a plant
-परिकरिणः या care of the sacred fire,
worship of fire, offering oblations;
गृहाद्योऽग्निपरिकरिणः Ms. 2. 67. -परि-
च्छदः the whole sacrificial ap-
paratus; गृह्य चाग्निपरिच्छदं Ms. 6. 4.
-परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial
fire with a kind of screen. -परीक्षा
[वृ. त.] ordeal by fire. -पर्यनः [अग्नि-
साधनं पर्यनः] a volcano. -पुच्छः [अग्नेः
अग्न्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव] tail or back
part of the sacrificial place; the ex-
tinction of fire. -पुराणं [अग्निना प्रोक्तं
पुराणं] one of the 18 Purāṇas ascrib-
ed to Vyāsa. It derives its name
from its having been communicated
originally by Agni to the sage Va-
sishtha for the purpose of instructing
him in the two-fold knowledge of
Brahma. Its stanzas are said to
be 14500. Its contents are varied.
It has portions on ritual and mystic
worship, cosmical descriptions, chap-
ters on the duties of Kings and
the art of war, a chapter on law, some
chapters on Medicine and some treat-
ises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Gram-
mar, Yo. a. Brahmadevyā &c. &c. प्रण-
यनं bringing out the sacrificial fire
and consecrating it according to the
proper ritual. -प्रतिष्ठा consecration of
fire, especially the nuptial fire. -प्र-
वेशः-शनं [स. त.] entering the fire,
s. l. immolation of a widow on the
funeral pile of her husband. -प्रस्कं-
दनं violation of the duties of a sa-
crificer (अग्निहोमाकरणं); परस्वं चाप्येवं
भविष्यति Mb. -प्रस्तरः [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति
अग्नेः प्रस्तरो वा] a flint, a stone pro-
ducing fire. -बाहुः [अग्नेर्बाहुग्वि दीप-
शिखरात्] 1. smoke 2. N. of a son
of the first Manu; (fig.) a son of
Priyavrata and Kānyā. -बीजं 1.
the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold
(रुद्रेजः सधुद्रभूतं हेमबीजं विभावसोः) 2. N.
of the letter र. भं [अग्निग्वि भगति;
भा-क] 1. 'shining like fire', gold.
2. N. of the constellation कुत्तिका.
-भु n. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-क्षिप् हुस्वातः] 1.
water. 2. gold. -भू a. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-
क्षिप्] produced from fire. (-भूः) 1.
'fire-born', N. of Kārttikeya. 2. N.
of a teacher (काश्यप) who was
taught by Agni. 3. (Arith.) six.
-भूति a. produced from fire. (-भूतिः)

[अग्निरिव मूर्तिरुच्यं यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Tirthankara (-तिः) f. the lustre or might of fire. भाजस् a. Ved. [अग्निरिव भाजते, भाज्-असुप्] shining like fire-माणः [अग्नेरुपायको मणिः शाक. त.] the sun-st ne. -मय m [अग्निं मन्त्राति निष्पादयति. मन्त्र-क्षिप्-मलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the ऋणि itself. -मन्त्रः, -यन्त्रं, producing fire by friction, or the Mantra used in this operation. (-यः) [अग्निर्मध्यते अनेन मन्त्र-करणे यज्. N. of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नखेल) Premna Spinosa (तत्काष्ठ-योन्येणे हि आशु वह्निकल्पयते). -मांश slow-ness of digestion, loss of appetite; dyspepsia -मार्गिनः [अग्निश्च मरुश्च तयो-रपत्यं इज् ततो वृद्धिः इत च। द्विपदवृद्धौ पृ. पूर्व-पदस्य नृत्तः Tv.] N. of the sage Agastya. -मित्रः N. of a king of the Sunga dynasty, son of Pushpa- mitra who must have flourished before 150 B. C. -the usually accept- ed date of Patanjali-as the latter mentions दुष्पमित्र by name. -सुग्नः a. having Agni at the head. (-ञः) [अग्नि-सुग्नमिव यस्य] t. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः अग्निमुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c.) or अग्निमुखे अग्ने येषां, for fire is said to have been created be- fore all other gods] 2. [अग्निमुखं प्र- धानमुपासीत यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोतृद्विज). 3. a Brāhmāna in general (अग्निदाहकत्वात् शापाग्निमुखे यस्य, for Brāhmanas are said to be वाग्वन्त्राः). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्फ- शीतु दुःखदायकं मुखमग्नं यस्य, तस्मिन्निस्सर्पणं हि देहे क्षतोत्पत्तिस्तयोस्तथावत्). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण pre- scribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt 1. (कृ) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्नं यस्याः, गोरदि-डोषः] 1. N. of a plant भल्लातक (Mar. बिन्वा, भिलावा) and लोमलिका (विपलंगला). 2. N. of the Gayatri Mantra (अग्निरेव मुखं मुख- रत्नं कर्णपते यस्याः सा, or अग्नेरिव मुखं प्र- जापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिदायकं यस्याः, अग्निना समं प्र- जापतिमुखं जातत्वात्। कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गा- यत्रीमुदकं जपेत्। गायत्र्यापि मुखो यस्मात्समादुष्यत् तां जपेत् ॥ गोमिल). 3. a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निरिव उत्तमं मुखं यस्याः सा] -सुह a. [वृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. -योन्यन्त्रं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up. -रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्निः रक्षते अनेन अत्र ऋ] a Mantra securing for Agni pro- tection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोतृ -रजः, -रजस् m

[अग्निरिव रज्यते दीप्यते, रज्-असुप् नेलापः] 1. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रोप. 2. (अग्नेः रजः) the might or power of Agni 3. gold. -रहस्यं mystery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the Satapatha Brāh- mana -राशिः a heap of fire, burning pile रुहा -[अग्निरिव गेहति रुहः] N of the plant मांसदानी or मांसरोहिणी (तद्विकृत्य वन्हि- तुयवर्णतया उत्पन्नत्वात्पातत्वं तस्याः). -रूप a. of [अग्नेरिव रूपं वर्णं यस्य] fire-shaped; the nature of fire. (-यः) the nature of fire. -रैतस् n. the seed of Agni; (hence) gold -रोहिणी [अग्निरिव गेहति; रुह-गिनि] a hard inflammatory swell- ing in the armpit. -लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru in the Purānas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kāsi Khanda it is said to be to the south of इंद्रधनुः एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येन पूर्णयते शुभा। इमामचिन्मती पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरी शुभाय ॥ -वधुः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Agni. -वर्चस् a. [अग्नेर्वच इव वर्चो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire. (-न.) the lustre of Agni. (-म.) N. of a teacher of the Purānas -वर्ण a. [अग्नेरिव वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरा पीत्वा द्विजो मोहादग्निवर्णो सुरा पिबेत् Ms. II. 91; गोवृक्षमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा 92. (-जः) 1. N. of a prince, son of Sudar- sana. 2. of a King of the solar race, See R. 19 3. the colour of fire. (-र्ण) a strong liquor. -वर्षक a. stimulating digestion, tonic (-कः) 1. a tonic. 2. regimen, diet (पण्याहार) -वल्ग्वः [अग्नेर्वल्ग्वः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात्] 1. the Sāla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it -वासस् a. [अग्नि- रिव शुद्धं वासो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment. (-न.) a pure garment. -वाह a. [अग्निं वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा] 1. smoke. 2. a goat. -वाहनं agoat (जाग). -विद m. 1. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रि q. v. -विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire. -विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour, inflammation -विहरणं, -विहारः 1. taking the sacrificial fire from अग्नीध्र to the सदाभिषेप. 2. offering obla- tions to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना येला K. 348 -धीयं 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold. -वेश. [अग्नेर्वेश इव] N. of an an- cient medical authority; (चक्र). -शरणं-शाश-लं a fire-sanctuary; मार्ग- नादेशय S. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; रक्षणाय स्थापितं हि V. 3. -शर्मन a. [अग्निरिव शृणाति तान्क्रोपत्वात्; शृ-मनिर्] very passionate. (-म.) N. of a sage. -शिख a. [अग्नेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य] fiery, fire-crested;

दहतु श्लैः सायकैः Rām. (-ञः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow; 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जंगलीवृक्ष. (-लैः) 1. saffron. 2. gold. (-ञा) 1. a flame; शरीरग्निशक्तीपदेः Mb. 2. N. of two plants शंगकी (Mar. वागवन्त्रका or कल्लावी) Gloriosa Superba; of another plant (Mr. also कल्लावी) Menispermum Coriifolium. -शुभ्रा careful service or worship of fire. -शेखर a fire-crested. (-रः) N of the कुसुम, कुकुम & जंगली trees. (-रः) gold. -शोच a. [अग्नेरिव शोचं यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 252. -श्री-a. [अग्नेरिव श्रियं यस्य] glowing like fire, lighted by Agni. -शृङ्ग, शृङ्ग-स्तोम &c. see शृङ्ग, शृङ्ग &c. -संस्कारः 1. conse- cration of fire. 2. hallowing or con- secrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथा हि मारु- वाय देवा Dk. 169; नास्य कर्षोऽग्निर्वायकः Ms. 5. 69. R. 12. 56. -सहयः 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smo- kecoloured) 3. smoke. -समय a. [प. व.] sprung or produced from fire. (-वः) 1. wild safflower. 2. lymph, result of digestion (-यः) 1. gold. -साक्षर [अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, कप] a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचवाण M. 4. 12; भयार्दो भर्ता हि शरणं तिथ्याः H. I. v. 1. R. II. 48. -सर्ग [अग्नी सर्ग यस्य अत्यन्ता- नलोत्तापेपि सारंगदाहनात् Tv.] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes. (-रः-रः) power or essence of fire. -सूत्र a thread of fire 2. a girde of sacrificial grass (मौलिमिलनी) put upon a young Brāhmāna at the time of investiture. -स्तोमः 1. stop- ping the burning power of Agni 2. N. of a mantra used in this opera- tion. 3. N. of a medicine so used. -स्तुत m. (अग्निस्तुत) [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तु आधारे क्षिपु वल्गं] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; N. of a por- tion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यत्रैव वाश्वदेवेन स्वयंतिता गोसेवेन वा। अभिमज्जिद्विधाग्निस्तुतं वा त्रिभुता- मिश्रतापि वा ॥ Ms. II. 75. -स्तुप्त (ऽष्टुप्त) m. [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तुप्त=क्षिपु पत्वं] 1. =अग्नि- शोम 2 N. of a son of the sixth Manu. -स्तोमः (ऽष्टोमः) [अग्नेः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र] N. of a protracted ceremony or sac- rificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; ये भवो मंत्रः ऋ; यस्य व्याख्यानं, कल्पः. ऋ. P. IV. 3. 66. Vārt. 3. N. of the son of the sixth Manu 4. a species of the Soma plant; स्तोमन् a part of the Sāma Veda chanted at the conclu- sion of the Agnishtoma sacrifice -स्थ a. (ऽ) [अग्नी स्थातुमर्हति, स्था-क पत्वं] placed in, over, or near the fire.

(-इः) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yūpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire.—स्वातः (written both as स्वात and स्वात्) (pl.) [अग्निः i. e. आग्नी-विप्रकररूपानलात् सुष्ठु आत्तं ग्रहेण येषां तः] N. of a class of 11trīs or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacred or domestic fire, but who did not perform the Agnistoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of gods and Brāhmanas and also as descendants of Maichī, Ms. 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्मृशिष्टोमादिद्यागमकृत्वा स्मार्तकर्मणिष्ठाः सती मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति सायणः).—हुत्, होतृ Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest—होत्रे [अग्रे हूयतेऽत्र, हु-त्र, च. त.] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel) 2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; [अग्रे होत्रे होमादिभिः कर्मणां अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मनाम] or the sacred fire itself; तपोवनाग्रहोत्रमूलकं वा K. 26; होता स्यात् त्रय्य Ms. 11. 36; त्रमुपासते 42; स्त्री दाहयेत् त्रेण Ms. 5. 167. 6 4. Y. 1. 189. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्रे सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्जुहुयात्.) Agnihotra is of two kinds, i. nitya of constant oblation [यावज्जीवमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति] and काम्य occasional or optional (उपसम्प्रदाश्रित्वा मासमेकमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति).—(त्र) a. Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; हुवनी (णी) a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रहणी अत्र Tv.; See हविर्ग्रहणी, हुत् offering the अग्निहोत्र; आहुतिः invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र.—होत्रिण a. [अग्निहोत्र. मत्वर्थे इति] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नीषी [अग्नि-ऐह-ङीप्] 1 The wife of Agni and goddess of Fire, Svāhā-She is said to be a daughter of Dakṣha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हव्यं कव्यं च यत्किञ्चिद् द्विजानामप्य संस्कृतं होत्रयज्ञौ सदा देवि स्वाहिरयुक्तत्वा समुद्भूतं ॥ अथ प्रभृति दास्यति सुवृत्ताः सत्पथे स्थिताः एवमग्निस्त्वया सार्वं सदा वक्तयति शोभने]. 2 The Tretā age.

अग्निक् [अग्निवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कैक्] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्निष् m. [अग्नि दधाति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति; वा-क्लिप् नि. आलोपः Tv.] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्-वत् Ved. a. [अग्निः अस्त्यस्य मत्पुत्र, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 15] 1. Hav-

ing fire or enjoying it—2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire; पितृयज्ञं हु-वि-र्वत्ये विप्रश्चंद्रयेऽग्निमान् Ms. 3. 122.-3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निमा ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn,' to consign to flames'; आतृग्निमाग्रसात्कृत्वा M. 5; न चकार शरीरमाग्निमात् R. 8 72; भू to be burnt.

अग्निघ्नः [अग्निमादधाति घृ-क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रह्मा who kindles the sacred fire.—2 (अग्नि धारयत्यग्ने संप्रदाति घृत्तये क दीर्घः) Sacrifice, sacrificial act. See आग्नीध्र.

अग्नीय a. [अग्नेः अदूरभव स्थानादि; उत्क्रा ७] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम m. (मौ) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च इंद्र इव यत्वं] Agni and Soma; प्रगमनं bring-ing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिष्मिन् sacrifice; (नी) the rik or vessel used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोमीय a. [अग्नीषोमी देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; निषोयः making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; यशुः a victim sacred to them; पुरो-दाशः an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्रवत् n. Battle, conflict, See अग्रम्.

अग्र a. [अग्रं र्ण नलोपः Un. 2. 28] 1 first, foremost, chief, bes, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; अ. द्विषा chief queen; स्वातमासवधाना M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; आस-नं chief seat; seat of honour Mu. 1. 12.-2 Excessive, over and above; surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक).—ये 1 (a) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; धर्मस्य ब्रह्मणो मूर्धं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते Ms. 11. 84; दर्श्या अग्रं मूलं मध्यं &c.; वा. सिक्ता tip of the nose; सूत्रं &c.; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वग्रेऽभवत् K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; अनु-ल्य विद्या रसनाग्रनैकी N. 1. 5. (b) Top, summit, surface; कैशास्, पर्वत, &c.—2 front, van; अग्रे कृ put in the front or at the head; तामग्रे कृत्वा Pt. 4 See अग्रे.—3 The best of any kind; श्वेदनाग्रेण with the best of chariots; प्रासादाग्रे Rām.—4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्षः) अग्रादग्रं गृह्णति Tāndya.—5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलंभनं); मनुमेकाग्रमासीन Ms. 1. 1. See अग्रम् also.—6 Beginning, See अग्रे. 7 A multitude, assemblage.—8 Overplus, excess, surplus; सायं स्त्रीसहस्रं Rām. 1000 women and more; so सायकोटी च रक्षसां.—9 A weight=पल q. v.—10 A measure of food given as alms (ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार).—11

(Astr.) Amplitude of the sun (अग्र, अग्रका also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the foremost', 'front' 'tip' &c.) e. g. पादः चरणः the foremost of the foot, तेहः so 'हस्तः, करः'; पाणिः &c.; सरोजः the top-most lotus Ku. 1. 16; कायः fore-part of the body; so 'नखं नासिका tip of the nail, nose &c.—adv. In front, before, ahead—COMP.—अग्रः [अग्रं अग्रोः] the focal point.—अक्षि m. [कर्म.] sharp or pointed vision, side-look (आपांगवीक्षण); अग्रश्या दीक्षमाणस्तु तिर्यग् आतरमग्रवीत् Rām.—अग्रम् a. having precedence in eating.—अग्नी (णी) कः (क) vanguard; दीर्घाक्षिण्यैव नरानग्र नीकेषु यो वधेत् Ms. 7. 193; अग्रणीकं रक्षयात्री रक्षसानां वधं नतु Rām.—अग्रणीयं [अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अयं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ] N. of a Buddhist tenet (उत्पादपूर्वमग्राणीयमथ वीर्यदा प्रवादः स्यात्—हेमचंद्रः).—अग्रलेहितं [अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a Srāddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted.—उपहरणं first supply.—उपहारीण a. [अग्रे उपहृत्यते कर्मणि अनोयर्] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2 [अग्रं उपहृत्यते यस्यै ह-संप्रदाते अनोयर्] आग्नीध्रयेन उपकल्पितस्य अग्रादग्रे दानोद्दिश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv.—करः I=अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. t e focal point.—केशः front line of hair; श्रेष्ठ रेणुः अपहरति K. 86.—गः [अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ङ] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost.—गण्य a. [अग्रे गण्यतेऽसौ] foremost, to be ranked first—गामिन N. [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; प्रयोऽग्रगामिन P. VIII. 3. 92—ज a. [अग्रे जायते जन्-ङ.] first born or produced; आर्नदेनाग्रजेनेव R. 10. 78.—(ज) 1. The first born, an elder brother; सुमतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ M. 5; अस्त्येव मनुष्यैरताग्रजे भे R 14. 73. 2. a Brāhmana (-जा) an elder sister; so 'जात, 'जातक, 'जाति.—जंघा the fore-part of the calf.—जन्मन् m. [अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2. 2. a Brāhmana (वर्णेन मध्ये अग्र-जातत्वात्, or अग्रत्वं प्रधानागात् सुखात् जतत्वात्, ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत्, तस्मात् विवृत् स्तोमार्तां सुखं . अग्निदेवतानां ब्राह्मणो मनुष्याणां; तस्मात् ब्राह्मणो सुखेन वीर्यं करोति सुखतो हि वृष्टः Tāndya); अतिव्ययसमग्रजन्मानं K. 12; अतोच्च न्मा Dk. 13 3. N. of Brāhmā, as he was the first to be born in the waters.—निवृह्वा the tip of the tongue.—उज्या (Astr.) the sign of the amplitude.—दानिन् [अग्रे दाने अस्य; अग्रदान-इति] a (degraded) Brāhmana who takes presents offered in honour of the dead (प्रेतोद्देशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिग्रहो); कोमी विप्रश्च शूद्राणामग्रेदानं गृह्णति वात् । ग्रहणे मृदादानां (ग्रहणात्तिलदानानां Tv.) अग्रदन्ति

बभूव सः ॥ —दानीयः [अग्रे दानमर्हति छ] =अग्र-
दानिन्; दूतः a harbinger; कृष्णकौशग्रदूतः
Ve. 1. 22; अलित Dk. 20; भविष्यति
प्रणयाग्रदूतः R. 6. 12—गिरुपणं prede-
stination; prophecy, determining
beforehand—नीः (णीः) [अग्रे नीयते असौ
नो किपुः, गत्व] 1. a leader, foremost,
first, chief; अर्णविलम्हन् K. 195; अय-
ग्रणीमित्रवृत्तामृषीणां R. 5. 4 chief. 2. fire-
—पर्णा [अग्रे पर्णं यस्याः सा-डोष] cowage,
Carpogon Pruriens (अजलोमण).
—पतन्त a. [अग्रे आसीत् पतति; पत-णिनि]
happening beforehand, antecedent;
शीतं शुभान् लिप्सितान् K. 65.—पादः the
forepart of the foot; toes; नवकिंसल-
वराणाग्रपादेन M. 3. 12; अन्ता stand-
ing on tiptoe. S. 6.—पाणिः =हस्तः
q v.—पूषा the highest or first mark
of reverence or respect; अमिह
स्थित्वा गृह्णादे विषं प्रभो Rām—प्रेयं
precedence in drinking—वीर a.
[अग्रे शास्त्राग्रं बीजमुपादकं यस्य] growing by
means of the tip or end of branches,
growing on the stock or
stem of another tree, such as 'कलम'.
(=नः) a viviparous plant—भागः [कर्म].
1. the first or best part [आद्वैतं प्रथम-
मुद्रय देयं दृश्यं]. 2. remnant, remain-
der (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip, point
4 (Astr.) a degree of amplitude.
—भागिन् a. [अग्रभागीऽस्यास्ति; अस्त्यर्थे णि]
first to take or claim (the remnant);
अलंक्रियमाणस्य तस्य अनुलेपमाग्रे श्री भवामि
V. 5 claiming the first share of
the remnant &c.—भुज a. I. having
precedence in eating 2. glutton-
ous, voracious (आदरक).—भूः [अग्रे
भवति भू-किपुः] =भूमि. f. 1. goal of
ambition or object aimed at ततोऽग्र-
भूमिं व्यवसाययुद्धेः Ki. 17. 55; त्वमग्रभूमि-
निर्गम्यस्य भ्रात्रा Si. 1. 32 (प्रायश्चर्या). 2.
the topmost part, pinnacle; विमानं
Me. 69.—मत्सं [अग्रं मध्यमेन प्रधानं मत्सं]
flesh in the heart, the heart itself;
असं चालतं Ve. 3. 2 morbid protuber-
ance of the liver.—यणं [अग्रं अयनात्
उत्तरायणात् गत्वं डाकं तद्विधानकालोऽस्य अन्वृ (1)
Tv.] a kind of sacrificial cere-
mony. See आग्रयण.—यान a. [अग्रे याने
यस्य, यान्युद्] taking the lead, fore-
most. (=नं) an army that stops in
front to defy the enemy.—यानिन् a.
[अग्रे यान्यनि या-णिनि] taking the lead,
leading the van; पुत्रस्य तं राजशिरस्य-
चग्रथाय S 7.25, R. 5. 62, 18. 10, 5. 3.
—योजित [अग्रे स्थित्वा युध्यते] the princi-
pal hero, champion; राक्षसानां वधे तेषां
श्री भविष्यति Rām : so अविः कर्मसु चाग्र-
विः—यष्ट opening, fore-part; नासा
Māl 1. 1.—यष्टा [अग्रं लोहितं यष्टाः सा]
A kind of pot herb (किङ्कोडाक).—
संख्या the first place or rank; पुत्रः
समलोपयग्रमंश्या R. 18. 30.—संघातो
[अग्रे कर्तोपनेः प्राक् संघीयते जायतेऽनया कार्य,
र. v.] the register of human act-

ions kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणिवर्गस्य
प्रायश्चित्तकर्मनुमाणां शुभाशुभमूलकं सर्वं लिख्यते
सा यमपञ्जिका) —संघ्या early dawn;
कर्मभूमिपति नृहने रंभवत्यग्रसंघ्या S. 4 v. 1.
—संययिग taking the lead; R. 9.
23; आयोवावाग्रमरात् त्वयि वीर यात 5. 71.
—सरा [अग्रे शीर्षमानं सागं यस्याः सा] 1. a
sprout which has tips without
fruits. 2 a short method of count-
ing immense numbers.—हर a [अग्रे
हियते दीयतेऽसौ; ह-अच्] 1. that which
must be given first. 2 =अग्रहारिन्.—
हस्तः (=कः, =पाणिः) the forepart of
the hand or arm, अग्रहस्तेन गृहीत्वा
प्रमादयेत् Ratn. 3; forepart of the
trunk (of an elephant); often used
for a finger or fingers taken col-
lectively; अतिरक्तं हस्तः Mk. 3. अतस्त-
द्यासेन वेपते स हस्तः Ratn. 1; कुशुपित इव ते
हस्तः प्रतिभातं M. 1; प्रसारते हस्ते M. 4;
हस्ताग्रप्रक्षेत्रं पृष्ठमालनं S. 4 slipped from
the fingers; also, the right hand;
अथ हस्ते मुकुटं कृतान्तो Ku. 5. 63 (अग्र-
श्रासी हस्तश्च Malli.). Ki. 5. 29—हायनः
(णः) [अग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनो द्रोहिः अन्न, गत्व] the
beginning of the year; N. of the
month मार्गशीर्ष; (मास नो मार्गशीर्षाहं Bg.
10. 35); हाष्टिः नवशस्त्रेऽष्ट्यागमेदः—हारः
a grant of land given by kings (to
Brāhmanas) for sustenance (अग्रे
ब्राम्हणभोजनं, तदर्थं हियते राजवनात् पुष्यक् क्रियते
ते श्रेत्रादयः—नोलकठैः क्षेत्रोपपन्नस्यादुद्रव्यं ब्राम्ह-
णोद्देशेन स्थायं धान्यादि, शुरुकुलादावुत्तमं हृत्वादिने
देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv.) 5. कस्मिंश्चिद्ग्रहो
Dk. 8. 9.

अग्रतः adv. [अग्रे अग्रादा, अग्र-तसिङ्] (with gen.) 1 Before (opp. पृष्ठतः) in
front of; at the head of; forwards; न
गणस्याग्रतो गच्छेत् H. 1. 29; गच्छाग्रतः
lead the way; तो विलोक्य seeing
before him.—2 In the presence of;
मेवनाग्रस्य Pt. 1. अमायस्याग्रतः Mu. 5;
चतुर्वर्णमग्रत एव रक्षिणी R. 3. 39 in the
very presence of.—3 First; पुरुषं
जतमग्रतः Rv. 10. 90. 7; अग्रतः कृ to
give precedence to, consider most
important; to put in front or at the
head of—COMP.—सरा a. [अग्रतः सरति
सु. ट.] going in front, taking the
lead. (=रः) a leader.

अग्रिम a [अग्रे भवति, अग्र-दिमिच् P. IV.
3. 23. Vārt.] 1 First (in order,
rank &c.) foremost, best, excel-
lent, preferable, superior; वीराणां-
ग्रिमो भुक्ता युयुधे पाथिवेः सह Mb.—2 prior,
preceding.—3 Elder, eldest.—4
Furthest, advanced, first ripen.—5
Further—An elder brother.—
पा A kind of fruit, Annona Reticu-
lata.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-घ] Foremost,
best &c —यः An elder brother.—यं
The first fruits; the best part.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-घ] Foremost,
best &c.

अग्रे adv. 1 In front of, before, (in
time or space); अग्रे याति स्थस्य रेणुपदवीं
वनाः V. 1. 4; R. 2. 26; V. 2. 7, Bh.
3. 36—2 In the presence of, before;
समग्रं स्तुयति H. 1.—3 At the head,
ahead; वस्य लिङ्गे वीर नलः Rām.—4
Further on; subsequently, in the
sequel; एवमग्रे वदयत, एवमग्रे विद्वष्ट्य &c.
—5 In the beginning; at first, first;
प्रतापेयं तवः रुद्धः पामस्तदन्तरं R. 4. 30;
अतिवेदमग्र आसीत् Br. Ar. Up., Ms.
2. 169.—6 First, in preference to
others; सर्वग्रे द्विजानां प्रप्रता दारकर्मणि
3. 12; अतिथिभ्यांऽग्र पतेनान् भोजयेत् 3.
114.—COMP.—नः a leader.—गः go-
ing in front or before—दिशिषुः—पूः
a man (of one of the first three
castes) who marries a wife mar-
ried before (पुनर्विवाहादग्रे). (=पूः) f.
a married woman whose eldest sister
is still unmarried (अग्र्यां यद्यनूदायां
कन्यायामुग्रतेऽनुजा । मा चाग्रदिशिषुर्ज्ञाया पूर्वा च
दिशिषुः—स्थिता); अतिः the husband of
such a woman.—पाः [अग्रे स्थित्वा पाति,
अलुक्] first to protect.—पूः [अग्रे पूयते,
पू-किप्] purifying in one's presence;
having precedence in drinking.—
वर्न-ण [विनस्याग्रं राजदेतां पूर्वनिपातः; अलुक्
गत्व P. VIII. 4. 4] the border or
skirt of a forest.—सरा a. [अग्रमग्रे-
णग्रे वा सरति सु. ट. अलुक् P. III. 2. 18]
going in front, taking the lead, a
leader, foremost, first; विरयत्रपाणां
अग्रेसरीकृतारम्भ K. 169; मरण श्री भवामि
Pt. 1. Māl. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्रे-
सरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29—सरकः [अग्रेसरे
अग्रगते प्रसूतः टर्.] 1. a servant (who
precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्रथ a. [अग्रे जातः, अग्र-यत्] 1 Fore-
most, best, choicest, most essen-
tial or important, highest, pre-emi-
nent, first; तदग्रमग्रं मघवनं महाक्रतोः
R. 3. 46; आह्वंशो 10 66; उपेयुषः स्वात्मि
नृतिमग्रया 6. 73. 8. 28, 14. 19, 18 39,
Ku 7. 78; Ms. 5 166, 12. 30, V.
5. 14; also with loc.; अग्रथाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु
Ms. 3. 184—ग्रथः An elder brother.
—ग्रथे The roof of a house.

अग्रभण a. Ved. Having nothing
acceptable.

अग्राम्य a. Not rustic or rural,
town-made.—2 Not tame, wild.

अग्रह्य a. Not acceptable, that
which ought not to be taken or
accepted as a gift, present &c;
अहो शिवानेमत्यं वधं पुण्यं फलं जलं; not to
be perceived, admitted or trusted;
not to be considered or taken into
account.—ह्य N of the clay or मृत्तिका
which ought not to be taken for
purposes of purification.

अग्रः-ग्रः *f.* [अं.कृ. नलोपः वा उङ्] 1 A finger.-2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman),

अग्र=अं. *q.* *v.*—(10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अग्र *a.* [अग्र-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अग्रपूरिद्वियारामो मोघं पार्थ स नीचनि Bg. 3. 16.—अं [अग्र भावे अच्] 1 Sin; अग्रं स केवलं मुक्तिं यः पञ्चायामकारणात् Ms. 3. 118; Bg. 3. 13. अन्धोवाचिध्वंसिद्विषो पशयतिः Si. 1. 18, 26; पर्वण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयान् दिगानिगिष हंतुमवाणि दशं Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also.-2. An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वदूस्त्वानि विमृशति श्रियः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियाद्वानां मत्वा विचारं 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमवावदं R. 15. 51, 19. 52, See अन्य. -3 Impurity (अशौचं); अनुवृत्त्यादं त्रयहं Ms. 5. 63; न राजा-मप्योमेति 93; न वयंयदुपाहानं 84.-4 Pain, suffering, grief distress; दयालुमनश्चरुहं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief.-5 Passion -अः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Putana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] -वा the goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghā. COMP.—असुरः See अग्र ab. *ve.*—अशः (अहृ) a day of impurity (अशौचदिनं).—आयुस *a.* leading a wicked life.—कृन् *a.* sinful, wicked, evildoer.—घ्नः=नाशन.—नाश, -नाशन *a.* [अवे नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (-नः) destroyer of the demon अग्रः N. of Krishna.—भोजन् *a.* [अग्रं पाप-फलं मुक्तिं] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for gods, Manes, guests &c.).—पर्वण *a.* [अवे मृप्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नाशनं कर्मा-क्षमत्वाद् मद्यते अनेम मृष-भुङ्] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brahmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनक्षत्रमप्यवति जयं त्रिपञ्चमर्षिणं Ak.; यथाशमेवः कतुगद सर्वपापपरोदयः तयावर्षणं मूक्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं ॥ The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c. are said to be expiated by re-

peating this suk thrice in water; पवित्रायचमयन्निजं जपेत्वा K. 179, 38.

—मार *a.* [अवे मारयति नाशयति; मृ णिन्-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of gods (यमो मृत्युरग्रमारो निक्षेपः).—रुद्र *a.* [अवे रोदिति स्वकर्मक्षमता यस्मात्, रुद्र-अपा-ह्नि किप्] 1. 'making sin, weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अवे व्यसनं रोदिति न तत्प्रतिकाराय वदते किप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them.—विषः [अवे व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?)—असः [अनस्य असः; अं. भावे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अवे अनिष्टं शोभति इच्छति; शंसु अण्] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?).—आसुर *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.—हर्षः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल *a.* [अग्रं लाति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अवायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin.

अवायु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

अवारि *a.* [अग्र व्यसनं अरुति; अरु-णिनि] suffering from evil or calamity (व्यसन-युक्त); not anointing (?).

अवम *a.* Not hot, cold; अशुभ, आपन्न the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—रः [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, (ईशानावोत्तमानां नाम-देवस्ततः परम्। सद्यो जातइति श्लोकः कमशो उच्यते कर्मणि).—2 A worshipper of Siva and Durgā—रा [अघोरः शिवः उपास्यन्नेन अस्यांसा अघोर अच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādra sacred to Siva (भाद्रमाससि पक्षे श्वोराख्या चतुर्दशी। तस्यामा-राधितः स्थापुनयेच्छिवपुरं भुवं)—COMP.—घोररूपः N. of Siva.—पयः, मार्गः a follower of Siva—प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघा *a.* [नास्ति घोरो यस्य यत्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding. See below.—2 Devoid of cow-herds.—अः the hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of बाह्यप्रत्यय, See P. VIII. 2. 1.), or the consonants so pronounced (स्वयं यमः स्वयः नकः ऋपी विसर्गः शर एव च। एते श्वास्तु-प्रदाना अघोवाश्च विद्वृण्वते).

अघोस *ind.* A vocative particle, another form for अघचर (Ved.).

अघ्नय *a.* Not to be killed.—हन्त्यः [न हति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हृ-यच् निपातः Tv.] a Brahman (अह्नयः प्रजापतिः Un. 4. III.)—2 A bull.—हन्त्या [न हन्त्यते स्त्रीहत्यायाः निविद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अग्रेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt.—यं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंक I A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अंकयति, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपादकिंवायो पीठिभायो K. 12. स्वनामव्यक्ति S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोद्विंदुमः अंकितं स्तनांशुकं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68—2 To enumerate, count.—3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तत्को नामगुणो भवेत्सुगोचरो यो दुर्जनोक्तिः Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned; वक्षेण वेष्टयित्वा अं शिरः Ks. 13. 152 branded head.—4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः [अंक कर्तरि कणे वा अच्] 1 The Lap. (*n.* also); अंशययांकमुदीरिताशीः Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap.—2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकां पदार्थं ततान R. 7. 9। पदपंक्तिरलक्तका Rām. रतिवलयपदकिं चंटे Ku. 2. 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.; मद्योत्रांकं मेयं Me. 86; a stain, stop, stigma, brand; इदंः शिरणेतिवयोः Ku. 1. 3; कक्षां कृतांकां निर्वास्यः Ms. 8. 281.—3 A numerical figure, a number; the number 9—4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सृजेवांकुगोति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; प्रेम्णोत्तरेके सुहृत्कवाजो रत्नावली (बुधिरावधेय Si. 3. 36। सिद्धे जंबुकं कमागतं तप्यत्यन्ता निहंतं द्विः Bh. 2. 30। Ki. 17. 64. See—आगत below.—5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c. See S. D. 278.—6 A hook or curved instrument.—7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक; See S. D. 519.—8 An ornament (युष्म).—9 A sham fight, military show (विद्ययुद्ध).—10 A cecificent.—11 A place.—12 A sin, misdeed.—13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—14 The body.—15 A mountain. [cf. *L. uncus Gr. oγκος*].—COMP.—अंक [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपञ्चादि-विन्हाति यस्य 1 v.] water—अवतारः when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sākuntala or second of Marāvika-śnim tra (अंकाते स्मृतिः पवित्रदं कस्यापि भागः। यत्रोक्तवतारस्योक्तवतार इति स्मृतिः S. D. 311). The Dasarūpa defines it differently; अंकावतारस्त्वैकं पातोक्त्या-विभागतः। एभिः संसृचयेत्यर्थं दृश्यमेकैः पदज्ञेयत् I. 56—आगत, गत *a.* [दि. त.] come within the grasp or reach: सिद्ध्यन् सचवृत्ति R. 2. 38; श्रियं युवाङ्गं ह्यतान् मोक्षा R. 13. 67.—करण marking, branding &c.—तंत्रं the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—चारणं-णा 1. bearing or having marks; such as those on the

body of a Vaishnava. 2. manner of holding the person, figure.—अंगवर्तः [च. त.] I. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अङ्गि कर्णजङ्घ-विन्योशिताङ्गः प्रियया तत्कपरिवर्तनाप्रयोज-
Māl. 5.8. (an occasion for) embrace (अङ्गे क्रीडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तने हृदयालिंगेन इत्यर्थः— Jagadhdhara) so अङ्गवर्तिनः भर्तुः श्री भव M. 3.—पादवर्त N. of a Vrata; title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण).—पाङ्क्तिः—अङ्गि [पा-अलि प. त. वा. डीए.] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (कोङ्कपातं or प्रदेशः); a seat in the lap; hence, an embrace; तावद्वाङ्गं विनर सङ्कल्प्यकपालीं प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2. 2. [अङ्केन पालयति पाल-इ. तु. त.] a nurse. 3. (अङ्गी) a variety of plant, Piring or Medicago Esculenta; [विदिकारुण्यमवदृश्यं]—गाङ्गाः [अङ्कः पाङ्ग इव बन्धनेन पाननेतुर्वयं Tv.] an operation in Arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places (स्थानान्तेनकादिचक्राव्यातः संख्या-विधेः नियतेः स्युः कैः । भक्तौकभित्याकसमासासिद्धः स्यानेव युक्तौ मितिसंयुतिः स्यात् See Līlā. 240); (न गुणो न हरे न कृतिर्न वनः पृष्ठस्थापि युष्टानां । गविनगणकजहूना स्यात् पातोऽवश्यमेकपाशे ऽस्मिन्) .—पूर्णा multiplication of numbers or figures—अङ्गः forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2 branding with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अङ्गिः पुरुषकारिकः).—आङ्ग [अङ्कं भजते उप. स.] I. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; आङ्गिरहितमने हेराकम्भाया कलेन Ki. 5 52 3. premature, early ripe forced fruit.—अङ्गं (or आङ्गं) that part of an act, is wherein the subject of all the acts intimated, is called अङ्गमुख, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *end*, e. g. in Māl. I कान्दकी and अव-लोकिता Mint the parts to be played by प्रियसु and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादङ्क एकस्मिन्ब्रह्मनां सूचनालिला । तदङ्गमुख-मित्याहुर्ब्रह्मार्थरूपकं च तत् ॥ S. D. 312). The Dasarpī defines it thus: अङ्कः अङ्गान्तेन्यस्य चित्राङ्कस्याप्यसूचनात् । i. e. where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of Mv.—अङ्गः [अङ्केन लोच्यते अङ्गो] a kind of tree (विचित्रं) ginger.—अङ्गः subtraction of numbers.—विद्या the science of numbers, Arithmetic.

अङ्कनं [अङ्क-कर्णे भावे वा ऋयुट्] I A mark, token; स्नेहोक्तानि Māl. 9.46 marks of love. -2 Act of marking. -3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अङ्कसं [अङ्कोरिममस्ति-अच्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वस्त्रं आपवर्तिकं).

अङ्किन् m. n. [अङ्कः आलिंगनस्थानत्वेन अस्यास्ति, अङ्क-इनि] A sort of drum or labor अङ्केनालिय वादनीयो मृदंगादिवाद्यभेदः क्रीडाविशिष्टश्च]—अङ्गी [अङ्कानां समूहः ; खलादि-इनि डीए.] I A number of marks or signs.—2 A woman having marks (of branding &c.).

अङ्क्य a. [अङ्क-ण्यत्] Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—क्यः [अङ्गे क्रीडे स्थापयित्वा बाधते असौ, यत्, or अङ्गे साधुः, अङ्क-य] A sort of drum or labor (सर्वातालत्रयायाम् चतुर्दशगुलाननः । हरातक्याकु-तिर्येः स्यादङ्क्योके सह वि बाधते).

अङ्कतिः [अङ्क-गती अति कुत्वे; अङ्कः को वा Un. 4. 61; अङ्कतिः अङ्कवित्ति] I Wind -2 Fire.—3 Brahmā.—4 A Brāhmana who keeps the sacred fire.—ति f. Going; one who goes.

अङ्कत् n. [अङ्क-असुत् कुत्वे] I A mark. -2 The body.

अङ्कुटः (ety. ?) A key.

अङ्कुः Ved. Water.

अङ्कुरः—अङ्क [अङ्क-उरच् Un. 1.38.] A sprout, shoot, blade; दम्भाङ्कुरं चरणः शतः S. 2.10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed', 'sharp' &c. मङ्गावङ्कुरं दृष्ट्वा Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; वृषिहृदयं नङ्गाङ्कुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुरङ्कविषाङ्कुरं दधति वाम दीपाङ्कुरा Vb. 4. 1; पद्मपत्रवदङ्कुरालोकीदीपाङ्कुराद्यापञ्च-चलं Bh. 3 68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अङ्गेन कस्यापि कुलङ्कुरेण S. 7.19 sprout or child of some one; अङ्ग्याङ्कुरं Dk 6. -2 Water. 3- Blood. -4 A hair. -5 A tumour, swelling.

अङ्कुरित a. [अङ्कुरा अस्य संजाताः, तात्का-इत्यच्] Having sprouts; अङ्कं मनसिमेव न V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts; अङ्गमसिद्धः Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अङ्कुरकः [अङ्कयते तृणादिना संवीर्यते ऽसौ। अङ्क-उरच् ततः क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अङ्कुराः [अङ्क-लक्षणे उशच् Un. 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विक्रान्ति कर्तुं किमङ्कुरे विवादः Why higgie about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); संमित्रेभ्य कुशवत्पशे रिपुनागाङ्कुरं कुशं R. 15.97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; त्यजति तु यदा मोक्षार्थं तदा गुरुङ्कुराः Mu. 3. 6; कुशं द्विषाङ्कुरं R. 16. 81; a restraint or check; निङ्कुराः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered

—अङ्गी one of the 24 Jaina goddesses. [cf Germ. *angle*.] —COMP.—ग्रहः an elephant-driver; अङ्गेन कामोऽव-मताङ्कुराग्रहः Si. 12. 16.—दुर्धरः [तु. त. अङ्कुशेन दुर्धरेण धार्यते] a restive elephant.—वा-रि m. a keeper of an elephant.—मु-द्रा [अङ्कुशाकारा मुद्रा] a mark resembling a goad in form [अङ्कुशो च मध्यमां कृ-त्वा तन्मध्यं पूर्वमूलतः । तस्मां किंचिदाङ्कुशेत् सामु-द्राङ्कुशासंज्ञिता]

अङ्कुशित a. [इतच्] Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अङ्कुशित् [अङ्कुशेन धृति] Having a hook, or goad, laying hold of with a hook.

अङ्कुशत् a. Ved. Moving tortuously to escape.

अङ्कुरः [अङ्क-लङ्गुरादित्वात् ऊरच्] A sprout, See अङ्कुर; दशरथकुलङ्कुरमात्रं Mv. 6. 45

अङ्कुरः [अङ्क ऊरच्] =अङ्कुर q. v.

अङ्कुरः—अङ्क—लङ्कुरादित्वात् ऊरच्] N. of a tree (Mar. पित्ते). A Jangium Hexapetalum; so अङ्कुराल, स्वार्थे कर् अङ्कुरालिका—COMP.—आङ्कुरः a sort of poison prepared from the Ankola plant.

अङ्कुरालिका (probably a corruption of अङ्कपालिका) An embrace.

अङ्कुर 10 P. (अङ्कयति) I To crawl. -2 To cling.—3 To check, hold back.

अङ्कुर 1 P. (अङ्कति, आनङ्क, अङ्कितु) To go, walk.—10 P. I To walk, go round.—2 To mark (cf. अङ्क).—with परि (परि) to stir up—विपलि to envelop, veil.

अङ्ग ind. A vocative particle meaning 'well,' well, sir 'indeed' 'true' 'assent' (as in अङ्गिकु); अङ्ग कश्चित्कु-शो ततः K. 221; प्रभुपति जनकानामङ्ग भो यावदस्ते Mv. 3. 5; अङ्ग आसि कश्चि-द्विषदेते नामावतवतः Dk. 59; अङ्ग कुरु अङ्ग पञ्च P. VIII. 1. 33 Sk. 1. अङ्गा-वोष्प भक्तं तत्र दास्यामि P. VIII. 2. 96 Sk. 1 समनङ्ग किमङ्ग भुङ्गतिः Si. 16. 34. 2. 12; Ki. 10. 55, 13. 65; used with कि in the sense of 'how much less', or 'how much more'; शक्तिरस्ति कस्यचि-द्विद्वद्भारमस्य आत्मानमप्यवस्कन्दितुं किमङ्ग जासातुं Mv. 3; तुणेन कार्यं भवतोभ्रानां किमङ्ग वाङ्मनवतः नरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अङ्ग—अङ्गि च पुनरपि च संगमास्ययो-स्तथा । हर्षे संकोचेन चैव द्वागशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अङ्ग [अङ्ग गत्यादौ बा०-गर्] according to Nir. अङ्गं अङ्गनात् अङ्गनात् वा] I The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; शेषाङ्गनिर्माणविशो विधातुः Ku. 1. 33. हेङ्गस्याङ्गमदृश Pt. 5. 32 without under-going troubles; इति स्वप्नोपमानमपवा-कामान्वा गान्तरङ्गा । Ki. 13. 3 do

not be influenced or swayed by them (do not be subject to them). 3 (a.) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सप्तमं राज्यं, चतुर्थं बलं, चतुःषष्ट्यं ज्योतिःशास्त्रं see the words; गीतागोपी Pt 5. 56; यज्ञश्रेष्ठविद्वद्भ्यः स्यक्तिकेनायेन यजन्तः Ms. 11. 11. (Hence) (b.) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement; षडंगः or सांगः वेदः (c.) A constituent part, essential requisite or component, सर्ववैश्वानरः R. 7. 59; तदंगमर्थं मन्त्रवत् महाकविः R. 3. 46. (d.) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगि); अंगी रौद्रसत्त्व सर्वैर्गानि रसाः पुनः S. D 517; अत्र स्वभावोक्तिरप्रेक्षणं Malli. on Ki. 8. 26. (e.) An auxiliary means or expedient (प्रधानोपयोगी उपायः or उपकरणं); सर्वकार्यसंग्रहेषु मुख्ययोगस्त्वेष्वेकं. मंत्रो योष इवाधरः सर्वान्गैः संयुतैरपि ॥ Si. 2. 28-29; See अंगानि, पंचांग also (the *angas* of the several sciences or departments of knowledge will be given under those words) -4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word; यस्मात्प्रत्ययविक्षिप्तत्वादिप्रत्ययं P. 1. 4. 13; यः प्रत्ययो यस्मात्किञ्च तदादिशब्दः स्वल्पं तास्मिन्प्रत्यये परे अंगसंज्ञं स्यात् Sk. The अंग terminations are those of the nominative, and accusative singular and dual. -5 (Drama) (a.) One of the subdivisions of the five joints or sandhis in dramas; the मुख has 12, प्रतिमुख 13, गर्भ 12, विमर्ष 13 and उपसंहार 14, the total number of the *angas* being thus 64; for details see the words. (b.) The whole body of subordinate characters. -6 (Astr.) A name for the position of stars (लग्न), See अंगार्थः. -7 A symbolical expression for the number six (derived from the six Vedāngas.—8 The mind; हिरण्यगर्भः भुवः सुनि हरिः Si. I. 1. See अंगज also. -नः (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal. [It lay on the south of Kausiki Kachchha and on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, sometimes called Angapuri, Lomapadapuri, Karnapuri or Malini According to Dandin (अंगु गंगाते बहिःश्रयायाः) and Hiouen Thsang it stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island. General Cunningham has shown that this description applies to the hill opposite Pātharghāta, that it is 24 miles east of Bhāgalpur, and that there are villages called Champānagar and Champapura adjoining the last. According to Sanskrit poets the country of the

Angas lay to the east of Girivraja the capital of Magadha and to the north-east or south-east of Mithilā. The country was in ancient times ruled by Karna] -a. 1 Contiguous. -2 Having members or divisions. -COMP. -अंगि, -अंगि-भावः [अंगस्य अंगितो भावः] the relation of a limb to the body, of the subordinate to the principle, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गोणमुख्यभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); e. g. प्रयाज and other rites are to दर्श as its *angas*, while दर्श is to them the *angi*; अंगानिभावमन्त्राणां कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः। पश्य टिडिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ H. 2. 149; अत्र वाक्य समासतयोरुपपत्तेः साध्यसाधनभावत्वात्. *वेन संवधः Malli. on Ki. 6. 2; अविश्रांतिबुधाभाससंयमांगित्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुयायाः अनुयायकत्वं). —अंगि-पः, -अंगिशः 1. lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. *राजः, *पतिः, *ईश्वरः, *अधीश्वरः). 2. 'lord of a लग्न, the planet presiding over it; (अंगानां पते बलिनी सर्वविभूतिसंपत्तः अंगार्थीशः स्वर्गे हेतुबुधरुक्कविभिः संयुतो वीक्षितो वा Jyotisha). —अपूर्व effect of a secondary sacrificial act. -कर्म-ग. क्रिया 1. besmearing the body with fragrant cosmetics, rubbing it &c. Dk. 39. 2. a supplementary sacrificial act. -ग्रहः spasm; seizure of the body with some illness. -ज-जात a [अंगात् जायते जन्-इ.] produced from or on the body, being in or on the body, bodily; *जं रजः, *जाः अलंकारः &c. 2. produced by a supplementary rite. 3. beautiful, ornamental. (-जः) -जनुस् also 1. a son. 2. hair of the body (n. also); तयोर्तय करिष्वर्भ सत्तनं Ki. 18. 32. 3. love, cupid (अंगं मनः तस्माज्जातः); intoxicating passion; अंगजरागद्विपात् Dk. 161. 4. drunkenness, intoxication. 5. a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood. —ज्वरः [अंगमंगं अधिकृत्य ज्वरः] the disease called राजयक्ष्मा, a sort of consumption. -द्वैपः one of the six minor Dvipas. —न्यासः [अंगेषु मंत्रभेदस्य न्यासः] touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. —पाणिः f. [अंगं पालयते संवधते उग्र, अंग-पाल्-इ.] an embrace (probably a corruption of अंकपालि). —पालिका=अंकपालि q. v. —प्रत्ययं. [समा, दंड] every limb, large and small; *गानि पाणिना स्पृष्ट्वा K. 167. 72. —प्रायश्चित्तं [अंगस्य शुद्धयर्थं प्रायश्चित्तं] expiation of bodily impurity, such as that caused by the death of a relative, consisting in making presents (पंचशुभाज्यदुरितक्षयार्थं कार्यं दानरूपं प्रायश्चित्तं Tv.). —भूः a. [अंगात् मनसो वा भवति। भू-किञ्] born from the body or mind. (-भूः) 1. a son. 2. Cupid. 3. [अंगानां अंगमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं] one who has touched and purified, and then restrained, his limbs by repeating

the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; ब्रह्मांगभूतब्रह्मणि योगितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (सद्योजातादिमंत्राणां अंगानां हृदयादिमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रन्यासः Malli.)—भंगः 1. palsy or paralysis of limbs; वैकल इव भूत्वा स्यात्स्थानि S. 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep) सांगभंगसूत्राय Vb.; जामैतैः सांगभंगैः Mu. 3. 21. K. 85.—भंगः N. of a Mantra.—भृङ्गः [अंगं मदेयति; घृद्-णिच्] 1. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of shampooing; so [भर्दका or भर्दिङ्, घृद्-णिच्, पुञ्च or णिच्] one who shampoos.—मर्ष, [घ त.] rheumatism; प्रसामनं the curing of this disease. -यज्ञः, -यागः [अंगो-यूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts; समिधो यजति, तनुतपातं यजति, इधो यजति, बहियं यजति स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पंचविधा। एतेषां सकृदनुष्ठानमेव तंत्रन्यायेन प्रधानयामानामाश्रयादीनामुपकारादिति मीमांसा Tv. -रक्तः—रक्तं [अंगे अवयवे रक्तः] N. of a plant गुडारोचनो found in कोंकणी country and having red powder (रक्तांगलवनं) —रक्षकः [अंगं रक्षति; रक्ष-ण्वङ्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3.—रक्षणं [अंगं रक्षते रक्षणं] a coat of mail or a garment. (-णं) protection of person —रागः [अंगं रक्षते अनेन कणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body fragrant unguent; पुष्पवेन अंगराग K. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. 11. 2. [भावे ण्वङ्] act of anointing the body with unguents.—रुहं [अंगे रोहति; रुह-क्लिप् स त.] hair; विरुगरागं रुहेतैवायते Si. I. 7.—लिपिः f. written character of the Angas.—लेपः [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लिप्-करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of anointing—ओडयः (ety. ?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum Zingiber.—विकल a. [वृ. त.] 1. maimed, paralysed. 2. fainting, swooning.—विहृतिः f. 1. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतेश्चालनादियस्मात् पं. व.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अपस्मार).—विकारः a bodily defect.—विक्षेपः 1. movement of the limbs; gesticulation. 2. a kind of dance.—विद्या [अंगरूपा व्याकरणदि-शास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] 1. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brihat Samhitā which gives full details of this science; न नक्षत्राविद्या-ना...विश्वो हिन्देत् कहिचित् Ms. 6. 50.—विधिः [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिविधेयकर्मणोर्गो-बोधकतया अंगविधिः).—वीरः chief [of principal hero.—वैकृतं [अंगेन अंगवेष्टया वैकृतं हृदयभावा ज्ञाप्यते यत्र, बहु.] 1. a sign, ges-

ture or expression of the face leading to a knowledge of internal thoughts (आकार). 2. a nod, wink. 3. changed bodily appearance. वैगुण्यं a defect or flaw in the performance of some subordinate or subsidiary act which may be expiated by thinking of Vishnu. (आङ्गादिपद्धतौ कर्म ते यत्किंचिदंगवैगुण्यं जातं तद्दोषप्रशमनाय विष्णुस्मरणमहं करिष्ये इत्यभिप्रायवाक्यं Tv.) -संस्कारः. -संस्क्रियः [अंगं संस्क्रियते अनेन; कु-करणे or भावे घञ्] 1. embellishment of person, personal decoration, doing whatever secures a fine personal appearance, such as bathing, rubbing the body, perfuming it with cosmetics &c. 2. [कर्तृ अङ्] one who decorates or embellishes the person.—संहतिः f. compactness, symmetry; body; स्थैर्यसौ दृढतमसंहतिः Ki. 13. 50; or strength of the body.—सङ्गः bodily contact, union; coition.—सेवकः a personal attendant, body-guard.—स्कन्धः [कर्म] a subdivision of a science.—स्पर्शः fitness or qualification for bodily contact or being touched by others—हानिः f. I. a defect or flaw in the performance of a secondary or subsidiary act (=वैगुण्यं); दैवाद अमृतं प्रमदाद्विद्वद्द्विहानिः प्रजायते । स्मरणोपेयं तद्विहानोः संपूर्णं स्यादिति श्रुतिः ॥—हारः [अंगं ह्रियते इतस्ततः; चालयते यत्, इ-आधारे or भावे घञ्] gesticulation, movements of the limbs, a dance; संसर्तार-मुद्रयेषु सांख्यार् Ki. 7. 37, Ku. 7. 91.—हारिः [अंगं ह्रियते इतस्ततः; इ-भा-णि]. 1 gesticulation. 2. stage; dancing-hall.—हीन a. [वृ. त] 1. mutilated, deprived of some limb, crippled. 2. having some defective limb (अंगं हीनं यद्येवमित्येवमणाय अर्पये यत्) ; according to Susruta a man is so born, if the mother's dohā has not been duly fulfilled (सा प्राग्दोहदा पुत्रं जनयेत् गुणाभित-तम् । अङ्गवदोहदा गर्भं लभेतामसि वा भयम् ॥ येषु येष्विन्द्रियाणेषु दोहदेवै विमानना । जायते तस्य-तस्यादितस्तस्मिन् स्मिन्त्येन्द्रिये ॥).

अंगकं [अंगमेव अंगकं स्वार्थे कर्] I A limb; अङ्गल मधुरेवानी मे कुलुहलङ्गकैः U. 1. 20, 24.—2 The body; इरति रतये रहः प्रियतमोऽङ्गकदंर Si. 4. 66.

अङ्गिका [अंगं आच्छादयति; अङ्ग-ङि स्वार्थे क्, श्रियो टाप्] A bodice or jacket.

अङ्गिन् a. [अङ्ग-अस्त्यर्थे ङि] I Corporeal, having limbs, embodied, incarnate; धर्माधिकारमोहात्प्राप्तवतार इवाङ्गिन् R. 10. 84, 38; one who has a body; यन्मित्रं विकृतं अङ्गिनो विकारस्तस्मात् तृतीयः Sk.; दयायामि वृद्धिरेवम् Si. 2. 94.—2 Having subordinate parts, chief, principal; ये रसस्योविनो धर्माः; एक एव भवेदङ्गं शृङ्गां वीर एव वा, अङ्गो अत्र करणः, रसस्यैवत्वव्याप्तस्य धर्माः शौर्यादयो दया S. D.

अङ्गीय a. [अङ्ग-ङि] 1 Belonging to the body. 2 Referring to the Anga country.

अङ्ग्य a. [अङ्ग-यत्] Belonging to or connected with the body, corporeal.

अङ्गणं=अङ्गनं q. v.

अङ्गतिः [अङ्गतिं यात्यनेन, अङ्गं करणे अति] 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 [अङ्ग्यते गम्यते सेवादिना कर्मणि अति] Fire. —3 Brahman. —4 [कर्तृ अति] Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire.

अङ्गदं [अङ्गं दायति शोधयति भूषयति, अङ्गं दति वा, वै or दी-क] An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; तप्तचामीकर्णदः V. I. 14; संवहयन्नदं दं दं R. 6 73.—दा I The female elephant of the south (?). —2 A woman who offers her person for use (अङ्गं ददाति अर्पयति).—दः I N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. [He was born of Tara, Vāli's wife, and is supposed to have been an incarnation of Brīhaspati to aid the cause of Rama (and hence noted for his eloquence). When, after the abduction of Sita by Ravana, Rama sent monkeys in all quarters to search for her, Angada was made chief of a monkey-troop proceeding to the south. For one month he got no information, and when consequently he determined to cast off his life, he was told by Sampati that Sita could be found in Lanka. He sent Maruti to the island and, on the latter's return with definite information, they joined Rama at Kishkindhā. Afterwards when the whole host of Rama went to Lanka Angada was despatched to Ravana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Ravana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success].—2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmila (R. 51-90), his capital being called Angadiya.—3 N. of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana.—COMP.—निर्गूहः the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

अङ्गनं-जं [अङ्ग्यते गृहाङ्गिः सृज्य गम्यते अत्र; अङ्ग-ङ्युट्, वा णत्वं Tv.] 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard court; ग्रहः; गगनः the wide firmament; भुजः केसरवृक्षस्य Mal. I situated

or being in the courtyard.—2 [करणे ङ्युट्] A conveyance.—3 [भावे ङ्युट्] Going, walking &c.

अङ्गना [प्रशस्तं अङ्गं यस्याः सा; अङ्गात् कस्याणे नः P. V. 2. 100.] 1 A woman or female in general; वृषः, गजः, हारिणः &c.—2 A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman.—3 (Astr.) Virgo.—4 The female elephant of the north.—COMP.—ननः 1. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women.—प्रिय a. beloved of women (—यः) N. of a plant (अशोक) Jonesia Asoka, for women are fond of decking their persons with Asoka flower.

अङ्गद [अङ्गे स्वावयवे वाति अंतर्भवति अति-शोषणात् संकुचिततांमिव भवति, वा-ङ Tv.] Dried fruit.

अङ्गस्य m. [अङ्ग-अङ्गु कृत्वं] A bird.

अङ्गारः-रं [अङ्ग-आर Un. 3. 134] 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); चूर्णकुम्भसमा नागं तप्तगारसमः पुनार; उज्जो दहति चारारः क्षीरः कृष्णायते करं H. I. 80; त्वया स्वहृस्तेनागारः कर्षिताः Pt. I you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुलकुलार Ve. 6 destroyer, or pest of the Kuru family.—2 The planet Mars.—3 A plant हितावकी, कुड्कः—हितावकी —4 N. of a prince who fought with king Mandhatri.—र a. Red, of a red colour.—रं Red colour.—COMP.—अवक्षिपणं [अङ्गारं अवक्षिप्यते अनेन करणे ङ्युट्] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.—कारि a. [अङ्गारं करोति कु-णिनि] one who prepares coal for sale.—कुड्कः [अङ्गारवर्णे कुलमिव-कर्] N. of a plant हितावकी.—वाणि [अङ्गारा वीर्यते अस्यां; वा-आधारे ङ्युट् वीप्],—वाणिका [स्वार्थे कर्] a portable fire-pan, brazier.—परिपाचितं [वृ. त.] roasted food or meat.—पर्ण [अङ्गारमिव पर्णं यस्य] N. of a grove or forest. (—र्णः) [अस्त्यर्थे अङ्] N. of Chitraratha, king of the Gandharvas. [On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kunti with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge, but Angaraparna finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushi (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agnisirastra and became a friend of the Pandavas.]—पात्री-शकटी a portable fire-pan.—पुण्ड्रः [अङ्गारमिव लोहितवर्णे पुण्ड्रं यस्य सः] the plant इन्द्रो, संवर्गः, संजी [अङ्गारा रक्तवर्णं मञ्जरी यस्याः] a shrub Césalpinia Banducella (रक्तकान्तवृक्ष).—वङ्गरी, वङ्गी [अङ्गारा इव

रक्तकलवात् रक्ता] N. of various plants; कर्ज, भार्गी, गुंजा.—वेणुः [कर्म.] a sort of bamboo.

अंगारकः-कं [अंगार स्वार्थे कर्] 1 Charcoal.—2 Mars; गवेष्यस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; अंगारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of *Bṛhat Samhitā*.—3 Tuesday. (—दिनं, अंगारः).—4 N. of a prince of Sauvira.—5 N. of two plants कुरटक and अंबराज, *Eclipta* (or *Verbesina*) *Prostrata*, and white or yellow *Amaranth*.—कं (अपवर्धे कर्) 1 A small spark.—2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, *Durva*, *Manjishtha* and other substances have been boiled.—COMP.—मणिः [अंगारकस्य मियः मणिः शाक. त.] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तदिष्यत्वं; मणिक्यं भास्करं देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रदापयेत्. प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात्).—

अंगारिः f. [अंगार मत्वर्थे ङ्र पृषोदकलोपः] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारिकता a. [अंगारकाः अस्य संज्ञाताः इत्थं] Charre!, roasted.

अंगारिका [अंगारं विधानं अस्याः मत्वर्थे ङ्र कर् च] 1 A portable fire-pan.—2 The stalk of the sugar-cane.—3 The bud of the *Butea Frondosa* (किंशुक).

अंगारिणी [अंगार-मत्वर्थे इनि] 1 A small fire-pan.—2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays. 3 A creeper in general.

अंगारित a. [अंगारं अस्य संज्ञातं; तारका इत्थं] Charred, roasted, half-burnt.—तः-त् [अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-क्विप् ततः कर्तरि क्] An early bud of the किंशुक tree.—ता = अंगारवानी q. v.—2 A bud in general.—3 A creeper (लतामार्गं)—4 N. of a river.

अंगारीय a. [अंतरेष्वयः एतान्ते; अंगार-ङ्] To be used for preparing coal-प्याण काष्ठानि P. V. I. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [पाशादिगण] A heap of charcoal.

अंगिर m. N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavāha.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् m. [अंगति-अंगयती अस्ति इदं. Un. 4. 235] according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस् is from अंगार; ये अंगारा आसं-स्तैरिहोऽभवर. so Nir.; अंगारिषु यो बभूव सैंगिराः] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the *Rigveda* are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym.) (शिवो भव प्रजापत्यो मातृपुत्रीभ्यस्त्व-मंगिरः; अंगिराभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसौ ब्रह्मद्रा अंगिरा अभिरूपः). According to Bhārata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came

to the sage and said:—निक्षिपाम्यहम् मित्रं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोहं प्राजापत्यक एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासमं भवामिस्तिमिराप्हः । मां च देव कुरुष्वामि प्रथमं पुत्रमजसा ॥ तदुक्तंवागिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथा-ऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahmā. His wife was Sraddhā, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Brihaspati, Uta-thya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhu, Sinivali, Raka and Anu nati. The *Matsya Purana* says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuna and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Parajpatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Brihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides Sraddha his wives were Smriti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadha and Sati. He is also regarded as teacher of the *Brahmavidya*. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the *Bhagavata Purana*, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rathitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केशवंगिरस, मौल्यंगिरस and भारद्वाजंगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions.—(pl.) I Descendants of Angiras, [Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c.]—2 Hymns of the *Atharvaveda*.—3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the *Atharvaveda*, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अंगिरस्तम a. [तमम्] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food (?).

अंगिरस्वत a. [अंगिराः अग्निः सहायत्वेन विद्य. तस्य; मत्पु मय्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vishnu in his incarnation of Parasurāma.

अंगिरसामयनं [अङ्कु स.] A Sattrā sacrifice.

अंगीकु 8 U. [connected with अंग or अंग-स्वि. अंगं अस्वीकृणां स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; लवंचीकुर्वाद्यमंगी-करोतु Jagannātha. दक्षिणामाशान्मोकृत्य मत्तल्यं K. 12f in the southern direction, towards the south; अंगीकृत्य अयशः 160; यदि पृथुमंगीकरोमि *ibid.*, एवमंगीकारयितुं मया मणितं Mk. 8 to make her consent.—2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to undertake. किं वंगीकृतमसूत्रं कृपणवत् स्वाख्यो जने लज्जते Mu. 2. 18.—3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant.—4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः-करणं 1 Acceptance.—2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [अंग-ङ्र] A hand (occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v.).

अंगुरिः-री = अंगुलि q. v.

अंगुः [अंग-ङ्र] 1 A finger.—2 The thumb, अंगो पाणी लीयते (n. also).—3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a vitasti or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit. शङ्कुः शोयुः Ms. 8. 271.—4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part.—5 N. of the sage Chānakya or Vātsyāyana.

अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री f. [अंग-उलि Un. 4. 2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger) 1 a toe (of the foot) 1 एक-विंशत्यो पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुल्यो दशपाद्या भार-लैकावशः Ait. Br.—2 The thumb, great toe.—3 The tip of an elephant's trunk.—4 The measure अंगुल.—5 N. of the tree गजकणिका.—6 Penis (?).—COMP.—तोरणं [अंगुलिः तोरणमिव कृतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c.—त्र्यं, त्र्यणं [अंगुलि त्रायते, अंगु-लि त्रायते अनेन त्रै-क.] a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string).—पंचकं the five fingers collectively.—मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring.—मोटन, स्फोटनं [अंगुल्योमोटनं मदीनं स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्र] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी).—संघा [अंगुली संघो यस्याः सा] stic king to the fin

gers: नागवधायुः ॥ आ वाः सादयति P. VIII. 3. 80 Sk. (अंगुलिलेपकारकं यवगुद्वयं Tv.) (-नः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering.—सङ्गा (तृ. त.) a sign made by the finger. मुखापिर्नैकाङ्गुलिसङ्गा-यैव Ku 3. 47.—संदेशः making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign.—संयुत a. [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका 1=अंगुलि.-2 A sort of ant.

अंगुली (री) यं-कं-यकं [अंगुली-री भवं, स्वयं कृ.] A finger-ring, तत्र सूचरितमंगुलीय दूतं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6. 10; *m* also; काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः Bk. 8. 118.

अंगुष्ठः [अंगौ पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति अंगु-स्था P. VIII. 3. 97] 1 the thumb; great toe.—2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुल. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust*.] COMP.—मात्र a. [परिमाणायै मात्रम्.] of the length or size of a thumb; ३ पुरुष निश्चयं ब्रह्मणः Mb.

अंगुष्ठयः [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumbnail.

अङ्गुषः [अङ्गु-ऊर्ध्व] 1 An ichneumon.—2 An arrow.

अङ्गु A I [अवते आनंते] 1 To go.—2 To commence, set about.—3 To hasten.—4 To scold, blame.

अङ्गु *n*. [अवते गच्छति नरकमनेन अङ्गु-अङ्गु] A sin; Ve. I. 12 v. 1.

अङ्गारि a [अ-इण् प्रथो.] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (श्रीप्रसिद्ध); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

अङ्गि (अङ्गिः) [अङ्गु-किङ् निपातोय] Un. 4. 66] 1 A foot.—2 the root of a tree.—3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुष्टयपादः).—COMP.—यः [अङ्गिणा पि-प्रति सितजलः; पा-क] a tree; दिक्षु ह्य-ह्यङ्गिपाङ्गः Ve. 2. 18.—पर्णी-गिका.—त्रल्लो, —त्रल्लिका [अङ्गी मूलं तदारम्य वा पर्णीयस्याः, स्वार्थे कृ.] अष्टारम्यं बल्लोय पर्णीयत्वेन] N. of a plant सिंहपुष्पी *Hedysarum Lagopodioides* (Mar. बल्ला, पिठवण).—पान a. [अङ्गिः पानं यस्य वा अङ्गि पिबति] sucking his foot or toes, as an infant.—स्कवः [अङ्गेः स्कव इव] the ankle.

अङ्गु I U. (अवति-अवति, आनंते, अङ्गितुं अक) 1 To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c &c.; connected with अङ्ग q. v.—*m*. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अङ्गु a. 1 Having no wheels.—2 Immoveable.—3 Not wavering.

अङ्गुक्षु a. Eyeless, blind. ॥ विषय a. invisible; ॥ ये दुर्मि Ms. 4. 77—*n*. A bad or miserable eye.

अङ्गु a. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle.—अङ्गु A mild or tractable cow

अङ्गुर a. [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य—निपातः P. V. 4. 77.] 1 Destitute of four.—2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

अङ्गुर a. Immoveable; चराचरं विश्व Ku. 2. 51. आपायामन्त्रचराः Ms. 5. 29.—2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ. सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

अङ्गुर m. Not last, middle &c.; वयस्यचरमे P. IV. 1. 230. Vārt.

अचल a. Steady, immoveable; motionless, fixed, permanent; चित्र-न्यस्यामिवाचलं चामरं V. 1. 4; तपतेऽपि वस्तु-मचलमचलः Ki. 6. 18; समाधौ भेदा बुद्धिः Bg 2. 53; यत्र स्थाणुराचलः S. 7. 11 immoveable—*लः* 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock.—2 A bolt or pin (शङ्कु).—3 The number seven.—4 N. of of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jainas.—*आ* The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhatta who rejects this view, अचलाः पर्वताः संत्यज, अत्यर्थे अचु; अचलत्वात् स्वकक्षातो बहिर्गमनाभा-वाद्वा).—*कं* Brahma—COMP.—कन्यका,—सुता, वृहिता-तनया &c. N. of Pārvatī, daughter of the Himālaya mountain.—*कीला* (न.) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned).—*ज*,—जात a. mountain-born. (—जा-जाता) N. of Pārvatī.—*निवृ* a. [अचला निवृद यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (—*m*. २८) a cuckoo (बहुपक्षालनेनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा निवृद). (—*f*.) permanent colour.—*द्विष* *m*. [अचलाय द्वेष्टि, द्विष-किङ्] the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings.—*पृति* *f*. a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गोत्यायी).—*पत*, *पत* lord of mountains, N. of Himālaya; so ॥ अविपः, ॥ अष्ट.—सप्तमी N. of a book in the भावि-ष्पतिपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Āsvina.

अचापक-रूप a. [बहु.] Devoid of fickleness, steady.—*कं-रूपं* [न. त.] Steadiness.

अचित् a. Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding.—2 Irreligious, unrighteous.—3 Material (opp. चित्).

अचित् a. Ved. 1 Gone.—2 [न. त.] Not thought of.—3 Not collected.

अचित् a. 1 Inconceivable.—2 [नास्ति चित्तं यस्य] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid.—3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचित्तिः *f*. What of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

अचिन्त्य-तर्पीय a. [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpected;

ed; ॥ यस्तु तत्र प्रभावः R. 5. 33. ॥ अचिरम्, ॥ अचिरम् of inconceivable form or action.—*रूपः* Siva.

अचिन्तित a. Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; ॥ अपरम्पूरं occurring unexpectedly; ॥ तो ववोऽज्ञानं मीमांसनिव जायते. Pt. 2. 3.

अचित्तवत् a. Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर a. [न. त.] 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; ॥ अचिरं, ॥ भास, ॥ प्रभा &c. q. v.—2 Recent, late, new, अकरोदचिरेश्वरः श्रुतो R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently,' 'just,' 'not long ago'. ॥ प्रवृत्तं ग्रहिसमसमयाविरुद्धं S. I just set in; प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved.—*रं adv*. (also आचरणे, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago.—2 Recently, lately.—3 Soon, quickly, not long hence.—COMP.—अङ्गु-आभा,—द्युतिः,—प्रभा,—भास,—रोषिष् *f*. [अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्याः सा] lightning; ॥ द्युतिः सा चक्षुषा हृदयीः Ki. 2. 19; ॥ भास तेनसा चाकुलिः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24; 5. 6. 2. (कर्म.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

अचिरणु-ष्टु a. Ved. [अच गती नां इष्टु-ष्टु-च] Going everywhere, all-per vading

अचेतन a. [न. न.] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन ॥ नेपु Mē. 5; ॥ अं ब्रह्म inanimate Brahman; ॥ नाम गुणं न लक्ष्येत् S. 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless (object &c.). ॥ अचेतन चेतनावदुप-चारः Mbh.—2 Not conscious, insensible; senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्टे H. 2. 161.

अचेतत् a. [न. न.] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate, lifeless.

अचेतान a. [चित् ज्ञानम् न. त.] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant; silly, infatuated.

अचेष्ट a. [नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य] 1 Effortless, motionless.—2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचेतन्यं [न. त.] 1 Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters.—2 The material world, matter.

अचोदत् a. Ved. [नास्ति चोदना यस्य] Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

अच्छ a. [न छयति दृष्टि, की-क. न. त., नि-मले हि वस्तुनि दृष्टिः प्रसारति न तु समले आगम्य]

तरपर्यंत भावति [Tv.] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; मुक्ताच्छदत्तच्छविदु-रेष U. 6.27; स्फटिकविशद Me. 51; अमल-अलकणिका K. 57; किं रत्यमच्छा मतिः Bv. I. 86.—छः I A crystal—2 [न छाति भक्ष-यति नाक्षितसर्वे; छा भक्षणे-क न. त. Tv.] A bear; cf. also अमल.—3 N. of a plant.—COMP.—उदर a. (i. e. अच्छोद) [अच्छ उदकं यस्य] having clear water. (—द) N. of a river; एतेषां (अशिष्वाशालां) मान-सी कथा अच्छोदा नाम निम्नगा Harivamsa. (—द) N. of a lake on the Himālaya (mentioned in Kādambari).—अमलः a bear.

अच्छा ind. ved. To, towards (with acc.). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking; अच्छ गत्यर्थवदेव P. 1. 4. 69; इ or यत् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्यर्थ; गच्छ-छ् to go near, approach; नी to lead towards; दु to call out to; पत् to fly towards; वद् to salute; वत् to invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छं निर्मलं अच्छ अभिमु-च्यते वा वति शंसति; वत् कर्तारं संज्ञायाम् घञ् निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv.] The invoker or inviter, a priest or Ritvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of the four principal priests, होतृ, अच्छ, बह्वर, and उद्गातृ has three assistants, the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being therefore 16; सामर. N. of the Sāman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called उद्गातीय.

अच्छावाक्य a. [अच्छावाकशब्दोत्पत्त्यञ्] Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V. 2. 59.—यं [वाक्यस्य कर्म भावो वा] The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P. V. I. 135.

अच्छावाच्य n. [अच्छावाकस्य इदं-यत्] Pertaining to, to be repeated by an अच्छावाक.

अच्छदत् n. [न. व.] I Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the yūj ceremony), or not entitled to that study (as a Sudra).—2 Not metrical, not of the nature of metres, i. e. prose.—3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र a. [न. व.] Unbroken, uninjured, complete unimpaired, without holes or weak points, faultless, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तेभिर्मित्रिभिः Pt. I. 126; नपाच्छिद्रं तपच्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं आद्रं कर्मणि । सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः॥ तत्तथा क्रियता राजन्ययाऽच्छिद्रः कद्रुर्मवेत् Rām., अजति giving perfect protection Rv. I. 145. 3.—द A faultless action or condition, absence of defect; अद्रेण uninterruptedly, from first to last.—COMP.—अजघ्न [ऊर्ध्व] having a fault-

less udder.—कोटं N. of a chapter of the तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

अच्छिन्न [न. त.] I Uninterrupted, continuous, constant; अक्षिप्तसंस्करणमत्तः-करणमस्तु ते Mv. 4. 36. undisturbed in its holy thoughts, ever cherishing holy thoughts; अमलसंतापाः सरितः कोतै-यश्च ते Ku. 6. 69.—2 Not cut or divided, undivided, uninjured; inseparable.—COMP.—पणः, पत्रः [अच्छिन्नानि सत-तानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य] N. of trees having constant leaves; particularly of the tree called शाखोटकः (of birds) having uncut or uninjured wings.

अच्छेदिक, अच्छेदिक a. [छेदं न हति टर्] Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

अच्छुता [न. त.] Not touched by sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyādevis of the Jains.

अच्छोडनं Hunting.

अच्युत a. [न. त. स्वल्पसामान्यीत न च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्यं कर्तारं क्त] I Not fallen, firm, fixed; not giving way, solid; न हङ्मुक्तिरिव अच्युतस्थितारमणीया K. 52 (अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and 'firm', 'fixed'); अक्षुत् having solid ground.—2 Imperishable, permanent; वत् inveterate enmity.—3 [न च्योतति धरति च्युत-क. न. त.] Not melting away or perishing, not leaking or dripping.—नः I N. of Vishnu; of the Almighty Being; यस्मात् अच्युतपूर्व-हमच्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhāg., यच्छास्त्रच्युतदर्श-नेन K. P. 5. (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions').—3 N. of a plant, Morinda Tinctoria.—4 A sort of poetical composition containing 12 cantos.—COMP.—अग्रजः [प. त.] N. of Balarāma or Indra.—अग्रजः, पुत्रः, आ-त्मजः N. of Cupi, son of Krishna and Rukmini.—आवासः—वासः the sacred fig-tree.—जः [प. त.] a class of Jaina deities said to have been produced from Vishnu.—एकलं N. of a place in the Punjab.

अज् 1. P. (optionally replaced by the root क्षी in non-conjugational tenses.) अजति, अजोत, अजितु) I To go.—2 To drive, lead.—3 To thr w, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature). [cf. L. ago, Gr. age, Zend az.].

अज a. [न जायते; जन्-ङ. न. त.] Unborn, existing from all eternity; यो नामजमयादि च वेति लोकमद्वैतं Bg. 10. 3; अजस्य गृह्णन्तो जन्म R. 10. 24.—जः I The 'unborn', epithet of the Almighty Being; न हि जातो न जायते न जनेत्ये कदाचन । श्रेष्ठः सर्वभूतानां तस्माद्भजः स्मृतः॥ Mb. also a N. of Vishnu, Siva or

Brahmā.—2 The (individual) soul (जीव); अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे Bg. 2. 20.—3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणो दक्षयज्ञभगसमयं मेघ-रूपग्रहणेन पलायमानत्वात् अजाभिहितरूपवत्वात् मेघस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv.)—4 The sign Aries.—5 A sort of corn or grain; अजेयहृद्यं तत्राजा ब्राह्म्यः Pt. 3.—6 Mover, leader (Ved.), said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a drove.—7 N. of a mineral substance (नाक्षिकवातु).—8 N. of the Moon or Kāmādeva (आतृ विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf. चंद्रमा मनसो जातः).—9 A vehicle of the sun.—10 N. of the father of Dāsāratha and grand-father of Rāma; so called because he was born on the Brāhma Muhūrta.—11 N. of a Rishi.—COMP.—अदः [अज असीति; अद-वच्] N. of the ancestor of a war-rior tribe, P. IV. 1. 71.—अद्वी [अ-जैः तुष्ट्या अन्यैः दुःखस्पर्शेषु अघते; अत् कर्म-णि ह्युद्] a kind of prickly night-shade, दुराक्षमा (Mar. घमासा).—अंजी [अजस्य अंजमिव अंजं तदाकारवती मंजरी यस्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Argenteus; नीलदुग्धा.—अजिक [अजाभावायश्च तेषां समाहारः द्वंद्व] goats and sheep; small cattle; अजाधिके तु संद्वे Ms. 8. 235.—अंशं goats and horses. (—शः) the Sun or Pushan, who has goats for his horses.—एकपाद्-दः [अजस्य छागस्य एकः पाद् इव पादो यस्य] N. of one of the 11 Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वा-भाद्रपदः presided over by that deity.—एवक [अजाभा एवकाश्च तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams.—कणः, कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पूर्णं यस्य—एवायं कर्] N. of the plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia Alata tomentosa; of another tree साल Shorea Robusta.—गंवा [अजस्य गंभ इव गंभो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil, वनयावनी, नंक्षिका a kind of ववरीभाक (Mar. तिलवणी, कानकोटी).—गंभिणी=अजंभुणी q. v.—जगः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्षयति; गृ-अञ्] a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (—री N. of a plant.—गल See अजगल below.—गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an infantile disease (Mentagra).—जीवः, जीविकः [अजैस्तत्प्राणेन जीवति; अजा एव जी-विका यस्य वा] a goat herd; so—पः, पालः.—पदो [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो पदो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मपदी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थ-द्वैतस्य तदोपाकट्टेन कणात् तत्पात्रं).—देवता I. N. of the 25th asterism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of goats (देवौ वेनुर्देविर्दिष्टा छाग आश्रय उच्यते).—नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कर्] a mineral substance.—गतेः I the best of goats. 2. N. of Mars; lord of the sign Aries.—पयः=अजवीषिः q. v.—पदः, पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजैकपाद् above.—भुः [अजस्य भुधुरिव मूर्खत्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat).—भक्षः [अजैर्भक्ष्यते असौ भक्ष-कर्मणि वच्] N. of the ववरी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats).—माय

a Ved. bleating like a goat.—**मारः** [अजं मारयति विक्रयार्थे; घृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, for formerly abounded in butchers).—**मीढः** [अजो मीढो यज्ञे सिको यत्र व.] 1. N. of the place called Ajmeer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayāti. 3. surname of Yudhishtira.—**मुष** *a*. goat-faced. (—**कः**) N. of a Prajāpati (Daksha). When Daksha revealed Siva at his sacrificial session, Virabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of Siva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one (—**कः**) N. of a Rākshasi kept to watch over Sitā in the Asoka garden at Lankā—**मोः**; **मोदिका** [अजस्य मोद इव मोदो गंधी यस्याः; अजं मोदयतीति वा] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Carroway, the species called *Apium Involucratum* or *Ligusticum Ajowan* (Mar. ओवा).—**ऊबनं** [अज इव लंब्यते गृध्रते कृष्णवर्णात् कर्मणि शृदृ] Antimony.—**ओमर**, **लोमी**—**मा** [अजस्य लोमेव लोम मेवति यस्य-स्था वा] cowage, Carpo pogon Pruriens.—**वस्तिः** [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe sprung from him.—**वाथः**—**थो** *f*. [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मिता वायुः शाक. त.] one of the three divisions of the southern path comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा, a sort of heavenly passage (गगनसेतु, यमनाला). पितृयानोऽजवीर्याश्च यदमस्त्यस्य चांतरं Y. 3. 184. 2. goat's path.—**शुभी** [अजस्य मेवस्य शुगमिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or *Odina Wodier*, highly medicinal, (Mar. मेढशिगी), See मेवशुभी.

अजका=अजिका below.

अजनं [अज् भावे शृदृ] Moving, driving.—**नः** Brahmi; **योनिः** born from Brahmi i. e. Daksha.

अजनिः [अज-अनि] A path, road.

अजा [न जायते इत्याज] I (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) prakriti or Māyā, the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्लकृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedāntists as referring to the प्रकृति consisting of तेजस्, अण् and अद्र See S. B.—2 A she-goat.—**COMP.**—**गलस्तनः** tee fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; **वर्मायकामनेष्टा-जा** यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते । *स्तनमेषेव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ स्तनवःवलंबत यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Br. S. 65. 3.—**जोवः**,—**पालकः** a goat-herd. See अजजीव &c.—**नौलव-**

लिः [शाक. गण] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजा-दुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

अजका, अजिका (स्वार्थे कर् टाप्) I A young she-goat.—2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषे वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrement.—3 A disease of the pupil of the eye.—**COMP.**—**जातः** [अजकेव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीष प्रतिमो ह-जावाग् सलोहिता लोहितविच्छिन्नाक्षः । विदार्य कृष्णं प्रचयोऽभ्युपैति तं चाजकाजामिति व्यवस्थेत् ॥).

अजकवः—**वं** The bow of Siva (शिवो हि अजेनैव धनुषा त्रिपुरासुरस्य वधेन अजं विष्णुं कं ब्रह्मणं च अवात् प्रणियामास इति तस्य धनुषोऽजक-वत्वं, अजको वातीति Tv.)

अजकावः—**वं** I Siva's bow.—2 [अजकं छागं वाति प्रोणाति; वा-क] N. of the tree वर्वरी, of which goats are said to be very fond.—3 [अजका अजगलस्तन इव वा-ति प्रकाशते वा-क] A sacrificial vessel of wood (of the form of अजगल) dedicated to Mitra and Varuna (—**वं** in this sense) मैत्रावरुणपार्श्व.—4 A disease of the pupil of the eye—अजकाजात q v.—5 A venomous kind of vermin (अजका रोगविषेक्षः, तद्विषं).

अजकं [अजं विष्णुं गच्छति शरत्वेन गम्-ड] Siva's bow.—**गः** I [अजेन ब्रह्मणा गम्यते नीयते वा, गर्मणि गम्-ड, गै-न] N. of Vishnu.—2 [अजेन गच्छति अजं छाग यद्वागत्वेन गच्छति वा] Fire.

अजकर See under अज.

अजकवः [अजको विष्णुः शरत्वेन अस्त्यस्य अ-जग-व P. V. 2. 110] Siva's bow, Pināka.

अजकावः [अजगं विष्णुं अवति अज्-अण्] I Siva's bow.—2 The southern portion of the path of the sun, moon and planets.—3 N. of a snake-priest.

अजटा [नास्ति जटा शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant भूधालको or कपिकच्छ See अजझटा.

अजड *a* N. t stupid.—**डा** N. of the plants अजटा; कपिकच्छ (अजडयति स्पर्शमात्रात्).

अजध्या [अजाय हिता अजध्या; अजध्वग् P. V. 1. 8] I N. of the yellow jas- mine वृषिक.—2 A flock of goats

अजन-नि See under अज्.

अजन *a*. [न. व.] Destitute of men, tenantless, desert.—**नः** [कुरितार्थाय नञ्] A bad or insignificant person.

अजजानः *f*. [नञ् जग्-आकीरो अनि P. III. 3. 112]. Cessation of existence; तस्याजनिरेवास्तु जनकीङ्क्षकारिणः Si. 2. 45 may he not be born, may he cease to exist!

अजजन्म *a*. Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being, the Eternal being.

पुरुषस्य पदेऽजजन्मनः R. 8. 78.—*m*. [नास्ति जन्म यत्र] Final beatitude, absolute- tion; तस्मात्स योगादविग्रह्य योगमजजन्मनेऽकुरुषत् जन्मभोदः R. 18. 33.

अजज्य *a*. Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind.—**ज्य** [लौकिकहेतुभिर्न जन्मते; जग्-णिच्-कत्] A portentous phenomenon, inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः [अस्पष्टं जपति निदार्थं नञ्, जप्. अच्] A Brāhmana who does not (properly) repeat his prayers (कुपाठक) ; अजपा ब्राह्मणस्तात शूद्रा जपपरायणाः । भावे-यन्ति कलौ Mb.; one who reads heretical works.—**या** [प्रयत्नेन जप्या अप्रयत्ने-चारितत्वात् ; कर्मणि अच्] N. of a Man- tra called हंस, which consists of a number of inhalations and exhalations (धासप्रश्वासयोः बहिर्गमनागमनाभ्यां अश्वा-रिण्याद्वरूपो जपः स च हंसः सोहं इत्याकार एव ; उक्तसिरेव निःश्वासेन इत्यश्वरुद्रयः । तस्मात्प्राश्न हंसाख्य आत्माकारेण संस्थितः ॥).

अजम *a*. [नास्ति जंभो दंतो यस्य] Tooth- less.—**भः** I A frog.—2 The sun.—3 Toothless state (of a child).

अजय *a*. [नास्ति परैजयो यस्य] Invin- cible, unsurpassed, unconquerable.—**यः** [न. त.] A defeat; **लामाक्षायी** जया- जयो Bg. 2. 38.—2 N. of Agni (अजेन छागेन याते । या-क) or of Vishnu (ac- cording to some); of a lexicog- rapher.—**या** [नास्ति जयो मादकत्वेन अस्यां] I Hemp or भांग.—2 N. of a friend of Durgā.—3 Māyā or illusion.

अजय्य *a*. [न. त.] Invincible; सञ्जु- स्ते स किञ्च शतकृताः अजयः S. 6. 2, R. 18. 8.—2 Not proper to be won at play; **एव्यं** जिगाय तार् Bopadeva.

अजर *a*. [न. व.] Not subject to old age or decay; ever young; अजरं बुद्धवं K. 103; cf. बुद्धत्वं जरया त्वना R. 1. 23.—2 Undecaying, imperishable; पुराणमजरं विद्मः R. 10. 19; अनंतमजरं ब्रह्म Bh. 3. 76, H. Pr. 3, Pt. 1. 151, Ms. 2. 148.—**रः** I A god (who is not subject to old age).—2 N. of a plant बुद्धदारक or जीर्णफलो (एत also) —**र** I N. of a plant गृहकन्या or घृतकु- मारी Aloe Perfoliata.—2 A house-liz- art (योजाल).—**रं** [न जीयते क्षीयते जृ-अच्] The Supreme Spirit.

अजर्य *a*. [न जीयते जृ कर्तरे यत् P. III. I. 105] I Not digestible.—2 Not de- caying, imperishable, everlasting, perpetual.—**र्य** (with संगतं expressed or understood) friendship; **घृतेरज्यं** जसोऽपदिष्टं R. 18. 7.

अजरत्, रयु, रस् *a*. Ved. Not old. अजवस् *a*. [जु-अधुग्] Not quick, inactive.

अजस्तुदं [अजस्य इव तुदं अस्य सुद निपातोयं] N. of a town, P. VI. 1. 155.

अजस्र *a.* [न जस्र P. III. 2. 167; जसिन्प्रपूर्वः क्रियासातये वर्तते Sk.] Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; दीक्षा-प्रवर्तस्य R. 3. 44.—*सं* ind. Ever, constantly, perpetually; वृत्तेन संकल्पजै-रजसं S. 3. 5; तच्च लूतेत्यजसं U. 426.

अजहृत्स्वार्था [न जहृत् स्वार्थोऽत्र, हा-शतृ न. व.] A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear, as कुंताः प्रविशन्ति=कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः; श्वेतो भावति=श्वेतवर्णोऽश्वो भावति; also called उपदानलक्षणा q. v. स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः; कुंताः प्रविशन्ति, यद्यपि प्रविशन्ति इत्यादी कुंतादिभिरात्मनः प्रवेशसिद्धयर्थं स्वसंयोगिनः पुरुषा आक्षिप्यन्ते K. P. 2.

अजहल्लिङ्गं [न जहृत् लिङ्गं यं; हा-शतृ] A noun which does not change its original gender, even when used like an adjective; *e. g.* वेदः or भुक्तिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or *गणः*).

अजह्वा [न जहाति शूकाश्च हा-श.] N. of a plant, cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens.

अजावर *a.* [न. व.] Not wakeful, not requiring keeping up.—[जागरयतीति जागरः न जागरो यस्मात्] A plant, Verbesina Prostrata (भृंगराजवृक्षं) (सेवेन निद्राराहित्यकारकः, यदपेक्षया अन्यस्मिन् जागरणकर्तृत्वं नास्ति.)

अजाजिः—जी *f.* [अजेन छाजेन वीयते गंजो-रुक्तत्वात् त्यज्यते, अज-इश्च वीभावामावः] Cumin seed (श्वेतजीरकं); कृष्णजीरकं Nigella Indica; काकोदुम्बरिका Ficus Oppositifolia.

अजात [न. त.] Unborn; अजातमृत-सूत्रेभ्यो मृताजातो सुतो वरं Pt. I.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed;—*कञ्जुदू*, *पक्ष* &c.—COMP.—अरि, -शत्रु *a.* [न जातः शत्रुः अस्य; जातस्य जंतु-मात्रस्य न शत्रुः] having no enemy or adversary, not an enemy of any one, (-रिः-शत्रुः) epithet of Yudhishtira;

इतं जातमजातारैः प्रयत्नेन त्वयारंजा Si. 2. 102; न द्वेष्टि यजन्मत्तस्तत्त्वमाजतशत्रुः Ve. 3. 131 also of Siva and various other persons.—*कञ्जुदू* *m.* (व.) a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed, P. V. 4. 146.—*दंत* *a.* [न जाता दंता यस्य यस्मिन् वयसि वा] one without teeth, or (a state) in which one has got no teeth.—*पश* *a.* having undeveloped or unfledged wings.—*व्यंज* *a.* having no distinctive marks or features (as a oard.)—*व्यंजहारः* a minor (who) has not attained his majority).

अजाति *a.* [न. व.] I Having no caste, race &c.—2 Eternal, not produced.—*तिः* *f.* Non-production.

अजानिः [नास्ति जाया यस्य] Without a wife; a widower.

अजानिक *a.* [अजेन तद्विक्रयपालनादिना आनो जीवनं अस्त्यस्य; ठर Tv.] A goatherd.

अजानेय *a.* Of high breed, powerful, fearless, undaunted (as a horse).—*यः* A horse of high breed. See अजानेय.

अजापक्कं N. of a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee, (used as a remedy against cough, asthma, consumption &c.) (अजादुग्धादिभ्यो जां).

अजामि *a.* Ved. [न. त.] I Not of kin or related; यत्र जायस्यः कृष्णवज्रजामि Rv. 10. 10. 10 (अजामि कर्माणि भ्रातृणां अजामियोग्यानि मैथुनसंबन्धानि कर्माणि करिष्यति Nir.)—2 Not parallel or correct.

अजि *a.* [अजति; अज-इ Un. 4. 139] Going, moving, as पदाजिः walking on foot.—*जिः* *f.* [भावे-इश्च] I Motion, going.—2 Throwing &c.

अजित *a.* Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; *१* तं पुण्यं...महः U. 5. 27.—2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled; आत्मन्. *२* इन्द्रिय of uncontrolled soul or passion.—*तः* I N. of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha.—2 N. of a powerful antidote, or a poisonous sort of rat.—(pl.) A class of deities in the first Manvantara.—COMP.—आपीडः having an invincible crown; N. of a King.—चक्रा N. of a Jaina deity who acts under orders from the Arhat Ajita.—विश्रवः 'of unsubdued power', N. of Chandragupta II.

अजिनं [अजति क्षिपति रजआदि आवरणेन अशु-इनच्, अजेरज च Un. 2. 48, वीभाववाक-नार्थे] I The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c.); अथाजिनावाडवरः Ku. 5. 30, 67; Ki. II. 15; ऐशेयवाजिनेन ब्राह्मणं रीत्येण क्षत्रियं आग्निनेन वैश्यं Asval.—2 A sort of leather bag or bellows.—COMP.—पत्रा-की-त्रिका [अजिनं चर्म इव सुक्षिप्तं पत्रं पक्षो यस्याः सा, गौरा कण्डू स्वार्थे कर्] a bat.—फला [अजिनं मंशेव कलं यस्याः सा] N. of a plant (मखाकारफलो वृक्षः)—गोभिः [अजिनस्य योभिः प्रभवः] a deer, an antelope.—वासिश्च *a.* [अजिनं वस्ते, वसू-णिनि] clad in an antelope hide.—संवः [अजिनं संस्थाति] a furrier.

अजिर *a.* [अज् बतौ किरश्च वीभावामावः Un. 1. 53.] Quick, swift (शीघ्र)—*रः* I A sort of mouse, hairy mole.—2 A kind of ceremony in pronouncing curses.—*रं* I A court-yard, an en-

closed space, arena; डटजानिरप्रकीर्णं K. 39, Ki. I 16; so रणं, युहं &c.—2 The body.—3 Any object of sense.—4 The wind, air.—5 A frog.—*रा* I N. of a river.—2 N. of Durgā.—*र* N. of a snake priest.—COMP.—अवि-राजः [कर्म०] Ved. 'a quick emperor', epithet of death.—शोभिस् *a.* [अजिरे शोभित्वस्य] glittering, having tremulous or flashing light.

अजिरीय *a.* [अजिरे उत्करा० छ] Connected with a court.

अजिह्व *a.* [न. त.] I Straight.—2 Upright, straight-forward, honest; अभिह्वामशठं शुद्धां जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. II, 7. 32; *गामिनिः* Si. I. 63 straight and honest, S. 57, 9. 62.—*ह्यः* I A frog.—2 A fish (probably a corruption of अजिह्व below).—COMP.—*ग* *a.* [वय. स.] going straight on; ब्रह्मेतिशान्तिह्वनः Ms. 6. 31 (—) an arrow.

अजिह्वः [न. व.] A frog (which is supposed to have been deprived of its tongue by the curse of Agni whom frogs had offended)

अजीकवं [अज्या शरक्षेपणेन कं ब्रह्माणं वाति प्रीणाति; वा-क] Siva's bow.

अजीगर्तः [अज्ये गमनाय गर्तं अस्य] I (One that has a hole to go into) a serpent.—2 N. of a Brāhmaṇa in the family of ष्टु and father of शुनःशेक.

अजीत *a.* [न. त.] Not faded or withered, not faint.—COMP.—पुनर्वर्ण्यं N. of a two-fold rite to be performed by Kshatriyas (अप्राप्तप्राप्तिकरणयो विधिः).

अजीतिः *f.* Prosperity, freedom from decay.

अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecomposed.—*जीर्णः* *f.* I Indigestion; अजीर्णे भेषजं वाति जीर्णे वाति बलप्रदम्, अजीर्णे भोशनं विषं; कैरजीर्णभयाद् आतर्भोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57, Ms 4. 121—2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजीव *a.* [न. व.] Devoid of life; lifeless, as jar or a dead person.—*वः* [न. त.] I Non-existence, death.—2 (With Jains) All that is not a living soul, *i. e.* the whole of जड or inanimate and unsentient substance (opp. जीव).

अजीवन *a.* [न. व.] Devoid of livelihood.—*नं* Non-existence, death.

अजीवनी *f.* [न-जीव्-अनि P. III. 3. 112] I Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation); अजीवानिस्ते शस

भूयात् Sk. may death seize thee; rogue ! mayest thou cease to live !

अञ्जुर्य *a.* [अञ्-कुरच् न व्यादेशः] Ved. Not subject to decay or oldage; strong, very swift or speedy.

अञ्जुष्टिः *f.* Non-enjoyment; feeling of dissatisfaction or disappointment.

अञ्जेय *a.* [न. त.] Not fit to be conquered.—यं A sort of medicinal preparation of ghee said to serve as an antidote; पिबेत् घृतमञ्जेयाख्यं Sus.

अञ्जोष *a.* [न. त.] Not gratified or satisfied.

अञ्जु (अञ्जु) का [अञ्जयति या सा. अञ्जुक्, पु. रकारस्य जत्वम् Tv.] A courtesan (used only in dramas).

अञ्जुता [Said to be fr. अञ्] N. of a plant भूयामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अञ्जुलं 1 A shield.—2 A live coal.

अञ्ज *a.* [न जानाति, ज्ञा-क, न. त.] I Not knowing, unaware of, unconscious, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति ये बाहः Ms. 2. 153; ज्ञाज्ञौ (ज्ञः ईश्वरः अज्ञः जीवः) the knowing and unknowing, supreme and individual soul.—2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः Bh. 2. 3, Pt. 2. 3.—3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding (अचेतन).

अञ्जका [स्वायेकर] An ignorant woman.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unconscious, unaware; भुक्त Ms. 5. 21 eaten unconsciously or unawares; कुलक्षीरस्य whose family and character are unknown; पातं सखि मनज्ज R. 16. 72.—COMP.—केतु *a.* [न.] Ved. of secret designs.—चर्चा, वासः remaining *incognito* (said of the Pândavas); ईसाः संप्रति पश्चिमा इव दनादज्ञातचर्चा वताः Mk. 5. 6.

अज्ञातिः [न. त.] Not a kinsman.

अज्ञान *a.* [न. व.] Ignorant, unwise. —[न. त.] Ignorance, unconsciousness; especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider his self as distinct from the Supreme Spirit and the material world as a reality. According to the Vedântins, अज्ञान is not merely a negative principle (ज्ञानस्य अभावः), but a distinct positive principle;

oft. identified with माया, प्रकृति &c. See अविद्या also. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares', 'inadvertently', 'unconsciously'; आचरित, अवज्ञारित, &c.; नतः, नैनः, एतात् unawares, inadvertently, unconsciously, unwillingly; एतः स्वचरितं नृपतिः शंसत R. 9. 77. committed unintentionally or unconsciously.

अज्ञानिन् = अज्ञ above.

अजम्ब *f.* [अजति गच्छति स्वर्गे दानेन अनया, अञ्-कारणे मानिन् न वीभावः] A cow.—*n.* Career, passage; battle; house(?) .

अजेय *a.* Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers; श्रुति not acting like the eldest brother; or acting like one who has no eldest brother.

अग्र *a* [fr. अञ् to go] Ved. Agile, quick.—जः A field, plain. [cf. L. ager; Gr. agros.]

अग्रिव *a.* Ved. [fr. अञ्] Quick, agile, active.

अञ्जु 1 U. (अञ्जु) (अञ्जति-ने, आनेच-चे, अञ्जितु, अञ्ज्यात or अञ्ज्यात्, अक्त or अञ्जित) 1 To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोक्षिप्वा Bk. 9. 40.—2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतंत्रा कथमेवति Bk. 4. 22; also in अवाञ्जु tending downward, प्राञ्जु, उदञ्जु; विचरञ्जति, सहोचति, तिर्यञ्जति &c.; तस्मिन्त्रय रसालशालिनि दसा देवात् कृत्वाञ्जति Bv. L. 48 having gone, being reduced to &c.; त्वं चेदञ्जसि कृत्वा 46 art greedy; संकोचमञ्जति सरः 17.—3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरसाञ्जति Ve. 5. 27 salutes, to adorn, grace; > see अञ्जित below.—4 To request, ask or call for, desire.—5 To murmur, speak indistinctly.—Caus. or 10-U. to manifest, unfold; मुदमञ्जय Git. 10. [cf. Zend anku; Gr. ankulos; L. uncus.] With अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—ञ्ज् to bend; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्या जान्वाक् with bent knees.—उप to draw or raise (water).—पारे to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समवन also; to go properly.

अञ्जित *pp.* 1 (a) Curved, bent; अञ्जित Dk. 125 bent and raised; तिर्यञ्जितं दृष्टिं संपारयेत् 143 bent, or oblique look; दोर्ध्रालोचितं द्रष्टुं शक्यं भवतुः Mv. I. 51 bent; सत्यजानुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; कञ्जुः (कविः), स्त्रीकञ्जः (वृक्षः) (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); अञ्जितमूत्रम् R. 5. 76; crisped, curled (as hair); स्वासितञ्चितमूर्धना Mb.—2 Gone.—3 Honoured; adorned, graced, gra-

ceful, handsome, दोर्ध्रालोचितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; गतेषु लोकीञ्चितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 4 sportively handsome; एताभ्यां ग. य. R. 2. 18, लोकीञ्चितप्रज्ञा Dk. 124, 151; समधुं मधुञ्जितविक्रमः K. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15. 53.—4 Sewn or woven, arranged; अवञ्जिता सत्वरामुत्पितायाः (रजना) R. 7. 10 halfstrung or woven (कुंक्ति Malli.).—COMP.—पञ्च [न.] a lotus with curved leaves.—भूः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्जितः [अञ्-गती कर्तरि अति] 1 Wind.—2 Fire.—3 one who goes.

अञ्जलः-लं [अञ्जति प्रांतं; अञ्च-अलञ्] 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणाञ्जल-निव पीनस्तनजघननायाः Udbhata.—2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye); हनञ्जलः पश्यति केवलं मवाक् *ibid.*; यदि चलाञ्जले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अञ्जु 7 P. (rarely A.) (अनाति or अन्ते, आनेज, अञ्जिष्यति-अञ्जयति, अञ्जित्वा-अञ्जत्वा-अञ्ज्यात्, अञ्जितुं, अञ्जतुं, अक्त) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub.—2 To make clear, show, represent, characterise; मा नाजी राक्षसीमायाः Bk. 9. 49—3 To go.—4 To shine, be beautiful.—5 To honour, celebrate.—6 To decorate.—Caus. 1 To smear with, नञ्जयतीं स्वचे नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44.—2 To speak or shine.—3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend anji; L. unctum, ungo.]—With अञ्जि to fit out, equip, furnish.—आ 1. to anoint, smear. 2. to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect.—ञि 1 to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself.—प्रात 1. to smear. 2. to adorn; decorate.—सं 1. to smear; 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved. in these senses). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अञ्जनः 1 A kind of lizard.—2 N. of a tree or mountain.—3 N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—नं [अञ्जयते अनेज; अञ्ज-ह्युद] 1 Anointing, smearing with; देवतावन-संजनं पूर्वाह्णं एव कुर्वति Ms. 4. 152; mixing; unfolding, manifesting.—2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; तिलोवर्णं दाक्षिण-संजनेन संभाट्य R. 7. 8. salve; अमृतं U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वी अभ्येक्षका इव दिशो नेत्रः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8, I. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानावस्थं कांस्यं ज्ञानज-शकाकया । चक्षुःस्फीलतं येन तदपे पाणिमधे नमः ॥ Sik. 45; पट्टतारवेकाजन्मभूषा Bh. 3. 84; cf. also दारुणं परमाजं; (fig.) impurity; as in रिंजन q. v.—3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment.—4 Magic ointment.—5 A spe-

cial kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (सीरीर) -6 Ink.-7 Fire.-8 Night. 9 (न-मा) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिप्रा or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विप्रयोग, साहचर्य, विरोधिता &c.) or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context: e. g. सर्वशब्दको हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so राम-लक्ष्मणी दाशरथी, रामार्जुनौ भार्गवकर्तृवीर्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकापेक्ष्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियंत्रिते. संयोगाद्यै-खाद्यर्थेष्वधिकृष्टाव्युत्तिरंजनं || K. P. 2., S. D. 23-6; See ध्वजना also.—COMP.—अञ्जिका [अञ्जनादञ्जिका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard. —अञ्जिः—गिरिः (कर्म.) [अञ्जनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि.—अञ्जसु n. eye-water.—अञ्जो [अञ्जनमिव कैरो यस्याः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हृदयिलोसितानिनामकं मन्दद्रव्यं यत्संयोगात्केशस्यान्तव कृष्णत्वं) (Mar. नखला).—आनका [च. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, sty.—अनका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अञ्जन.—को N. of a medicinal plant.

अञ्जना I N. of the female elephant of the north.—2 N. of the mother of Maruti or Hanumat. [She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthali and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the god of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who was called Maruti being the son of Maruta.]

अञ्जनावती [अञ्जनं विधत्ते अस्याः अधिककृष्ण-प्रणीत्वात्] I N. of the female elephant

of the north-east quarter.—2 N. of a tree कालाञ्जनवृक्ष.

अञ्जिका [अञ्जना स्वार्थे कर्] I A species of lizard; a small mouse.—2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

अञ्जनी [अञ्जये चन्दनकुङ्कुमादिभिरसौ, अञ्ज-कर्मणि-श्रुयुद् डीप्] I A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application.—2 [कणि-श्रुयुद्] N of two plants कुङ्कुमावृक्ष and कालाञ्जनवृक्ष.

अञ्जलिः [अञ्ज-अलि Un. 4. 2] I A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful or anything (changed to अञ्जल or *लि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4. 102); न त्रयिजलिना भिन्ने Ms. 4. 63; सुप्रो सूचिकाञ्जलिः Pt. 1. 25; अरण्यवीर्याजलिदानकालिताः Ku. 5. 15; प्रहसिः पुष्पाणां हरिष्यमाणयोर्जातरि Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of flowers; so जलहा-जलयो दश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; अथ गजलिपुटये Ve. 1. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अञ्जलि रच्, बच्. कृ or भाव fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; बद्धः कानयदिरविन्द-कुट्टमस्मिन् मुचः प्रणामाञ्जलिः [J. 3. 37.—2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेद्विष्णुमन्मथानि Bk. 8. 84; बद्धय रामभययाचनाञ्जलिः R. II. 78.—3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=पयस, or one-half of a मासिका—COMP.—कर्मन् n. folding the hands, respectful salutation; लुब्ध-मयेन गृह्णीयात् क्रुद्धं चाभिलक्षणां Chān 33.—कारात I an earthen doll making the अञ्जलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जातु).—पुटः-ह the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

अञ्जलिका [अञ्जलिरेव कायते प्रकाशते; कै.क टाप Tv.] A small mouse.—कः N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

अञ्जसु n. (—जः) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अञ्ज गतौ मिश्रणं च असञ्ज] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety; ointment, preparation (?). —COMP.—अ drinking Soma offering.—अः rapid preparation of Soma.

अञ्जसु a. [अञ्ज-असञ्ज] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अञ्जसा ad. (instr. of अञ्जसु) I Straight on.—2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly; justly, rightly; साधुद् ह्यशेषेन पुनरिच्छास्त्रां त्वयमेवसा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विद्महे शत्रु पलायनचक्रान-न्यमेवसा R. 19. 31; न हि कश्चित्प्रपः स्त्रिणा-मेवसा Subhāshita; सर्वमेवमेवसा वद Ms.

8. 101.—3 Directly (साधुत्).—4 Soon, quickly, instantly; स न चक्रत्यमेवसा सद्यः साधुत् Ms. 2. 244.—COMP.—अञ्ज a. going straight on.—कृञ् a. [वृ-अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

अञ्जसी a. [अञ्ज-सु-ख] Ved. Straight-forward, going straight on.

अञ्जि a. Ved. [अञ्ज-इ-र] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining brilliant.—अः I A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; रोहिताभिर-नङ्गाय Vaj. (रक्तिलक)—2 A com nander, sender &c.—जि,—जी f I An ointment, pigment.—2 Colour, hue.—3 The sexual organ (?).—COMP.—अञ्ज a. having coloured thighs.

अञ्जिव a. Slippery, smooth (?).

अञ्जिदः ण्युः [अनक्ति स्वकिणौः विश्वं; अञ्ज-इ-र-इ-ण्यु- Un. 4. 2] The sun.

अञ्ज pp. Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; घृत, तैल, शोणित, &c.—त्ता Night.

अञ्जी [अञ्जि, वा-डीप्] I A blessing, auspicious desire.—2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्र).

अञ्जीतः—[अञ्ज बाहु-ई-र; perhaps a Persian word]. A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट्ट I P. (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटिदु, अटित) To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); भी बटो भिक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैऋतिकाग्रमात् Bk. 4. 12; मद्यमट Dk. 38.—d. sid. अटि-दिशति—freq. आटयते to wander about habitually as a religious mendicant.

अट्ट a. Wandering; स्वपाः Bk. 2. 30. a night-roamer.

अट्टनं Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा' रात्रि' &c.

अट्टनिः—नी f. [अटति मौवी; अट्ट-अनि वा डीप्] The notched, ex remity of a bow; सुवनसो नमयन्नी वनुः N. 4. 96; निःश्वटुः स्वकनिभेक्षिता एवी लीट्यैव वनुषां अवि-उयता R. 11. 14.

अट्टा [अट्ट वा-अट्ट] The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant); so अट्टा, अट्टाया.

अट्टा a. [न. त.] Firm, steady, solid.

अट्टक-डः (E'y. doubtful) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia Ahatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अबुडसा).

अटविः-वी f. [अटंति चरमे वयसि घृणया विहारायथे वा यत्र; अट्-अनि, वा डीप्] A forest; wood; आर्हृज्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester=आटविकः q. v.
अट् (A. 1 To kill.-2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also) -Caus. 1 To lessen, diminish.-2 To despise, condemn, disregard.

अट् a. [अटयति अनादित्यते अन्यत् यत्र; अट्-घञ्] 1 High, lofty; loud.-2 Frequent, constant (in comp).-3 Dried, dry -ट्-इ [आधरे घञ्] 1 An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret -2 A turret, buttress, tower; मोरम् Māl. 9. 1; नरेन्द्रमार्गद्वय R. 6. 57, 16. 11.-3 A market-place, market (probably for हट्ट). -4 A fine linen cloth.-5 A palace, palatial building.-6 Killing, injuring.-7 Excess, superiority.-इ Food, boiled rice; अट्टशूआ अनपारः Mb. (अट् अन्नं शूलं विक्रियं येषां ते Nilakantha). -COMP.-अट्टहासः very loud laughter.-स्थली [अट्टपक्षाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c.-हासः, हासितं, हास्यं [कर्म.] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cackinnation, usually of Siva; उयवकनय Me. 58; निरिण्डा Dk. 1.-हासन् [अट्ट हासति; हम्णिणि] 1. N. of Siva. 2. one who laughs very loudly.-हावकः [अट्टहासेन कायते; कै-क] 1. N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छु-ब्रहासतुयता).

अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

अट्ट ind. [अट्टोऽनादरः अट्टपकारः अट्टस्य गुणभावितया द्वित्रं शक्तत्वात् पररूपं Tv.] very loud.

अट्टन [अट्टयते अनादित्यते रिपुनेन, अट्ट-करणे ह्युद] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारकलकाश्च) -न [भावे ह्युद] Disregard.

अट्टादः [अट्टवत् न पररूपं] 1 Overbearing conduct; contempt, disdain.-2 Excess, superiority.

अट्टाशः-ककः [अट्ट इव अलति पर्याप्तो भवति; अट्ट-अच् स्वायं कर्] An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace, सर्वतोभद्रं नानादृशं कनारुह्य Mv 6.

अट्टाशिका [अट्टाल, स्वार्थे कर्] 1 A palace, a lofty mansion.-2 N. of a country.-COMP.-अट्टाः [उपपद त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions); कुलटायां च शुद्धाणां चित्रकारस्य बोधितः। भवेदट्टाशिकाकारः पतितो जारदोषतः)। -बन्धः [भ. त.] a kind of base or foundation in architecture; विचदः P. III. 4. 42.

अट् 1 U. To go.

अटिल्ला N. of a metre.

अट् 1 P. To try, exert, attempt.-5 P. To pervade, attain (Ved.).

अट्ट 1 P. 1 To join -2 To attack.-3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

अट्टन [करणे-ह्युद] A shield. See अट्टन

अट्टवलः A part of the plough.

अण् 1 P. To sound.-2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अण्).

अण (न) क a [अणति यथेच्छं नदति, अण्-अच् कुत्सायां कर् च] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant. wretched; पापागके कुत्सेतैः P. II. 1. 54; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुत्सालः Sk. a contemptible potter.-कः A kind of bird.

अणह्यं [अणोः सूक्ष्मशस्यचीनादिकस्य भवत् क्षेत्रं; अणु-यत्] A field of anu. See below.

अणिः m. -णी [अणति शब्दायते अण्-इर्] 1 The point of a needle.-2 A linchpin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage.-3 A limit.-4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.)-COMP.-मोहकः [अण्या सिन्धुतो माहक्यः] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an aणी or linch-pin.

अणु a. (यु-ण्वी) [अण्-इर्] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्); अणोरणीयार् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वोप्ययं नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly small अणवपि भव्यं Ms. 6. 40; अणवपि. यावत्मानः Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51.-युः 1 An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure); the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity; अस्थुः समानादृ-स्वमदीर्घं ब्रह्म; अणुं पर्यतीकृ Bh. 2 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' -2 An atom of time (व्यञ्जनमभेदात् तद्वत् अणु); it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhurta (48 minutes).-3 N. of Siva.-4 N. of very small grain such as सर्वै, चीनक &c., अणुवुषु द्रव्यमाशोऽ शुक्लवैकादशांशः Lila -यु m. the fourth part of a Mātrā.-COMP.-अंतः [अणुः अंतो यस्य] a hair-splitting question; (अग्नंतः सूक्ष्मांतः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयतः प्रश्नः San-kara).-तैल N. of a medicinal oil.-मा [अण्वी सूक्ष्मा भा प्रमा यस्याः सा] lightning-पात्र a. [अणुः परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रं च] of the size of an atom.-रेखः [कर्म.] atomic dust.-रैतरी [अणुः सूक्ष्मा रैतरीति] N. of a plant (रैतरीविश्व). Croton Polyandrum.-वादः the doc-

trine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal.-वीक्षणं [ष. त.] 1. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [अणुः सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अनेन; कणो-ह्युद] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects.-वीहिः [कर्म.] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

अणिमत् m [अणु-इमनिच्], अणुता-त्वं 1 Minuteness, smallness, thinness, leanness, fineness.-2 Atomic nature.-3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or Siddhis of Siva. (अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ई-शित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता).

अणुक a. [स्वायं-कर्] 1. Very small, atomic.-2 Subtle, too fine.-3 Acute.-भः A small kind of grain. See अणु.

अण्वी Ved. A finger (?)

अण्वं V d A fine hole in the strain-er for the Soma juice (?)

अणीयस्-अणिष्ठ a. [अणु-ईयस्, इडच्] Smaller, smallest, very small; अणी रणीयोऽं Bg. 8. 9 very small। अणीयासि-काण्डेन गीयमानाः दृश्यते Dk. 14 2.

अणुम् 1 P. To become minute or atomic.

अण् 1 A (also अट्) अंठेति, अठते To go, move.

अंठि p. p. 1 Gone.-2 Rained.
अंडः-इ [अंठेति संप्रयोगं याति अनेन, अम्-ड Un. I. III] 1 The testicles.-2 The scrotum.-3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā; ब्रह्मांडकण्डदः Dk. 1.-4 The musk bag.-5 Semen virile.-6 N. of Siva.-COMP.-आकृषणं castration.-आकार, आकृति a. [बहु.] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-र-तिः) an ellipse.-कटाशः, -इ [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाश-मिव] the shell of the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg.-कोटरपुष्पी [अंडमिव कोटो मध्ये उपयं यस्याः] N. of a plant अजीवी or नील-बुद्धा. कोशः-षः, -षकः [ष. त.] the scrotum.-म a. [अंडात् जायते; जर्-ड] born from an egg. (-जः) 1. A bird, oviparous being। सूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42.-2. A fish.-3. A snake.-4 a lizard.-5. Brahmā. (-मा) musk.-वरः [ष. त.] N. of Siva.-वर्धनं, वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele.-सू a. oviparous.

अंडकः [अंड, स्वार्थे-कर्] The scrotum.-क [अण्पाथे-कर्] A small egg, जडदंड-कैकरांडमिव Si. 9. 9.

अंडालुः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड-आलुच्]
A fish.

अंडीरः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य ; अंड-ईरम्] A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person; चिरा-
दंडीरेण त्वयि तदपि रामेण युज्यते A. R. 4.

अत् I P. (अति), अतति, अतितुं, अत-अतित
 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly.-2 To obtain (mostly Ved.).
 -3 To bind.-4 (अंतति) To bind.

अतकः [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-क] A
wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

अतनं [अत्-ह्युद्] Going, wandering.
—नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतज्ज्ञ *a.* [न तत् जानाति] Not knowing that (तत् i. e. Brahma).

अतट *a.* [न. ब.] Having no shore or beach; precipitate, steep.—ट: 1 A precipice, a steep crag.—2 N. of a hill.—3 The lower part of the earth—COMP.—प्रपातः a steep precipice; a fall headlong from a precipice; a precipitate fall; मनोरथानम-तटप्रपातः S. 6. 9 of my hopes there is a precipitate fall (some read the line as मनोरथा नाम तटप्रपातः and take it to mean 'verily our desires are like the crumbings of river banks').

अतथा ind. Not so; उचित a. not
deserving that, not used to such
things; क्लेशानामतथोचितः Rām.

अतदर्थं *ind.* Unjustly, undeservedly.

अतद्व्युत्पन्नः (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower', N. of a figure of speech in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; परगुणानामुद्धारस्वरूपं तस्यादत्तद्व्युत्पन्नः; *e. g.* अवलो-
ति यद्यपि सुन्दरं तथैव स्वयं मम रञ्जितं हृदयम् ।
रामपुरितेति हृदये रम्यं निहितो न रक्तोति ।
K. P. 101 or संगतान्यगुणानमीकामाहुरादत्त-
व्युत्पन्नम् । चिरं रागिणि मञ्जिते निहितेति न रज्यसि ।
Kaval —COMP—संविज्ञानः N. of a
variety of Bahuvrihi; *e. g.* दृष्ट-
समुद्रमानय; अत्र गुणीभूतस्य समुद्रस्य नायक्येऽन्वयः
इति नमः बहुव्रीहिः । लंबकणमानय इति तु तत्-
व्युत्पन्नसंविज्ञानः Tv.

अनंज a. [न. व.] I Having no ropes or musical strings (as a musical instrument); नान्जो वायले विण Ram.—2 Unrestrained; not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; हुस्व ग्रहणमनंज, श्रीबन्ध २३ Sk —3 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतद्रित-न-क a Alert, unwearied,
careful, vigilant; अतद्रिता सा स्वयमेव
वृथकां Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39, H.
Pr. 33.

अतप *a.* I Not excited, cool. -2
Unostentatious.—3 Unemployed
—पा: (pl.) N. of a class of deities
among Buddhists.

अतपस्-स्क [न. क.] One who neglects his religious austerities; अतपास्त्वन-
 प्रीयान् Ms. 4. 190; an irreligious or
 impious man; इदं ते वातपस्काय Bg.
 18. 67.

अतएव *a.* Not heated &c.—COMP.—
तनु *a.* I. One whose body is not
marked (with red mudrâs &c.)—2
who has not fully mortified his
body by penance.—3 whose body
or mass is cool (?).

अतर्क *a.* [न. व.] Illogical, void of reasoning.—*र्कः* I Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic.
-2 An illogical reasoner.

अनङ्कित *a.* Unthought of, unexpected; सम्भवे गतोऽप्यतङ्कितो मतिमेव च जातिरेव च Ku. 4. 22; Bh. 3. 137; गमनेन Mu. 4-तं *adv.* Unexpectedly. —Comp. —आगत, उपगत *a.* occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental, sudden; दुर्जनोद्भासितो चनया अग्रा Mal. 3; उपपन्न दर्शन Ku. 6. 54.

अतर्क्य *a.* Inconceivable; baffling thought or reasoning.

अतल *a.* Bottomless.—लं [अस्य पू-
खंडस्य तलं पृथो० इदमोऽस्य च] N. of a पाताल
or lower region, one of the 7 *Pa-*
talas; being the first among them.
—लः N. of Siva.—Comp.—*स्पृश*, *स्पर्श*
a. [न तले स्पृश्यते, कर्मणि-किप्; न तलस्य स्पर्शो
यत्र] bottomless, very deep, unfath-
omable.

अतव्यस *a. Ved.* Not very strong.
 अतस् *ind.* [इदं-तसिख्] I Than this;
 from this (having a comparative
 force); अतो देवा अब्रुवु नो यतो विष्णुर्विच-
 क्रमे Rv. 1. 2. 16; किमु परमतो नैर्यासि
 ना Bb. 3. 6; अतोऽन्यथा Ms. 5. 31.
 -2 From this or that cause, hence,
 consequently, so, therefore (corr.
 of यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or un-
 derstood); अतर्गतं प्राणधृता हि वेद सर्वं
 भवःभावमतोभिवाच्ये R. 2. 43, 3. 50;
 Ku. 2. 5; अथातो ब्रह्मनिज्ञासा S. B. now
 therefore &c.-3 Hence, from this
 place; henceforth (of time or pla-
 ce (-परं, ऊर्ध्वं) afterwards.-4 Then
 (corr. of यदि-यद्).—COMP.—अर्धं-निमित्तं
 on this account, hence, for this rea-
 son.—एव for this very reason.—ऊर्ध्वं
 henceforth; afterwards.—परं (*a*) fur-
 ther on, any longer (with abl) ;
 hereafter; निवातस्यत्यसि मयेव अत ऊर्ध्वं
 Bg. 12 8. (*b*) beyond this, further
 than this भाष्यपरः परं S. 4. 16

more than this; अतः परं नास्ति समोत्तरं V'
2 now I have nothing more to say
(c) afterwards.

अतः [अतति गच्छति इत्यतः अत-असच्
Un. 3 II7] 1. Wind, air—2 The
soul—3 A garment made of the
fibre of flax (स्त्रे generally).—4 A
weapon.

अतसिः Ved. [अत्-असिच्] A wandering mendicant.

अतसि I Common flax.-2 Hemp.
-3 Linseed.-4 A thicket, copse (?).

अति *ind.* [अतृ-इ] I A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very', 'too', 'exceedingly', 'excessively', 'very much', and showing उत्कर्ष, नातिदूरे not very far from; कृश very lean; भृश very much; also with verbs or verbal forms; अतिस्निग्ध भवता Sk.; स्वमात्रं ह्यतिरिच्यते &c.-2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, overstep; so, अक्रम, अचर, अवह, &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition उपसर्ग.-3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) Beyond, past, surpassing, superior to, eminent, respectable, distinguished, higher, above; (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनार्थ, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp.) in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree: अतिगो, अत्ययः, = प्रशस्ता गोः, शोभनी गायः; राज्ञ् अत्तु an excellent king; or the sense of अतिक्रान्त must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्यः = मर्यमातिक्रान्तः; अमालः, अतिक्रान्तो माला; so अतिकाय, किञ्चा, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk.; मानुषानति-चरवान् सर्वानचर्य लक्ष्ये Mo.; मानुषं कर्म a deed which is beyond human power, i.e. a superhuman action; अशः past the whip (as a horse), unmanageable; अशद् surpassing that; अश्वी, अश्वान् him or them that surpasses or surpass thee, so अम, अम्य &c. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, inordinate, excessive, extraordinary; e. g. अदरः excessive regard; अशाश्व अश ravagant hope; so अम्य, तुच्छा, आनन्दः &c. &c. अतिदानात् बहिर्बद्धो नष्टो मानात्सुषावनः । विनष्टो रावणो लोह्यादात् सर्वत्र वर्ज्यते । cf. 'extremes a e ever bad' (c) Unfit, idle, improper, in the sense of अप्रसन्न or क्षेप 'censure'; अतिनिद्रं=निद्रा संप्राप्त न युज्यते Sk. The गगत्स्वमहोदधि gives the following senses of अतिः—विक्रमपतिः क्रमाद्धि सुप्रभापतिशयेन्यति । e. g. अतिरथः रथायुक्तं विक्रमवायु; अमतिः बुद्धयतिक्रमः; अगहनं बुद्धेर्विषयः; अति भूशतमं; अतिशयशक्तिवान् ।

अतिक्रम I An exaggerated tale—
-2 Idle or meaningless talk.—यः
I Exaggerated, incredible (अप्रद्वेष).
-2 Unfit to be told -3 Past narra-
tion or mention, dead, lost.—4
Swerving from one's caste tradi-
tions & c; lawless.

अतिक्रमकः [अतिरिक्तः कंदो यस्य] N. of a
tree हतिमकंद.

अतिवर्षणं a. Afflicting very much,
excessive exertion.

अतिक्रम a [अत्युत्कटः कायो यस्य]. Of an
extraordinary size, gigantic.—यः
N. of a Rākshasa, son of āvana,
who was killed by Lakshmana.

अतिकृच्छ्र [प्रादि० स.] a. Very diffi-
cult.—कृच्छ्रः [अतिक्रान्ते कृच्छ्रे प्राजापत्यं].
Extraordinary hardship, a kind of
severe penance to be finished in
12 nights Ms. 11-2134.

अतिकृतं Overdone, done too much,
excess; सर्वत्रातकृतं लोके व्यवसायोपकल्पते
Rām.

अतिकृतिः f. 1 Overdoing. 2 N. of
a metre of 4 lines, each line con-
taining 25 syllables.

अतिकेशरः [अतिरिक्तानि केशराणि यस्य] N.
of an aquatic plant कुञ्जक Trapa
Bipinosa.

अतिक्रम I U. 4 P. I (a) To step
or pass beyond, get across, go
over, cross; यत्कथयितुं प्रवृत्तस्तत्परिपश्य
अतिक्रमन्ति क्रांतोऽस्मि K 346 led far away
from my story, rambled, made a
great digression; समं क्रांत्यारण्यतिक्रम्य
92; निमिषमात्रेणातिक्रमन्ति 120; समी-
पेऽतिक्रमन्ति M. 1 going so near; अति-
क्रम्य तांसाय विज्ञेयम् Me. 57. (b) To
pass over, pass by, walk past, go
beyond; सेनाविजयशब्दश्रमतिक्रम्य Dk. 4, 101
कथमातिक्रमन्ति मन्त्रं भ्रमपदं Mv. 7 is it
passed or left behind; तांसायतिक्रमन्ति
S. 7. 31. इदं कदलीपुष्पतिक्रम्य हृदये
Ratn. 3 beyond the plantain-
bower; तन्नातिक्रम्य कैलासागारः K. 121;
जंबूद्वीपमातिक्रम्य शिशिरो नाम पर्वतः Rām.;
अतिक्रमन्त्यर्धं K 85 is going or depart-
ing.—2 To excel, surpass, exceed
(in number, strength & c.) इरावती-
तिक्रमन्ती भव M. 4; अतिक्रमन्तीमिवैरावती
मेक्षे M. 1; बुद्धिनातिक्रमन्ति पंचमा Ms. 8
151; कर्णासुप्तमप्यतिक्रान्तिः Dk. 74; कलासु
रूपे वात्सरसाप्यतिक्रान्तिः 78 surpassing,
superior to; शतमननतिक्रम्य=यथाशक्ति Sk.
—3 To transgress, violate, go be-
yond, overstep; नवकाप्रजन्मनोः शसमना-
तिक्रम्य Dk 2; नारं पुरुषो नित्यातिरिक्तो लोकाति-
क्रमिषु 61; एवमातिक्रान्तमयादे त्वयि Ve. 1, Ms.

9. 78; अथ वात्सरसाप्यतिक्रमन्ति प्रसंगः Māl.
6 Oh, the event through excessive
affection transgresses all due
limits; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160, 181.
—4 To exclude, pass by, neglect,
set aside, leave; किंवा परिजनमातिक्रम्य
भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4; प्रथितयज्ञसं प्रबंधान-
तिक्रम्य M. 1 to the exclusion of.—5
To go or pass away, elapse, roll
on (as time); सा निशा अतिक्रमन्ति Pt.
1; यथा यथा यौवनमातिक्रमन्ति K. 59; शेषं
74; भवतामप्यतिक्रमन्ति देवाश्चैव विधिवत् 47
is passing away (is being violat-
ed); अतिक्रान्ते दशहो Ms. 5. 76; also
trans. allow to pass; द्विशणि दिनान्य-
तिक्रम्य Dk. 1001 अथ काश्चिन्मिमान्मासास्त-
द्वयं परिचितयन् Rām.; नाहारेवेलातिक्रमणीया
K. 266.—6 To overcome, over-
power, seize; व्याकृष्टिप इवास्माभिरतिक्र-
म्यैव दम्यते Mv. 3. 31; by seizing or
falling upon, by main force; केषापि
सत्त्वेन अतिक्रम्य S. 6.—7 To lose; स
हि स्वाभ्यादतिक्रान्ते ऋतुना प्रतिरोधनात्
Ms. 9. 23.—Caus. To let pass,
allow to go.

अतिक्रमः I Act of overstepping,
going beyond & c.—2 (a) Breach
of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः
Māl. 7. (b) Transgression, viola-
tion, trespass M. 4. 5. (c) Trespass;
disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्म-
णं गतो भवतामिव भूतये Mv. 2. 10 refrain-
ing from all trespass against Brāh-
manas; दिशश्चपायं हि सतामातिक्रमः Ki
14. 9; कुलाभ्यकुलानि यति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च
Ms. 3. 63; परस्मिन्नतिक्रमे परवर्तीयं M.
31; शुभनमातिक्रमात् K. 160; शशिनी उच्छ्रान्ति-
क्रमः 56; transgression (passing
through); मर्षणयोग्यमरोहणातिक्रमः 81;
वात्सरसाप्यतिक्रमामि Mv. 1 violation (of
due limits or propriety); Mv. 4.
25.—3 Lapse, passing away (of
time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेयं U. 4; वेला
सं कृत्वा आगतः Pt. 1. 1 उचित्यकातिक्रमे M.
2; सधम्य Rām.—4 Overcoming, con-
quering, surpassing; mostly with
पुर; स्वभातिपुरातिक्रमा, स्वभावो दुरातिक्रमः & c.
—5 Neglect, omission, disregard;
Ms. 11. 120.—6 A vigorous attack,
determined onset (=अभिक्रम q. v.).
—7 Excess—8 Abuse, misapplica-
tion.—9 Imposition.

अतिक्रान्ति pp. 1 Exceeded, surpassed,
gone beyond & c.; सान्तिक्रान्तिः श्रवणविषयं
Me. 103; सुदूरमातिक्रान्तिः K. 35 depart-
ed, gone; मनोरथं दूरीना Māl. 10 be-
yond the reach even of desire;
विचारमातिक्रान्तिः Mu. 5. 4 past the stage
of thought; चक्षुष्यमातिक्रान्तिः पादेषु
H. 1.—2 Past, gone by; उद्युतपति K.
5. past, former; 169 Pt. 1 333,
Pt. 2, Bh. 3. 32; पार्थिवपुत्रान् Mu.
1 former kings.—3 A past thing,
a thing of the past, the past; तं
भवती कथयति M. 5; your ladyship

is speaking of the past; लो वेदमवर्त-
न्यताम् U. 3; किं चपांभेन H. 1. cf.
let bygones be bygones. प्लोविन a.
with the moon in conjunction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending
of time, excess; fault, offence; तेन-
तिक्रमणेन दुःकथयति नः Mv. 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय pol. p. To be transgres-
sed or violated, to be disregarded,
passed by, neglected or avoided;
यं मे सुहृद्वाच्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7; अतिक्रम-
णीयस्य जन्मश्रयोरोधानम् H. 4. 74.

अतिक्रुद्ध a. Very angry.—दः [प्रा.
स.] N. of a Mantra mentioned in
Tantras; अष्टविंशत्यक्षरो य एकत्रिंशदपायि वा ।
अतिक्रुद्धः स विज्ञेयो निदिष्टः सर्वकर्मसु)

अतिक्रूर a. Very cruel.—रः [प्रा. स.]
1 A malignant planet such as Sa-
turn, Mars & c. (क्रूरा वक्रा अतिक्रूरः).
—2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (त्रिंश-
दक्षरको मंत्रश्चपांभेन श्रद्धया वा । अतिक्रूरः स विज्ञेयो
निदिष्टः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्रान्त a. [क्षिप्त-क्त] Thrown be-
yond.—श्रम A kind of sprain or
dislocation.

अतिक्रान्त a. Without a bedstead,
able to dispense with a bedstead.

अतिक्रम 1 P. 1 To pass, elapse,
pass away (as time); दशहोस्तपते
Rām.—2 To overcome, exceed, ex-
cel. See अतिग. —3 To pass over, pass
by, neglect.—4 To pass away, die.
—5 To escape.

अतिगहन a. [गह-द] (in comp.) Ex-
ceeding, going beyond, transcending,
excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोका
Mu. 1. 2; किमपि चयातिगहनं हतो महायाति-
भिः Mu. 5 by diseases defying the
powers of medicine, past the stage
of physicking; बाणैर्देहातिगः R. 12. 48
piercing through their bodies;
वयो Ms. 7. 149; advanced in years,
aged; संख्यातिगः संपदः Bh. 3. 132; वयुः
प्रकर्षणं जनातिगतेन Ki. 3. 2.

अतिगहनः I N. of a star of the 6th
lunar asterism.—2 a large cheek
or temple.—3 One who has large
cheeks.

अतिगन्ध a. Having an excessive
or overpowering smell.—यः 1 Sul-
phur.—2 N. of various plants: संपक,
भूतलुण lemon-grass & सुद्र.

अतिगहनं N. of the plant पुनर्दन्ती.
अतिगहन a. [अतिक्रान्ति गति] 1 Very fool-
ish, quite stupid.—2 Inexpressible,
indescribable.

अतिगहन, गहन a Very deep, im-
penetrable.

अतिगुण *a.* 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. —2 Devoid of merits, worthless [गुणमतिक्रान्तः]—*णः*: Excellent merits.

अतिगुरु *a.* Very heavy (such as mercury &c.)—*रः*: A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. (त्रयः पुरुषस्य अतिगुरो भवन्ति पिता माता आचार्यश्च).

अतिगुहा [अतिक्रान्ता गुहा मध्यावकाशेन] *N.* of the plant *शुभ्रमर्षी*.

अतिग्रह *9 P.* To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह *a.* [अतिक्रान्तो ग्रहः] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible.—*रः*,—*ग्रहः*: 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच्, रस of जिह्वा &c. The *Grahas* are eight in number: प्राण, वाच्, जिह्वा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & त्वच्, the corresponding *atigrahas* being अपान, नासश्च, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्मेन्द्र & स्पर्श. —2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension.—3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. —4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

अतिग्राह्य *a.* To be held in check, to be controlled.—*ह्यः*: *N.* of three libations made at the *Jyotishoma* sacrifice.

अतिश *a.* [अतिशयेन हन्ति. हर्] 1 A weapon.—2 Worth.

अतिशय *a.* Very destructive.—*श्री* [अतिशयेन हन्ति दुःखं हर्-उक्] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; अतिशयभान्दस्य वत्त्वा *Bri. Ar. Up.*

अतिशय *a.* [अमूमतिक्रान्तः] Victorious over armies.

अतिशर 1 *P.* 1 To transgress, violate; be unfaithful to, offend (as a wife &c.) एवं स्वभावात्सत्यचारिणः *Dk.* 1621. यथा चाहं नातिशरे पत्नीन्, पुत्राः पितृन् च. चारित्र्यश्रुत्यचरन् पत्नीन् *Mb.* —2 To pass by, neglect, omit.—3 To overtake, overcome; surpass, excel.

अतिशर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—*रा* [अतिक्रम्य स्वस्थानं सर्वतः वृच्छति] *N.* of the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis* (पद्मिनी, स्थलपद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता.)

अतिशरण Excessive practice, overdoing.

अतिशर 1 *Transgression*.—2 *Excelling*.—3 *Overtaking* &c.—4 *Accelerating* motion of planets (कुशदिपंचग्रहाणां स्वस्वाक्रान्तराशिषु भोगकालमुद्दिष्य शब्दंतरगमनं); passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिशारिन् *a.* Transgressing, surpassing &c.

अतिशरि *adv.* Very long; 'रं मया कृतं *Ratn.* 1 I have been very late; नातिशरि गतायां च तस्यां *K.* 178 she had not long left when &c.

अतिशुद्धः—*त्रा*,—*च्छत्रका* [अतिक्रान्तः शुद्धं तुल्या-कोरण] A mushroom, anise, principally *Anesum* or *Anethum Sowa*; *N.* of another plant; *Barleria Longifolia*. ('त्रा' is said by *Amara* to be जलतृणभेदः *Mar.* शेतगवतः; and 'त्रा' = शतपुष्पा *Mar.* शोप).

अतिशुद्धः—*दस्* *a.* [अतिक्रान्तः शुद्धः—दं वा] 1 Free from worldly desires.—2 Exceeding thought or will.—3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct.—*स्* *f. n.* 1 *N.* of two classes of metres (अतिक्रान्तः शुद्धः वृत्तानुसारवर्णविन्यास-भेदः)—2 Fondness, inclination.

अतिशुद्धी [अतिक्रान्ता जगती द्वादशाक्षरपादां एकद्व्याधिक्यात्] *N.* of a class of metres belonging to the अतिशुद्धदस् class, with 13 letters in each line (प्रथमाऽतिजगत्यासां सा द्विपञ्चाशदक्षरा.)

अतिजन *a.* [अतिक्रान्तो जनः] Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजगर *a.* Always wakeful.—*रः* The black Curlew (नालवक).

अतिजात *a.* [अतिक्रान्तो जात—जातिं जनकं वा] (opp. अपजात) Superior to his parentage.

अतिजिह्व 1 *P.* 1 To survive, outlive.—2 To surpass (in the mode of living); अत्यन्तं वदमराकक्षरौ *R.* 19-15. अतिजीवन् Surviving &c.

अतिजीव Extraordinary flight (of birds).

अतिजरा, अतिजरा *ind.* [अतितर (म) प. आमु] more, high *r* (abl.); नृपादस्याः स्थितमतिजरा कर्त्तुं *M.* 2. 7. —2. Exceedingly, very much, excessive, great; 'मुदुःसहः' *R.* 3. 37; 'रं अतिमात्रस्यते' *Me.* 15 will attain great splendour. —3 Above, higher in rank (acc.); तस्मै द्वा एते देवा परमिवाभ्यान्देवान् *Ken.*

अतितीव्र—*तीक्ष्ण* *a.* Very sharp, pungent.—*हृणः* *N.* of the plant शोभाजन —*वा* dub grass.

अतिगुहा *Rapacity*, excessive greed or desire; 'गुहा न कर्त्तव्या' *Pt.* 5 one should not be too greedy.—*हृण* *a.* Rapacious, very greedy.

अतिगृ 1 *P.* To cross, pass or get over; surmount, overcome; दुर्माण-तिशरति ते *H.* 4. V. 1.; तयोरात्मनश्च भुव-मत्यतार्थं *Dk.* 165 satisfied or appeased

hunger तेपि नातितरयेव मृत्युं भूतिपरावणः *Bg.* 19. 25 cross beyond death.

अतितरण *Crossing*, surmounting. *ig.*

अतितारिण *a.* Crossing, overcoming

अतिथिः [अतति गच्छति न तिष्ठति; अन्-डोयन् *Un.* 4. 2; *lit.* a 'travelier'] according to *Manu* एकत्र तु निवसन्नतिथिर्गृह्यः स्मृतः; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते 3. 112] 1 A guest (fig also); अतिथिमेव निवेदितं *S.* 4. कुसुमकृतमिषा-तिथेः 6 dear or welcome guest; दुर्दायुगात्तथिषु पितृषु *Dk.* 2 the guests of *Indra's* capital i. e. dead; so सचरे यमनरातिथिरकारि 12; वन्यानां व्रजणपथातिथि-त्वमेति (उक्तं) *Ratn.* 2. 7 becomes a guest of, i. e. goes to or falls on the ears of the fortunate only. करोति ते मुञ्चं तन्निव चण्डापातनातिथि *K.P.*—2 *Wrath*. —3 *N.* of a son of *Kusa* and *Kumudavati* and grandson of *Rāma*. —*COMP.*—*क्रिया*—*पूजा*,—*सत्कारः*—*सत्क्रिया*,—सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests.—*देव* *a.* [अतिथिर्देव इव पूज्यो यस्य] treating the guest as a god.—*वर्मे*: title or claim to hospitality, hospitality due to guests; एहातां र्मेः *Pt.* 1; यदि त्वतिथिधर्मेण क्षत्रियो गृहमागन्तुं *Ms.* 3-111 should come as a guest —*वर्मिन्* *a.* entitled to hospitality as a guest *Ms.* 3. 112.—*पतिः* the host or entertainer.

अतिथिन् *a.* Ved. Travelling, wandering.—*m.* (णी) *N.* of a King, also called सुहोत्र and अतिथि.

अतिथिगवः An epithet of *Divodāsa* whom the gods helped in overcoming *Sambara*.

अतिदग्ध *a.* Badly or excessively burnt.—*ग्ध* A bad kind of burn.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality; अतिदानं बलिर्बद्धः *Chan.* 50.

अतिदाहः Violent inflammation. **अतिदिश** 6 *P.* 1 To assign, to make over, transfer.—2 To extend the application of, extend by analogy, प्रवाचमल्लिखितैर्गुणन्यायेन अतिदिशत *SB.*; जन-पदतदवधेयमिति प्रकाशेन ये परः वा वक्तास्तेऽत्राति-दिश्यन्ते *P. IV.* 3. 100 *Sk.*, *IV.* 1. 151 *Mbh.*

अतिदेशः 1 *Transfer*, making over, assigning.—2 (*Gram.*) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another, attraction of one case or rule to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरास्मिन् प्रयोगाय अतिदेशः (मीमांसा); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्वाया धर्मसंज्ञाः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ प्राकृतात्-कर्मणो यस्मात्तस्मानेव कर्मसु । धर्मपक्षेऽपि येन स्वाद-तिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ This अतिदेश is of 5 kinds: शब्द कार्यो, निमित्त, व्यपदेशो & रूप.

Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत् विकृतिः, कर्मणः कर्मवत्सुप्रकृत्यः or पुंवत्, गिद्वत्, व्यपदेशो-
द्भाः & इत्यादिकः are instances. गौसहस्रो-
गवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेश or
analogy. वाक्यायस्यातिदेशश्च स्मृतिद्वयापर
वच्यते Bhāṣā P. 80. अतिदेशः is gene-
rally expressed by words showing
likeness or resemblance, such as
इव, वत्, सदृश &c.

आतिदीप्यः [अतिशयेन दीप्यते] A plant.
Plumbago Rosea (रत्नाचनक).

तिदूर a. Very far ; ०रे, ०रात्, ०रेण
(usually with न gen.) not far from;
तपोवनस्य० S. I

अतिदेवः The Supreme or highest
God; N. of Siva.

अतिद्वय a. १. द्वयमतिक्रान्तः ; नास्ति द्वयं यस्य
वा] Surpassing the two (बृहत्कण
and वासवदत्ता), or having no second
or equal, incomparable matchless;
विद्या निबद्धयमतिद्वया कथा K. 5.

अतिधनुश्च m. [अत्युत्कृष्ट धनुष्यस्य] I An
unrivalled archer or warrior. -2
That which surpasses a मरु or de-
sert [धनवान् अतिक्रान्तः].

आतिधृतिः f. [अतिक्रान्ता धृतिः अष्टादशाक्षरपादां
वृत्ति एकाक्षरविक्रियात्] N. of a class of
metres belonging to the अतिच्छन्दस्
group, consisting of 4 lines with
19 syllables in each (षट्सप्ततिसव-
निधृतिः) :-2 Nineteen.

आतिपाश a. Ved. Out of dange.

अतिपाद (वृ) त् f. N. of a Vedic metre
of 3 Pādas, the number of syllables
in each being respectively 7, 6 and
7 ; (पदकः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तोत्राणां विवाचातिः) यस्याः
सार्तिनिवृत्ताम गायत्री द्विदशाक्षराः).

आतिपान्ना Excessive sleeping. -द्र a. I
Given to excessive sleep. -2 With-
out sleep, sleepless. -द्र ind. Past
sleeping time (तिद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते).

आतिप्राण a. Very attractive (as
an attractive of smell); आमेदः सोऽ-
तिनिहारी Ak.

आतिनौ-नु a. [अतिक्रान्तौ नाव] Dis-
embarked, landed.

अतिपिता [पंचवर्धमतिक्रान्ता] A girl past
live.

अतिपत I P. I To pass over; neg-
lect, omit, transgress. 2 To fly by,
beyond, or over; to cross —Caus. I
To delay, neglect; see अतिपात्य be-
low. -2 To disrespect, offend; ये सत्य-
मेव हि गुरुनतिपातयति Mu. 3. 34. trans-
gress, violate; अतिपातितकालसाधना Ki.
242.-3 To cause to fly past or by.

-4 To make ineffectual ; संशमनमेव
संशोचनमतिपातयति Susr.—4 To snatch
away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond ;
omission, neglect, missing, trans-
gressing ; exceeding, going beyond
due bounds.

अतिपातः Passing away, lapse (of
time); अहो कालतः Mal. 2.-2 Neglect,
omission ; transgression ; न चेदन्य-
कार्यातिपातः S. I if no other duty be
neglected thereby, if it should not
interfere with (the discharge of)
any other duty ; deviation from
established laws or customs.—3 Be-
falling, occurrence ; दुःखातिपातेन क-
लुषीक्रियते अलक्षारातिपातः 302 falling.—4
ill-treatment, or usage—5 Opposi-
tion, contrariety.

अतिपातिन् pp. I Put off, delayed
&c.—2 Quite or entirely broken ; अ-
तिपातिः शेषतः शिथिलमतिपातितात् Susr.—तं Com-
plete fracture of a bone.

अतिपातिन् a. I Acute, running a
rapid course.—2 Surpassing in
speed, swifter than (in comp.) ;
ततार विद्याः पञ्चनातिपातिभिर्दिशो हरिर्दिहर्हिता-
सिधेश्वरः R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य pot p. To be delayed or
put off ; काममगतिपात्यं धर्मकार्यं देवस्य
S. 5.

अतिपत्रः [अतिरिक्तं बृहत् पत्र यस्य] The
teak tree, or the हस्तकेदवृक्षः.

अतिपथिन् m. A better road than
common, a good road.

अतिपद 4 A. I To go beyond; spring
over.—2 To neglect, omit, trans-
gress.—Caus. To allow to pass
by.

अतिपद a. [अतिक्रान्तः पद] I Having
no feet.—2 Too long by one foot.

अतिपतिः f. I Going beyond, pass-
ing, lapse ; देशकालातिपत्तिश्च गृहीत्वा स्वयम-
पेयत् Y. 2. 169.—2 Non-performance,
failure ; अतिनिमित्ते लज्ज क्रियातिपत्तौ P.
III. 3. 139 (the conditional is used
instead of the potential, when the
non-performance of an action is
implied).—3 [पति अतिक्रान्तः] One
surpassing a foot-soldier.

अतिपत्र p. p. Gone beyond, trans-
gressed, missed, past &c.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity
or intimacy ; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा
' Familiarity breeds contempt. '

अतिपर a. One who has vanquish-
ed his enemies —तः A great or
superior enemy.

आतिरोक्ष a. I Far, out of sight, not
discernible ; वृत्ते obsolete (words)
2—Not hidden, visible

अतिपातकं A very heinous sin, in-
cest, (मातृगमने दुहितृगमने स्नुषागमने पुंसां ; पुत्र-
पितृशत्रुगमने च ऋणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यन्ते)

अतिपादनिष् (वृ) त् f. N. of a Vedic
Metre of 3 pādas, the number of
syllables in each being respective-
ly 6, 8 and 7.

अतिप्रबधः Great continuity ; प्रवृत्तसु-
दृढिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in
rapid succession.

अतिप्रवे ind. Very early in the
morning, in the early dawn Ms.
4. 62.

अतिप्रवृद्ध a. I Overbearing Ms.
9. 320.—2 Grown very much

अतिप्रश्नः [अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां प्रश्नः] A ques-
tion about transcendental truths;
a vexatious or extravagant ques-
tion that is asked though a satis-
factory reply has already been
given; e. g. Vā āki's question to
Yājñavalkya about Brahma in
बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः, प्रसक्तिः f. I Excessive
attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदासु काव्यः Pt.
I. 187; स्त्रीध्वनिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101.—2 Over-
rudeness, impertinence; तद्विरमार्गप्रसं-
गात् N. 51 मा भूत्पुनर्बत कथंचित्प्रसंगः Mv.
3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence;
यदेतावत् परिभाषातिप्रसंगस्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv. 5
an insult.—3 Extraordinary or
unwarrantable stretch of a (gram-
matical) rule, or principle; also=
अतिव्याप्ति q. v.—4 A very close con-
tact; अतिप्रसंगाद्ब्रह्महितागसो मुहुः Ki. 8. 33
(अविच्छेदसंगः).—5 Prolivity; अलमतिप्रसंगेन
Mu. I.

अतिप्रोक्तं The time after the cere-
mony in which the प्रैष Mantras are
used.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a
marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल a. Very strong or powerful;
जयत्यत्रको रामो लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः kām.—
लः An eminent or matchless warri-
or (अतिर) —लं I Great strength or
power.—2 A powerful army.—अ I
N of a medicinal plant, Sidonia,
Cordifolia and Rhombifolia.—2 N.
of a powerful charm or lore taught
by Visvāmita to Rāma: गृह्णत द्वे
इमे विधे बलामतिक्रान्तौ तथा । न ते श्रमो जरा वाय्वा
भविता नांगवैकुण्ठम् ॥ न च सुप्तं प्रमत्तं वा धर्षयिष्यति नैऋतः । न च ते सदृशो राम लोचनोऽप्यो न भविष्यति ॥
संदेवनरयोगिषु कोकेष्विह पुनोषिषु । न सौमग्ये न
दक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिश्रुतिपरिषु ॥ नोत्तरे प्रतिपत्तये त्वनु-
ल्यो वा भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यशश्चाव्यय-
माप्स्यसि ॥ बलामतिक्रान्तं चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातौ ।
क्षुत्पिपासि च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडयिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च
दुर्गाकालापरदेशेष्वटवीषु च । सारां विष्णु लोकेषु गमि-
ष्यासि च रायव । विनामहं हते भेजे विधे चाङ्गुलान्द्वे
See R. 11.9 also.—3 N. of one Dak-
sha's daughters.

अतिशालक *a.* Childish, puerile.—क: An infant.

अतिशाला [अतिक्रान्ता बाल्यावस्था] A cow two years old ; वर्षमात्रा तु बाला स्यादति-बाला द्विवाचिकी.

अतिव्रतार्थं Over-continnence, or abstinence (opp. अतिमिथुनं) —य: [अ-तिक्रान्ता ब्रह्मचर्ये] One who has violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

अतिभ (भा) र: I Excessive burden, great load ; कोऽतिभारः समर्थानां Pt. 1. 22; इति मनासि न्यस्तभित्तिभारः Ratn. 3. 5. सा मुक्तकंठं व्यसनादिभारान् वक्रेद R. 14. 68 through excessive grief ; दुःखानि-भारोपे लुब्धः स मेमे Ki. 3. 33.—2 Speed. —3 Excessive obscurity (of a sentence) —Comp.—य [आतमारं गृहीत्वानि गच्छति] a mule.

अतिभी: *f.* [अति बिभेति अस्याः दशनात् ; भी-क्षि] Lightning, flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभू I P I To spring forth, arise; शब्दश्च चोदतिभूम्ब Mb. 2 To surpass, excel ; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभू: *a.* Surpassing all, epithet of Vishnu.

अतिभूमि: *f.* I Excess, culmination, highest pitch ; *भि गच्छ-या to go to excess, to reach the climax ; *भि तस्या अभिनिर्देशो गमिष्यति Māl. 2 ; *भि गतेनुरागः 7 ; तत्र सर्वलोभस्य *भि गतः प्रवादः *ibid.* widely known, become notorious, noised abroad ; *भि गते न शक्यते निवर्तयितुं K 156 ; सवर्तसवानामतिभूमिर्मात्रावश-याणा 158 ; सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः Dk. 30 ; *भि गतेन रणरणकेन U. 1, Si. 9. 78, 10. 80.—2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अभर्षादा) ; विषदि न दूषितातिभूमिः Si. 8. 20. —3 Eminence, superiority. —4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting one-self, excess in eating.

अतिभयवृक्ष *a.* Very auspicious.—वृक्षः N. of a tree, (भिष्ववृक्ष).

अतिमतिः *f.*—मानः Haughtiness, too great pride; अतिमतिश्च कोरवाः Chān 50.

अतिमैत्र्य-मानुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमर्याद *a.* Exceeding due limits.

अतिमर्शः Close contact.

अतिमांस *a.* [अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र] Fleshy plump, fat, as जंघा, अवशङ्ग &c.

अतिमात्र *a.* [अतिक्रान्ता मात्रा, अतिशीयता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excess.

sive ; *मास्वत्वं M. 1. 8 ; (in COMP.) very much, beyond measure ; सुदुःसहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable ; *लोहिततलो I. 30 ; मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामातिमात्रकृतितां Ku. 5 48.—वः, मात्राशः *ind.* beyond measure, inordinately, excessively. अतिमान *a.* [मानमतिक्रान्तः] Immeasurable, very great or wide (as fame) ; *नया कर्त्तव्या Dk. 1.

अतिमाय *a.* [मायामतिक्रान्तः] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमाहव *a.* Very windy.—तः—वातः A strong hurricane, storm, violent gust of wind.

अतिमित *a.* I Over-measured, excessive.—2 [अ-तिमित] Not wet.

अतिमित्रे A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

अतिमुक्त *a.* I Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated.—2 Barren, seedless.—3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls ; अति-मुक्तपद्मं धृतक सरावली Mal. 5. 8.—क्तः-क्तकः I A kind of creeper (माखवी, Mar. कु-सी or कस्तुरमोगरा) represented as twisting itself round the mango tree and as the beloved of that tree ; cf. क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेणातिमुक्तता पल्लवितो सहते S. 31. परिग्रहणं गते सहकारतां त्वमातिमुक्तताचरितं मयि M. 4 13.—3 N. of a tree ; Dalbergia Oujeinensis (तिभिः) —3 (*क्तः) Mountain ebony ; N. of a tree called हरिमय (तिरुक्कुर, तालवृक्ष also).

अतिमुक्तिः *f.*—मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिमृत्यु *a.* Overcoming death.—मृत्युः Final liberation from death (मोक्ष) ; तमेव विदित्वाऽतिमृत्युमेति गान्यः पंथा विद्यते Up

अतिमग्नः I Very great fragrance.—2 N. of a plant नवमल्लिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

अतिमयः A kind of barley.

अतिमयः Over-flow, excess.

अतिहस्य *a.* Very fleet or swift ; सारंगेण, तिहसः S. 1. 5.

अतिरक्त *a.* Very red or very much attached.—क्त N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

अतिरथः [अतिक्रान्ता रथ-रथिनं] An unri- valled warrior, fighting from his car (अमितायु योयधयस्य संप्रेतोऽतिरथस्तु सः) ; द्रुत्वाऽभयं सेतिरथः Ve. 3. 26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhā- rata Udyogaparvan.

अतिमसः Great speed, precipitate- ness, head-long speed, rashness ; कृतानां कर्मणा Bh. 2 99 ; दर्शनं प्रवावितं K. 192 great hurry,

अतिमा (Very juicy) N. of vari- ous plants, मूली, रमना and क्लृप्तक.

अतिमान् *m* I An extraordinary or excellent king.—2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्र *a.* Ved. [अतिक्रान्ती रात्रि] Prepared over-night.—त्र [अतिशयिता रात्रिः, ततः अत्यर्थे अच्] I An optional part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice (एकत्रात्रसाध्यगवामयने प्रथमस्तस्यः वागभेदः).—2 Dead of night.

अतिरिच (Gen. used in pass.) I To surpass, excel, be superior to (with abl.) ; अथमेवसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवाति- रिच्यते H. 4. 131 ; यद्दं तु रुद्रिणीशं कपारा- दितिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81 ; वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते ' example is better than precept ; ' sometimes with acc. 1 न च नारायणोऽ- त्रमवन्तमतिरिच्यते K. 203 ; or used by it- self in the sense of ' to be supreme, ' 'prevail,' 'triumph,' 'predominate,' 'be mightier' ; न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another ; 12. 25 ; so देवपत्रातिरि- च्यते-स्वभावोतिरिच्यते H. 1. 17. स्वहृदयमप्यति- रिच्यते H. 2 is of great importance.—2 To be left with a surplus, be re- dundant or superfluous.

अतिरिक्त *pp.* I Surpassed, excelled ; सर्वातिरिक्तारेण R. 7. 14 strength ex- ceeding that of all creatures ; सुतन- न्मातिरिक्तेन महोत्सवेन K. 137 surpass- ing the birth of a son.—2 Redun- dant, superfluous, remaining over and above ; परिपूरितहृदयातिरिक्तहृदयेन K. 66 not contained in the heart.—3 Excessive, exuberant.—4 Unequalled unsurpassed ; supreme ; elevated ; समस्तुमानः सहसाऽतिरिक्ता Ki. 14. 33 be- ing raised up or elevated.—5 Differ- ent (generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v.).—6 Quite empty.—COMP.—अं *a.* having a redundant limb (a finger, toe &c.).—(वं) a redun- dant limb or member.

अति (ती) रेकः [रिच-वच्] I Excess, exu- berance, excellence, eminence ; पारवतिरेकः U. 61so मदं, वीर्यं, युष्मं &c.—2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity.—3 Difference.

अतिवच् *m.* [रेचति इति वच् कणिं ऊर्ध्वदेशः ; अतिक्रान्ता वच् Tv.] The knee.—क् *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अतिवचिर *a.* Very lovely.—रा N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिजगती, and the other also called चुरि-लि-का.

अतिरुक्ष *a.* 1 Very rough or barren; devoid of affection, cruel.—2 Very affectionate [अतिक्रोती रुक्ष].—*क्षः* N. of a variety of grain.

अतिरूप *a.* 1 Formless, such as Wind.—2 Very beautiful.—*प* Great beauty; as वेति कन्या. —*पः* [अतिक्रोती रूप] the Supreme Being.

अतिरै *a.* (*रि n.*) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.
अतिरोधः Consumption.

अति-कोरोमस *a.* Very hairy, shaggy.—*मः* 1 A wild goat.—2 A large monkey.—*म* A pot-herb (नीलबुन्हा) Convolvulus Argenteus.

अतिश्रमं 1 Excessive fasting.—2 Transgression ; न युक्तमत्राश्रयवातिश्रमं Ki. 14. 9.

अतिश्रमि *a.* Erring, committing mistakes; नतं शिराभिनयात् श्रमिनिः R. 19. 14.

अतिश्लिष्टा N. of a Prāhṛita Metre of four lines with 16 Mātrās in each.

अतिवक्तु *a.* Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्टा चातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां Mb.

अतिवक्र *a.* Very crooked. —*क्रः* N. of the five planets (जौम and others) ; अतिवक्रा नवाष्टके इति उद्योतितोक्तं सूर्यस्य सप्तमाष्टमतिवक्रतिवक्रात् पूर्वगतिविपरीतपञ्चाद्विज्ञाश्लिष्टमादिपञ्चकं Tv.

अतिवयस *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमि *m* One who is beyond castes and orders (यो वेदांतमहावाक्य-अवगणेनैव केवलम् । आत्मानमीश्वरं वेदं सोऽतिवर्णाश्रमी भवेत्).

अतिवर्तु *a.* Very round. —*व* N. of a grain or pot-herb (कलाविशेष).

अतिवह 1 P. To carry over or across.—*Caus.* 1 To spend, pass (as time); किं वा सवापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Māl. 6. 13; अतिवाहयामूयं त्रियामा R. 9. 70; अद्व 19. 47.—2 To let pass over, get through successfully; गुहाविशारी-ण्यातिवाहितानि सवा कथं विद्वन्वर्जितानि R. 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्तेतिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91.—3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिस्तवाकीदृशप्रकारं प्रविश्य एवमतिवाहवावः Ratn.—4 Get out of his way, elude his pursuit (and thus cheat him).—5 To transplant, remove (to another place), bring or carry over; अथकामतिवाहय वसतिं वसुसेपदां Ku. 6. 37—6 To follow, tread (as a path) ओषा-तिवाहेति कार्यं Sarva.

अतिवाहः [अतीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वाहः प्रापणस-तः] 1 Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions (अष्ट) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures.—2 Carrying over.

अतिवाहकः [अतीत्य एतं देहं वाहयति देहांतं प्रापयति ; वह-ण्वुक्] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing, spending.—2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load ; too heavy burden H. 3.—3 despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य न भविष्यति Pt. 5 how shall I rid myself of him ?

अतिवाहिक *a.* [अतिवाहोऽस्य-ठक्] Able to convey to other bodies. See अतिवाह.

अतिवाहित *pp.*—Spent, passed.—*तः* An inhabitant of the lower world.—*तं* (सूक्ष्मशरीरं)=अतिवाह, q. v.

अतिवादः 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reprimand; अति-वादोऽस्ति शिक्षित Ms. 6. 4 ; reprimand, correction ; अतिवादोऽद्वयस्य मा चर्मम-भिक्षियाः Mb.—2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole (अस्युक्ति) ; अतिवादं संसति अतिवदिन वै देवा असुताश्च अस्युद्य अयनानत्यायश्च Ait. Br.

अतिवादि *a.* Talkative, very eloquent ; exclusively establishing one's own assertion ; विद्वान्भवति नातिवादि Mund.

अतिवासः Fast on the day preceding a Śrāddha.

अतिविकट *a.* Very fierce. —*टः* A vicious elephant.

अतिविष *a.* 1 Very poisonous.—2 Counteracting poison.—*वा* N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (Mar. अतिविष or अतिविष) Aconitum Ferox.

अतिविस्तारः Prolivity, diffuseness U. 1, Māl 1.

अतिवृत् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry). 1 To pass over or by, cross (as a place &c.).—2 (*a.*) To go beyond, exceed (fig. also); वाग्विवातिवृत् आचार्यकं Māl. 1. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable ; मुक्तशब्दस्यातिवृत्तेषु तंडुलेषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तवाग्मः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise (*b*) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate ; यास्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167 कतिवर्तते देवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate? कोन्यो जीविदुष्का-

मो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तते Mu. 3, Si. 6. 19. (*c*) To neglect, omit, let slip. (*d*) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend (especially by unfaithfulness), injure; शपथमतिवर्तते Dk. 62 disregarding; अतुल्यतः सती भार्या... अतिवर्तते दुष्टमायः यथाहं कर्षणा वाचा शरिणे च शिवे । सतनं नातिवर्तते Rām ; अपत्यकोभाय तु स्त्री भर्तामतिवर्तते Ms. 5. 161.—3 (*a*) To surpass, excel; मनुष्यसंख्यामतिवर्तते वा Ki. 3. 40, Si. 14. 59; बौद्धदेवेन राज्यकोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks 41 40 to outweigh, preponderate. (*b*) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of ; get over, escape or get loose from ; असाध्यामतिवर्तते प्रमेहा रजनीं ययुः Susr. ; किमाचारः कथं चेत्तांस्त्रीं यु-यान्तिवर्तते Bg 14. 21 transcend these three qualities ; देवं पीडयन् Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67—4 (*Intrans*) To pass away, glide away, elapse (as time); to be late or delay ; एवं तयोः प्रत्यक्षमन्योन्याहारादिदेनेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 11 महता ब्रह्मेण कालोतिवर्तते H 2; सद्यो नातिवर्तते Mv. 6; आ बोधशास्त्राह्वानस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2 38 is not late (नातिक्रो-तकाला भवति)—5 To go away from, leave, abandon (*abl*); यथा मे हृदयं निर्यं नातिवर्तते राघवात् Rām.—*Caus.* 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard ; सुहृदभ्यातिवर्तते Dk. 136.—2 To let out, discharge (as excrement).

अतिवर्तन A pardonable offence or misdemeanour ; exemption from punishment ; (ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290 यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च । दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः शेषे दंडो विधीयते.)

अतिवर्ति *a.* 1 Crossing, surpassing, excelling ; भुवनतिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12 21; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c.—2 Excessive.—3 Foremost.

अतिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Surpassing, violation, transgression.—2 Exaggeration, hyperbole.—3 Violent effusion (as of blood); excessive action.

अतिवर्धन Excessive growth, increase, ad ing to increasing; एतत्फलं व्यजनादिभिरिति (भि) वर्धनं प्रपन्नस्य यदस्म-द्विभेः परिशोभनमायेव K. 289; cf. " Carrying coals to New-castle ", or " To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ... or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess "; See the other phrases on the same page.

अतिवृद्ध *a.* Very old; very much grown.—*वृद्धः* N. of a Mantra in Tantras; चतुःशतं समारण्य यावद्गुणसंस्तुतम् । अति-वृद्धः स मेवस्तु सर्वशालेषु वर्जितः॥ —*वृद्धा* A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.).

अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See ईति.

अतिवेगित *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; पैमादयोत्पत्तिरतिवेगितः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः ॥ दैव-तैरपकुप्यते सुदुर्मतिवेगिताः ॥

अतिवेधः Close contact, N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदय-वेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु चटिकाद्वयम् । अतिवेधो द्विचटिका प्रभासदर्शनाद्वेधः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमीसंपर्कवेधः Tv.).

अतिवेल *a.* [अतिक्रान्ति वेला मर्यादां कूलं वा] 1 Exceeding the due limits or boundary (as the water of the sea). -2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless — *adv.* 1 Excessively. -2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्यथनं-था Intliction of great pain; सपन्ननिष्पन्नदतिव्यथने P V. 4. 61.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. -2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyāya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open; अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं आतव्याप्तिः; यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य शुद्धेतिव्याप्तिः, तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात्.

अतिशङ्क (क) णि A class of metres containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

अतिशरीरं Ved. The dead of night.

अतिशस्त्रं *a.* Surpassing weapons; नकन्यासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords

अतिशी 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वाम्भमाभाय तथाऽतिशेषे R 5. 14। चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शक्नुमो वयमर्थस्य सन्निमित्तशयितुं Mu. 3.-2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पत्नीत्रातिशये Mb. -3 To annoy, act as an incubus — *Caus.* (-शाययति) To excel; चास्मादिशाययति धाम सहस्रधास्यः Mu. 3. 17.

अतिशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Excess, pre-eminence, excellence; शीयं R. 3. 62; महिम्नः...अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विजयान्ति-शये विवातः R. 6. 11; excellence, highest perfection of art. -2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.) (इहाध-स्तीर्यान्तिव द्वि मदीं कोप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of exceeding, 'excessively'; रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदतिशयप्रेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25;

मुक्तायुगातिशयसंभूतबन्धनीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning 'excellent', 'excessive', 'very great'; शीयः, अश्व-तिशयः K. 80 the best of horses; दारि-द्र्योपहृताः -3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints. -*a.* [अतिशयः अस्वर्थे अच्] Superior, pre-emin-ent, excessive, very great, abundant. -*COMP.* -*उक्तिः f.* 1. exaggerated or hyperbolical language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K. P.; निर्णीयोद्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् । प्रस्तुतस्य यद्व्यत्वं यद्यथांती च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणयोर्यश्च पौर्वापर्यविपर्ययः । विशेषातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कलकलातेकायां । सा च सुकु-मारमुभेत्पुत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

अतिशयन *a.* [शी-अच्-स्युट्] Surpassing, (in comp.) ; great, eminent; abundant. — *N.* Excess, abundance, superfluity. — *नी N.* of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा.

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयित *p. p. t.* Excelled, surpassed &c. ; सुरासुरप्रभावं U. 5. 4. -2 Excessive, exceeding, going beyond.

अतिशयिण *a.* [शी-ञि] Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; श्रियमतिशयिनीं रुमेत्य जगम्: Ki. 10. 25; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्याख्ये वाच्यम् । ध्वनिश्चैव: कथितः K. P. 1; यच्चि समाप्ता वेदा एवांशवस्ते V. 5. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशयनं [शी-स्युट्] Excellence, superiority, Mv. 4. 15; अतिशयने तम-विश्वेनी (superlative affixes) P. V. 3. 55.

अतिशयिण *a.* [शी-ञि] 1 Excelling, surpassing; अर्थकाम् &c. -2 Excessive. — *नी N.* of a metre.

अतिशेषः Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसि: [श्रेयसोमतिश्रेयसः] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्व *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.) -2 Worse than a dog. — *धा Service*; cf. सेवां लावककारिणी कुतयि: स्थनि श्रुति विदुः Mu. 3. — *श्व N.* of a tribe.

अतिश्व *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिश्लक्ष्मी [fr. श्लक्ष्] A transgressor, a very dissolute woman.

अतिश्र 1 P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वाचतिश्रद्दशायुर्ग Rv. 10. 90. I was over and above by 10 Angulas. — *डा* [स्था क्षिप्-परव] Superiority, precedence. -*a.*, 'वन्द्य' Surpassing, standing at the head of all

अतिसक्तिः *f.* Close contact, or proximity; great attachment; अतिसक्ति-मेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा Si. 9. 7.

अतिसंघा 3 U. 1 To deceive, overreach, cheat; त्वया चंद्रमवा च विश्वसनी-याभ्यामतिसेवीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; कथं नया ब्रह्मचर्यातिसेवयः V. 2-2 To pre-
judice, wrong, injure, encroach upon; मूलद्वारं नान्येद्वैरतिसेवनीं रूपद्वारां Bri S 53. 82.

अतिसंघानं Cheating, deception; परा-तिसंघानं S. 5. 26; trick, fraud.

अतिसंघ्या The time about the twi-
lights, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

अतिसर्पणं Violent motion or move-
ment (of the child in the womb).

अतिर्ष्व *a.* Transcending or super-
rior to all, above all. — *र्वः* The Su-
preme Being; अतिसर्ष्व शर्वाय Mugdha.

अतिसतपनं A kind of very austere
penance; (भौमव्रतमभ्यर्क्षारद्विषयः कुशीर-
कान्येकाहं द्वितीयमुपवसेत्तप्तसतपनं ; व्यवहृत्यस्त्रि-
तिसांपनं Vishnu Smṛiti).

अतिसावत्सर *a.* (री f.) Extending
over more than a year: Ms 8. 153.

अतिसाम्या [अत्यंत साम्यं मधुना अस्याः] N.
of the plant मधुघृष्टि, sweet juice of
the Bengal Madder, Rubia Man-
jiith.

अतिसु 1 P. Ved. To extend.
— *Caus.* 1 To extend -2 To exert
oneself to drive out; give out (as
a fluid).

अतिसर *a.* 1 One who goes beyond
or exceeds. -2 Leader, foremost. —
रः Effort or exertion.

अति (शी) सारः [अतिसारयति मलं द्रवीकृत्य,
वा अतेशीः] Dysentery, violent strain-
ing at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् *m.* [अत्यंत सारयति मलं]
The disease called अतिसार. — *a.* अति-
सारविन् [अतिसारो यस्मिन्, इति कुञ्च च]
Affected by, afflicted with, dysen-
tery, सतिसारोऽतिसारको Ak.

अतिसृज् 6 P. 1 To give, present,
bestow, grant; अतिसृष्टा राज्यार्थं विमानः
Mu. 2; पुत्रं नारायणेनैवमत्सिष्टा भरतते
V. 1. 15; राघवाय तनया...अतिसृष्टवान्
R. 11. 48; अतिसृष्टातिसृष्ट 12. 27. -2
To dismiss, abandon, part with. -3
To permit, allow. -4 To remit, for-
give (as fine &c.) -5 To leave as
a remnant.

अतिसर्गः 1 Granting (of a wish);
giving; स्रष्टुं वरं तिसर्गं मया तस्य दुरात्मनः
R. 10. 42. -2 Granting permission
(to do what one likes कामवागुक्ता) P.
III. 3. 163, one of the senses of the
Potential. -3 Dismissal, discharge,

parting with; giving away; क्षीणां दा-
नविक्रयान्तिसर्गा विद्यते न पूसः Nir. —a.
[सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रान्तः] Everlasting, per-
manent (नित्य) ; emancipated (मुक्त).

अतिसर्जनं 1 Giving, granting; con-
signing; विधुरा अवलगातसर्जनात् Ku 4.
32, consigning to the flames; दायित्वा-
मिति वृथातिसर्जनं Si. 14. 48; तत्तदायविशि-
कान्तिसर्जनात् Ki. 13 57 giving back.
—2 Liberality, munificence. —3 Killing.
—4 Deception. —5 Separation
from, parting with.

अतिसौरभ a. Very fragrant. —भं
Great fragrance.—मः The mango
tree.

अतिसौहार्दं S'uffing oneself with
food; न श्यमाभवेत् Ms. 4. 62.

अतिशय a. Not liberal, niggardly;
mean-spirited —शः Slight contact
or absence of contact of the tongue
and palate in pronunciation; epi-
thet of the semivowels and vowels:

अतिस्नेहः Over-affection; स्नेहः कार्यदर्शी
V. 2 sees or finds what is to be
done; स्नेहः पापशंका S. 4 is apt to sus-
pect evil.

अतिहस्तयति Den. P. [अतिहस्त-णि]
I To stretch out the hands (हस्तो नि-
रुच्यते). —2 [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To over-
take (one) on an elephant.

अती [अति-इ] 2 P. I to go beyond,
pass on, over or beyond, cross
(time or space); स्तोत्रकर्मतस्मात् S. 11
जयादन्तये हिमवानधामुक्ताः Ki. 14. 54 was
gone to or reached; स्थातव्यं ते नयनव-
ष्य यावदस्येत भातुः Me. 34 passes out
of sight; अन्तयेकादशाहं तु नामकर्मतयाऽक्रो-
त् Rām. after 11 days; पृथ्व्यक्त्याश्चिरमन्त-
येर जैः Si. 13. 53 —2 To enter, step
over; अष्टारणं च नातायात् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा
वृत्तं Ms. 4. 73 —3 To excel, surpass,
out-strip, be more than a match
for; त्रिज्जातसः कर्तुमन्तः तस्यो Ku. 7. 15;
सत्यमन्तः हरिता हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1;
अग्निस्त्रिधा नाभ्येति पूरणं Si. 2. 23; to
exceed, go beyond, transcend;
कुसुदशुद्धिद्विगुणं नाभ्येति Ms. 8. 151 does
not exceed; अन्तः पादो मनसो च गोचरं
स्थिताय Ki. 18. 41; Si. 16. 48 —4 To
overcome, subdue, vanquish, get
the better of; न प्राप इव वायुमत्यगात् R.
19. 53 did not overcome, outlive
or survive; to overtake; out-do. —5
To walk by, walk past; pass by,
leave behind; स्तौतवर्हा पथि निराममज-
मन्तः S. 6. 16; सोऽयमात् आश्रयं R. 15. 37.
—6 To omit, neglect, disregard,
violate, transgress, overstep; न दि-
ष्टमर्थमन्वृत्तमीदृशो मर्त्यः कथंवन Mb. avoid;
अन्तः हि गुणां सर्वान् स्वभावा मूर्ध्नि
वर्तते H. I. I 15; देशं कालं च वाऽन्तः-

यात् Y. 2. 195; अतियाग्यागरो वेदां न प्रति-
ज्ञामहं पितुः Rām. ; भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै Ms.
12. 90 oversteps the five elements
(मोक्षं प्राप्नोति Kull) ; अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं
विदित्वा Bg. 8. 28, 14. 20-7 (Intrans.)
To pass, elapse (time) ; अत्येति
रजनी यादु सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते Rām.; अन्ते
दक्षिणायने &c. —8 To overflow, be re-
dundant, be in excess —9 To die.

अतीत p. p. [इ-क्त.] 1 Gone be-
yond, crossed —2 (Used actively)
(a) exceeding, going beyond, avoid-
ing; overstepping, having passed
over or neglected &c., with acc. or
in comp. ; परिच्छेदस्ततः Māl. I 30 be-
yond or past definition; संख्यामतीत
or संख्यातत beyond enumeration,
innumerable ; तामतीतस्य ते Me. 29;
यमुनातीतमथ शुभ्रवागुं Si. 13. 1 ; वयोर्गतः
Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced
in years; सर्वान्भयतिपायो गुणातीतः स
उच्यते Bg. 14. 25; कैलैस्त्री गुणितान्तीति
भवति प्रभा 14. 21; बाणपथमतीतः क्रयभोजनः
V. 5 gone beyond the reach of ar-
rows, past bowshot ; अतीतगैकेऽपि
Ak. who has left the boat, i. e.
landed, disembarked. —(b) Gone by,
passed away, past (as time &c.) ;
अतीति निशति Dk. 11 ; असन्निवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव
S. 6. 9; अगातवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. 1 ; अतीति
वर्षे काले Bk. 7. 18 ; शैशवा Ms. 8. 27;
अतीति कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7.
179 ; आमस्य च क्षणार्थं Pt. 2. 182 of
past gains, वेति जन्मांतराण्यतीतानि K.
46. —(c) Dead, deceased; सद्गुणचारि-
ष्येकाहमतीति क्षपणं स्पृष्टं Ms. 5. 71 ; अग्रजा-
यामतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदित्येते 9. 196, 197. —
ते The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अच्] 1 (a) Passing away,
lapse; काल Ms. 8. 145. (b) End,
conclusion, termination, absence,
disappearance ; तपत्यये Ku. 4. 44;
5. 23 ; शिशिरात्ययस्य पुष्पोद्भवः 3. 61;
आतप R. I. 52. —2 Complete disap-
pearance, death, destruction, pass-
ing away, perishing ; पितुरत्ययात् Dk.
64. —3 Danger, risk, harm, injury,
evil ; जीवितपत्ययमापन्नः Ms. 10. 104
the life being in danger or jeopar-
dy; प्राणान्ते च तपत्यये 5. 27. प्राणतपत्यये च
संप्राप्ते Y. I 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8, 69; पुनरा-
गत्यर्थं प्राः 10. 99 (Kull. शुद्धवसत्रपुनरुत्पत्तिः).
—4 Suffering, misery, difficulty,
distress. —5 Guilt, fault, offence,
transgression ; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दुंदी भाग-
द्विशुणो भवेत् Ms. 8. 243 ; दाप्येतिशुणम-
त्यये 8. 400 should be made to pay as
a fine for his offence. —6 Attack, as-
sault Y. 2. 12. —7 Overcoming, mast-
ering mentally, comprehending; बु-
द्धिश्च तल्लोकापि दूरतया Rām. —8 Over-
stepping; शूरस्य वारा निशिता दूरतया Ken.
—9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = आत्ययिक q. v.
अत्ययित a. 1 Exceeded, surpassed
2 Violated, outraged.
अत्ययिन् a. [इ-इनि P. III. 2. 157]
Exceeding, surpassing.
अतीन्द्रिय a. [अतिक्रान्त इन्द्रियं] Beyond
the cognizance (reach) of the
senses; अतीन्द्रियेष्टव्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41;
यत्तत्सूक्ष्मपतीन्द्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पाद्यं तदतीन्द्रि-
यमुच्यते; ज्ञाननिधिः Si. 1. 11 —यः The
Soul of Purusha, (in Sāṅkhya)
Phil.); the Supreme Soul. —यः 1
Pradhāna or nature (in Sāṅkhya
Phil.). —2 The mind (in Vedānta)
योऽसर्वतीन्द्रियग्राहः सूक्ष्माऽत्ययः सनातनः Ms.
I. 7. (Kull. इन्द्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति शेष मनः).
अतीव [अति-इव] ind. 1 Exceeding-
ly, excessively, very, very much,
quite, too ; अतीव, हृष्ट &c. —Surpass-
ing, superior to (acc.) ; अतीवा-
न्याय भविष्यावः Mb.
अतुंद a. Not bulky, lean, lank.
अतुर a. Ved. Not rich or liberal.
अतुल a. [न. व.] Unequalled, un-
surpassed, matchless, peerless, in-
comparable, very great; भयमंतुलं गुरु-
लोकान् Pt. 5. 31. ; सोऽपराक्रम, रूप &c.
—लः The sesamum seed and plant
(तिलकवृक्ष).
अतुल्य a. Unequalled &c.
अतुषार a. Not cold. Comp. —कार.
The Sun; so अतुहिनकार, अरदिप, आमन
शश्चि &c.
अतुलुगि a. [न तुलु-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not
a donor or giver, not liberal (अदातु).
अतुल्य a. [न तुल्यते, तुल्य-हिंसायां] Ved.
Not obstructed or stopped or injured,
unhurt. —तः The unlimited
space, sky. —Comp. —दक्ष a. Ved.
whose plans cannot be obstructed
or are unhurt. —यश्चि a. Ved. whose
path cannot be obstructed.
अतुलादः [न तुल्यं अस्ति, अदु-अण्] ' Not
eating grass', a new-born calf; अथ
वक्षं जातमादुहदुगा इति Bri. Ar. Up.
अतुण्या [न. त.] A small quantity
of grass.
अतुदिह a [न तुद्यते वध्यते, तुद-किल्ब]
Ved. Not assailable, immovable,
solid, firm (as a mountain).
अतेजस a. [न. व.] 1 Not bright,
dim. —2 Weak, feeble. —3 Insignifi-
cant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजाश्चि. —सू. n. Dim-
ness, shadow, darkness; absence of
vigour, feebleness, dulness.
अतरुः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृति, पंथानं
&c. अत्-कृ. किल्ब Un 3. 43] 1 A travel-
ler. —2 A limb or member (of the

body).-3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

अर्कालः N. of the author of some Vedic hymns a descendant of Visvāmitra.

अत्ता [अतति सततं संबन्धाति; अत् तद् इह-मावः] I. A mother.-2 An elder sister.-3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

अतिः f., अतिका [अत्यते सर्वदा संबन्धते कर्मणि क्तिर] An elder sister &c. अत् &c. See under अद्.

अत्नं [अतति जयपाजयौ अत्र, अत्-न] A battle, fight.

अत्नं [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-न Un. 3. 6.] 1 Wind.-2 The sun.-3 A traveller. Written also as अत्तु.

अत्थः [अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत्-कर्तरि यत्] A courser, steed.

अत्थहस a. Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

अत्थग्निर a. Surpassing fire. — प्रमः Morbidly rapid digestion.

अत्याग्निश्रोमः [अतिक्रांताऽग्निश्रोमं अतिक्रमत्-त्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice.

अत्थकुश a. [अंशुशमातिक्रांतः] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; रामबोद्धामं वजं Rām.

अत्थध्वज m. A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

अत्यंत a. [अतिक्रांतः अंतं सीमां नाशं] 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; वैरं great enmity; *मैत्री; *हिमोत्तिकानिकाः Ku. 5. 26-2 Complete, perfect, absolute; *अभावः absolute non-existence; See below.-3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तत्वात्यंतविशेषमोक्षेऽनर्जितं R. 14. 65; अत्यंतयत्नमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 15; *सुखमत्यंतं Ms. 5. 46; Bg. 6. 28; कल्यात्यंतं सुखमुपपन्नं Me. 109; नात्यंतयत्नसंवासा लभ्यत येन केन चित् H. 4. 73.—तं ind. 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्वार्थी-भयति चात्यंतं रागः शुक्लपटे यथा Pt. 1. 33; *शिथु Mu. 4. 14 very young.-2 For ever, to the end (of life); through life; अत्यंतमामसह श्रेष्ठवत्त्वमाभिधादोषिवत्त्यति S. 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्विषय V. 4. 2; oft in comp.; गता See below; प्रियमत्यंत-विभुसदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49-3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely. —COMP. —अभावः absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non-entity, a thing which does not exist at any

one of the three periods of time' or does not exist for all time; वैकालिकसंस्मृतिविच्छिन्नप्रतिबोधिः. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव).—ग a. going or walking too much or too fast.—गत a. I. gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कथमत्यंतगतता न नां दहेः R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent.—गतिः f. I. has sense of 'completely'; अनत्यंत-गतौ तात् P. V. 4. 4. 2. completion, accomplishment.—वाप्तिर a. I. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much.—निवृत्तिः f. complete disappearance, absolute cessation.—वाप्तिर m. [वसु-णिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—संयोगः I close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगः P. II. 1. 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence.—संपर्कः excessive sexual intercourse.—सुकुमार a. very tender. (—ः) a kind of grain.

अत्यंतिक a. [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंतं ट्ठ] 1 Going too much or too fast.—2 Very near.—3 Not near, distant.—कं [अतिशयितं अतिकं नैकत्वं] 1 Close proximity, immediate neighborhood or being in close proximity.—2 [अतिक्रांतं अतिकं] Great distance.

अत्यंतनि a. [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतनिः, भृशं गता; अत्यंत-त्वं P. V. 2. 11.] Going or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशील); लक्ष्मीं परंपरिणतं त्वमत्यंत-नित्वमुन्नय Bk.

अत्यम्ल a. [अतिशयितोम्लो रसः कल्पद्रुमादौ यस्य] Very acid or sour.—म्लः N of a tree, Spundias Mangifera.—म्लः, *पर्णी A species of citron (तनूजिपूर).

अत्यय-अत्यधिक &c. See under अतो.

अत्यर्थ a. [अतिक्रांतः अर्थे अनुपपत्त्यर्थं] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; *तापार्थ M. 2. 13.—थं a. In. Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदास्यतेत्यत्र विपुलं नीतिं मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रियो हि ह्यभिनेत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; *संघी-कृतः S. 7. 11 excessively pinched; *कुट्ट, *वृषिण &c.

अत्यवि a. Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer (epithet of Soma).

अत्यधिः f. [अतिक्रांता अधि षोडशाक्षरपादां वृत्तं एकाक्षरान्वितात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

अत्यद् a. [अतिक्रांतमद्] Exceeding a day in duration.

अत्याकारः [अतिशयितः आकारः तिरस्कारः] 1 Contempt, blame, censure; स्थाया-त्याकारतत्वेनेषु P. V. 1. 134 -2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याक्रम=आक्रम q. v.

अत्याचार a. [आचारमतिक्रांतः] Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent.—ः Performance of works not sanctioned by usage (अनुविताचरणं); irreligious conduct.

अत्यादित्य a. Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं दुतवद्भुजं संपृत्तं तद्वि तेनः Me 43.

अत्यानंदः Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याचनं 1 Laying on, imposition. -2 Transgression.-3 Violation of आचन, not keeping the sacred fire.

अत्याय a. [इ or अय-यत्] 1 Transgressing -2 Past going time.—यः 1 Transgression, violation.-2 Excess.-3 Great gain or profit (अतिशयितो लाभः).

अत्यायु m. [अति-आ-या-कु] A kind of sacrificial vessel.

अत्याकट a. Grown to excess; ढोढि नारिणां काटजो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.—ढं, -ढिः f. A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्याकटिर्भवति महः तामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4 v. 1; अत्याकटं रिपो-सोढं चन्दनेनैव भोगिनः R. 10. 42.

अत्यालः [अतिशयनं समंतात् अकृति मयोजोतिः अति-आ-अद्-अच्] N of a plant रक्तचि-त्रक Plumbago Rosea.

अत्यातः [अति-आ-सू-चत्] Allowing to pass, only in acc. sing. as अनुगुलः द्रव्यहात्यासं or द्रव्यहमत्यासं गाः पाययति P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days (अथ पाययित्वा द्रव्यहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययति).

अत्यदितं [आधा-आधारे क्त, अत्यंतमासीयते तत्रिवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv.] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्या-दितं S. 1, किं अत्यादितं सीतादिदृष्टाः, न केवलं *तं साववाद्मपि U. 2; मया *तमुपलब्धं V. 4; किमिदमुपेत्यादितं Mv. 6; धुममत्यादितं M. 4. evil or evil news; औ. as an exclamation, 'Ah me!' 'alas! alas!' 'how bad it is!' Māl. 3. 7; V. 5 -2 A rash or daring deed (जीवानपेक्षिकम्); अत्यदितं किमपि राक्षसत्वं कुप्यति Mv. 4. 50 rash and demoniacal deed; पांडुपुत्रेन किमप्यत्यादितमावोदितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ता कथा [उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा वृत्तिः, तां अतिक्रांता] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

अत्युक्तिः f. Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description; अत्युक्ताः यदि प्रकुप्यन्ति धृषा-वाद् च नो मन्यसः Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युग्र *a.* Very fierce.—ग्र Asafoetida.

अत्युपपन्न *a.* [उपपन्नं अतिक्रान्तः] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमत्ये चात्युपपन्न Ak.

अत्युपपन्न *ind.* [ऊर्ध्वादिगणः] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with भू, कृ or अष्.

अत्युष्मि *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

अत्युहः [अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः] 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning.—2 [अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते ; अति-ऊह-अच्] A gallinule (दम्पवृह).—ह A plant (नीलिका) Nyctanthus, Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

अत्र (अत्रा Ved.) *ind.* [अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इत्-एतद् वा सप्तम्याः प्रत्यये प्रकृतेः अत्रा भावश्च] Iv.] 1 In this place, here । अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुम्भः S. 1. । अत्र यद्गते अत्र यद्गते K. 119 here-here i. e. just now.—2 In this respect, matter, or case ; as to this, (serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force) । अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमत्यं H. 1. । अत्र प्रवर्तते. तत्रात्र R. 3. 50; भवतमेवात्र युवकाश्च पृच्छामहे S. 5; तदत्र परिवर्तते कृत्वा S. 6 informing him of this matter.—3 There, in that direction.—4 Then, at that time (Ved.) ; कः कोत्र भोः who is there ? which of the servants is in attendance ? who waits there ? (used in calling out to one's servants &c. cf. Hindustāni ko hai).—COMP.—अत्रे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime S. 3. 11.—दत्र *a.* (क्रो. f.) reaching so far up as tall as this.—भवत् (*m.* भवत्) an honorific epithet meaning ' worthy ', ' revered ', ' honourable ', ' your or his honour ', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, (opp. तत्रभवत्) ; ' भवती f. ' your or her ladyship ' (पूजे तत्रभवान्नभवोश्च भगवानपि) ; अत्रभवत् प्रकृतिवापनः S. 2; वृक्ष-सेवनादेव परिश्रान्तमभवती लक्ष्ये S. 1.

अत्रय *a.* [अत्र भवो जातः एतस्यान संबद्धो वा, अत्र-एयः] 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place । दीरग्यात्र-क्षस्ततो वृक्षत्रयाः अद्भुतः प्रजाः R. 15. 72.—2 Produced or found here, of this place, local.

अत्र *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection.—त्रः Ved. [अद्-त्रः] An eater, devourer; a demon. Rākshasa.—त्र Food

अत्रप *a* [न. व.] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रम *ind.* The year before last(?).

अत्रस्त, अत्रास, -त्रस्तु *a.* [न. त.] Not afraid, fearless । शुभोपात्तमानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21.

अत्रि *a.* [properly अत्रि, Un. 4. 68, अदेक्षितश्च, अद्-त्रिः] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5.—त्रिः N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. [He appears in the Vedas in hymns, addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of Siva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anasuyā was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durvasas and Soma; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala. In the Rāmāyana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasuyā in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly; See Anasuyā. As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिर्हिता. In the Purānas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज, -जात, -हज, अत्रिजप्रसूत, —प्रभज, भज &c. cf. also अथ नवनसमुत्पत्त्यं ज्योतिश्चेति वीः R. 2. 75 and अत्रेति वीः V. 3. 21]—(pl.) descendants of Atri.

अत्रि *m.* A devourer, a demon. अत्रिरुहः [नास्ति रसस्यस्य] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

अथ (Ved अथ) *ind.* [अर्थ-अ, पूर्वोद-लोपः Tv] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by ' here ', ' now ' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अविकार). (Properly speaking ' auspiciousness ' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahma; अथोक्तश्च शब्दश्च द्वौते ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कठं भिन्ना विनियतो तेन मंगलकामुषी ॥ and therefore we find in Sānkara Bhāṣhya अथोत्तरप्रयुक्तः अथशब्दः अस्या मंगलमात्रायति) ; अथ निर्देशः, अथ योगानुज्ञातः । अथेदं प्रारभ्यते इति च त्वं Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c.)—2

Then, afterwards (आनन्तर्य) अथ प्रजानामपिः प्रभवे वनाय वेनुं मुनीच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्, न चेन्मुनिकुमारोयं अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; मुहूर्तादपि उपाध्यायश्चेदाश्चेत् अथ त्वं छंदोऽवीह्य P. 111. 3. 9. Sk. —3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if (पश्चात्) ; अथ कीदृकमवेद्यानि K. 144. S. 5. 27; ५५ मग्नमवश्यमेव जेतोः । कामोत मुखा मालिनं यशः कुरुवे Ve. 3. 4. अथ यद्गते S. 7; Ku. 5. 45; Mu. 3. 25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमितस्तमान्नना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9, 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. —4 And, so also, as also, likewise (सम्मुख) ; गणितमय कर्म वेदिकं Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 1. 31; मोमोऽपार्जुनः G. M. —5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न) oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यास्य रात्रेः पत्नी S. 7; अथवा कलु मे राजशब्दः । अथ भववोल्लेखानुग्रहाय कुशली का-द्वयः P. 5; अथ शक्नोति भोक्तुं G. M.; अथात्रभवती कथमित्यभूत् M. 5; Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या हृदितायः S. 2; अथ माठव्यं प्रति किमव प्रयुक्तं S. 6 (अथ may in these two sentences mean ' but ') —6 Totality, entirety (कास्त्वय) ; अथ सर्वं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole सर्वं (सर्व in all its details). —7 Doubt, uncertainty (संशय, विकल्प) ; शब्दोक्तित्याडयानिचः G. M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोप स्यात् समु-च्ये । मन्त्रे संशयाभाधिकारानन्तरं च । अन्वदेशे प्रतिज्ञायां प्रसक्तक्ययोगापि ॥ Some of these senses are identical with those in (I), while some are not in general use. —COMP.—अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases) । अथ likewise, also —किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अपरः संभवः । अथ किं S. 1; अपि वृक्ष-मुरताः प्रकृतयः । अथ किं Mu. 1.—वा I. or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction ' or ' and occupying the same place), व्यवहारः पाश्चात्त्य उच्यः पुण्योऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा—अथवा either—or; वाम is often used in the same sense with वयः, कालिके वाप्ये च Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 182;—अथवा वा also used in the same sense एतदेव वत् कुर्वन्नाद्यायनमथापि वा Pt. 118; 8. 287. 2, or rather, or why, or perhaps; is it not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसमर्पणेश्च संभवः स्वात् । अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1. 1. 16; न निश्चयमुपहास्यता... अथवा कृतवाद्वादे वंशोऽस्तेन R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृतु वस्तु हिंसितुं 8. 45; दीयं किं न सहस्रवाहमथवा रामेन किं दृष्टो U. 6. 40; अथोचो गवेयं पदमुपगतास्तो- ॥

मधवा । विवेकप्रधानां मवति विनिपातः शतमुक्त्वा ।
Bh. 2. 10.

अथो=अय in most senses; अथो वयस्यं परिपाद्यं विनीतिः.....पेक्षत Ku. 5. 51. लियो रत्नान्यथो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg. 4. 35. Ki. 5. 16, 6. 1.

अथरिः-रि Ved m f. A finger; finger-like or pointed flame (?) .

अथर्यति Den P. To go constantly परिपाद्यं a. Ved. Moving constantly, tremulous (गमनशालं) Rv. 1.1. I. pointed like a lance, lambent (?) .

अथर्यः=अथर्य below.

अथर्वणः [अथर्वो तदुक्तविद्या अस्त्यस्य ज्ञातृत्वात् अचु न टिलेपः] 1 Siva. —2 N. of the Atharvaveda. See below.

अथर्वी m. [अथ-वृ-वनिर्ण शकृच्वादि Tv., probably connected with some word like *athar* fire] 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. —2 A Brāhmana —3 N. of the priest

who is said to have first brought down fire from the heaven, offered Soma and recited prayers. [He is represented, as the elder son of Brāhmā, sprung from his mouth; as a Prajāpati appointed by Brāhmā to create and protect subordinate beings, who first learnt from Brāhmā and then taught the Brāhmavidyā and is considered to be the author of the Veda called after him. His wife was Sānti, daughter of Kardama

Prajāpati. He had also another wife called Chitti; he is also considered identical with Angiras and father of Agni.] —4 Epithet of Siva, Vasishtha. —(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda; शिष्टो जैत्रेयस्य R. 17. 13. —अथर्व m. n. 'वेदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda [It contains many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies and also contains a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites; cf. Mv. 2. 24. सूक्तमभिराम्योक्तं विभ्रदिवाचवेणो निगमः. It has nine Sakhas; and five Kalpas, and is comprised in 2) *Kandas*. The most important Brāhmana belonging to this Veda is the Gopatha Brāhmana and the Upanishads pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another account, 31.] [cf. Zend *atharvan*, Pers. *āturban*.] —COMP. —आचर्यः N. of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाविषो भीमः शशिः जोषवेदेदारुः) . —निविः, —विद् m. receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; शुक्रशास्त्रविद् कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4. 1. 59; (अथर्वविधिपदेन दुरितोपशमनमिषितशान्तिकोपदेन

प्रवीणत्वं पौरोहित्योचितत्वं चोच्यते Malli.) —भूतः (pl.) those who have become Atharvans; N. of the 12 Mahārshis. —शिखा, —शिरस् n. [अथर्वणो वेदस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन श्रेष्ठत्वात्] N. of an Upanishad dealing with Brāhmavidyā

अथर्वीणः [अथर्वणि तदुक्तशाखादौ वा कुशलः, इत् सत्त्वेन भक्ताभावात् न टिलेपः Tv.] 1 A Brāhmana versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it. —2 A family priest (पुरोहित्वा) .

अथर्वानिरस् m. A member of the class of this name. —(pl.) 1 Descendants of Atharvan and of Angiras. —2 N. of the hymns of the Atharvaveda; देवनीत्यां च कुशलमथर्वानिरसे तथा Y. 1. 312.

अथर्वानिरस् a. (सी f.) Connected with अथर्वानिरस्. —स Office of this person. —साः Hymns of this Veda.

अथर्वणि Ritual of the Atharvaveda. —णः, —विद् One studying or versed in this Veda or the ritual.

अथर्वी a. Ved. [न युर्-अच्, पूर्वो उलोपं गौरा-होष् Tv.] Not injuring or hurting, not destructive; pierced by a lance (?) .

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

अद् 2 P. [अति, आद, जवाप्त, अघसत्, अत्यति, अनु, अन्न-जग्व, जग्वत्वा] 1 To eat, devour. —2 To destroy. —3 =अद्, q.v. —Caus. To feed with, cause to eat; आदयत्यन्नं बहुधा Sk. —Desid. जिघत्सति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*, Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; Lith. *edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*, Zend *ad*.] With अद् to satisfy by food, get rid of with feeding; (fig.) stop the mouth of. —आ to eat &c. —प्र-सं to use up, consume, devour; सप्तदत्याभिषं अयाः Bk. 18. 12. —वि to gnaw.

अन्न a. [अद्-तृच्] One who eats; आक्षितारमन्तारं नृपं विद्याद्योगति Ms. 8. 309.

अद्द a. (at the end of Comp.) Eating, devouring; मांसाद् carnivorous; feeding on flesh; so सत्त्वम्.

अदंष्ट्र a. [न. व.] Toothless. —ष्ट्रः A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण a. [न. त.] 1 Not right, left. —2 [न. व.] Not bringing in Dakshinā to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice); मृते यज्ञस्य दक्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. —3 Simple, weak-minded, silly; अदक्ष्य सत्यमेवेति परिहास-मदक्षिण Rām. —4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. —5 Unfavourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दक्षिण्य a. Not deserving Dakshinā.

अदग्ध a. Not burnt; not burnt according to the rites.

अदंष्ट्र a. [न. व.] Free or exempt from punishment.

अदंष्ट्र्य a. 1 Not deserving punishment अदंष्ट्र्यात् दंडयन् राजा दंष्ट्राक्षिपाण्डदंडयन् Y. 2. —2 Exempt or free from punishment; गार्हपत्यो नाम राक्षसि वा स्वर्गे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदत् a. Toothless.

अदत्त a. 1 Not given. —2 Unjustly or improperly given. —3 Not given in marriage. —4 Not having given any thing. —त्ता An unmarried girl. —त्ता A gift which is null and void (having been given under particular circumstances which make it revocable). —COMP. —आदायि a. The receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्ताक्षिप्येत् ब्राह्मणो धनं । याजनाश्रयापेनापि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव सः ॥ पूर्वा Not affianced or betrothed before; अदत्तपूर्वत्वात् अयते Māl. 4.

अदत्त a. [अद्-वा-अनच्] Ved. Fit to be eaten; अदत्तया दद्यते वाचांनि Rv. 5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयानि) .

अदत्तयन् [अमुं अचति अदत्त-अचुक्ति अग्रामगः P. VIII. 2.80-81] Going to that, tending to that.

अदंत a. [न. व.] 1 Toothless. —2 Not yet having the teeth formed or grown (said of young ones of men or animals before the teething time). —3 Ending in अद् or अ-तः 1 A leech. —2 N. of Pushan, one of the 12 Adityas, he having lost his teeth at the destruction of Dakṣha's sacrifice by Virabhadra. अदंत्य a. 1 Not dental. —2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदन्व, —दंष्ट्र a. [न. त.] Ved. Unbroken or unimpaired, unhurt, uninjured; pure, true; असु, or आयुः having uninjured or pure life; leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices; शान्ति, श्रत whose works or religious observances are unimpaired.

अदभ्य a. [दंष्ट्र-रक्, न. व.] Not scanty; plentiful, copious; अदभ्यदंष्ट्रमभिरक्ष्य स स्वर्गो Ki. 1. 38; अग्रविशेष Dk. 35.

अदभ्य a. Honest, undeceitful; —नः 1 Honesty, absence of deceit. —2 N. of Siva.

अदय [न. व.] Merciless, unkind, cruel; —यं ind. Mercilessly; ardently, fervently, closely (as an embrace) W. 5. 9.

अदर्शः 1 Day of new moon. 2 A mirror (=आदर्श).

अदर्शने I Not seeing; non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमाहितोत्सुक्यमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अनर्शो येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28 the person who's sight one wishes to avoid; न ननः Pt. 2; 'निरुतः Pt. I become invisible; अस्य न गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision; सा बाल्यमदर्शने न वनयोयता V. 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible. 2 Neglect, or failure to see; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10. 43-3 (Gram) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदर्शने ऋषः P. I. 1. 60.

अदल a. 1 Leafless. -2 Without parts.—कः A plant (हिजल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula.—ला A plant (धृतकुमार) Aloe Indica Royle.

अदस *pron. a.* [न दस्यंत उर्ध्वस्थेन अङ्ग-लियेत् इदं तथा निद्रागणाय पुत्रवर्तिन एवाङ्गिनिर्देशः संभवति नापुत्रवर्तिन, न-दस-क्षिप् Tv.] (अस्मि m. f., अदः n.) That, (referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker.) (विप्रकृष्टं परेष्ठं); इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपयन्त्रां चेतदो रूपम् । अदसस्तु विप्रकृष्टं नदिनि परेष्ठं विजानीयात् ॥ अमुस्य विद्या रसायनवर्तकी N. I. 6; असौ नामाहमस्मीति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत् । Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so (giving the name); असावहमिति ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. I. 26. अदस is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्षं or सन्निकृष्टं objects &c. in the sense of 'this here', 'yonder'; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मूलात् R. 6. 21 (असा-विति पुत्रवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.); अमी रथ्याः S. I. 8. 1 अमी बह्वः 4. 17; 7. 11. It is

often used in the sense of त्व as a correlative of यत् ; हिंसात्तत्र यो नित्यं ने-हासौ सुखमपने Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', 'renowned'; योसावनिर्दिष्टाहाः सुखोऽप्यतः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7; योसौ कुमारसंघो नाम Mn. 3; योसौ चारः Dk. 68; sometimes अदस used by itself conveys this sense ; विधुरपि विविश्यात् ग्रम्यते राहुणाऽसौ that (so well-known to us all) moon too. See the word तद् also and the quotations from K. P.—*ind.* There, at that time, then, thus, ever; correlative to some Pronominal forms; यदादः, यवादः whenever, wherever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4. 70 अदस has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied ; अदः कृत्य, अदः कृते । पं प्रत्युपदेशे तु अदः कृत्या, अदः कुरु । Sk.

अदस्यति Den. P. To become that P. VIII, 2. 80.

अदात् a. 1 Not giving, miserly ; आदाननित्याद्यादात् Ms. II. 15 not liberal. -2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage ; कौडदाता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9. 4-3 Not liable to payment.

अदादि a. Having अद at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदान a. [न. ब.] 1 Not giving, miserly. -2 Without rut (or not charitable) ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः । अदानः पीनमात्रोपि निष्ठ एव हि नर्दमः Pt. 2 70.

अदाय, अदायि, अदामन्, अदायु, अदायुरि, दायस् a. Ved. Not giving, miserly, poor ; irreligious, impious.

अदाभ्य a. Ved. 1 Faithful, trusty. -2 Uninjured, unhurt. -3 Pure, undefiled. -4 Unapproachable.

अदाय a. [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद a. 1 Not entitled to be an heir ; पुत्रादयादाऽदायादा स्त्री Nir. कान्तिन-श्र सहोद्वंश कीनः पौनर्भवस्तथा । स्वयंदत्तश्च सौद्वंश वदयादयद्वंशवत् ॥ Ms. 9. 160. -2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक a. (की. f.) [दायमर्हति दायच्छ न. ब.] 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs ; अदायिकं चनं राज्यादि Kāty. -2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदारः [न. ब.] 1 One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor. -2 [न. त.] Not injuring or tearing.

अदासः A free man ; Ms. 10. 32.

अदाह्य a. 1 Incombustible. -2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile. -3 Not capable of being burnt. epithet of परमात्मन्.

अदिक् a. Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself ; banished from beneath the sky.

अदिति a. [न दीयते खञ्जने बध्यते बृहत्वात्, दो-किञ्च] Free, not tied ; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible, entire, unbroken, happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses). —तिः [अति प्राणिजानं ; अद-इतिच्] 1 Devourer i. e. death ; यद्येवावृण्वत तत्तदनुमयित, सर्वे वा असीति तददितेऽदितित्वे Bri. Ar. Up. -2 An epithet of God—तिः f. [न दातुं शक्तिः] 1 Inability to give, poverty. -2 [दातुं हेतुं अयोग्या] (a) The earth. (b) The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods ; see further on. (c) Freedom, security ; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth). (d) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. (e) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु.

(f) Speech, या प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवताम-या (शब्दादीनां अदनात् अदितिः Sankara). (g) A cow. (h) Milk ; wife (?). —ती (dual) Heaven and earth. [अदिति literally means 'unbounded', 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yāska अदितिरदीना देवमाता, and the verse beginning with अदितिर्दोः &c. Rv. I. 89. 16; he interprets by taking अदिति to mean अदीन i. e. अनुपशोण, न ह्येषां श्रयोस्ति इति. In the Rigveda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devamata' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha. She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (Martanda, the sun.) [In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vishnu', but in the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas, Vishnu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu ; his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditi nandanas'; See Daksha and kasyapa also].—COMP. —नः, —नदनः a god, divine being.

अदीन a. Not low or depressed high spirited, mighty, not poor rich, happy. —COMP. —आत्स्वन्, —वृत्ति, —सत्त्व a. not depressed in spirit, high-spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ a. Not long. —COMP. —सूत्र, —सूत्रि a. [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य] quick, prompt in action.

अदुःख a. [न. ब.] Free from evil propitious. —COMP. —नवमी the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devi to avert evil for the ensuing year. अदुःखान् a. Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

अदुर्ग a. 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. -2 Destitute of forts ; विषयः an unfortified country

अदुर्मुख a. Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

अदू a. Ved. Not zealous, dilatory ; not worshipping.

अदूर a. Not distant, near (in time or space); अतिर्निर्दिष्टं राजन् विनेयतात्म-नः R. I. 87 ; अतिश्रुतवर्त्मसु मृगद्वेष्टु I. 40 ; अतिश्रुतः Sk. not far

from 30, i. e. nearly 30 ; *कोप हि सु-
निजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked,
irascible.—रं Proximity, vicinity ;
वसन्तदूरे किं चन्द्रमौलिः R. 6. 34 ; त्रिस्रोददूरं
वर्तते इति अदूरत्रिंशः Sk. ; अदूरं,—रं,—रेण,—रतः
—रात् (With gen or abl.) not far
from, at no great distance from ;
अदूरं प्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far
distant, very near.

अदूषित *a.* Not vitiated, uncor-
rupted, unspotted, irreproachable ;
*क्षी possessing an uncorrupted soul

अहम् *a.* Not proud, not vain ; *क्रु
not proud-minded, sober, calm.

अहंश *a.* [न. व.] I Sightless, blind.
-2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

अदृश्य *a.* I Invisible ; किमपि भूतम-
दृश्यकम् Ku. 4. 45. -2 Not capable of
being seen, epithet of परमेश्वर—COMP.
—कारणं rendering invisible, a part
of a conjurer's legerdemain.

अदृष्ट *a.* I Invisible, not seen. ; *पूर्वं
not seen before. -2 Not known or
experienced, not felt ; *विदृश्यम् H. I.
145. -3 Unforeseen, not observed or
thought of unknown, unobserved.
-4 Not permitted or sanctioned,
illegal ; न चादृष्टो (वृद्धिः) पुनर्हेतुः Ms.
8. 153.—ए. N. of some venomous
substance or vermin.—इ. I The in-
visible one. -2 Destiny, fame, luck
(good or bad) ; दैवमिते यदपि कथयति
पुत्रवृत्तः सोपपत्त्यस्यः Pt. 5. 30. -3
Virtue or vice as the eventual
cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is
supposed to be the result of good
or bad actions done in one state
of existence and experienced in
another, the performance of good
deeds being rewarded with reside-
nce in Heaven, and of bad deeds,
visited with condemnation to Hell ;
धर्मधर्माददृष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादिसाधनम्...अधर्मो
नरकादिना हेतुनिमित्तवर्जः Bhāṣā. P. 161-2.

The Vedāntins do not recognize
अदृष्ट or luck ; तैर्हि कर्मणः सुखमावस्थापत्र-
संस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्यानौघवेनांगीक्रियते ; अदृष्टं
आरम्भधर्म इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकाद्याश्च, सांख्यपात-
नजालास्तु बुद्धिधर्म इत्यम्बुपगच्छन्ति Tv.). -4
An unforeseen calamity or danger
(such as from fire, water &c.).
—COMP.—अर्थ *a.* [न.] having a meta-
physical or occult meaning, meta-
physical ; having an object not
evident to the senses.—कर्मन् *a.* one
who has had no practice or practical
experience, not practical, inexpe-
rienced ; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्म यः शास्त्रज्ञोपि विमुञ्च-
ति H. 3. 54. —नरः,—पुरुषः one of the
20 ways of peace-making, in which
no third person is seer, said of a
treaty concluded by the parties
themselves without a mediator
H. 4. 119.—फल *a.* [न.] that of which

the consequences are not yet visi-
ble. (—ल) the (future) result of
good or bad actions ; the result or
consequence hidden in the future.
—हन् *a.* destroying poisonous
vermin (?).

अदृष्टिः *f.* [विरुद्धा दृष्टिः] I An evil or
malicious eye, evil look, an angry
or envious look.—2 Not being seen
—*a* [न. व.] Blind, sightless.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given ; what
cannot or ought not to be given
away ; अदेयमासांख्यमेव सूचते R. 3. 16.
—यं That which it is not right
or necessary to give Wife, sons,
deposits, and a few other things,
belong to this class : अन्याहितं याचितक-
माभिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्रदाराश्च सर्वस्व
चान्ये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टास्तु वर्तमानेन दे-
हिना । अदेयान्याहुर्गान्धारी यजान्यस्मि प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥
—COMP.—दानं an unlawful gift.

अदेव *a.* [न. व.] I Not god-like
or divine, not pertaining to a deity.
-2 Godless, impious, irreligious.—
वः [न. त.] One who is not a god.
—COMP.—त्र *a.* [न. देवाः त्रायते प्रीयते अनेन,
त्रै कारणे क] not gratifying the gods,
such as food.—मातृक *a.* [न. देवो मेवो
माता वृष्टिकारकः यस्य] not rained upon ;
(lit.) not having the god of rain
as mother to suckle or water ;
hence (artificially) supplied with
the water of rivers, canals &c., irri-
gated ; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाशिराय त-
स्मिन्कृतवशकासते Ki. 1. 17.

अदेवयत्-यु *a.* [न. देवं याति प्राप्नोति] Not
reaching the gods by prayers,
impious, irreligious.

अदोषः [न. त.] I A wrong place,
not one's proper place or strong
position ; *स्थो हि विपुला स्वरूपकेनापि हन्य-
ते H. 4. 45 ; श्रियं स्पृशेददोषे यः Ms. 8.
358 ; वादोषे तर्पणे कुयात् &c. -2 A bad
country. The Smṛitis mention
several places of this description :
स्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुगढ, दक्षिणापथ,
वंग, कलिङ्ग, &c. —COMP.—कालः wrong
place and time ; अदोषं नृते यद्दानमपात्र-
भ्यश्च दीयते । Bg. 17. 22. —स्थ *a.* [न. त.]
in the wrong place, out of place ;
absent from one's country.

अदेय *a.* [न. त. न. देहं योग्यः] I Not
fit to be ordered, advised, indicated
or pointed out ; अदेयं येष दृशति Ms.
8. 53.—2 Not on the spot or pertain-
ing to the place or occasion
referred to.

अदेय *a.* Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

अदेन्य *a.* Involving no humili-
ation or self-degradation Bh. 3. 144.

अदैव *a.* (को *f.*) I Not predestin-
ed or predetermined (by gods or
by Fate). -2 Not connected with

the gods or their action, not divine ;
अदैवं भोजयेत्काद्रं Ms. 3. 247 (Kull.
वैश्वदेवब्राह्मणभोजनार्हत्वं). -3 Unfortunate,
ill-fated.

अदोग्ध *a.* Not exacting ; consi-
derate (as a king).

अदेमद-व *a.* Ved. Not causing
inconvenience.

अदोहः I The time when milking
is not practicable. -2 Not milking ;
अदोहं चादिशद्वा R. 17. 19.

अदोष *a.* [न. व.] I Free from
faults, demerits, vices, or defects
&c. ; innocent ; जायमानोऽयम् सत्यनाभि
R. 14. 34. -2 Free from the faults
of composition, such as अधोलता,
यायता &c. ; See दोष ; अदोषो शब्दार्थो K.
P. I. अदोषं गुणवत् कार्यं Sar. K. I.
—वः Not a fault ; विभित्यदोषेण तिरस्कृता
वयं Ki. 14. 11 though not at fault.

अद्रः [अघते देवैः, अद्र-कर्मणि गृह् Un. I.
120=पुरोडाश] A sacrificial oblation
called पुरोडाश, q v.

अद्वा *ind.* [अत्यन्ते अतु तं सततं गमनं ज्ञानं
वा दवाति क्तिप् Tv.] I Truly, clearly,
surely, undoubtedly, In truth,
really, certainly, indeed ; अद्वा श्रियं
पालितसंगराय प्रायः गच्छति R. 13. 65. -2
Manifestly, clearly ; व्याख्यायि च यतते
परिच्छुम्बद्वा Bv. 1. 95.—3 In this way,
thus ; *कृ=साक्षात्कृ. —COMP.—पुरुषः A
right or true man.—वाच्यः (pl.)
N. of a school of the Sukla Yajur
veda.—लोहकर्म *a.* having ear
clearly or quite red.

अद्वातः Ved. A wise man, seer.

अदूषुत *a* [Un. 5. I अदं पुत्रो हुतश्च,
according to Nir. न सृत् ' the like of
which did not take place before. ']
I Wonderful, marvellous ; *कर्म of
wonderful deeds ; *गन्ध having won-
derful smell ; *दर्शन रूप prodigious,
extraordinary, transcendental, su-
pernatural. -2 Ved. Unobserved,
invisible (opp. दृश्य).—तै I A won-
derful ; a wonderful thing or occur-
rence, a prodigy, miracle ; देव अदूषुतं
चलु संवृत्तं S. 5 a wonderful or un-
expected occurrence ; अकारिकवनध्यायं
विचारसर्वोद्वेगेषु च Ms. 4. 118 -2 Sur-
prise, astonishment, wonder (*m.*)
also ; *उज्ज्वलितदेवाभिराजि विक्रीतचरितानि U.
6 lost in wonder.—तः One of the
8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous senti-
ment ; जगति जनितात्यदूषुतासः U. 3. 44.
-2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Man-
vantara.—COMP.—यन्स *a.* Ved. in
whom no sin is visible—वर्जः a
system of prodigies—ब्राह्मणं N. of
a portion of a Brāhmanabelonging
to the Sāmaveda.—तेकाश *a.* resem-
bling a marvel ; so *उदयम—सातः the

wonderful resin (of the कदिर or Catechu plant) ; Mimosa Catechu.—स्वन *a.* having a wonderful sound. (—नः) N. of Siva.

अन्न *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal ; a house (?).

अग्निः [अति सर्वाग्निः ; अद्-मनिर् Un. 2. 104 अद्विष्ट] Fire.

अग्र *a.* [अतुं शोलमस्य ; अद्-कर्तार कमरश्च] Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable. —द्यं Food, anything eatable—*ind.* [अस्मिन्वहनि इदं-इत्यपि निपातः सप्रत्ययैः ; अस्मिन् एव अहनि वा Nir. 1] To-day, this day ; अद्य त्वां त्वायां दारुणः कृतानिः Mål. 5 25 ; रात्रौ to-night, this night ; 'प्रातरेव' this very morning ; oft. in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c. ; 'दिवसतश्च' of this day, to-day's ; अद्यैव this very day.—2 Now ; अद्य वच्छ गता रात्रिः Ks. 4. 68.—3 At present, now-a-days. [cf. L. *ho-die*.].—COMP.—अपि still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment ; अद्यापि ते मनुजविषयः [J. 3 ; अद्यापि नोच्छसिते *ibid.* ; न^० not yet ; युः केदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुर्वतु Ve. 1. II ; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि)—अद्यापि I. from to-day ; 'अथ भवद्भ्यां भित्तोहं Ve. 1. 2. till to-day. —पूर्व before now ; अद्यपूर्वाचिरित &c.—अद्यापि *ind.* from to-day, this day forward, henceforth ; अद्यप्रमृत्यवन्तानि तवाहिम दासः Ku 5. 86.—अथ *a.* [अथ शः पादिने वा जानयते प्रसीप्यते वा, अद्य-अद्य-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13] likely to happen to-day or tomorrow, imminent ; 'न मरणं, नः विषयोः Sk. (=आसन्न) . (—नः) a female near delivery (आसन्नप्रसवा) ; अद्यश्रीनावच्छेदे P. ; अद्य शो वा विजायते इति अद्यश्रीना वडवा Sk.—सुर्या extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अद्य भवः ; अद्य ट्यु दुर्गमश्च] I Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day ; 'दिवस, वार &c.—2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern.—नः The current or this day, period of the current day (Kasi. on P. 1. 2. 57) ; See अद्यतन also.—नी (*scil* वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day (=मनः) .

अद्यतनीय=अद्यतन । Of to-day ; 'हिम-पातो ध्वर्यतो नीयते Pt. 3. —2 Modern.

अद्यु *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अद्युत *a.* Not bright.

अद्युत्य *n.* [न द्युतलब्धे न. त.] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got.—यः Unlucky gambling ; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्रव *a.* [न. त.] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid.—वः Not a liquid.

अद्रव्यं [न. त.] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing ; नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43 ; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction ; विनेतुमर्ह्यपारिग्रह एव बुद्धिभावश्च प्रकाशयति M. अद्रव्यमन्त्रं युजि युद्धनयोपि मंत्री Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रिः [अद्-किर् Un. 4. 65 ; according to Nir. fr. दृ to tear or अद् to

eat.] I A mountain.—2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on.—3 A thunderbolt (अद्रिणाति येन Nir.).—4 A tree.—5 The sun.—6 A mass of clouds (probably so called from its resemblance to a mountain) ; a cloud (आद्रायितव्यो भवति ह्यसौ उदकार्ये Nir.) mostly Ved.—7 A kind of measure.—8 The number 7.—COMP.—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1. the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. 2. N. of Siva (lord of Kailāsa)—कर्णा a plant (अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternata Lin.—कोला [अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः कोलाः शंकव इव यस्याः] the earth (—ः) N. of the mountain विष्कुम्भ.—कुशिः a mountain cave, mountain side R. 2. 38.—जः *a.* [अद्रौ जायते, ज-इ] produced from or found among mountains, mountain-born. (—जा) I a plant (सैहली). 2.—कन्या,—तनया,—सुता &c. Pārvatī (—जं) red chalk (झिलजतु).—जात *a.* mountain-born. (—तः) 1. forest conflagration 2. the ' sun-born ', hamsa or swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being.—जुत,—जुष Ved. [जृ त.] expressed or extracted by means of stones—तनया,—नैद्विनी I. N. of Pārvatī. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables

द्विष्ट,—भिद् *m.* [अद्रि द्वेष्ट भिनति वा, द्विष्ट-भिद्-किर्] the enemy or splitter of mountains (o. clouds personified), epithet of Indra.—द्राणि-जी *f.* 1. a mountain valley. 2 river taking its rise in a mountain,—पतिः,—राजः &c. See ईश—वईस् *a.* Ved. [अद्वेर्नई इव बहौ यस्य] as strong or hard as a mountain ; mountain—high (?).—वुष *a.* [अद्रिवुष इव बुधो यस्य] rooted in a mountain or rock ; as hard as a stone or mountain.—भू *a.* [अद्रौ भवति जायते] mountain-born (—भूः) N. of a plant (आलुकर्णी or अपराजिता)—मातु Ved. [अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमीते, अद्रिमति

वा मा-तुच्] producing water from clouds (मेघजलनिर्मातृ) ; having a mountain for the mother (?)—वह्निः forest conflagration.—शय्यः (having the mountain कैलास for his bed) N. of Siva ; cf. ईश, ईश्वर—युमं,—सायु mountain peak.—सुत (' सुत),—सैहत *a.* prepared or expressed by means of stones.—सारः [अद्रिः सार इव प. त.] ' the essence of mountains ', iron. (—*a*) hard like a mountain ; नय made of iron or very hard

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved. Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रिहः—द्रुह् *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोच *a.* Ved. [द्रुह-घञ् वेदे घञ् न. व.] True, not false, free from malice ; वाचू speaking the truth—अवेत guarding from malice.—वे *ind.* Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence or malice or ill-feeling, moderation, mildness ; Ms. 4. 2. अद्वैत *a.* Without duality or enmity ; असमस्तपदवृत्तिमिव अद्वैतो K. 131.

अद्रय *a.* [नास्ति द्वयं यस्य] I Not two.—2 Without a second, unique, sole ; अद्रयं ब्रह्म Ved. Sutra.—यः [अद्रयं विज्ञानाभेदः पदार्थानां अस्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्ययं अन्] N. of Buddha.—यं [न. त.] Non-duality, unity, identity, especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter ; the highest truth.—COMP. आनन्दः=अद्वैतानन्दः q. v. वादिष्ट (=अद्वैत) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe (सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्तस्वरूपं नाप्यद्वैतो द्वितीयमस्ति इति यः प्रतिपादयति). 2. Buddha.

अद्रयत्—अद्रयस् *a.* Ved. Having no second ; सखा सुशेखो अद्रयाः Rv. I. 187. 3 (द्रयरहित) : free from duplicity, true, sincere (?)

अद्रिणाति *a.* [अद्रयं अस्ययं विनि छेदयति द्रिष्यः] Not having two ways (द्रिष्यितु-गन्तव्यमार्गद्वयरहित) ; पृथस्य पाथः पदमद्वयावेनः Rv. I. 159. 3

अद्र्यु *a.* [द्वयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्त्यस्य वा० उ. न. व.] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अन्तर्बाह्यरूपं).

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door ; अद्वारेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वैश्वं वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73 ; नाद्वारेण विशेषतः Y. I. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [नास्ति द्वितीयं यस्य] I Without a second, matchless, peerless न केवलं रूपे शिखरेष्वद्वितीयं माल-विका M. 2 ; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीयो रूपेण

V. 2. -2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme.—वै Brahma; एकं व्यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्वेष a. [न. व.] Free from hatred or malevolence.—वः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वेषू a. [द्विष्-असुग. न. त.] Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत a. [न. न.] 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; 'तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1.39-2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique —तं [न. त.] 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; See अद्वय also.—2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself.—3 N. of an Upanishad; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. —COMP.—आनन्दः (अद्वयं) 1. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who, according to Golebrooke, flourished at the close of the 15th century.—वादिर्=अद्वयवादिर् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अथ, अथा ind. Ved. Used like अथ as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards', 'moreover', 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अथन a. [न. व.] 1 Without wealth, poor.—2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property (in law); भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च त्रय एवावनाः स्मृताः । यत्ते समधिगच्छति यद्य ते तस्य तद्वनम् ॥ Ms. 8. 416.

अथन्य a. Unhappy, wretched, miserable; हत विश्व मानधन्यं U. 1. 42.

अथम a. [अथु अम; अवते; अम; वस्य पक्षि च; Un. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम); अथममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमावममध्यमाः &c; oft at the end of comp. ; नरः द्विजः, चाबालाश्वघ्नो नृणां Ms. 10. 12 lowest in position; अथमो the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—मः 1 An unblushing sensualist (भयदयालज्जाशून्यः कामप्रीडाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्याविषाकः Sabda K.); वाप्यं स्नातुमितो यतासि न पुनस्तस्यावमस्यातिकं K. P. I.—2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृणां वित्तज्ञानादिषु अवमत्वसूचकः रविचन्द्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगमेदः Tv.).—मा A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रियतमेऽहितकारिणी) [cf. L. infimus]. —COMP.—अर्धं [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमगो). —अर्धं [कर्म.] the lower half of the

body (below the navel). —अर्धं a. [अधमार्धं भवः] connected with the lower part. —आचार a. [व.] of the vilest conduct. (—रः) [कर्म०] the meanest conduct. —अणः, —अणिकः [अधमः अधमावस्थां प्राप्तः क्लृप्तः, ततः टर्] a debtor (opp उत्तमगोः) (lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt). —भूतः—भूतकः [कर्म.] a porter, groom, a servant of the lowest class; one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वायुधोयौव मध्यमस्तु कुर्षावलः । अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भूतः ॥

अधर [न प्रियते, धृ. अच्, न. त.] 1 Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not held up); tending downwards; under, nether, downwards; *वातः under-garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. *अवर Si. 1. 6; *ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below. (In this sense अधर partakes of the character of a pronoun). —2 Low, mean, vile; *अत्तर see below; lower in quality, inferior. —3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिर्.—4 Previous, preceding as in अधोदृष्टः q. v. —रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; *पत्रं Ku. 5. 27 leaf-like lower lip; बिंबाधारालक्तकः N. 3. 5; पक्षाभिवावरोष्ठी Me. 82; पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. I. 24; I. 21; 3. 24; of. अवरं कलु बिंबनामकं कलमास्यामिति मध्यममवयवम् । लभतेऽधरविच इत्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदत् ॥ N. 2. 24.—रः The nadir; (अधोदिशू) or the southern direction. —रि I The lowest part (of the body); पृष्ठवंशाधरे रिकं Ak. —2 Pudendum Muliebre (also m.).—3 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); statement, sometimes used for reply also. —COMP.—अत्तर a. 1. higher and lower; inferior and superior, worse and better; राज्ञः समसूत्रेणावयोः व्यक्तिसर्वविद्ययति M. 1; ह्यवयवे कर्मणा साम्यं पूर्ववद्वाच्योत्तरं Y. 1. 96. 2. former; prior and later; sooner and later; यथाधरोत्तरानयोश्च विगीताभावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the natural order of things being inverted); श्रुतं भवाद्विरचरेत् S. 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way i. e. to consider good as bad and vice versa; (it might perhaps also mean "have you, i. e. the members of the king's court, heard this mean or base reply" अधरं च तदुत्तरं च); (यदि न पण्येद्राजा दंडं) स्वाधम्यं न स्यात्कार्त्तिकमिश्रं प्रवर्तताधरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 (अधरं=युद्धादि, उत्तरं=प्रधानं); अधर्मण प्रितो अधर्मः प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer.—ओष्ठः the lower lip; अंगुलिस्तृण S. 3. 25; Me. 82. (—ष्ठं) the lower and upper lip, —कंडः the lower part of the neck. —कायः [अधरं कायस्य] the

lower part of the body.—पानं kissing' lit. drinking the lower lip.—मधु, अमृतं the nectar of the lips.—स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरीकु 8 U., अधरयति Den. P To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किंविद्वर्षीकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting; to defeat, vanquish; भवता वीरतयाधरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40; 6. 21; धरितेर्गुणनवायप्रशुभाभिः Ki. 6. 24 excelling; अधरीकृतसर्वहेतुः अपत्यप्रमृगा K. 25.

अधरीभू I P. To be worsted (in a law-suit); to be invalidated Y. 2. 17.

अधरीण a. [अधरे भवः अधर—छ] 1 Lower.—2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अधरीणः परिणस्यते AR. 1.

अधरोदुः ind. [अधरे दिने; अधर-एधुम्] 1 On a previous day. —2 The day before yesterday; the other day.

अधरस्मात्, —रतः, —रस्तात्, —रात्, तात्, —रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

अधराच् a. [अधरं दाक्षिणां दिशं भवति क्षिप्] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region; tending to the south. —वा the southern direction.—इ ind. Beneath.

अधराचीन-च्य a. [अधराधि भवः; अधराच्—च यत् वा] Tending downwards; situated in the region below; being downwards.

अधर्मः [न. त.] 1 Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiousness, wickedness, injustice; दंडनं Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अधर्मण unjustly, in an improper way; यथाधर्मण वृच्छति Ms. 2. III; an unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; *चारित्र्यं committing unjust or unrighteous deeds; so *आत्मनः of an irreligious spirit; तदा कथं भासः S. 5; *मय full of wickedness or sin; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyaya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration). —2 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun.—र्मा Unrighteousness personified.—र्मा Devoid of attributes; an epithet of ब्रह्म.—COMP.—आस्तिकायः the category of अधर्म; See आस्तिकाय.

अधर्मिण a. Impious, wicked.

अधर्म्य a. 1 Wicked, impious.—2 illegal, unlawful; पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्या द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविह Ms. 3. 25.

अध्व [अविद्यमानो ध्वो भर्ता यस्याः]
A widow.

अध्व, अधः *ind.* [अधः-असि, अधःशब्द-स्थाने अन्व आदेशः P. V. 3. 39.] 1 Below, down; पतत्यधो घाम त्वसति सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; व्यसन्ध्याऽधो व्रजति स्वयंस्वयसमा मृतः Ms. 7. 53. (According to the context, अधः may have the sense of the nominative, अंकुशः &c.; ablative, अधो वृष्टात् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहं गेति). —2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen. तत्तुणी S. 1. 14; rarely with abl. also; बाह्व्यं तु ततोऽधः Hemachandra; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अधोः पश्यतः कस्य माह्मा नोपचयते H. 2. 2; यात्यधो व्रजत्यु-क्षेत्रः स्वोऽधो व्रजति H. 2. 48; अधोऽधो गेयं पदमुपगता स्तोत्रं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.) नवानधोऽधो वृष्टः पयोवत् S. 1. 4. In comp. with nouns अधः has the sense of (a) lower, under, as 'भुवनं, लोकः the lower world'; 'वासः' or 'अयुक्त' an undergarment or (b) the lower part; 'कायः' the lower part of the body; अधःकृ means to surpass, eclipse, overcome, vanquish, despise, scorn; तपः शरीरः काष्ठैरुपाजितं तपस्विना दूरमधश्चकार सा Ku. 5. 29; अधःकृताशेषतः पुरेण K. 177; अक्षुण्णमायुषं 179; Si. 1. 35, 3. 52; 'कृतैः नसः Si. 16. 8 dispelled. —COMP. —अक्षुण्णः a. situated below the axle or car. (—सं) *adv* below the car, under the axle. —अक्षुण्णः [अक्षुण्ण इन्द्रियाज्जायते इति अक्षुण्णं प्रत्ययज्ञानं, तदर्थं ग्राहकत्वाभावात् हीनं स्य सः Tv. ; अधःकृतं अक्षुण्णं इन्द्रियज्ञानं येन Malli.]. N. of Vishnu; other etymologies of the name are also found (1) अधो न शीयते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोक्षजः ; (2) अधोऽधो धीवो चावस्तोऽयस्मादजायत । मध्ये वैराजरूपेण ततोऽधोक्षज इत्येते ॥ —अधस् See above. —उपासनं sexual intercourse. —अनं, द्वां-मर्त्यं the anus; Pudendum Muliebre. —करः the lower part of the hand (करम). —कर्णं excelling, defeating, degradation; K. 202; so क्रिया। सहते न जनोऽप्यवःक्रिया Ki. 2. 47 degradation, dishonour. —कननं undermining. —गतिः f., —नमनं-पातः 1. a downward fall or motion, descent; going downwards. 2. degradation, downfall, going to perdition or hell; मूलानामधोऽधोः 41 (where 'ति has both senses) ॥ ति आयाति Pt. 1 150 sinks, comes down (feels dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17। अराधितारम-सारं नृपं विद्याद्वेष्टागति 8. 309 destined to go to hell. —गर् म. one who digs downwards, a mouse. —न-चै-टा [अधः रात् अधस्तादाभ्य धेटव तदाकारकत्वात्] a plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (अपामार्ग) —चरः [अधः कनिष्ठा चरति-अन्व] I. thief.

2. one who goes downwards. —जातु n. the lower part of the knee. (—*ind.*) below the knee. —जिह्विका [अष्ठा जिह्वा जिह्विका, अधरा जिह्विका] the uvula (Mar. पडजोम). —तर्क the lower part or surface; शय्या, खाट्वा. —दिक्षु f. the lower region, the nadir, the southern direction. —हृदि a casting a downward look; a posture in Yoga; कर्णान्यवहृत्कृत्य स्थायुवनिश्चलतमकः । आत्मानं हृदये ध्यायेत् नासाग्रन्यस्तलोचनः ॥ cf. also Ku. 3. 47. (—*हि*) a downward look. —पदं [अधोवृत्ति पदं, पादस्याधःस्थानं वा] the place under the foot, a lower place. —पातः = गति q. v. above. —पुष्पाणि [अधोमुक्षानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः] N. of two plants *Anisum* (Pimpinella Anisum) and *Elephantopus Scaber*. —प्रस्तः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. —मस्तं [अधं मस्तं यस्मात्] a dose of water, medicine &c. to be taken after meals &c. [भोजनानि पीयमानं जलादिकं]. —मांसः 1. the lower part (of the body); पूमानां गुरुः पुंसामधोभागस्तु योषितां Susr. 2. the lower part of any thing, the region below, down below; अधवास्थितं किं चित्पुरमालोकितं Pt. 1. situated down below, See पाताल. —भूः f. lower ground, land at the foot of a hill. —मुक-वदन a. I. having the face downwards; की तिष्ठति, *क्षैः पात्रेभिः R. 3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate, flying downwards. 3. upside down, topsyturvy. (—*चः*) N. of Vishnu. (—*चा-ची*) N. of a plant गोविह्व *Premna Esculenta*. (—*चं*) (नक्षत्रं) I. flying downwards, having a downward motion; these *nakshatras* are मूलानामधोऽधोऽधो विज्ञाता भवन्ती तया । मघा पूर्वार्धे चैव अधोमुखगणः स्मृतः ॥ Jyotisha. 2. N. of a hell. —यंत्रं a still. —रक्तपित्तं discharge of blood from the anus and uterus. —राम a. [अधोभागे रामः शुक्रः दृष्टिपंक्तत्वात् तस्य रामत्वं] having a white colour or white marks on the lower part of the body (said of a goat) —रजः 1. a plummet. 2. a perpendicular. 3. the lower world. —वचस् a. strong in the lower regions; whose lustre penetrates downwards. —नक्षः Pudendum Muliebre. —वायुः [अधोभागे वायुः शाक. त.] breaking wind, flatulency. —शय-य्य a. sleeping on the ground (—*य्या*) sleeping on the ground; अधोभवनं चैव चर्चामवः शय्यां गृहोहितम् । आसमावर्तनात् कुप्यात्कृतो पश्यन्तो द्विजः ॥ Ms. 2. 108. —शिरस् a. = मुख. (—*न*) N. of a hell. —स्थित a. situated below. —स्वास्तिकं the nadir.

अधोपहासः [अधः अधोभागास्य योन्याः उपहासः ऊदसः संभि, धौणामधोभागस्य उपहसनं Tv.] Ved. Sexual intercourse.

अधस्तन a. (नी. f.) [अधोभवः अधस्-टपुद्वच] I Lower, situated beneath. —2 Prior; previous.

अधस्तरा (मा) म *ind.* [अतिशयनाथः] Very low.

अधस्तात् *adv.* or *prep.* [अधर-अस्ताति, अन्व आदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40.] Down-below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.). See अधः; अधस्तातो पदध्यान्व Ms. 4. 54; धर्मेण गमनमुर्ध्वं नमन-मधस्ताद्भवत्यवर्धनं Sankhya Ki. तादात्म्यः Pt. 3; तस्याधस्ताद्व्यमपि रतास्तेषु पर्णोदनेषु U. 2. 25; यश्च सर्वमेवाधस्ताद्वनं K. 289 gone to hell.

अधामार्गवः [न धायते अथाः, तादृशं मार्गं वाति वा-क Tv.] = अपामार्गं q. v. अधारणक a. [न. त.] Not profitable; क. मन्वेतरस्या Pt. 2.

अधिः [आधीयते दुःखमनेन आधा किं वा पु. ह्रस्वः] I Mental pain or agony. See आधिः-2 A woman in her courses. (—*अवि*) —*ind.* I (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; (अधिकार); ईषा to stand over; कृ to place over or at the head of; वृ to grow over or above over and above, besides, in addition (अधिक्य); fully, completely (अतिशय, विशेष), to get something in addition to another; अधि-न्यत्य जगत्पर्वधरात् having obtained fully, अधि intensifying the meaning of the root; इतो वा सातमीमहे दिवोवा पथिवादि Rv. 1. 6. 101 (अधीमहे आधि-सूयेन याचामहे). —2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above, from above (mostly Vedic); चट्टिगीरातो अधि चट Rv. 7. 18. 14. —3 (As a preposition) with acc. (a) Above, over, upon, in (उपरि); यं दैतमाधिनायते नारी तं दैतमुद्धरेत् Susr. अधयधि just above; को-कात्पुपुष्यास्तेऽधोऽधोऽधयधि च माधवः Bopadeva with gen. also; ये नाकस्याधि रो-चने दिशि Rv. 1. 19. 6 above the sun; अधिदिशि Si. 7. 35; त्वत् 7. 41। रजनि 52 at night. (b) With reference to, concerning, in the case of, on the subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in verbal compounds in this sense); हरी इति अधिहरिः; so अधिनिष्ठ; कृष्णमाधिकृत्य प्रयुक्ता कथा अधिकृत्य । so अध्यातिष्ठ, लोक, दैवः दैवतं treating of stars &c.; पुंभिः Si. 6. 32 in the case of women. (c) (With abl.) Just over, more than (अधिक); सत्यवादि महाभास्मा Kath. अधि-दिताधि Ken. (d) (With loc.) Over, on or upon, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something) (ऐश्वर्य); अधिनिष्ठरे P. 1. 4. 97; अधि सुवि रामः P. 11. 3. 9 Sk. Râma rules over the earth; the country ruled over may be used with loc. of 'ruler'; अधि रामे यः *ibid*; प्रहारवर्णयधि विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject to, under the government of, become the property or possession of (अधि denoting स्वत्व in this case); under, inferior to (हीन) । अधि इतो घृताः (Bopadeva) the gods are under Hari

-4 (As first member of Tatpuru-sha compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; देवता presiding deity; राजः supreme or sovereign ruler; पतिः supreme lord &c. (b) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); अर्तः=अध्या-रुढः (दंतस्यापरि जातः) दंतः P. VI. 2. 188. (c) Over, excessive; अधिक्षेपः high censure. According to G. M. अधिक has these senses: अधिरध्ययनैश्वर्य-वशित्वस्मरणाधिके । e. g. ; उपाध्यायादधोते ; इडोऽध्ययनार्थकरवस्य अधिधीतकः ; अधिपतिः (ऐश्वर्य) ; अधीनः (वशित्वे) अधिगतः हुनं ; मातुरध्येयते (स्मरणे) ; अधिकं (अधिके) In the Veda अभि is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of ' out of ' , ' from ' , ' of ' , ' among ' , ' before ' , ' beforehand ' , ' for ' , ' in favour of ' , ' in ' , ' at ' .

अधिक a. [abbreviation of अध्या-रुढः ; अध्यारुढशब्दात् कश्च उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73] I More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम) ; तदस्मिन्नधिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by ; अध्याधिकं शतं 100 plus 8=108 ; चारवारिशतोऽधिकाः = चत्वारिंशः more than 40 ; नवाधिकां नवतिं R. 3. 69 ; एकाधिकं हरेऽज्येष्ठः Ms. 9. 117. -2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant ; in comp. or with instr. ; श्वासः प्रमाणाधिक S. I. 30 more than the usual measure. (b) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater, abounding in, full of ; strong in ; श्क्रोश R. 12. 90 ; वयोऽधिकः Ms. 4. 141 senior in years ; शिशुर-धिकवयः Vc. 3. 30 old, advanced in years ; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्वं S. 7. 20 ; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2 ; रसाधिके मनसि Si. 17. 89 abounding in. -3 (a) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense ; अधिकां ब्रुह देवि श्रममिति K. 62 । ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बवाचे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker । पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके न्युक्ते स्त्री भवत्यधिके क्रियाः Ms. 3. 49 ; अधिकं मेनिरे विष्णुं Rām. ; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2 ; यर्वायान्गुणसोऽधिकः Ms. 11. 186, 9 154. (b) Superior to, better than ; higher than (with abl. or in comp.) ; प्रमाणाऽधिकस्यापि मरादंतितः Pt. I. 327 ; सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका बुद्धिः Mu. I. 25 surpassing, more than a match for &c. ; विवेकसंभारः R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules ; तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46 । ब्रह्म प्रदानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. I. 212 ; अध्या-धिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry ; वनधान्याधिको वैश्यः H. 4. 21 excels in is superior by reason of ; लोकाधिकं तमः Mu. 4. 10 superior to ; sometimes with gen. ; पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामाधि-को नृपेः K. 136. -4 Later, sub-

sequent, further than (of time) । राजन्यमधोर्द्धाविवेगे (केशान्तो विधीयते) , वैश्यस्य द्व्यधिकं ततः Ms. 2. 65, 2 years later i. e. in the 24th year ; sometimes with gen. ; ममाधिका वा तुभ्या वा Rām. 5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण) ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty ; धर्मो हि तेषामधिको विशेषः H. Pr. 25 । इत्याध्ययनदानानि वैश्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रत्यहोऽधिको विप्रे था-जनाध्यापने तथा ॥ Y. I. 118 ; sometimes used in the comparative in the above senses ; द्विशोऽधिकस्तैषां Bg. 12. 5 । अत्राभिधानीं राजते राजलक्ष्मीः V. 5. 22 । स्वार्थद्विकतरं निवृत्तिस्थानं S. 7. -6 Redundant, superfluous ; अंगं having a redundant limb ; गोद्वहकपिकां कन्या नाधिकानां न रोषिणीं Ms. 3. 8. -7 Intercalated, intercalary (as a month &c.) -8 Inferior, secondary. —क I Surplus, excess, more ; लामोऽधिक फलं Ak. -2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. -3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole ; आश्रयाश्रयि-णोरैकस्याधिक्येऽधिकमुच्यते । किमत्रिकमस्य ब्रह्मो महिमानं वारिदेहैर्यत्र । अज्ञात एव वेते कुक्षौ निक्षिप्य भुवनानि ॥ अत्र आश्रयस्याधिक्य । गुणांत-कालप्रतिमिद्वैतात्मनो जगति यस्या सविकाशमासत । ततो नमुस्तत्र न कैटमद्विष्टस्तपोनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुदः ॥ S. D. ; महतीत्यमर्हः योऽसावश्रिताश्रयोः क्रमात् । आश्रयाश्रयिणी स्वार्तां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं दु-तत् ॥ K. P. 10 —adv. I More, in a greater degree ; स तस्यै गुरुणा दंशं प्रति-पद्याधिकं बभौ R. 4. 1 shone the more ; Pt. I. 18 ; यस्मिन्नैवाधिकं चक्षुरारोप्यते पार्थिवः Pt. I. 243 ; oft in comp. ; इयमधिकमनो-ज्ञा S. I. 20 ; सुखं मे 21. -2 Exceed-ingly, too much. —COMP —अंग a. (नी f.) having a redundant limb. (—नं) [अधिकोऽङ्गात्] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. —अधिक a. more and more ; out-doing one another. —अर्थ a. exaggerated ; चञ्चलं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure) ; कृत्यैरधि-कायवचने P. II. 1. 33 ; (—नं = स्तुतिनिदाफल-कमयेवावचनं ; e. g. वातच्छेपे तुष्णं i. e. so light and weak ; काकपेया नदी so deep and full) —आदि a. abundant, prosperous R. 19 5. —तिथिः f. , —दिनं, द्यवसः an intercalated day. —दंतः=अधिदंतः. —मांसमंगं=अविमांस q. v. —वाक्योक्तिः f. exaggeration, hyperbole. —वाहक-सामर्थिक a. containing or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम a. [अधिकः काशो यस्य] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. —मः [कर्म.] Strong desire.

अधिकृ 8 U. I To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty ; be entitled to, have a right to ; त्रैवाध्यकारिणां हि वेदपुरो Bk. 2. 34 ; गुणाः प्रियतवेऽधिकृता न संततवः Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce

liking, not mere intimacy. -2 To place at the head of, appoint, set ; पंडितेन हाई तात अधोऽधिकृतः पूरा Mb. ; दस-विनयविकृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud ; शिष्यलीकृतोऽधिकृत-कृत्यविवो Ki 6 30 set or appointed to duty ; देवाः प्रसह्य तमधिकृत्यः Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. -3 To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of ; अविकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87 ; किराताशुनी अधिकृत्य कृतं कार्यं किराताशुनीयम् Sk. 1. नाटकं प्रयोगेण अविकृत्यताम् S. I should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage. -4 To be used as the head or governing rule ; समर्थानां प्रथमादा P. IV. I. 82 ; इदं पद-त्रयमधिकृत्य Sk. -5 To superintend, be at the head. -6 (A.) To bear, endure or overpower, be superior to ; शत्रुमधिकुरुते Sk. ; अधिचक्रे नयं हरिः Bk. 8. 20 -7 To feel, enjoy ; भगव-शाश्वेदधिकृत्यैव रतिं निराश्रया हंत हत मनस्विता Ki. I. 43. -8 To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरण [कृ-श्रुद.] I Placing at the head of, appointing &c. -2 Relation, reference, connection ; रामा-धिकरणः कथाः Rām. referring to. -3 (In gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.) ; तत्पुरुषः समायाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42 having the members (of the compound) in the same relation or apposition ; समायाधिकरणो or व्यधिकरणो बहुव्रीहिः, पीतावरः, चक्रपाणिः &c. -4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum ; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge -5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case ; आचारोऽधिकरणं P. I. 4. 40 ; कर्तृकर्मण्यवहिताम-साधारणायत्तं क्रियाम् । उपकुर्वन् क्रियासिद्धौ शान्ति-विकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ Hari ; as वेदे सामान्यामंत्रं पवति. -6 A topic, subject ; section ; article or paragraph ; a complete argument treating of one subject, the Sūtras of Vyāsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyāyas, the Adhyāyas into Pādas and the Pādas into Adhikaranas or sections. (According to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members :—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विषय or संशय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or prima facie argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्षसिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others) निर्णय the final conclusion) ; विषयो विषयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोक्तः । निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धान्तः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ The Vedāntins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धान्त

last ; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवम्, विषयः सदैहः संगतिः पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking the five members may be taken to be विषयः, संशयः, पूर्वपक्षः, उत्तरपक्षः and सिद्धांतः or राट्टांतः. -7 Court of justice; court, tribunal ; स्वान्दोषान् कथयति नाधिकरणम् Mk. 9. 3 ; शरणे च साधने Dk. 40. 8 Stuff, material ; विप्रतिविद्धं चानाधिकरणवानि P. 11. 4. 13 (अद्वयवाचि) ; एतावन्त्र च 15 fixed number of things, as दश दंतोऽयः Sk.-9 A claim.-10 Supremacy.—जी One who superintends.—COMP.—भोजकः a judge, Mk 9.—महपः court or hall of justice Mk 9.—विचारः [अधिकारणस्य विचारः अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times ; परिवर्तते च P. V. 3. 43 ; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया वा स्यात् ; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुर्वे Sk.—सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकारिणः [अधिकरणं आग्रयतया अस्यस्य हरः] I A judge, magistrate ; Mk. 9.—2 A government official.

अधिकरण्य Authority, power.

अधिकर्मन् *m.* [अधिकर्म कर्म] I A higher or superior act.—2 Superintendence.—*m.* One who is charged with superintendence.—COMP.—करः—कृत् a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.—कृतः [अधिकर्म कृतं येन निष्ठातस्य पारिपातः] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment ; सर्वस्वधिकृती यः स्यात् कुटुंबस्य तथोपरि । गोधिकर्मकृती ज्ञेयः स च कौटुंबिकः स्मृतः ॥ In families he is the head or *pater familias*.

अधिकर्मिकः [अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अले, अधिकर्म हरः] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः I Superintendence, watching over ; शीघ्रं कथोपकारः V. 3. 1 ; यः पौरुषेण राज्ञा धर्मोपकारे नियुक्तः S. 1. superintendence of religious matters.—2 Duty, office, charge, power, pos. of authority ; authority ; निर्णय-धिकारं ब्रवीमि M. 1 I say this in the capacity of a judge ; आधिकारयोगे लोक-तंत्राधिकारः S. 5 ; द्वीपिनस्तोषाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1. V. 2. 1 ; अर्थो administration of pecuniary matters ; स्वाधिकारतः प्रमत्तः Me. 1 ; अधिकारे मम पूजको नियुक्तः M. 5 ; यः सर्वोपकारे नियुक्तः पञ्चानसंज्ञां स करोति, अमुजी-विना परं चर्चा न कर्तव्या H. 2 ; शिष्याधिकारो योग्येयं दारिका M. 1 fit to be initiated into the fine arts.—3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction ; rule ; स्वाधिकारभूमी वां-त्यते S. 7. seat of government or jurisdiction ; श्चेदं निरूप्य S. 5.—4 Position, dignity, rank ; ह्नाधिकारो बलिनी Y. 1. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a

wite.—5 (a) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.) ; right of ownership or possession ; अधिकारः फले स्वाम्यमधिकारि च तदप्रभुः S. D. 296 ; वत्सेधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (b) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c. ; as the अधिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brāhmana to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c. ; शूद्रोऽधिकारहेनोपेयः Y. 3. 262 with loc. ; नि-वेकादिमृगानां तो मंत्रैर्यज्योदितो वेदिः । तस्य शालेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यद्वयं कथयति Ms. 2. 16 ; आग्नेयधिकारसंपदस्तु उते मयंतो ब्रुवन्तु (repeated in Śrāddha ceremonies)—6 Prerogative of a king.—7 Effort, exertion ; कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते ना फलेषु कदा-चन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c.—8 Relation, ref-erence । कथा विचित्राः पूतनाधिकारः Mb.—9 Place = अधिकारण, महत्बलं पुनराधिकारं ज्योतिः M. 1.—10 A topic, paragraph or section ; प्रायश्चित्तं Mit. । See अधिकारण.—11 Counting ; enumeration, occasion for counting ; संसारं जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे).—12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules ; e. g. सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 11 IV. 1. 82-3 । तत्पुरुषः II. 1. 22 । अधिकारोयं Sk. (This अधिकार is of three kinds : सिंहावलोकिं चैव मंहुकपुत्रमेव च । गंगा-प्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारविधामतः ॥)—COMP.—विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts ; as राजा राजस्येन चजेत्.—स्थ—आलयः a. possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् *a.* [अस्यर्थे इति मत्तु वा] I Possessed of authority, having power ; निःस्पृहो नाधिकारि स्यात् Pt. 1. T64 ; सोमोवग्रहकार्यं, कार्यं H. 3.—2 Entitled to, having a right to ; सर्वे स्युरधिकारिणः ; so वत्सराधिकारिन्, heir ; वनग्रहणं &c. ; तपस्यनाधिकारित्वात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised.—3 Belonging to, owned by.—4 Fit for.—*m.* (सि-वान्) I An official, officer ; न निदप्रयोजनं अधिकारवत् : प्रभुति-राहूयते Mu. 3 ; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor.—2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner.—3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works.—4 Man as the lord of creation.—5 One well-versed in the Vedānta.

अधिकारिता-त्वं Authority, rightfu claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] Authorised, appointed &c. ; one possessed of

authorised qualification, &c. । रक्ष-आधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. 11 । पात्राणि नाधिकृतैः कृताः —तः An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing । संभाव-ना ह्याधिकृतस्य तनोति तेजः Ki. 6. 46 ; मासाद् Mu. 3 । Pt. 1. 424 ; राट्टं Y. 1. 337.

अधिकृतिः *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *ind.* With reference to, regarding, concerning ; ग्रीष्मसमयं अधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1 ; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 I refer to, speak of, Sakuntalā ; 3. 4 ; R. 11. 62. See अधिकृ above.

अधिक्रम् I U. To ascend, mount upon.—2 To attack, scale

अधिक्रमः,—क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिकृति *m.* [अधिकृति भावे कर्तारि वा क्रिपु तुह्य Tv.] Decay or one that causes decay ; a lord or ruler (1).

अधिकृष्ट 6 P. I To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure ; किं नां संभृतदौषैरधिकृष्टं S. 5 heap accusations on me ; नृपतावधिकृष्टिपति शैरिं Si. 15. 44 ; न मे पादरजसा तुह्य इत्यधिकृष्टः M. 1.—2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter.—4 To superinduce (disease) —4 To surpass.

अधिकृष्टः I Abuse, insulting, insult, प्रह्णं Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding ; भवत्यधिकृष्ट इवानु-शासनं Ki. 1. 28.—2 Laying upon ; fixing ; throwing.—3 Dismissal.

अधिगन् I P. I (a) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure । आज्ञाकर्-त्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 ; अधिगच्छति महिमाम् चंद्रो विज्ञापरिपूरितः M. 1. 13 ; भर्तारमधि-गच्छेत् Ms. 9. 91 marry ; भेषोसि सर्वाण्य-धिगम्यते R. 5. 34. (b) To find, meet with, fall in with, see, discover. (c) To accomplish ; अर्थं संप्रतिषर्षं प्रभु-रिति सहायकानेव M. 1. 9 ; न मे बुद्धिर्निश्च-यमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able to de-cide ; for (a) see, also Ms. 2. 218, Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 66.—2 To approach, reach, go towards or near ; गुणाल-योप्यसन्मन्त्री नृपतिर्नाधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384 । तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति does not reach or go to the end.—3 To study, learn ; know ; तेभ्योऽधिगन्तुं निगमांतावेकां U. 2. 31 श्रुतमप्यधिगम्य Ki. 2. 41 ; 6. 38 ; Ms. 7. 39 ; 12. 109 ; Y. 1. 99, Bk. 7. 37.—4 To cohabit with.

अधिगत *p. p.* Acquired, obtained &c. ; एवमापन्नविदितान्मावर्त्यः Bh. 2. 17.—2 studied, known, learned, mastered ; विमिर्यते पृच्छत्यनाधिगतामावयज इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः—मनः I Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c.; दुराधिगमः परमागः Pt. 5. 34; वंशस्थितराधिगमात् V. 5. 15; दाराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage—2 Mastery, study, knowledge; असक्त-आधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66. —3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निष्पादः प्राप्तिः Mit. or अनप्राप्तिः; स्थापयति तु यो वृद्धिं सा तत्राधिगमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157.—4 Acceptance.—5 Intercourse.

अधिगम्य, —गमयोग, —गंतव्य *pal* *p*. At-tainable &c.

अधिगंतु *a*. [गन्-तृच्] One who attains or acquires.

अधिगव *a*. or *adv*. [गवि इत्याधिगवं अत्य-यौ.स.] Found in or derived from a cow; स्वादीयो यदधिगवं क्षीरं.

अधिगुण *a*. [अधिका गुणा यस्य] I Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याज्ञा मोवा वरमधिगुणे नावमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. —2 [अधिगतो गुणो ज्या येन] well strung (as a bow); शिरासनं जना; Ki. 12. 14. —गः A superior or eminent merit.

अधिगू I P. To walk or move over or on something.

अधिगवण Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

अधिनिह्वः [अधिका जिह्वा यस्य] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two.—ह्वा— जिह्वका [अधिरुद्धा जिह्वा, स्वायं कर्ण] I The uvula.—2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अधिज्य *a*. [अध्याकृष्टा ज्या यत्र, आधिजन्तं ह्यो वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow). —Comp.—धन्व-कासुक *a*. having the bow strung; त्वयि चाधिज्यकासुके S. I. 6.

अधिज्यता I The state of being strung; तस्मिन्नि to string; R. II. 14.

अधिरथका [अधि-त्यक् P. V. 2. 34—पर्वतस्य आरुढस्थलमीथ्यका Sk.] A table land, highland; स्वायु तपस्थतमधिरथका वा Ku. 3. 17; अधिरथकायामिव धातुमटय R. 2. 29.

अधिदंशनेतृ *m*. N. of Yama.

अधिदंतः [अध्याकृष्टो दंतः] A redundant tooth growing over another.

अधिदार्ढ्य *a*. Wooden.

अधिदीप्ति *a*. Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. I. 24.

अधिदेवः-वता [अधिष्ठाता-त्री देवः देवता वा] I A presiding or tutelary deity; यथाचे पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17; I 3. 68; I 6 9; Bv 3 3; सा रामणीयक-निधिधिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21 (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity) श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वको वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य आक्षिपे, वागिन्द्रियस्य वाहिनः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उग्रः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च, —2 [अधिकृतो देवो वेन गुणातिशयात्] The supreme or highest god, Almighty.

अधिदेवनं Gambling table, board for gambling (अभि उपरि द्रोष्यते यत्र.)

अधिदैव-दैवतं [अधिष्ठातृ दैवं-दैवते वा] I The presiding god or deity; अधिदैवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8. 1, 4; 7. 30; शिवधिदैवं ध्यायितुं दहिनप्रत्यधिदैवं, तमभिनेदंति...यः आध-देवतामिव स्तौति K. 109—2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अभिनाथः [अधिको नाथः] The supreme lord.

अधिनी I P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

अधिनायः [नी-घञ्,—अधिनीयते वायुना] Fragrance, odour.

अधिनैमिज्ज *a*. Veiled.

अधिपः [अधिपति, अधि-पा-क्] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रणामाधिवः प्रभोते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.; नराधिपः lord of men; king; वज्र* a lordly elephant &c.

अधिपतिः [अधिकः पतिः] I = अधिपः—2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal. (मस्तका-भक्तोऽपरिहातु शिरासधिसन्निपातो रोमावततोधिपतिः, तत्रापि संधौ मरणम् Susr.)

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपाः [अधिपति-पा क्तिप्] Ved A king, ruler, lord.

अधिपाशुल *a*. Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) *a*. दधः [अधिकः पु-पूरणः] The Supreme Being.

अधिपिषणं [पिष्ट-बुट्] Pounding or grinding upon, serving to pound or grind upon.

अधिपन्न *a*. [अधिका प्रजा यस्य] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.)—*न* *adv*. [प्रजामधिकृत्य] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिप्रतिबुधं [प्रबो निहितं युगं] A yoke laid on the महि or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions—*न*: The fourth horse thus attached(?)

अधिबर्क An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S.D. 526

अधिभूः [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति; भू-क्तिप्] A master, superior; foremost; राष्ट्र-सामाधिभुवि Mv. 6. 47; रण्यामाधिभुवा 56.

अधिभूतं [अधिष्ठायि भूतं or भूतं प्राणमात्रमधि-कृत्य वर्तमानं] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं Bg. 8. 1; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4. 'अधिभूत is all perishable things'.

अधिभोजनं [अधिकं भोजनं] I Excess in eating.—2 [अधिकं भोजनं वर्तनं मूल्यं वा यस्य] Very costly or valuable; दशवर्णाधि-भोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

अधिमंथः (अधिक मय्यते अनेन; मंथुकरणे घञ्) I Severe ophthalmia; उत्पाट्यत इवात्य-यं नेत्रं निर्मथ्यते तथा II शिरसंधि तु तं विधादधिमंथं स्वलघूनिः.—2=अधिमंथनं.

अधिमंथनं [मंथु-भावे करणे वा ह्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood)

अधिमथित *a*. [अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इतच्] Suffering from eye-disease.

अधिमांसः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णा मृदु बहुलं यकृतप्रकाश इयारं वा तदधिमांसं विधात् Susr.

अधिमांसवः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हनूस्थे पश्चिमे दंते महाशोषो महाहजः I लाक्षावाची (कालास्मासी) कफकृता विज्ञेयः सोधिमांसकः Susr.

अधिमात्र *a*. [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.—*न* On the subject of prosody.

अधिमासः [अधिको रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्लपतिपादिदशांशश्चादौ मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमुक्तः *f*. Trust, confidence.

अधिमुह्यः N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

अधिबद्ध *a*. Pertaining to a sacrifice; अं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6. 83.—ज्ञः Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; ब्रह्म जपेत् देहे देहभूतां वा Bg. 8. 4 the अधिबद्ध इ I myself in this body (i. e. Krishna); अत्रास्मिन् देहे अंतर्योगिभवेन नि-हमयिष्यज्ञः यज्ञादिकर्मपर्वतकस्तत्फलदाता चेति श्रीभारः—*ज्ञ* *adv*. On the subject of sacrifices; so अधियाग.

अधियाग = अधिकांग q. v.

अधियोगः [अधिको योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c.; (उद्योगिषप्रसिद्धो यात्रिकगुप्तयोगः); योगे अस्मन्माधियागमने क्षेमं सिद्ध्यति वचः Muhūrta

अधियोधः [अधियोधेन युध्यते; युष्-अच्]
The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting) ; न हि कोपरीतानि हर्षं गौरमुखा-
नि च ; भवति अधियोधानो मुखानि निहते पतौ
Râm.

अधिरज्जु *a. Ved.* [अधिराज रज्जुयेन]
Fastening, fettering.

अधिरथ *a* [अध्यारुढो रथं रथिनं वा] Being
on or over a car-war: I A charioteer,
driver. -2 N. of a charioteer who
was king of Anga and foster-father
of Karna. —च Ved. A cart-load

अधिराज *m. -जः* [अधिराजते। राज् क्तिप्, राजश्-
ट्च् वा] A sovereign or supreme
ruler, an emperor; प्राथमविष्टो बंगायाम-
नाहत्याधिराज् भगवः Bhag.; अध्यास्तमेतु सुवनेष-
धिराजशब्दः U. 6. 16; king, head, lord
(of men, animals &c.) हिमालया नाम
नगराधिराजः Ku. 1. 1 ; so द्यून्, नागश्च &c.

अधिराज्यं-द्वे [अधिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र] I
Imperial or sovereign. sway, su-
premacy, sole sovereignty, impe-
rial dignity, an empire. — 2 N. of a
country.

अधिरक्षम *a.* [अधिराजं क्षमं आभरणं
येन] Having ornaments (of gold
&c.)

अधिरुह I P. I To ascend, mount
(a throne, hill &c.) ; go up to,
find access to, sit in or on (acc.) ;
पादाहृतं यदुत्थाय मूर्द्धनमधिरुहति Si. 2.
46; पुराधिरुहः शयनं महाजनं Ki. 1. 38
lying on ; दुराधिरुहः R. 7. 37 riding
a horse; 12. 104; बंधुननाधिरुहतेर्भक्तानां द्वेः
Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on;
योगधिरुहः R. 13. 52 engaged or lost in
contemplation ; so Pt. 1. सद्यः पर-
स्परदुःखमधिरुहतां द्वे R. 5. 68 bear or
acquire ; प्रतिज्ञां enter on . कीर्तिधाम-
धिरुहति Si. 2. 52 ; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवा-
धिरुहा K. 158 mounted on the
summit or pinnacle ; त्वं दूरिषं बोध्य-
तयधिरुहा Ki. 3. 50 this responsi-
bility lies on your shoulders. —2 To
string; अधिरुहति गोद्वयं बह्वी Ki. 13.
16.—3 (Intran.) to rise or grow
over or above. —Caus. [रोह (रोष) यति]
I To raise, place, seat, cause to
mount or ascend. ; ताः स्वर्गकमधिरुह्य R.
19. 44 having placed or seated; Si.
12. 46.—2 To restore, give back ;
पुराणशोभामधिरुहयितायां (वसता) R. 16. 42
restored to its former grandeur
—3 To string (as a bow) ; कार्मुकं च
बाणनाभरुहयितुम् R. 11. 81.—4 To give,
confer &c उदारक इति प्रीतलोकधिरुहयिता-
परमार्थ्यनामनि Dk. 50.

अधिरुह *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Growing on बाणिजहविहरो कतावः Si.
7. 46.

अधिरुह *p. p.* I Mounted, ascended
&c.—2 Increased; स्वभावियोगः engag-
ed in profound meditation.

अधिरुपेण Act of raising, exalting
or causing to mount.

अधिरुहः An elephant-rider; Si.
II. 7.

अधिरुहणं Ascending, mounting;
धिरुहणं R. 8. 57.—णी [अधिरुहते अनया,
रुह करणे रुद] A ladder, flight of
steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. सिद्धी).
अधिरुहणं *a.* Ascending, mounting,
rising above &c.—णी [अधिरुहः साधन-
त्वेन अस्त्यस्याः] A ladder, flight of
steps.

अधिवच् 2 P. To speak in favour
of, advocate, side with.

अधिवक्तु *m.* I One who advocates
a particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्तु),
an advocate.—2 An orator.—3 A
comforter.

अधिवचनं I Advocacy, speaking in
favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं-वचनं).—2 A
name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवक्तुः [वच्-वच्] Advocacy ; त-
मिदमेव हि तेषाधिवक्तव्यं इवन्ते Rv. 8. 16.
5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

अधिवस I P. To inhabit, fix one's
abode or residence in, settle, dwell
or reside in (with acc. of place) ;
यिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25 ; यानि
प्रियास्तहचक्षिरिमधिवसात् U. 3. 8 ;
बाह्यापरामिव दशो मदोऽधुवास R. 5.
63 ; 11. 61 ; 13. 79 ; Si. 3. 59 ; Bk. 5.
6 ; 1. 3 ; 8. 79.—2 To settle, alight
or perch on.—3 (2A.) To put on
(clothes). —Caus. I To cause to
stay over-night. —2 To consecrate,
set up (as an image).

अधिवस् *a.* [अध्यावृत्तं वस्त्रं येन] Clad,
veiled ; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

अधिवसः I Abode, residence; dwell-
ing ; सततं सुमनसोऽधिवसः Mā. 5. 8 ;
तस्यापि स एव गिरिधिवसः K. 137 ; लक्ष्मी-
धृतोऽधिवसिताधिवसात् Si. 3. 71 situated
on ; settlement, habitation. —2 An
inhabitant, neighbour. —3 Obsti-
nate pertinacity in making a
demand, sitting without food be-
fore a person's house till he ceases
to oppose or refuse it (Mar. धर्ज)
—4 [अधिवसयति देवता अनेन, करणे वच्]
Consecration of an image especi-
ally before the commencement of
a sacrificial rite ; see अधिवासनं also.
—5 A garment, mantle (अधिवासः
also).

अधुषित *p. p.* Inhabited, resorted
to ; विद्यावराधुषितचारशिवात्मकानि स्थानानि
Bh. 2. 70 ; बहैरधुषितास्तस्य R. 4. 46 ;
9. 25 ; 14. 30 ; सप्तविंशत् K. 48.

अधिवस 10 P. To scent, perfume ;
कूर्पूरपुष्पवसनं अधिवसच्च नयपात्राणि K. 184 ;
मंदारपुष्पैराधिवसितायां V. 4. 35.

अधिवसः Application of perfumes
or fragrant cosmetics; scenting,
perfuming ; fragrance, scent,
fragrant odour itself ; अधिवसस्त्वुद्देव
मासतः R. 8. 34 ; Si. 2. 20, 5. 42 ;
K. 183.

अधिवसनं [वच्-णिच् or वाम्—रुद] I
Scenting with perfumes or odor-
ous substances (संस्कारो गन्धमाध्यायः
Ak.).—2 [वच्-णिच्-रुद] Prelimi-
nary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an
image; its invocation and worship
by suitable Mantras &c. before
the commencement of a sacrifice;
(यज्ञारम्भात्मकं देवताध्याहनपूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्म-
भेदः) ; making a divinity assume its
abode in an image.

अधिवसि *a.* I Inhabiting, dwell-
ing or sitting in.—2 Scenting &c.

अधिवसित *p. p.* I Invested or
clothed with.—2 Scented, perfumed.

अधिवहनं Taking up, carrying over;
conveying.

अधिविकर्तनं The act of cutting off
or cutting through.

अधिविद 6 U. To marry in addition,
to supersede (as a wife) (said
also of wives) ; अधिविदुरमात्यैराहता-
स्तस्य यूनः ; प्रथमपरिवृहति श्रीभुवी राजकन्याः
R. 18. 53.

अधिविना [विद-क्त] A superseded
wife, one whose husband has mar-
ried again ; according to Hindu
Sāstras a wife may be superseded
for any one of these 8 defects:—सु-
रादी व्याधिता चूर्ता बन्ध्याधैर्यापिबेदा । प्रीतुश्चा-
धिविदेत्या पुत्रपद्विणि तथा Y. 1. 73, 74 ;
Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिवेत्तु *m.* [विद-कर्तरि रुच्] A hus-
band who supersedes his first
wife.

अधिवेदः Marrying an additional
wife.—इं *adv.* concerning the Veda.

अधिवेदनं [भावे रुद] = अधिवेदः.

अधिशि 2 A. To lie or sleep upon,
sleep in, rest or recline upon ;
(with acc. of place) ; मुनीन्तरं R. 19.
32 ; अमुं 13. 6 ; 16. 49 ; शिवापह्मविश-
वाना S. 3 ; अध्यशयिष्ठ नो Bk. 15. 114 ;
ब्रह्मपीडः शयनतलमधिशिष्टो K. 99. 206 ;
Ki. 1. 38 ; Dk. 112 ; to dwell, in-
habit ; Bk. 10. 35 ; to sit in ; अया-
धिशिष्टे प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं R. 5. 28.—Caus.
To cause to sleep on ; दर्शनायामधि-
शाय Dk. 105 placing on.

अधिशायित *p. p.* Reclining upon,
used for reclining upon.

अधिशि I U. I To sleep on, ascend,
mount, resort to ; शिरोधने विप्रदधिशि-
तमिणी Si. 1. 24 possessed of beauty ;
अधिशयितोऽनन्ताः 12. 50.—2 To place
over.—3 (अधिशो also) To put on
fire, make hot.

अधिभ्रयः [अग्नि-भावे अच्] I A receptacle. -2 [अग्नि-अच्] Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिभ्रयण-पणं [अग्नि-अग्नि-भ्रय-ण्ड] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [अधिभ्रयते पच्यतेऽत्र, आधारे ण्डुद्वारे] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिभ्री a. [अधिका श्रियस्य] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign, lord; इयं महद्भ्रमभूतीति अधिभ्रयश्रुतिर्दिगी-शावयमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5-53; R. 7. 29.

अधिभ्रवणं [अधिभ्रयते सोमोऽत्र; अधि-सु-आ-धारे ण्डुद्वारे] I A contrivance (like a hand-press) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or (a.) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [भावे ण्डुद्वारे] Straining Soma juice.

अधिभ्रवण्या [अधिभ्रवणाय हिता, यत्] The board or wooden plank (फलक) used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा I P. (used with acc., P. I. 4. 46) I (a) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c.); resort to; अवसितं गौत्रमिदं अधिष्ठितो R. 6. 73; शास्त्रिनः केचिदध्ययुः Bk. 15. 31; प्रत्युक्तकान्यधितिष्ठतस्तथासि Ki. 10. 16 practising; मामधिष्ठाय Rām depending on me. (b) To stand, be; अध्यातिष्ठद्-गृहेण शतं समाः Mb. (c) To stand over, mount. (d) To stand by, be near; आश्रममधिष्ठुं मूलमाधिष्ठिते U. 4-2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजं गृहिष्ठिद्वारं पातालाधिष्ठितं R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निजने वनं Bk. 8. 79; श्रौत्यदेवभणितमधिष्ठितु कंठटीमधिरते Git. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संश्रमे तानधिष्ठाय Bk. 9. 72; त्वमाधिष्ठायसि द्विषः I6. 40; स सदा फलशालिनीं क्रिय शरद् लोक इमाधातुमिति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठानं लोकमोजसा स विप्रस्यागिब मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यक्षः कुतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचंद्रिकां निवसतो Dk. 18. -4 (a) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाश्वरदशरथस्य दारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4. See अधिष्ठित also. (b) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; श्रौते चक्षुः स्वर्गं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च; अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विप्रयानुप-सेवते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित p. p. [अधिष्ठा-क्त] I (Used actively) (a) Standing, being; दैतान-रमधिष्ठिते Ms. 5. 141; (oft with अ dropped); ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानमयं हृदि सर्वस्य अधिष्ठितं Bg. 13. 17.) बाललोकमधिष्ठितस्ततः Mv. 5 gone to; रात्रिपदं Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. (b) Possessed of, dependent on. (c)

Directing, presiding over; धर्माधिक-रणाधिष्ठितपुरीषैः Pt. 1. -2 (Passively) (a) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दनुकबंधाधिष्ठितो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अधि-राधिष्ठिताज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly (not long ago) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अधिरा अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहेण possessed by; मयूरः K. 97; पुरोभाना K. 10, 130, 147, 152. (b) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered; अनेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनेना K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रक्षापुरषाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1; आर्योत्पत्तीवसिहाधिष्ठितपुरुकुलकदंबकेऽपि U. 2; प्रनष्टाधिष्ठितं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युक्तैराधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over; सविद्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठित K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवनतलं 43. 44. 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता रात्रव-मार्ताः U. 1. 31; तत्र प्रतापाधिष्ठितेन रूपयेन H. 4 aided or supported; तानाधिष्ठितानामपि कलानां Ve. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः ध्यापि H. 3. 136. (e) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं तमकोदय Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विकोक्य वृद्धोऽहमधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठान् [स्या-तृच्] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guiding, governing; tutelary, guardian; as श्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity—m. (ता) A superintendent, head, chief; protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वद्विषाधिष्ठाना Bhāṣhā P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

अधिष्ठानं [अधि-स्था-ण्डुद्वारे] I Standing or being near, being at hand, approach (सतिष्ठि); अत्राधिष्ठानं कुर्वन् take a seat here.—2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. -3 A position, site, basis, seat; उपविष्ठानस्य देहिनः Ms. 12. 4; इंद्रियाणे मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40. 18. 14 the seat (of that desire). -4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1; so धर्मः; a place, locality, town; सदाधिन्याधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ठानाच्छ-रितं Gaudapāda; महाश्वेता कृताच्य सरवा-धिष्ठानात् K. 346 appeal or reference

to truth.—6 Government, dominion. -7 A wheel (of a car &c.). -8 A precedent, prescribed rule.—9 A benediction.—COMP.—शरीरे A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिलि ind. [अधिमधिकृत्य] Concerning a woman or wife.—ता [अधि-विता की] A superior or distinguished woman.

अधिस्यंद ind. [अधिकः स्यंदो वेगो यथा स्या-त्तथा] More quickly Si. 17. 50.

अधी [अधि-इ] 2 A. I To study, learn (by heart), read; (with abl. of person) learn from; यथाध्यायादधीते Sk. 1 सोऽयं वेदाश्च Bk. 1. 2.—2 (P.) (a) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind (with regret) (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसाध्यात तत्र कृमयः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; नमैवाध्यात नृपाति-स्तुप्यधिव जलजलेः Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. (b) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; यथाऽधीहि युतेमु-क्ताम् Mb. (c) To teach, declare. (d) To notice, observe, understand. (e) To meet with, obtain; तेन दार्ढ्यमवरात्व-मध्ययुः Si. 14. 31—Caus. [अध्यापयति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense); (तौ) समं च वेदमध्याप्य R. 15. 33; विद्यामयेन विजयां जयां च... अध्यापयिष्य माधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21, 7. 34; अध्यापितश्रीर्गणसावि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत p. p. Learned, studied, read, remembered, attained &c.—COMP.—विद्य a. who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीतः f. [इ-क्तिर] I Study, perusal; श्रोत्राचरणप्रचारैः N. I. 4-2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीतुम् a. [अधीतमनेन ; अधीत-इनि] Well-read, proficient in (with loc.) अधीती चतुष्पञ्चायां Dk. 120; वेदे, व्याकरणे &c.; त्वद्युत्तरासंनवतीमधीतिनीं Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः pres. p. A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [इ-भावे अच्] I Learning, study; remembrance. -2 अध्यय, q. v. अध्ययनं [इ-ण्डुद्वारे] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a Sudra Ms. I. 88-91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिकाः, सार्थाक्षरग्रहणमिति मीमांसकाः; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुमोवाही न तस्य भजते फले । द्विजस्तथायानिभिरा न वेदफलमश्नुते॥ or better still, Yāska's Nirukta:

स्याध्यापः भारद्वाजः किंवाभूद्व्योत्य वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थः । अर्थश्च इति (अर्थविद्) सकलं भद्रमनुने नाकमेति ज्ञानविभूतपाश्चात् ॥ See also under अनामि.

अध्यापकः [अवि-इ-णिच्-ण्डुक्] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरण, व्यायः professor of grammar, logic &c.; भूतकः a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; उदितः styled a professor. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhyāpaka* is of 2 kinds; he is either an *Achārya* i. e. One who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (इत्यर्थः) ; See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं [इ-णिच्, भवि-रुद्युद्] Teaching, instructing, lecturing, especially on sacred knowledge; one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers. अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hārta: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मार्थमर्थकारणम् । शुश्रूषाकारणं चेति त्रिविधं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यापयितुम् [इ-णिच्-तृच्] A teacher, instructor.

अध्याय *a.* [इ-घञ् P. III. 3. 2f] (At the end of comp.) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदध्यायः a student of the Vedas; सोमन्-यः 1 Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रज्ञातध्यायसक्त्या (नगरी) Rām.-2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; 'ज्ञाः प्रश्नंते Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also.-3 A lesson, lecture; अध्यायतेऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्वाध्यायोऽष्टेतद्व्यः—4 A chapter, a large division of a work such as of the Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata, Manu-Smṛiti, Pāṇini's Sūtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works :—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोऽद्याताध्यायः कसप्रहाः । उच्छ्रयः सप्तः परिश्रवश्च पटलः कोडमाननं । ध्यानं प्रकरणं चैव पञ्चोऽङ्गानि हि काव्ये च । स्वर्गश्चोत्तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितो ॥

अध्यायिन् *a.* [इ-णिजि] Studying.

अध्येतुम् *m.* [इ-णिजि] A student, learner.

अधीकारः [कृ-घञ् उपसर्गदीर्घत्वम्] = अधिकार q. v.; स्वागतं स्वागतं हारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 11. 64.

अधीन *a.* [अधि-घञ् P. V. 4. 7] अविगतः इति प्रभु वा Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राजाः कामिनी दूयवीनाः M. 3. 14;

स्वधीनं खडु देहिनां सुख Ku. 4. 10; इष्टाङ्गानां दूयवीनां स्वधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; को निमित्तो भवद्वीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

अधीन्य = अधिमन्य, q. v.

अधीर *a.* 1 Not bold, timid.—2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable.—3 Fitful, capricious.—4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; विप्रेक्षितमायतन्य Ku. 1. 46; शीघ्रः Si. 1. 53; 6. 25.—5 Quenulous, foolish, weak-minded.—6 Lightning.—2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

अधीवासः [वस् आच्छादने कारणे-घञ्] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person (उपरिष्टादावरकं वासः).

अधीशः [अधिकः ईशः] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler अग्रे, मृगं, मनुजं &c.

अधीश्वरः [अधिकः ईश्वरः] 1 A supreme lord or an employer —2 An Arhat (among Jains).

अधीष्ट *a.* [अधि-इष् दिवादि-क्त] Honorary, solicited. —ष्टः [भवि-क्त] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 16f (अधीष्टः = सत्कार-पूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.)

अधुना *ind.* [आदिमि काले; इदम् : इदंशब्दस्य सप्तम्येतात्कालावाचनः स्वार्थे अधुनाप्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk.] Now, at this time; प्रमदनामधुना विडम्बना Ku. 4. 12.

अधुनातन *a.* (नी-फा) [अधुना भवत्येव तद्युक् तुदच] Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुर *a.* [नास्त्य धूः क्षिताभारो वा यस्य] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c. —धूः [न. त.]. Absence of burden or cares.

अधूमकः [न. त.] 'Sōmkeless' burning or blazing fire.

अधून *a.* Not held or controlled &c. —तः One of the 1000 names of Vishnu (सर्वेषां तारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वप्रतिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः).

अधुनि *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness.—2 Incontinence.—3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्ट *a.* 1 Not bold, modest, shy.—2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; हूतासो वसवोऽधृष्टः Rv. 6. 50. 4.

अधृष्ट *a.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसाप्यधृष्टं Ku. 3. 51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable (opp. अभिमन्य); अधृष्टश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादोर्ध्वैरिन्द्रावः R. 1. 16.—2 Modest, shy.—3 Proud

अधेतुः [न. त.] A cow not yielding milk.

अधैर्य *a.* [न. त.] Without self-possession, courage &c.; swayed by excitement. —र्य Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

अधीऽक्षः, अधोऽक्षः, अधोऽक्षः See under अधश्.

अध्यक्ष *a.* [अविगतः अक्षं इन्द्रियं व्यवहारं वा] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वेदध्यक्षश्च निजसत्त्वं नीरदं स्मारयाद्भिः Bv. 4. 17.—2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over.—क्षः 1 A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; मयाध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सृजते सत्त्वात्परं Bg. 9. 10; यदध्यक्षेण जगतां व्यमार्गपितामह्य Ku. 6. 17; oft in comp.; यजं, सेना, ग्राम, द्वागं.—2 An eye-witness (Ved). —3 N. of a plant (क्षीरिका) Mimusops Kauki.

अध्यक्षरं *ind.* On the subject of syllables; above all syllables. —रं The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्यग्नि *ind.* [अग्नौ अग्निमपि वा] Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —न. (सि) One of the six kinds of अविन (woman's property) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage; विवाहकाले यत्कीम्यो दीयते आग्नेयसिद्धिः । तदध्य-ग्निं कृतं सद्भिः अविनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So अध्य-ग्नि-कृतं = अध्यग्युपागतं ; विदुमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्यु-पागतम् । आग्नेयदेनिकाद्यं च अविनं परिकीर्तितम्.

अध्यच्च [अधि-अञ्च-क्विप्] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent.—2 One who obtains or acquires.

अध्यंङा [अधिकमंडमिन् बीजं यस्याः सा] N. of two plants (अजशृंगी) Carpogon Pruriens, and (धूम्यमलकी) Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अध्वि *ind.* On high (with acc.); *वि लोके Sk.

अध्विषेयः [अधिकः अधिषेपः] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्विषीन *a.* [अधिकत्वेन अधानः] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्विषीनो न वक्तव्यो न दह्युर्न विकर्मकृता Ms. 8. 66 (Kull. अत्यंतपर-तरो गर्भदासः).

अध्वय, अध्वयनं &c. See under अध्व.

अध्वर्य *a.* [अधिकमर्थं यस्य] Having an additional half; एकाधिकं हरेऽज्येष्टः पुत्रोऽध्यर्यं ततोऽनुजः Ms. 9. 117; रातमध्यर्यमिष्टा Mb., i. e. 150; *योजनशतात् Pt. 2. 18. (In comp. with a following noun) Amounting to or worth one and a half; *कंसं amounting to one and a half Kamsa, so *काकीणीक, *काशीपण-जिक, *क्षीरीक, *पय, *पाय, *प्रतिक

स्माद्य, विशातिकान, शत-त्य, श-शा-तमान
शाण, शाण्य, शृष, सहस्र, सौवर्ण &c. (P.
V. 1. 28—35.) —वः Wind (यदस्मिन्
इदं सर्वं अध्याधनात् अधिकमवर्धयत् तेन अधयः
पवनः इति स्थितम् Bri. Up.).

अध्युद [अधिक or अभिजातं अर्बुदं] A
tumour, goitre : यज्ञावनेऽन्यत्काले पूर्व-
जाति श्रेयं तदध्युदमर्बुदं Susr.

अध्यवसो 4 P. 1 To determine,
resolve ; कथमिदं दुर्जनवचनदेव अध्यव-
सितं देवेन U. 1 : अदुर्लभं मरणमध्यवसितं K.
171 ; किमध्यवस्यति श्रुतः Ve. 1 ; अभिधातु-
मध्यवससो न गिरा Si. 9. 76 ; resolve or
mean to do—2 To attempt, exert,
undertake ; मा साहसं अध्यवस्यः Dk.
123 ; व्रतं दुष्कामध्यवसितं H. 1. —3
To grapple with—4 To conceive,
apprehend, think ; अकार्यं कार्यवदध्यवस्य
Dk. 86.

अध्यवसानं [भावे-श्रुद] 1 Effort, de-
termination &c See अध्यवसाय. —2 (in
Rhet.) Identification of two things
(प्रकृत and अभ्युक्त) in such a manner
that the one is completely absorbed
into the other ; निर्गौर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य
परं यत् K. P. 10 ; on such identifica-
tion is founded the gure called
अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्यव-
साना. See K. P. 2.

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort,
exertion ; न स्ववचनमध्यवसायभागे करोति
विज्ञानानीविशुणं हि H. 1. v. 1 : 'सहस्रं तु साहसं
Dk. 161.—2 Determination, resolu-
tion ; mental effort or apprehension,
समाधानं वा अस्तित्वाध्यवसायः P. VI. 2. 21.
—3 Perseverance, diligence, energy,
constancy ; तत्कौशले पदे पदे महान्तं अध्यवसायः
U. 4 absence of energy or resolu-
tion, drooping of spirits ; (with महा-
नध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning
would be ' why this effort on your
part i. e. to determine whether you
should go or not, hesitation. ')

अध्यवसायिन् a. [सो-गिति] Attempting ;
resolute, persevering, energetic.
अध्यवसित p. p. Attempted, men-
tally apprehended, determined.

अध्यवहनं [अधि उपरि अवहनं] Beating
again what is being threshed and
peeled (पूर्वावधानेन विपुलीकरणेन पुनरवधानः).

अध्यवशनं [अधिकमशनं] Excessive
eating, eating again before the last
meal is digested ; साजीर्णं भुज्यते यत्
तदध्यवशनमुच्यते Susr.

अध्यवस्थि n. [अत्रिकुटमस्थि] A bone
growing over another.

अध्यय 4 P. 1 To place upon
another, add or append to. —2 (In
Phil.) To attribute or ascribe

falsely, attribute the nature of one
thing to another ; सर्वो हि पुराणस्थितो
विषये विषयतममध्यवस्थिति, बाह्यवर्माणामन्यध्य-
वस्थिति S. B.

अध्ययस्त p. p. [अय-क्त] 1 Placed
upon or over.—2 Attributed, wrong-
ly ascribed or supposed ; as श्रुतौ रज-
तमध्यवस्थं, ब्रह्माणं जगदध्यवस्थं &c.

अध्यासः [अय-वञ्] 1 False attri-
bution, wrong supposition (मिथ्या-
ज्ञानं, अतस्मिन्स्तदुद्भिः or अयथाशुभः ; स्थिति-
रूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः) ; for full expla-
nation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यासोप
also.—2 An appendage—3 Putting
down upon ; पादाध्यासे शतं दमः Y. 2.
217.

अध्यासम् 1 U. 1 To fix upon, to
occupy. —2 To attack.

अध्यासकः a. Taken possession of,
occupied ; ता वसतिरमुना S. 2. 14.

अध्यात्म a. [आत्मनः सम्बद्धं, आत्मनि अधि-
कृतं वा] Belonging to self or person
concerning an individual.—त्मं ind.
[आत्मानमधिकृत्य] Concerning self.—त्मं
The supreme spirit (manifested as
the individual self) or the relation
between the supreme and the indi-
vidual soul ; अथर्हं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्या-
त्ममुच्यते Pg. 8. 3. (स्वस्वेव ब्रह्मण पञ्चाशत्या
जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवन्ते स एव आत्मानं देहमधि-
कृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते Sri-
dhara) 'Brahma is the supreme, the
indestructible ; its manifestation
(as an individual self) is अध्यात्म'
Telang's Bhagavadgītā ; अथैतत् 3.
30.—Comp.—ज्ञानं-विद्या knowledge of
the supremespirit or आत्मज्ञ, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge
(the doctrines taught by the Upani-
shads &c.) ; त्रयं विश्वहव्येव सममध्यात्म-
विद्या M. 1. 14 ; 'विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रबद्धता-

मश्च Bg. 10. 32 (अध्यात्मविद्या न्यायवैशेषिकमते
देहभिरात्मेन, साध्यादिमते प्रकृतिभिरात्मेन आत्मनः
स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वेदादिमते तु ब्रह्माभिरात्मेन
इति भेदः) सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तस्या
अध्यात्मविद्यात्वम्. —हञ्ज-विद् a. [अध्यात्मं
पश्यति वासि वा] one proficient in this
knowledge, न ह्यनध्यात्मवित्कश्चित् क्रियाक-
लमुपायन्ते Ms. 6. 82.—योगः [आत्मानं क्षेत्र-
ज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः] concentration of the
mind on the Atman drawing it off
from all objects of sense.—रति a.
[स. व.] one who delights in the
contemplation of the supreme
spirit ; Ms. 6. 49.—रामायणं N. of a
Rāmāyana which treats of the re-
lation between the supreme and
the individual soul, while it nar-
rates Rāma's story.

अध्ययति a. (की f.) Relating to
अध्ययम्.

अध्यापक-पत्रं, अध्याप See under अधि.

अध्यासः 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount ;
विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यासरोहेव रजश्चक्रे . R.
16. 28 ; (fig.) to gain ascendancy
over, domineer or lord it over ;
रतेव विष्टपकानध्यारोहेन K. 105 ; बुद्धिहीना-
ऽप्युच्छिन्नोऽपि भूम्न परैः अध्यासमाणां मात्मानं न
चेतयते Dk. 154.—Caus. [-रोहयति] 1
To cause to ascend, mount or sit
in.—2 (-रोपयति) (a.) To place one
in, entrust or appoint to ; to cause,
produce, bring about ; कुमुदायुधस्य
तुर्जयतामध्यासोपयती K. 148 ; कस्य न बन्धुत्वम-
ध्यासोपयति 202. (b.) To attribute
falsely ; दोषानपि गुणपक्षमध्यासोपयति K.
108 (falsely) representing even
vices as virtues. (c.) To overdo,
exaggerate.

अध्यासः p. p. 1 Mounted, ascend-
ed.—2 Raised above, elevated.—3
Above, superior to, more than
(with instr.) below ; inferior ;
ततोऽध्यासकानां पदमसुजनद्वयवतनं Mu. 5.
12 of those in high office ; आयुष-
परिश्रमं यावदध्यासकौ दुर्गयोः U. 6 my
insolence went the length of taking
up arms.

अध्यासोपः 1 Raising, elevating &c.
—2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of
attributing falsely or through
mistake ; erroneously attribut-
ing the properties of one thing
to another ; considering through
mistake a rope (which is not
really a serpent) to be a serpent,
or considering Brahma (which is
not really the material world) to
be the material world ; असमभूतत्वात्
सपरोपवत् अजगद्वये ब्रह्माणं जगदुपासोपवत्, वस्तुनि
अवसरारोपोऽध्यासोपः Vedāntasāra.—3
Erroneous knowledge.

अध्यासोपः 1 Raising &c. ; अजीक K.
222, 108—2 Sowing (seed).
अध्यासोपित p. p. Falsely attributed
or supposed ; hyperbelical.

अध्यासापः [अधि-आन्ध-पञ्च] 1 Act
of sowing or scattering (seed &c.).
—2 [आधारे पञ्च] A field wherein seed
&c. is sown.

अध्यासावाहिकं [अध्यासावाहनं पितृगृहात्पति-
गृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं ; लब्धार्थे ट्] One of
the six kinds of धर्म or woman's
property, the property which she
receives when leaving her father's
house for her husband's ; यत् पुनर्ल-
भ्यते नारी मीथमाना तु पैतृकात् (गृहात्) । अध्या-
सावाहिकं नाम धर्मोऽयं पितृकालीनम् ॥

अध्यास 2 A. 1 (a.) To lie down,
settle upon ; occupy, dwell in (as
a seat or habitation) ; seat or self
in or upon, enter upon, get into
(as a path &c.) (with acc. of
place) ; त्वरिततरमध्यासयतामिधं वनस्थली
K. 28 ; 36. 40 ; पण्डितामध्यासय R. 1. 95 ;
द्वितीयमध्यासमध्यासितुं समर्थः V. 5 ; द्वारदेश-
मध्यास्यते Dk. 3 is waiting at the door ;

अध्वस्मर ०. [अस्मिन् मानिन् किं नः त.] Im-
perishable; bright (?).

अर्धांत [न. त.] Twilight, gloom; slight darkness, shade. —तः [प. त.] End of the journey.—COMP.—शाश्वतः [अर्धांतस्य मार्गसामायाः शाश्वत इव Tv.] A plant (शोलाक) Cassia Fistula of Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade

अ२ P. [अनिति, आन-ना-तु, आन, अनितुं, अनित] I To breathe; आनीदवांतं स्वप्नया तदेक Rv. 10. 129.2.—2 To move, go about, live; कां श्लेषान्यात् यक्षेण आकाशे आनीदो न स्वात् Taitt. Up. 3 To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved.). —Caus. आनयति; desid. अनितिवति. (4 A.) To live.

अ२ m. [किप्] The soul; विश्वे च नेदना Rv. 4. 30. 3.

अनः [अ-अ-] Breath, respiration; प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वे प्राण इति Bri. Up. [cf. L. animus, Gr. *anemos*].

अननं [अ-अ-] Act of breathing, living &c.

अनश a. [न. व.] I Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; *श्री. क्रीड-पतिरौ जायंश्चवविरो तथा । उन्मत्तजडमूकाश्च ये च कोपेभिरिदं विद्याः ॥ Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhayana, Katyayana and Narada. —2 Without parts, undivided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

अनंशुमत्फला [न. अंशुमत् मोचकान्धतत्स्थत्वात् फलं यस्याः] The plantain tree.

अनक a. Mean, base; See अणक.

अनक्ष a. [न. अक्षणेति व्याप्नोति विषयमिद्विषेण अक्ष-किप् न. त.] Without sight, blind.

अनक्ष a. I Without an axle-tree. 2 Sightless, blind.

अनकटुदुभिः = आनकटुदुभि q. v.

अनकस्मात् ind. [न. त.] Not causelessly, not suddenly or accidentally.

अनक्षर a. [न. व.] I Unable to speak, mute, dumb, unlettered; मुकमनक्षरं स्वाकृतेः Bh. 2. 56. —2 Unfit to be uttered. —र [अप्रशस्ताम्वक्षणाणि यत्र] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure.—adv. Without the use of words, not expressed by words, mutely, dumbly; अ२ पमच्छ K. 219, 143; अक्षरितदीर्घदेन R. 14. 26

अनक्षि n. [अप्रशस्तं अक्षि] A bad eye, weak eye

अनवार a. [न. व.] Houseless. —तः A vagrant ascetic.

अनवारिका The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

अनवाग् [न. त.] Non-fire, substance other than fire; अद्गीतनविज्ञातं विन्दतेन श्रवणेन । अनवाग्निव शुष्केन न तस्मिन्लति कश्चित् Nir. —2 Absence of fire.—1. I Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; विदुषे विविधस्य वैदिकं यतिभिः साधनमग्निमग्निवित् R. 8. 25; said of a sacrifice also (अग्निवयनरहितो यज्ञः). —2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; अग्निगतेकेनः स्यात्सुनिर्मूलकभाजनः Ms. 6. 25; 43; irreigious; impious. —3 Dyspeptic.—4 Unmarried. —COMP.—व-वा a. Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreigious Rv. 1. 189. 3. —द्व-वा a. Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (इमं शानकर्म न प्राप्ताः) ; a class of Manes; Ms. 3. 199.

अनघ a. [न. व.] I Sinless, innocent; नवैमि चेनामनघेति R. 14. 40. —2 Free from blame, faultless; handsome: रूपमनघं S. 2. 10; यस्य ज्ञानदवातिबोरगाधत्वा-नवा गुणाः Ak. 2. सर्वनाम्नो Dk. 123.—3 Without mishap or accident, free from danger, calamity &c.; safe, unhurt; यास्तुजामनघमद्राह्मण Dk. 108; कश्चिन्मृगीणामनघां प्रमृतिः R. 5. 7; सुखवृद्धदा अनघप्रसवा मवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed; प्रमृतेः R. 14. 75. —4 Without grief or sorrow; दवालुमनघपृष्ट R. 10. 19-5 Free from dirt, impurities &c.; pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10. 80; Si. 5. 31.—व-व I White mustard. —2 N. of Vishnu; अनघो विजयो जेता; also of Siva and of several other persons, a Gandharva; Sādhyā &c.

अनकुश a. [अंकुशेन अवश्यः] I Ungovernable, unruly. —2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनन a. [न. व.] I Bodiless, without a body; formless, incorporeal; त्वमननः कथमश्नुता रतिः Ku. 4. 9.—2 Different from the body.—3 Without a supplement or auxiliary.—व-व Cupid (the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by Siva with the fire of his third eye when he tried to seduce the god's mind towards Pārvatī for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Tāraka). —न-न I Sky, air, ether. —2 The mind (आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वात् न्यायवैशेषिकमते चित्तस्य अगुणत्वेन तस्य तत्त्वात्) —COMP.—क्रीडा [वृ. त.] I. Amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables. —द a. [उप. स.] inspiring love दे तनुभूते भुजकंते K. 220 (also without Angada); बाह्वोर्दशद्वयस्व बाह्वे ते कारणे उभे Bhār. Ch.—द्व-दशी N. of the 83rd chapter of मण्डिताकरपुराण; अयोदशीप्रते, see under व्रत.—लेखः (वदनेलेखः) a love

letter; लेखकियोगयोग (व्रजंति) Ku. 1. 7 —रंशः N. of an erotic work describing the several postures (आसन pertaining to sexual intercourse —शुभ्रः, —असुहृत् &c. N of Siva.—शङ्का N. of a metre of four lines, each with 15 lambic feet.

अननक The mind.

अनंगुरि-लि a. [न. व.] Destitute of fingers.

अनच्छ a. Not clear, dirty.

अनजका-अनजिका [अप्रशस्ता अजा.] A miserable or small goat.

अनजग a. [न. व.] I Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमननं S. D.—2 Faultless, taintless.—3 Without any connection (निःसंबन्ध). —न-न I The sky, atmosphere.—2 The upreme spirit (परमेश्वर), Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa.

अनङ्गु m. [अन. शकटं वहति] (अनङ्गुरः, अङ्गुरो, अङ्गुराणां &c.) I An ox, bul —2 The sign Taurus. —ह्री or अनङ्गुहि A cow.—COMP.—जिह्वा [अनङ्गुरो जिह्वेण यज्ञाणि यस्याः सा] a plant (गोजिह्वा) (अ-नंतमूल) —द a. [उप. स.] a giver of oxen.

अनङ्गुरक a. Having oxen.

अनङ्गुरः N. of a sage.

अनञ्जु a. [न. त.] Not small or minute or fine, coarse. —ञ्जु Coarse grain, peas &c.

अनति ind. Not very much; compounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति. e.g. अनतिक्रमः moderation; अनतिक्रमणीय not to be transgressed, inviolable; अनतिहृद्य opaque; अनतिदुमुत unsurpassed, real, true, proper; अनतिव्याच्य invulnerable; अनत्यंतवति sense of diminutive words; अनत्यय imperishable, undecaying &c.; अनतिप्रज्ञ not to be asked to excess; अनतिविरहित absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāgguṇas, q. v.

अनद्धा ind [न. त.] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or definitely.—COMP.—पुत्रकः not a true man; one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the Manes.

अनघाः [न. अथः मधुः ममशास्त्रे नञ्] White Mustard.

अनघतन a. (ना. f.) [न. न.] Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Panini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future. P. III. 2. III, III. 3. 15; अन्ते लङ्-अपचत् । अने भविष्यति लृट्-पकाः । परोक्षानघतन लिट् पचाच. —नः Not the current day; अतीतायाः रतिः पञ्चार्धेन आंग-सिन्ध्या (रतिः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो ऽद्वयोऽघतनः Sk., तद्विभः कालः.

अनधिक *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not more or excessive. -2 Boundless; perfect. -3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

अनधिकारः [न. त.] Absence of authority, right, claim &c. -COMP. -चर्चा intermeddling, officiousness.

अनधिकारिण *a.* Not entitled to.

अनधिगत *a.* [न. त.] Not obtained, acquired or studied. -COMP. -मनोरथ *a.* foiled in one's expectations. -शास्त्र *a.* who has not learnt the Śāstras.

अनधीन *a.* [न. त.] Independent. -नः -मकः [संज्ञायां कृत्] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटिल्यः); स हि कुलाय वसन् न कस्यचिदधीनः.

अनध्यक्ष *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् Bhāṣā P. -2 Without controller or ruler &c

अनध्ययः अनध्ययनं [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (गणित-सः); अद्य शिशुनध्ययः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguishd guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4. 105-8; 117-8. 126 &c.

अनुभाष्य *a.* Unable to comprehend; अन्ता non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अनुभाषण 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition -2 Tacit assent.

अनंत *a.* [नास्ति अंतो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; परमप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. -तः 1 N. of Vishnu. गन्धर्वोत्तरतः सिद्धाः किन्नरोरगचारणाः नांतं गुणानां जानन्ति (नास्ति तन्मपि गच्छन्ति) तन्नामन्तोऽयमुच्यते ॥ also of Vishnu's conch, the serpent Seshas; of Krishna and his brother; of Siva, the 14th Arhat; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. -2 A cloud. -3 Talc. -4 N. of a plant (सिंदुरार) Vitex Trifolia. -5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण. -6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day -7 The letter आ. -ता 1 The earth (the endless). -2 The number one. -3 N. of various females of Pārvatī. -4 N. of various plants. शाण्डिका, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant). दुर्वा, आमलकी, गुडुची, अम्रिमथ, बणा, लीगली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, अम्रिशोभा, श्यामलता, पिप्पली -ती A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman. -तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Infinity, eternity -3 Absolution, final beatitude; तदनन्ताय कर्षयते Pt. 2. 72-4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परमेश्वर); सत्त्व

ज्ञानमनंतं ब्रह्मेति श्रुतिः न व्यापित्वाहोशतोऽतो नित्य-त्वात्तपि कालतः । न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वात्म्यादानं यस्य ब्रह्मणि विधा ॥ -COMP. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Spirit. -का *a.* magnifying to any extent; P. III 2. 21. -न *a.* moving for ever. -गुण *a.* possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number । एतद्गणानां वनंतं गुणतैश्चेत् Ms. 6. 55. -चतुर्दशी. -श्रवणं [अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada when Ananta is worshipped. -जित् [अनंतानि भूतानि जितवान्] 1 N. of Vāsudeva, the conqueror of all 2 N. of an Arhat deity. -ताम *a.* of endless width, extensive. -तीर्थकृत् *m.* 1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2 a Jaina deity. -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख, नमस्येताव वैशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां... उक्तानंततृतीयायां सुतानंदफलप्रदा. -दृष्टिः [अनंता दृष्टयो नेत्राणि यस्य] N. of Siva, or of Indra. -देवः [अनंतो देव इव] 1. the serpent Sesha. 2. [अनंते द्याव्यते; दिव्य-अन्] N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Sesha. -पार *a.* of endless width, boundless; रं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1. -मायिन् *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. -मूलः a medicinal plant; (शारिका). -राशिः an infinite quantity. -रूप *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu. -वातः a disease of the head, resembling tetanus. -विजयः [अनंतात् विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन] N. of Yudhishtira's conchshell Bg 1. 16. -वीर्यः N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age. -व्रतं see अनंतचतुर्दशी above. -शक्ति *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being. -शयनं Travancore; Sri angapattana (?) -श्रीर् N. of Vishnu or the Supreme Being. (-र्वा) N. of the wife of Vāsuki. -शुभ्र *a.* Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing. -श्री *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक *a.* [स्वार्थे कृत्] Endless, eternal &c. -क The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jains).

अनंत्य *a.* [अनंतस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite. -तर्व 1 Eternity, infinity. -2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् *a.* [अस्यर्थे मत्तुप्] Endless, eternal. -म. One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनंतर *a.* [नास्ति अंतरं व्यवधानं मध्यः अन्तरकाशः &c. यस्य] 1. Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अन्तराह. -2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close; इकोऽनंतरः संयोगः P. 1. 1. 7; See संयोग.

-3 Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; अनन्तर प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वसनेको मृप-तीनन्तरात् R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनन्तरं किंपुरुषाभिर्वचैः K. 136; immediately adjoining; K. 2. 53; R. 7. 21; not distant from (with abl.); आत्मनो-नंतरममात्मन्यपदं प्रातिष्ठः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मावतारानंतरः Ms. 2. 19 (Kull. अनन्तरं किंचिदुन्) । अरेः अनन्तरं सिध् 7. 158; or in comp. विषयानन्तरं राजा शत्रुः Ak who is an immediate neighbour -4 Immediately before or after; तादृदं क्रियतामनन्तरं भवता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32 soon after, just afterwards; अनन्तरदीर्घितरुद्रमभाजौ पादौ यदीयावुपजातयन्ताः Chand. M having characteristics mentioned just before. -5 Following, coming close upon (in comp.); शंखस्वनानंतरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2 53; शकार्णीयं S. 4 the next day, what should be done next -5 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा येऽनन्तरः क्षीणाः Ms. 10. 14 -7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous. -रं [न. त.] 1 Contiguity, proximity; अनन्तरविहिते चात्मासने K. 93. 2 Brahma, the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence). -रं ind [Strictly it is acc. of time काशान्वितसंयोगः; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्यात्तथा] 1 Immediately after, afterwards -2 (With a prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुराणपत्रापगमादनन्तरं R. 3. 7; त्यागच्छातिरनन्तरं Bg. 12. 12; योदानविश्वानन्तरं R. 3. 33, 36. 2. 71; स्वामिनीनन्तरं भर्तृयाः Pt. 1. rarely with gen.; अन्तरं चाधिकदृष्टु लक्ष्मणोऽनन्तरं मन Rām. ; or in comp.; त्वनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 3; R. 4. 2; Ms. 3. 252; Y. 2. 41; वचनानन्तरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words -COMP. -जः or जा [अनंतरस्या अदंतरवर्णयो मातुः जायते] 1 the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's. Ms. 10. 4. 2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुहिता-नन्तराजिविवाहः R. 7. 32. 1 सोऽनन्तर.

अनन्तरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनन्तरयः [अन्तरयः दूरीकरणं, न. त.] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनन्तराय *a.* [न. व.] Uninterrupted, without a break.

अनन्तर्गमिन् *m.* [अनन्तर्गमो ब्रह्म; अस्त्यर्थे इनि न. त.] N. of Kuśa grass used for the पवित्र q. v.

अनन्द *a.* [नन्दयति नन्द-णञ् अञ्] Joyless, cheerless. -दः N. of a purgatory.

अनन्नं Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical same, not other than, self; न,

नन्या रात्रयस्याहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा । सा हि सत्त्वाभिर्सेवना तथानन्या च भर्तारं Rām. -2 Sole, unique, without a second. -3 [नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य] Undivided, undistracted (mind &c) ; having no other object or person to think of &c. ; अनन्याश्रयतो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by ' not by another, ' ' directed or devoted to no one else, ' ' having no other object ' -COMP. —अर्थ a. not subservient to any other object, principal. —आश्रय a. independent, not resorting to another. (—तं) unencumbered estate (in law). —गतिः f. sole resort or resource. —वर्तित्व a. [न. व.] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left ; अनन्यवर्तित्वे जने विगतपातके चात्मे Udb. —युक् a. than which nothing is greater Si. 1. 35. —चित्त, -चित्त, -चेतस, -मनस, -मानस, -हृदय a. giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind ; विचिंतयती यमनयमानता S. 4. 1 ; K. 75. —जः, -जन्म m. [नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य ; आत्मनू चित्तनू इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशात्] or नास्ति अन्यव्यसातोऽनन्यः विष्णुः ; तस्माज्जातः] Cupid, the god of love: मा सुमुहुरेकं भवतमनन्यमनमा Māl. 1. 32. —इष्टि a. gazing intently or steadfastly at ; इष्टिः सवितारैश्चत Ku. 5. 20. —देव a. having no other (superior) god, epithet of the Supreme Being. —परता exclusive devotion or attachment ; युष्मद्भ्यामस्तदनु वनतोऽनन्वपराता Māl. 6. 15. —परायण a. devoted to no other (woman) S. 3. 19. —पूर्वः [अन्या पूर्वा यस्य] having no other wife ; वरस्यानन्वपूर्वस्य विशोकानकरोद् गुणैः Ku. 6. 92. (—वां) [न अन्यः पूर्वो वर्याः सा] a virgin (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband ; R. 4. 7. —मात्र a. [न अन्यं अन्यो वा भजते] not devoted to any other person ; अनन्यभाजं पतिमाजुहि Ku. 3. 63. —विषय a. not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable ; V. 1. 1 ; Mv. 1. 25. —युग a. 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood. 3. closely attentive. —शासन. a. not ruled over by any one else ; R. 1. 30 ; Dk. 2. —साधारण, —साधारण a. not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one ; अनन्यनारीसाधारण्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुरुषाः V. 3. 18 ; राजशब्दः R. 6. 38 ; M. 5. 14. 10 ; not capable of being performed by anyone else, Ku. 3. 19. —सहज a. (शी f.) having no equal, matchless, peerless ; धर्मज्ञान-गन्धसङ्गाय विद्वांसि Pt. 1.

अनन्यता, —तत् Identity, sameness
अनन्यत्वाद् a. (शी f.) Not like others, singular.

अनन्यव्यः [न. त.] I Want of connection. -2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमानः उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्यव्यः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयो-र्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ॥

अनन्यित a. [न. त.] 1 Unconnected. -2 Irregular, desultory, irrelevant, incoherent. -3 Not attended with, devoid of ; as पुत्र, भार्या &c.

अनप a. [न संति आविक्रयेन अपो यत्र] Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकारणं—कर्मण्य—क्रिया I Not injuring -2 Non-delivery. -3 (In law) Non-payment ; दुष्टस्थानपक्षे च Ms. 8. 4. दण्डस्य वा वेतनस्य क्रिया 214. अनपकारः Harmlessness. -a., —कारि m. a. Harmless, innocent.

अनपजय a. Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed. अनपत्य a. I Without issue, childless, without heir ; अयश्च किल तपस्वी S. 6 ; K. 59, 63 -2 Not propitious or favourable to children causing fall (पतनकारण) Rv. 3. 54. 18. स्ता, —एवं Childlessness नूनमपत्यता नां वत्सलवति S. 7.

अनपत्रप a. Impudent, shameless. अनपानहित a. Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

अनपभ्रंशः Not a corrupt word ; a properly formed word.

अनपयाति ind. Very early (before the sun starts on his journey).

अनपर a. Having no other or second, having no follower, sole ; तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वजनपरं S. B.

अनपराध—विष्णु a. Innocent, guiltless, harmless. —वः Innocence.

अनपवाचन a. Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wished away.

अनपवयत्न a. Ved. Not letting go ; able.

अनपसर a. Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable ; निरन्वयोऽनपसः Ms. 8 198 (अपसरः प्रतिग्रहकयादिः) -रः An usurper.

अनपस्पृश a. Not obstinate

अनपस्फुर-र-रत् a. (of a cow) Not refusing to be milked.

अनपाय a. I Free from loss or decay. -2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying ; प्रणमत्यनपायमुत्तयते (चंद्र) Ki. 2. 11. -यः I Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear, permanence. -2 N. of Śiva.

अनपायि a. Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient ; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन्-उभ्रीताऽनपायिना R. 17. 46 ; 8. 17 ; अनपायिनि संश्रयदुमे गजभस्मे पतनस्य वल्ल्भी Ku. 4. 31 ; चलेष्वर्थेषु लुब्धेन न वशः स्वनपायिषु Mu. 5. 14 ; Ki. 14. 37 ; 2. 43 ; Si. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

अनपावृत् [न. व.] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent (पुनरावृत्तियुक्त) ; unremitting (?).

अनपेक्ष-क्षि a. [न. त.] 1 Regardless. -2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. -3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. -4 Impartial. -5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. —अ Disregard, indifference, carelessness. —अ adv. Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of ; carelessly, accidentally ; श्वात् since it has no reference to.

अनपेत a. I Not gone off, not past अनपेतकालं कथयामिषुः Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. -2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving (with abl.) ; अथादिनपेतं अर्थे Sk. ; धर्मपथेन्यायादनुपेतं P. IV. 4. 92. See अनपेत also. -3 Not devoid of, possessed of ; ऐश्वर्यादिनपेत-मीश्वरस्य लोकऽपेतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनप a. Ved. [न. आत्मा, वेदे पृथोऽहसः] Not seized or overcome by the enemy (शत्रुभिराप्त) ; not watery (?). अनपस्र a. [नास्ति अपः रूपं यस्य] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless (कर्महीन).

अनपसरस्-रा f. Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph ; अनपसरेव प्रतिभासि V. 2.

अनपा A particular configuration of planets ; रविर्वर्षे द्वादशभेदेनका ; सख्यौ-लक्षणाभिवर्ते प्रभुं कथातिशुक्तमनकायाम् Dipikā.

अनभिज्ञ a. Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.) ; ज्ञः कैवल्यस्य S. 5 ; वृत्तांतानामनाभिज्ञास्मिन् K. 236 ; ज्ञः परमेश्वरद्वारा-ल्य Mv. 2 ; Ku. 6. 43.

अनभिस्फान a. [न. त.] Not faded. -COMP. —वर्ज a. Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent. अनमिलक्षितः An impostor.

अनङ्ग *a.* 1 Numerous. -2 Not a little; not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.); Ki. 14. 18; much; बहुपदय
 नङ्गासुरं Pt. 1. 136; profusely, in many words; विवसितः; नामनङ्गपत्रयोपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.—**COMP.**—**बोष** *a.* very clamorous or noisy.—**मग्नु** *a.* greatly enraged

tween, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenore*.

अनवाद्य *a.* [अव-इ- वच् अववाद्यः अवयवः
न. व.] Without parts (निरवयव) ; unin-
terrupted, unyielding.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा=अनवेक्ष-क्षा q. v.
अनवेक्षण I Carelessness, inattention:
अनवेक्षणादपि कृतिः Pt. 1. 169.-2 Want
of supervision.

अनश्नाय a. Ved. Not hungry.

अनभक्ष a. Not eating; अग्नियमनः the sacrificial fire in the sabhâ which is approached before eating or breakfast.

अनाश्व *a.* Having no horse or horses.—श्वः Something that is not a horse.

अनश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Imperishable.

अनस् *n.* [अनिति शब्दाद्यते अन्-अनुस्] । A. cart. उद्गाता चाप्यनः क्रये Ms. 8. 209; Y. 1. 184; 3. 269; Si. 12. 26.-2 [अनिति जीवत्यनेन] Food, boiled rice.-3 Birth.
-4 A living being.-5 A kitchen.
-6 A parent (father or mother); said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of Avyayibhāva Comp. अनस् is changed to अन्स ; as अद्यन्स &c. ; also at the end of Tat. Comp. ; महात्स &c

अनसूय-यक a. [न. व.] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful ; **मह-
बानोऽनसूय** Ms. 4. 158 ; Bg. 18. 71.
—या [न. त.] 1 Absence of envy,
charity of disposition, freedom
from spite or ill-will ; न युगारं युजि-
नो हति स्तेति वाच्ययुगानपि । न हस्तेष्वायुदोषां
सानसूया प्रकीर्तिता, -2 N. of a friend
of Sakuntalā, -3 N. of Atri's
wife, the highest type of chastity
and wifely devotion, [She was very
pious and given to austere devotion
by virtue of which she had obtained
miraculous powers. Several stories
are told to illustrate them. When
the earth was devastated by a
terrible drought which lasted for 10
years, Anasūyā created water, fruits,
roots &c. by means of her ascetic
powers and saved many lives. On
one occasion when the sage Mānda-
vya was about to be impaled, the
wife of a sage happened to touch
the stake as she passed by, where-
upon Māndavya cursed her that
she would become a widow at

अनवह्वर *a.* [अवह्व-कौटिल्य-जप्, न. तं.]
Not crooked, straightforward.

अगवांश a. Not tending downwards, looking up.

अववाचं *ind.* [आवाजः श्वासोच्छ्वासः स वधा
व स्वासवा] Without breathing be-

अनवरत *a.* Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; अनुसृतिकालानुसृत्य S. 2. 4.—तं *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवरार्थ्य *a.* [अवरस्मिन् अर्थे भवः, यत् न.त.]
Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलम्ब-बल a. [अ. व.] Having no prop or support; not dependent.-व: बलम् Independence.

sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasuyā, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasuyā changed Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see R. 13. 51. In the *Ramayana* she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sītā whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See R. 12. 27, 14. 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvāsas].

अनसूय *a*. = अनसूय; इदं तु ते युद्धात्मनः प्रवह्मन्-प्रवसूयते Bg. 9. 1.

अनास्थ-स्थिक [न. व.] Boneless.—स्थः I A boneless limb or member.—2 Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of the Sāṅkhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

अनहृ *n*. [न. अहः अप्रशस्तमहः] A bad or unlucky day.

अना *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, in deed.

अनाकार *a*. Formless, shapeless, epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न. त. निपातः] I Inopportune time. —2 [आ सम्पद् अत्रादि-सं-पः कालः आकालः न. त. Tv.] Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अत्राकाल) —COMP.—भूतः one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकाश *a*. [न. व.] I Opaque, no transparent. —2 Having no transparent atmosphere; differing from it.—अः-अ Not an atmosphere, one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a*. I Not perplexed or confused, calm, collected, self-possessed.—2 Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a*. I Not prevented (अनिवारित); unreclaimed.

अनाक्रांत *a*. Unassailed.—ता [आ-क्रान्तिदुःखयोगा सत्वेनः कटाक्षतत्वात्, न. त.]

Prickly nightshade, *Solanum Jacquinii* (कटकाश्रितम्).

अनाधित्व *a*. Ved. Not staying.

अनाध *a*. [न आ सम्पद् गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन नागः अपर्धः; न. व. Tv.] Sinless; Rv. 10. 12. 9 (अनाधत् = अपापात्). —ना N. of a river.

अनागत *a*. [न आगतः न. त.] I Not come or arrived; तावद्भवस्य भवेत्तव यावद्भवमनागतं H. 1. 57. —2 Not got or obtained; वाचिष्णुनाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति Si. 5. 14; so आगतं.—3 Future, to come; see compounds below.—4 Not learnt or attained, unknown.—त The future time, future; तवः कुर्वते स जीवते Pt. 3. 164 he shines (the virtuous prosper) who provides for the future; अनागतवती शितामसंभाष्यो करोति वः Pt. 5. 71.—COMP.—अवबुधं looking to the future, provident thought, foresight.—अनाधः [अनागतः आनाधः दुःखः] future (physical) trouble or calamities, illness &c. affecting the body in times to come; अतिरेचनीयं N. of chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान in Susruta.—आर्तव [आपुष्पविकासं आर्तवः, न आगतमर्तवं यस्याः] a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty.—विषाद *m*. [अनागत उद्विग्न विद्वधाति] one who provides for the future, provident, prudent (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5); अनागत विधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमर्तवस्तथा । इवेति सुखमेवेतं यत्सुखविषयो विप्रश्यति ॥ (where Dr. Peterson translates the three names by 'Mr Provider-against, -a-future-evil', 'Mr. Cool-head,' and 'Mr What-will-be-will-be').

अनागतिः *f*. Non-arrival, non-attainment, no-access.

अदाय *a* I. Not come, not present.—2 [न. व.] (In law) Without the title-deed or document of possession (such as purchase deed &c.), anything possessed from time immemorial and without any documentary Proof उपभोगः enjoyment of property without such a deed.—मः I Non-arrival—2 Non-attainment.

अनागम्य *a*. Unapproachable.

अनाशास्त्रिन् *a*. I Not coming, not arriving.—2 not future, not likely to return.—*m*. An epithet of the third among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागत्युक्त *a*. Not likely to return.

अनागम्यित *a*. Not smelt; (fig.) not touched or affected; सर्वदोषानागम्यितं प्रति-पन्नमहः Sankara.

अनागम्य *a*. I Innocent; blameless; आर्तवप्राणाय वः शब्दं न प्रहर्षमनागम्यं Si. 1. 11.—2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a*. Devoid of customary observances or duties, improper in

behaviour, unprincipled, regardless of custom, law or propriety &c.; also अनाचारिन् in this sense.—*v*: अनाचार्य Absence of due observances or customary duties, improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle; अनाचार is of two kinds विहितस्य अनुष्ठानं विधिद्वयं चातुष्टयम्

अनाज्ञात *a* I Unknown, not properly known.—2 Surpassing all that has yet been known.

अनीतप 4 I Free from or devoid of heat or the blaze of the sun, not exposed to heat, cool, shady; वाङ्मन्दे-समनातपं विविधशास्त्रालस्य मूलं ततः Bh. 2. 90.—*v*: Coolness, shade.

अनादुर *a*. I Not eager, indifferent; शौकितमनोः *v*. 1. for अनादुर M. 3. 15.—2 Not fatigued, unwearied; येन क्षीयमानादुरः R. 1. 21.—3 Not ill or diseased, well, healthy, in good health; अनादुरः सप्ताराममकीर्णवत् चरेत् Ms. 2. 187; 4. 144.

अनात्म *a*. [न. व.] I Destitute of spirit or mind.—2 Not spiritual, corporeal.—3 One who has not restrained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वर्त-तात्वेन शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6.—*m*. [अप्रशस्तो भिन्नो वा आत्मा न. त.] Not self, another; something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) *i. e.* the perishable body; अप्राप्तः प्राप्तये योषमत्यर्थं त्यज्यतः सधवा । जानीयात् मनास्मानं बुद्ध्यान्तं वयुर्वादिकम् ॥ अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्धिर्वा साविद्या परिकीर्ता ॥—COMP.—ज्ञः, वेदिन *a*. *i.* devoid of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. 2. not knowing oneself, foolish, silly । मा तावदात्मज्ञे S. 6. कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मायं ज्ञः M. 1; स्फुटमापदां पदमनात्मवेदितं Si. 15. 22—प्रत्यक्षा reflection that there is no spirit or soul (with Buddhists).—संपन्न *a*. foolish, destitute of qualities (of the soul), not self-possessed; न त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नादुत्तिमिहेतुं पठितः Pt. 1. 49.

अनात्मक *a*. [नास्ति आत्मा स्थितो यत्र] Unreal, transitory, of an unenduring character, an epithet (with Buddhists) for the world.

अनात्मनीय *a*. Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a*. [आत्मा बुद्ध्यान्तं नास्त्यस्य] Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses; अनात्मवतः पशुवत् भुञ्जते वेदप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनात्म्य *a*. [आत्मनः इदं आरम्भं क्षीरं न. व.] Impersonal, incorporeal (अक्षरी).—रम्भं Want of affection for one's own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a* I Not constant or perpetual, not final.—2 Intermittent recurrent.

अनाथ *a.* [न. व.] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नाथ-वत्सल्यया कोडास्त्वमनाया विपर्ययसे U. 1. 43; R. 12. 12-य Ved. Helplessness.—COMP.—पिहदः, पिडिकः 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils.—समा a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* [न. व.] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15.—रः [न. तः] I Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; यदा चानादरे P II. 3. 38, मन्वकर्मणि अनदरे विमोक्षः प्राप्तिर्यु 17.—2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care,' see the word); 'कश्चित्तोऽकारा-सप्तः U. 1 (perhaps also 'without any respect for the how of the great god'); अनादरोपात्तधृतैकसायक Ki. 14. 36.

अनादरणं Disrespectful, conduct, neglect.

अनादरिण *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि *a.* [आदिः कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य सः] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगदादिनादादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिर्गोदेगोविदः सर्वकारणधारणः; also of द्विरप्यगर्भे.—COMP.—अनन्त, अन्त *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (नः) N. of Siva.—निवन *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.—मध्यत *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादितात्वं State of having no beginning.

अनादिमत् *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वा सुदेवेनादीनमनादीनवमिरिते Si. 2. 22.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Disrespected, despised; Ms. 2. 234; 'स्वकार' not accepting the hospitality.—2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to; अनाहतस्यामरसं-विकेध्वपि Ki. 14. 10.—त Disrespect, contempt.

अनादेय *a.* Not fit to be taken, unacceptable; inadmissible; अनादेयस्य चादादादयस्य च वनेनात् Ms. 8. 171.

अनादेशः Absence of direction or command.—COMP.—कर *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आ-देशकर) not doing what is ordered.

अनाय *a.* 1 =अनादि q. v.—2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाधार *a.* Without support, an

epithet applicable, according to the Naiyāyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedāntins.

अनाथि *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

अनाधृष्ट *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृष्ट्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unchecked, irresistible.—2 Perfect, unimpaired.

अनानुकृत्य *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुदत्त *a.* Ved. [अनुदत्तः दाक न. त., घृ. दीर्घः] Unsurpassed in giving (अनुकृत्यदात्त).

अनानुपूर्व्ये I Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others.—2 Not coming in regular order.

अनानुभूतिः *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention.—(pl.) Neglectful people.

अनापद् *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; Ms. 4. 2.

अनापि *a.* [आप्येते-आपु कर्मणि इन् आपिः आपो बंधुश्च न. व. Tv.] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained.—2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get.—3 Unfit; not apt, unskilful; दुयस्यः; प्राजकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे देव्याः ज्ञानं ज्ञाते Ms. 8. 294.—प्रः A strange.

अनाप्तिः *f.* Non-attainment.

अनाप्तु *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्तु-सि Si. 16. 38 not touched by sfti.

अनाभयिन् *a.* Ved. [आभिभेति आभो-उणा-इति, आभयिर् न. व.] Not at all afraid, fearless, undoubted; अनाभयिन्निरा ते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

अनाभू *a.* Ved. [आभिमुख्येन भवतीत्याभूः स्तोता न. त.] Not praising or worshipping, irreligious (अस्तोत्र); not coming in front.

अनाम्य *a.* 1 Nameless—2 Infamous.—*m.* 1 The nameless month, an intercalary month.—2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below —*n.* [अना-मनः] अन् जीवन् अमयति हनति, अम्-कनिष् Tv.] Piles (अशरीरिण).

अनामक *a.* [न. व. स्वार्थे कन्] Nameless, infamous.—कः=अनामन् above. अनामा, अनामिका [नास्ति नाम अन्ध्यायु-विद यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन्] The ring-finger; so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तथा हि ज्ञेयेन ब्रह्माक्षिगच्छिन्नं, तेन तस्या अपवित्रमाविता; अन्-एव तस्याः पवित्राकारार्थं यज्ञादौ पवित्रानामक-कुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामकाधृता दर्भा ह्येका-

नामिकयापि वा । द्वाभ्यामनामिकाभ्यां तु धार्य दर्शपवित्रके ॥; also पुरा कर्त्तव्यं गणनापसं कां-दिकाभिहितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकक्षेराभावा-दनामिका सार्थवती बभूव ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* [नास्ति आमयः रोगो यस्य] Free from disease, healthy, sound; जन्ममोक्षविमुक्तिः पदे गच्छतः नामयं Bg 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness.—यः-य Good or sound health; health, well-being, welfare; स भवतमनामयप्रश्र-पुष्कमाह S 5; महाश्वता कादंबरीमनामं प्रश्नश्च K. 192 inquired about her health; अनामयस्य राज्ञ Mv I how does the king do? बाह्यान् कुशकं पृच्छेत्स-त्रभुमनामयं । वैद्ये श्रेमं समागम्य जुष्टमाराग्यमव-च Ms. 2. 127.—यः [नास्ति मयं यस्मात्] N. or Vishnu (of Siva according to some); पुण्यकोटिरनामयः; विष्णुर्हि बाह्या-म्यतरपोडो निवारयति तस्मादनामयः.

अनामयत *a.* Ved. Not causing pain or hurt, not hurting—*n.* Health (?).

अनामायिर *a.* 1 Not injuring or paining; इत्याभ्यामनामायिरनु स्या Rv. 10. 137. 7.—2 Salubrious, curative.

अनामिष *a.* Without flesh or any bait; bootless, profitless

अनामृण *a.* [आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृणक. न. व.] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure (हिंसकाहत).

अनामृत *a.* Immortal.

अनायक *a.* Without a leader, disorderly

अनायत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked—2 Not propped or supported—3 Not long, of short duration; अनायतस्त्वामवमृगाणि सुखानि K. 175.—4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत *a.* Not dependent; 'तं रोष' म्य K. 45 not swayed by; uncontrolled independent; एतावज्जन्मसा-कृत्य यदनायतज्ञानता H 2. 22 freedom, independent livelihood, independence of life.

अनायान *a.* [न आयनं चालनं यत्र] In variable (एकतः).

अनायस *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; समाप्यकस्मिन्स कर्मणि त्वया सहयेन भवितव्यं S. 2.—सः 1 Facility, ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; शरीरं दीकृत्य येन सुखेनापयुज्येन वा । अत्यंतं तत्र कुर्वीत अनायासः स उच्यते ॥—2 Idleness, neglect; 'सैन easily, without difficulty, readily.—COMP.—कृत *a.* done easily or readily. (न) an intrusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See फट.

अनायुष्य *a.* [आयुषं न हितं न. त.] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c.); अनयोग्यमनायुष्यमवयवं चातमोजनं Ms. 2. 57. 4. 134.

अनास्था *a. I* Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था *अन्यस्तु* Ku. 6. 63, विवेचनास्था *अलु* मौ-
केयु R. 2. 57, 1, ति दुर्मागितनास्थैरा वृत्तं हि
हेतुं सौ Ku. 6. 12, a male or female
noco sideration &c. 1 Ki. 4. 34-2
want of faith or confidence, want
devotedness, disrespect; अत्यदु-
म इतश्च तथाप्यनास्था Mv. 2. 39. diffi-
nence.—*a* (स्थ) Indifferent.

अनास्थान *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site.—2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. I. 116. 5.

अनास्वाद *a.* Without taste, insipid—*दः* Insipidity.

अनास्वादित *a.* Untasted; S. 2. 10.
अनास्वाव *a.* Without injury or hurt (हेनराहित).

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, in tact.—2 [आहत छेदो भोगो वा तन्नाशित वस्य] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. करे).—3 Not produced by beating (as sound).—4 Not multiplied.—*त-तः* The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तन्त्रशास्त्र प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्णामण्डपस्थं द्वादशदलपद्मं) 1 शब्द ब्रह्मण्यः शब्दोऽनाहता यत्र हृदयते । अनाहतात्वं तत् पद्मं मुनिभिः परि-कातितम् ॥

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting.—*तः* 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारेणात्मानं व्यापाद-यित्वाभि H. I.—2 Non-production.—3 Non-seizure.

अनाहारिण *a.* Fasting

अनाहार्य *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural; not producible.—2 Not eatable.

अनाहुतिः *f.* Not eacrficing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited.—*COMP.*—अपजलिपर an uncalled for speaker or boaster.—अपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25. 43.

अनिष्टः [न इष्टः, तादृश्ये अप्राप्तस्य वा नष्टः] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontanum.

अनिषाज *a.* 1. Not swallowed.—2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अपहृतमर्थः) । e. g. in अश्वः श्वेतो बाधते, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निषाज or hidden.

अनिग्रह *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable.—*दः* 1 Non-restraint.—2 Non-refutation.—3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; *स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

अनिर्द्वय *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिष्ट, -अशु, -अशु, -अशु, -अशु *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिष्टमपि वा against my will.
अनिष्ठा Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

अनित *a.* [अन्-इत] Not gone with' unattended, destitute of; अना having no splendour; अनित्यः अनित्यः अनित्यः R. 9 38; Si. 6. 60.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable (नश्वर) (opp नित्य); गन्धवती पृथ्वी सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या=कार्यरूपा); See नित्यः; यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना । यशः कथंन लभ्येत तत्र लब्धं भवेत् किं ॥ H. I. 48; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मो नित्यः सुखदुःखित्यनित्ये जीवन् नित्यो हेतुस्त्वाप्यनित्यः Mo.—2 Occasional, temporary, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special.—3 Unusual, extraordinary; वर्ण नानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (आहितकः कोपिन अन्यथा तु हेतवर्जं इति भावः); आगटयोऽनित्ये III. 1. 127 (स हि गार्हपत्यादादीन्येतदनित्यश्च सततमप्यवलनत् Sk.) See VI. 1. 147—4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यावन् रूपं H. 4. 68; *हृदया हि ताः Rām.—5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् हृदये बुध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199; वि-जयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22—*त्ये* *adv.* Occasionally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102.—*COMP.*—कर्म-*क्रिया* an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act.—*दत्तः* दत्तकः—दत्तमः a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption)—प्रत्यवेक्षा (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away.—*भावः* transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability.—*समः* a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं).—*समस्तः* a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful.—*द्रा* sleeplessness, vigilance.

अनिष्ट *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

अनिन *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इम).

अनिद्र *a.* [न. व.] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इन्द्रोपमाश्रुत्य) । मामनिद्राः कृण्वन्ननुकथाः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनिद्रिंश *i* Reason (that which is not the senses).—2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिपलमान *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

अनिपातः Not a fall, continuance of life.

अनिष्ट *a.* Not bound, incoherent; प्रकापित prattling (talking incoherently).

अनिषाध *a.* Unobstruoted; Rv. 3. 1. 11.—*वः* Liberty.

अनिमृत *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden.—2 Immodest, bold.—3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; अविश्वस्यपत्तु प्रियुषु Me. 68. श्वेतावीचिबाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13 66; असौ स-ध्याशकध्वानिरानिमृत, अविचरति Māl. 2 12 not hidden, loud; Si. 10. 66. See निमृत also.

अनिष्ट *a.* [नि-अन्-शु-क्त, निपातः न. त.] Unobstructed unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4. 10. 116. 6.

अनिष्ट *a.* Not wealthy (इष्ट).

अनिष्टः [अन्-जीवेन शब्दे च, अवि बाहु इमम्, इत्यादिमः जीवन्, तत्र कायति प्रकाशते, कै-क. Tv.] 1 A frog (तस्य मरणेपि पुनरुज्जीवनात्).—2 A cuckoo.—3 A bee (उभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्).—4 The filament of a lotus, पद्मकोर.—5 N. of the tree मयूक Med.

अनिमान *a.* Unbounded, immense (अगरिच्छिन्न); अतो ब्रूमहेतुः Rv. I. 27. 11.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual, incidental; आलस्यदंष्टमुकुलानि-मित्तहासैः S. 7. 17, अतः मित्रं disinterested, Dk. 25; अलक्षणा M. 3. 9.—*त* Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness.—2 A bad omen, ill-omen; बाहदत्तस्यैव दर्शनेमनिमित्तं प्रमादो विद्यते Mk. 6; मवानिमित्ताणि हि हृदयंति 9. 10; श्रमार्थे आनि-मिषात् Ve. 2. 3.—*adv.*—*त* Groundlessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमित्तुवदने विमत्रममतः पराङ्मुखी भवति M. I. 18; Ms. 4. 144.—*COMP.*—नि-*क्रिया* averting ill-omens.—*निषनासः* a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

अनिमिषं—*वाः* मेघं *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly, incessantly.

अनिमि (मे) *a.* [न व.] I Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed; कौचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102; पद्मज्वा 131; श्वेतस्तमस्यजातानिमेघाशोभिः R. 3. 43; दर्शनमनोभिः K. 20 fixed and twinkless glances.—2 Vigilant, watchful.—3 Open (as eyes, flowers).—*वः* I A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle); Si. 5 27.—2 A fish.—3 Vishnu.—4 N. of Mahākāla.—*COMP.*—*हृष्ट*, *नयन*, *नीचन* *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

अनिमिषीय *a.* Relating to the gods.

अनिवर्तिः ५. 1 Brave, not retreat-
ing; also an epithet of Vishnu and
the Almighty God.-2 Not return-
ing. यौवनमनिवर्तिं यातु K. P. 10.

अनिविशमान *a.* Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going, restless; पुनाना यत्यनिविशमानाः Rv. 7. 49. 1.
अनिवेशन *a.* Ved. Having no place of rest.

अनिश *a.* Ved. *t* Nightless, *i. e.* uninterrupted, incessant (निशा तद्वैतुक-रत्नोपचारात् चष्टिविनाशः सा नास्ति यस्य) —2. Ever afraid.—श *ind* Incessantly, ceaselessly, अनिशमयि मकरकुतुमनसो रुजमा-वहन्भिमतो मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिशित *a.* Ved. Not resting or reposing, incessant; सनं incessantly flowing; Rv. 10. 89. 4.

अनिविद्ध, अनिवेष्ट Ved. *a.* Unforbidden, unchecked, unopposed

अनिष्कृत *a.* Unfinished, not settled. —COMP.—एकस-पाप having the guilt not settled, *i. e.* unexpiated.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1. Unwished, undesirable, unfavourable, disagreeable, ill (with gen.); दयायत्यनिष्टं यत्किञ्चिदपानिग्रह-स्थेतसा Ms. 9. 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband. —2 Evil, forbidden. —3 Bad, unlook, ominous. —4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —ष्ट An evil, mishap, misfortune, calamity, disadvantage; a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing; एकबुद्धि Māl. 8. 12. भयत्यनिष्टादपि नाम दुः-सहानमनादेवनिना प्रतिपत्तिरुद्दिष्टा Ku. 5. 42. ill-omen; प्रागेव दर्शनं जातं H. I. —Comp. —अनुवर्तिर *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपयोगं विबुधः यः सुखबुद्धिमाशेषति K. 155.—आपत्तिः *f.*—आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence.—आशंसिर *a.* (‘सूचक’) indicating or boding ill.—ग्रहः an evil or malignant planet.—दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind.—पसवः *i.* an undesired occurrence.—2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule.—रुलं an evil result.—शका fear of evil.—हेतुः an evil omen.

अनिष्टेष्ट *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

अनिश्रुत *a.* Ved. Unhurt
अनिश्रवति *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिश्वस्र *ind* [निःसृतं पत्रं पक्षो घत्र तादृशं मे भवति] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* no with great force.

अनिस्तर्ण *a.* 1. Not crossed, set aside or got rid of.—2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge) —COMP.—अभिचोः a defendant who has

not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीक-क [अनिज जीवयनेन; अर्. ई. क. U. 4. 16-17] 1. Army, forces, troop, host; दृष्ट्या तु पौडवानिकं Bg. 1. 21 पदातिश्च महोपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80. —2 A collection, group, mass; नवांशु-दानीकमुहूर्तलोके R. 3. 53. —3 Battle, fight, combat. —4 A row, line, marching column. —5 Front, head; chief; येषु नोऽनीकेष्वानीक्यः Rv. 8. 20. 12, (सेनामुखेषु); अग्निर्वै देवानामनीकं Sat. Br.; अग्निमनीकं कृत्वा. —6 Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मुग्धं) (तस्य प्राणायामानुतिस्साराणां तयारवं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजस). स्वनीक Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6 (mostly Ved in these two senses). —7 Edge, point. —COMP.—स्थः 1. a warrior, combatant —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch —3. an elephant-driver, or its trainer —4. a war-drum or trumpet. —5. a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकवत् *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

अनीकशः *adv* In rows or columns.
अनीकिनी [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयो-जनतया अस्त्रयस्या दातुं वा, अनीक-इति] 1. An army, host, forces. —2 Three chariots or one-tenth of a complete army (अश्वेहिणी); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots. —3 A lotus.

अनीच *a.* 1. Not low or vile, decent, respectable. —2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent. —COMP.—अनुवर्तिन *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (—*m.*) a faithful husband.

अनीड *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीतिः *f.* 1. Impropropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct. —2 (न ईतिः) Freedom from calamity. —COMP.—श-विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c. 1. वा जिह्म *m.* ‘white-horsed’ N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

अनीश *a.* 1. Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्व-प्रभुनीशस्त्वं R. 10. 20. —2 Not a master or lord; having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.) powerless; गन्नाणामनीशोऽस्मि सं-भूतः S. 2; अनौश्या शरीरस्य हृदये स्ववशं माये न्यतं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104. —3 Not one's own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र —शः N. of

Vishnu (सर्वविद्यता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः) —श Helplessness. (दानभावः); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशाय शोचति मुमुक्षुमानः Mund.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1. Having no superior, uncontrolled. —2 Unable 1. शयिता स-विधेयनीश्वरा सक्रीकुरुमहो मनोरथार Bv. 2. 182. —3 Not relating to God; द्यवनि-नानीश्वरश्च गुणार दहेत् Ms. 6. 72; —4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical. —ई The godless one (with Sāṅkhyas). epithet of the world; जगदाह्वानीश्वरम्. —COMP.—वाद्: atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler. —वादिश् *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —हः N. of a king of Ayodhyā. —श Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनीहया Ki. 2. 10. carelessly.

अनीहित *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant. —तं Displeasure.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनार्थः) 1. After, behind, along, after (पश्चात्); सर्वे नारदस्य उपविशन्ति V. 5; प्रमदामन संस्थितः शुभा नृपतिः सः R. 8. 72; तं नक्षत्रं ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्प्रतिष्ठाशया Mu. 1. 14; असौ कुवास्तमजोयुगातः R. 6. 78; रथा च सशकमनुप्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुसामनु संविशन् सुसोपस्थितां प्रातःपूदतिष्ठत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्टुः—विष्टोः पश्चात् P. 11. 4. 18. Sk; तदनु कथयेन्नीधवीयामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26 afterwards —2 Along, along side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आयायः); जलानि सा तीरनिष्ठातयुषा वड्डयथो-ध्यामन् राजधानी R. 13. 61; सोऽथमधस्तनेष्टु यमुनाय नु वीर्यवारः त्रिजलाशाय सरस्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःसतान् Mb. 1. अनुगमं याराणसी = बंगामन्वा. वर्त (गंगादेर्वर्यसहजदेव्योपलक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. 11. 1. 16 Sk. 1. आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदकीश्यानुकृष्टं Me.

21. गिरिवि अनुतटपृथिव्यतर्किकावष्टिः V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes. —3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्तत P. 11. 3. 8 Sk. (हेतु-भूतजपोपलक्षितं वर्णं); 50 ह्यमनु विद्योतते विश्रुत —4 With, along with (सहायं). connected with; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P. I. 4. 85. Sk. (नद्या सह संबद्धा); उमास्तनोद्धे-दमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 along with, contemporaneously; Si. 8. 56; दिवसेनु-मित्रममाद्विषयं 9. 17. —5 Inferior or subordinate to (हीने) मित्रलाभमनु लाभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हारि सुतः—हरीनाः P. 1. 4. 86 Sk. —6 In a particular

relation or state (इन्धुभूताक्याने प्रकारवि-
शेषानुपपन्नः) । भक्तो विशुद्धमनु Sk. (विष्णो-
रन्धुतः, भक्तविशेषयुक्तः) an ardent devo-
tee of Vishnu; यस्मात् देहि स मां देहि
यस्तस्मान् स मामनु Rām. favourably
inclined or devoted to.—7 Having
a part or share, participation, or
one that claims a share of (भागः) ।
भागोऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्त्वामां । लक्ष्मीहृदिमन्
(हरेर्भागः) Sk., हृदिस्वामिकभावावतीत्यर्थः—8
Repetition, in a distributive sense,
mostly in comp. (वीटसार्थं, विषयसार्थं) ।
अनुदिवसं day by day, every day ;
अनुक्षणं every moment ; अनेकं every
time, frequently । इत्यं वृक्षमनु सिचति
Sk waters tree after tree, i. e.
every tree (यावद्वृक्षव्यापकः सेकः) ।—9
Towards, in the direction of, near,
to, at (अनुवर्तमानः P. II. 1. 15) ; अनुवन्-
मशान्तिः SK ; आदि Si. 7. 24 near the
river; प्रणिधाय कौतम्यमुत्तरः 9. 55 to
(प्रति) । on or in, with the force of
the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतर्गं विभ्राति 4. 39,
7. 1; तस्माद्रुच्छेदनुकर्मणः सैकराजावतीर्णा (नक्षत्रोः
कर्म) Me. 50.—10 In orderly suc-
cession, according to; अनुक्रमेण in regu-
lar order; अनुक्रमेणैवैवस्यानुपूर्व्येण
in order of seniority; अनुक्रमेणैवैवस्यानुपूर्व्येण
योग्य Sk. —11 Corresponding with,
like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते प्रि-
याविरहजं त्वं तु त्वया मातुः V. 4. 25; so
अनुगन्तुं to roar after or in imitation
of.—12 Following, conformable to
(अनुगतः) तथैव सो भूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिर्जनान्
K. 4. 12. (अनुगतोऽर्थो यस्य)—13 With
regard to, towards, in respect of ।
अनुदिवसमनु चोदितो वचः Si. 14. 53; साधु-
वदन्तो मातरमनु.—14 On account of, by
reason of (with abl.) ; समस्तो वत्
लोकाऽयं भवति कारणादनु । त्वं तु निष्कारणादेव
प्रियते वरवर्णिन ॥ Rām. As a separable
adverb *anuv* is used only in the Vedas
and means after, afterwards, later
on, now, at this time, again, once
more, then, and further. (The
senses of *anuv* as given by G. M.
are:—अनु वेदाध्ययनानुष्ठानसामान्यपञ्चाङ्गावतु-
त्तसामान्याभिमुखीनविषयलक्षणेषु, e. g. वेदे अनु-
वाकः ; अनुष्ठाने अनुष्ठानति; सामान्ये अनुमेध वर्षति ।
पञ्चाङ्गावे तदनु; अनुबंधने अनुज्ञेते । साम्ये अनुकरो-
ति । अभिमुख्ये मातरमनुधावति वत्सः । इति
अनु हरिः स्यात् । विसर्गे अनुजानीते । लक्षणे अ-
वगमशान्तिः) । The senses of *anuv* may
be thus expressed in verse:—आद्यामे-
उपमाधेय (पञ्चाङ्गार्थं) वीटसार्थं सान्निध्यं तथा ।
इन्धुभूते लक्षणे च भागसादृश्यवशेऽपि ॥ योग्यतायां
तथा इति एतावन्तं ह्यनुकर्म । अर्थवत्त्वे च बहुधा
ह्यनुकर्मः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अनुः Ved. I A man.—2 N. of a son
of Yayāti.

अनुक a. [अनु-क P. V. 2. 74, अनुकाम-
यते इति अनुकः कश्चित् Sk.] I Greedy ;
desirous.—2 Libidinous, lustful (as
a lover)—3 Sloping.

अनुक 10 P To relate after (some
one else), mention subse-
quently.

अनुकर्मन् I Subsequent mention ;
आदेशः कथनं, अन्वादेशोऽनुकर्मन् Kāsi. on P.
II. 4. 32.—2 Relation, narration ;
discourse, conversation.

अनुकनीयम् a. The next youngest.

अनुकम् I A. To take pity or com-
passion on, sympathize with, pity
(with acc.) ; किमुक्तिहावजीवितं वराका
नामकंपते Māl. 10 ; कथं ब्राह्मणीं मामनु-
कपत Mk. 3 ; कंपते नानुकंपसे 4. 8 ; with
loc. also; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मध्यनुकंपसे
Mb.—Caus. To pity &c. ; शक्यं प्रथमं
वृष्टि रवान्वकंपयत् Ku. 4. 39.

अनुकम्प a. Pitying, taking compas-
sion on, sympathizing with

अनुकम्पन a. One who pities, kind-
hearted, compassionate —न Compass-
sion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकम्प [क्-अ-अ] Compassion, com-
miseration, pity; with gen. तेषामनुकम्प-
कार्यं Bg. 10. 11; or with loc.; भक्त्या
गुरो मध्यनुकंपया च R. 2. 63; or in comp.
भूतानुकम्पया तव चेत् R. 2. 48 ; अनुकम्पया कर्
P. V. 3. 76.

अनुकम्पित p. p. Pitied; आत्मन having
a compassionate spirit.

अनुकम्पय a. Pitying (in comp.) ;
sympathizing with.

अनुकम्प्य pot. p. Pitiable, worthy of
sympathy ; किं तत्र वेधासि ममानुकम्प्या R.
14. 74 ; दुहितमनुकम्प्यामद्रादाय दोष्या Ku.
3. 76.—अन्यः I A courier, express
messenger —2 An ascetic

अनुकक्षा Desire, wish.

अनुकाम a. [कामस्य सहजः अनुकामो वा] I
Agreeable to desire, according to
one's desire.—2 [अनुकामयते कम्-अ-अ]
Desirous, lustful.—म ind. At will,
according to desire or wish, as de-
sired, at pleasure.—मः [अनुकम्पः कामः]
Proper or worthy desire ; desire ;
कृतं fulfilling one's desires.

अनुकामान् a. [कामस्य सहजः अनुकामं, स
प्रत्ययः ; अनुकामं नामा यद्येष्टं नन्ता इत्यर्थः P. V.
2. 11 Sk.] Going at will or plea-
sure ; one who acts as he pleases ;
अनुकामान्तिर्यन Bk.

अनुकाल a. [कालस्य योग्यः] Opportune;
timely, adapted or suited to the
time.—क ind. Opportunely, on a
proper occasion.

अनुकीर्तन Act of proclaiming or
publishing.

अनुकूल a. [अनुगतः कूलं तटं स्नेहादिबंधनं वा]
I Favourable, agreeable (lit. fol-
lowing the bank or slope, accord-
ing to the current, with the *gracia*)

as wind, fate &c. ; मैदं मैदं नुदति पव-
नश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वी Me. 9. शानं पवनम् —
4. 10; परिणामा संवृता S 7; V. 3. 20. S
2 Friendly, kind, well or kindly
disposed.—3 Conformable to, to
pleasing, agreeable or favourable
to, conducing to, capable of, oft
in comp. ; स्वर्णानुकूला इव स्वर्णकताः S. 2.
7; अननुकूलोऽभिमानस्य K. 42 not inclined
to pride ; दर्शनानुकूलमहमस्य न वति 107;
कुशलविवारितानुकूलैः R. 5. 76 befitting,
suitable.—लः I A faithful or kind
husband. (एकाभिः S. D or एकनिरतः
एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आतक्तः) a variety of
नायक.—2 'Favourable to all', epithet
of Vishnu.—ला I N. if a tree (दन्ती)
Croton Polyandrum.—2 N. of a
metre —क I Favour, kindness; नारी-
णामनुकूलमावर्ति चेत् K. P. 9.—2 (Rhet.)
A figure in which unfavourableness
turns into kindness ; अनुकूलं प्रतिज्ञाय-
मानुकूलवान्मयि चेत् S. D. ; कुपिततासि यदा त-
न्नि विनाशं कालक्षतम् । बभान भुजपाशाया कं-
ठमस्य दहं तदा ॥

अनुकूलता-त्वं I Favour, conformity
kindness, good will ; पवनस्यानुकूलत्वात्
R. 1. 42 the wind being favourable.
—2 Prosperity

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate,
propitiate, act in a friendly way
towards; (तं) अनुकूलयतिदोऽपि कल्पदुमवि-
भूषणः Ku. 2. 39 ; Ki. 13 71 ; Si
7. 11.

अनुकृ 8. U. To be after or after-
wards ; follow ; especially to imi-
tate, do after or in imitation of,
resemble, equal, copy (with gen) ;
तत्तुनुकृष्योद्देशस्य तस्याः.....स्मितस्य Ku. 1.
44 ; इयं मनया हरिश्चानुकुर्वती K. 10; अनुकरोति
गमतो नारायणस्य 6, 282; ननु कलमेन युयुपेत-
रनुकृत्य M. 5; (also with acc.) । सर्वा-
भिरन्याभिः कलभिरनुकृत्य तं वैरीपथनः K. 76;
शैलस्यस्यानुकृत्यकार लक्ष्मी Bk. 2. 8 ; बहुतर-
भवतमनुकरोमि V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 199.—2
To requite, recompense.—3
To try on, adjust, adapt ; एवं ततोऽनुकृति
Susr.

अनुकर a. Imitating.—रः An assist-
ant

अनुकरणं, कृतिः f. I Imitation । त्वदीय
सुचरितैकदेशस्यानुकरणं क्लृप्तम् Mu. 7.—2
Copy, resemblance, similarity,
शब्दादनुकरणं onomatopœia; अथवा अनुकरण.
स्यात् इती P. VI. 1. 98; V. 4 57 ; I. 4.
62; धूमोद्गारादनुकृतिनिष्पन्नाः Me. 69.—3
Compliance ; आभिमुख्यतदनुकृतिहृदयं वै
Taitt. Up.

अनुकर्तृ m. 1 An imitator.—2 Actor,
performer.

अनुकर्मन् n. 2 Imitation.—2 [पाश्चात्, तं कर्म] A subsequent rite.

अनुकारः [कृ-भञ्] Imitation, resemblance; अनुभावाकारः अनु गति वेवसे नि-
र्माणसंनिवेशः Māl. 9.

अनुकारि *a.* Imitating, resembling (with gen. or in comp.) ; भियायाः किञ्चिदनुकाराणां कृतास्तु इति विलोभयामि S. 6; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तकपिदं त्वामि S. 2. 16; I. 21; R. I. 43, 3. 50.

अनुकार्य, -कर्णीय, -कर्तव्य *pot. p.* Fit to be imitated. -यं, -अनुक्रिया A subsequent rite or ceremony.

अनुक्रोः [अनु-कृ लण० वा. ई. किच Tv.] A kind of sacrificial rite called साधरक.

अनुकृपायते Den. A. To sympathize or console with.

अनुकृ I P. To drag after oneself, to attract (in gram.) ; see अनु-
कर्ष below. — *Caus.* To subject.

अनुकर्षः -रण I Dragging after, drawing along; attraction in general. -2 Summoning or invoking (by means of spells). -3 Grammatical attraction, application or attraction of a word in a preceding rule to a subsequent rule, word &c.; गद्यवचनकर्षणार्थश्चकार; Mbh. on P. II. 2. 4; see also Sk. on P. VI. I. 127. -4 [अनुकृयते स्वसंवेदेन चक्रेण] The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. -5 Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकृप *m.* The bottom of a carriage.

अनुकल्प I A. To follow duly. — *Caus.* To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकल्पः [अनुगतः मुख्यं कल्पं] I A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible as the direction to use शौचम्; or तदुक्त in the absence of यव; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य बोधनकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. II. 30; 3. 147. -2 A work connected with kalpa (one of the six auxiliaries of the Vedas).

अनुक्त *a.* Unuttered, unsaid (in gram.) —अनाभिहत q. v. under अभिधा. -2 Unheard of, extraordinary. -3 Not told; असाधनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21.

अनुकथ *a.* Without hymns or songs of praise; Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनुकृष *a.* [अनुगतः कृषं] Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुकृ I P. To cry after, reply to the sound; वाङ्मोहकयोतञ्जितमनुकृदैवयो
अनुकृः Māl. 9. 7.

अनुकृदन् A cry in reply.

अनुक्रम *a.* U. 4 P. I To go after, follow (fig. also); महाभिरनुक्रांते वर्षेयमात्रमास्थितः Rām.; to betake oneself to; तथैवात्रानुक्राम्य Mb; ध्ववसां यमनुक्राता कान्ते त्वमात्रशोभनं Rām. -2 To count up, enumerate, state or go through in order; यज्ञानुक्रान्तिं यज्ञानुक्रान्ते Mbh. on P. I. I. 72; give a table of contents, used frequently in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम *a.* [अनुगतः क्रमं] In due order. — *m.* I Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रथमके यत्तमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70; अनुक्रमेण सर्वमनुक्रमेण I. 4. 60; Y. 2. 41. -2 A table of contents, index, such as that of the Vedic Samhitās.

अनुक्रमण I. Proceeding in order. -2 Following. — *जी.* - *लिका* [स्वार्थे कृ] A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुकृ I P. To shout at or after. — *Caus.* To join in lamenting, console with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोशः I. Pity, compassion, tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्काश-
देव न ते मरयन्नुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. II 5; किमपि सानुक्रोशः कृतः made to relent S. 4; न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः S. 3. -2 One who has gone over a krośa (2 miles) (अनुगतः क्रोशः).

अनुक्षण *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत्त *m.* (ता) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

अनुक्षया 2 P. Ved. To descry, see from a distance.

अनुक्षयातिः *f.* I Descrying. -2 Reporting, revealing

अनुक्षयात् *m.* (ता) A discoverer, reporter.

अनुगम I P, I To go after, follow, attend, accompany; अनभिज्ञो गुणानां वो न मूर्तेरनुगमयते Pt. I. 73; बोदकान्तरिस्त्व-
ग्नो जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4; केकारवैरनुगम्यमानो भूषणमितादः K. 84; नार्थं मनुक्षेत्रवर्षपत्नी श्रुतेरिवाथे स्मृतिरन्वयगच्छत् R. 2, 2; जायेव तां मृपतिरन्वयगच्छत् 6; Ms. 12. II 5; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To follow, practise, observe, obey, act up to; प्रतिशब्दक इव राजत्वम्. मनुगच्छति जनो भयात् K. 104; धूर्तैर्यमाभिज्ञेता गता मार्गाऽनुगमयते Rām. विपत्तो च मह्यलोके वीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44. -3 To seek, wander through; कान्तेन वापि कैलं वा यं रामोऽनुगमिष्यति Rām.; कूररमां घृष्टवानुगच्छत *ibid.* go in quest of. -4 To come, arrive, approach, present oneself (as time); काले त्वनुगते Bhāg.

-5 To answer or respond to; correspond with, be suitable to; imitate, resemble; अनुःश्रियं नात्रभिदोऽनुगच्छति Ki. 4. 36; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाक-
शमिर्मुदग्वोरुचलितमन्वयगच्छत् R. 16. 13; न चापि कादंबरीं लक्ष्मीरनुगमलं K. 203. -6 To go or die out, be extinguished; यद्यपि उद्योऽग्निरनुगच्छेत् Sat. Br. -7 To enter into. — *Caus.* [-अगमयति] To cause to follow, follow; उदग्निवैरनुगमितस्य पुत्रकस्य M. I. 21 followed or accompanied in sound.

अनुगम *a.* [अनुगच्छतांति, गम्-इ] (In comp.) Following, going after; corresponding or tallying with, adequate to; सदा घृष्टानुगः पुं Pt. I. 59; गीतानुगं वारि घृष्टगवाहं K. 16. 64; Me. 47; कामकोषवानुगं Ms. 2. 214; गोत्र-
रिक्थानुगः पिबः 9. 142 governed or regulated by; 8. 239. — *m.* A follower, (obedient) servant, companion; तद्युतनाथानुग R. 2. 58. 9. 82; बहू followed by an army, being the head of an army.

अनुगत *p. p. I.* (Used passively) (a) Followed (lit. & fig.), attended; अनुगतमलिहृदयं मितां विहाय R. 12. 102; M. 3. 9; Ms. II. 71. (b) Full of, filled with; दग्निहृदयाभिभूतन त्वस्ने-
हानुवेतन च Mk. 4. 5; वर्षाचरकलमुकानुवेतन परिजनेन K. 159 consisting or made up of; चित्तानुगतसंवातर Mb. (c) Covered, as by a dress hanging behind; शिवविवागुगतं नञ्चर्मणा Ki. 5. 2 (यस्मादुद्धारं) (d) Extinguished &c. (e) Acquired, obtained -2 (Used actively) (a) Following, obeying, observing; स्वमतमनुगतः Mu. 5. 19; विभवागुगता माया Mk; 3. 28; दिग्विजयप्रसेनानुगता भूमिमिमां K. 19; come to; Ms. 9. 267; K. 166; Mu. 6. 5; H. 2. 56; R. 15. 9. (b) Corresponding or tallying with, adapted or answering to, in harmony with; युक्तागुगत्तं भवति S. B.; पादन्वयसो लघ्वमनुगतः M. 2. 9, in accompaniment to the musical tune; घृष्टं तः संगीत-
मनुगः Ratn. I; वागीः Si. II. 10. (c) Adequate or suitable to, fit for; प्रस्तावानुगतं घृष्टः Pt. 5. (a) Imitating; पतिुष्टोऽस्मि यत्पितरमनुगता वतसः M. 5. I am glad that the boy takes after his father. — *m.* Moderate time in music, — *Comp.* — *अर्थ a.* having a corresponding or easily discoverable sense.

अनुगतः *f.* I Following; वक्रस्य चतुरन्-
स्य नायकानुगतिर्नयः Rām. । गतानुगतिको लोकः following, imitating; see underगतः -2 Consent, approval; अकामो forced consent.

अनुगमः -मन् I Following; आत्मानुमन्
नो प्रनादयितुमर्हसि R. I. 88; बृहतेवावाथी-
नुगमात् S. B. — 2 Comprehending, grasping (as a sonse) स्तामनुगतः S.

D.—3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.—4 Imitating; approaching.—5 Conformity, accordance। अनुगच्छ S. B.

अनुगामिन् *a.* Following.—*m.* A follower=अनुग.

अनुगामिन् *a.* Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज् *i.* P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित *p. p.* Roared.—*तं* A roaring echo. Ku. 6 40.

अनुगव *a.* [गोः सहस्रः आयायः, अच्] Suiting (the length of) the Oxen. अनुगिरि *ind.* By the mountain side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [अनुगु गोः पश्यात्पर्यायं यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः ; अनुगु ख P. V. 2 15 Sk.] A cowherd.

अनुगादिर् *a.* [मद-णिनि] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण *a.* [अनुगुको गुणो यस्य] Having similar qualities, of the same nature; कृतायापतापसाविष्णु वंशकातुगुणो स्मृतां Susr.; conformable to, favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to; मनोदयस्यानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य चोदितं Mv. 7. obedient to the will; 7. 78; गुणसंपदातुगुणता गमितः Ki. 6. 33; 10. 13; congenial, suitable, fit; अन्न-लाभात् Dk. 64. 94; अननुगुणावर्णां Dk. 130 not having wives worthy of themselves; (वीणा) वत्कठितस्य हृदया-नुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes ग्ना to mean तन्मयिकत्वायां itself); अत्र द्वावप्यु-पक्षान्गणितेव न तांतातुगुणो R. G. ; रसानुगुण-तामेति S. D. ; ग्णं सर्वास्वस्थासु यत् U. 1 39.—*गः* A ntural peculiarity.—*गं* *adv.* I Favourably, conformably to one's desires; चिरेणातुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रति-पत्तिपराहमुक्ता Bk. 8. 95.—2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.) तदा देसातुगुणं भवदानमनमभूत् Dk. 11.-3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable conciliate; bring about, secure। सेपरीऽनुगुणयन् सुखेतिषां Ki. 18 44.

अनुगुप्त *a.* Covered, sheltered.

अनुगैः 1. P. 1 To sing after (a person), sing to (a tune) ; follow in singing; अनुगायति काचिदुद्विग्नपचमरात् Git. I; अनुजगृह्यद्विष्यं दुदुग्भिर्धानमाज्ञाः Ki. 3. 60. sent back, echoed.—2 To sing, to celebrate in song.

अनुगीते Singing in response to; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः *f.* N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32 mātṛās a species of the Aryā metre.

अनुग्रह 9 P. (Ved.-गृष्णाति). 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness। शिलातलेकदेशमनुग्रहणानु वयस्यः S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone; अयं विहरोऽनुग्रहान् V. 5. be pleased to sit down &c.; महेन्द्रेण पुनरनुग्रहीता V. 3 favoured (by modifying the curse) ; with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation; अनुग्रहीतोऽह-मनया मभवतः संभावनया S. 6; कतरत्कुलमनुग्र-हीतं भवत्तया जन्मना K. 135; अनुग्रहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेक्षाद्भवतः V. 4. I am much obliged to you &c. (अनुग्रहीत is oft used by itself in the sense of ' much obliged ', ' many thanks ', ' I thank you ', ' I esteem it a favour ').—2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain (as fire) ; अग्नि-कियानुग्रहीतः स्यात् Asval.—3 To receive, welcome.—4 To hold up; support, uphold.—5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving.—6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after; आकृतिसनुग्रहन्ति गुणाः Vb. 2 स्नात्रवर्ध्यानुग्रहीता भवति U. 5.—*Caus.* To cause to favour, or to favour । अयस्य दर्शननात्मानमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः.—हर्ण 1 A favour, kindness, obligation । showing favour, obliging, rewarding (opp. निग्रह) । निग्रहादनुग्रहकरी Pt. 1. पादार्पणातुगृहपूतपृष्ठ R. 2. 35; अनुग्रह इवेवमभ्यर्थना S. 1; अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3.—2 Assistance, help (shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादियोगे) .—3 Facilitating by spells.—4 Acceptance.—5 Rear-guard.—Comp.—कातर *a.* anxious to please or for favour.—सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्य *pot. p.* Fit to be favoured or obliged; ततः कथनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्य-मिच्छामि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुग्राहक *a.* 1 Favouring, furthering, promoting.—2 Gracious, kind. अनुग्रासकः A mouthful; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुवर्तन् Linking together with; हिता कथानुवर्तनाय भयापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुवर्त् 1 P. 1 To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon; विनाः पादानुवर्त्त K. 368 serving.—2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander.—3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुवर्त्तः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुवर्त्तेनोः R.

2 4। आत्मानुवरण्य भावं जिज्ञासयाना 26, 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. attended or followed by; वातर, राक्षसः &c.—2 Following a spy (चरम-नुगतः) .—*ती*—*रा* 1 A female attendant.—2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुवर्त्तित *p. p.* Followed &c.—*तं* Walk; walk in life, conduct.

अनुवर्त्ताकः A follower, servant &c.—*रिका* A female servant.

अनुवर्त्तिः *f.* Ved. Repeating (in a chorus) .

अनुवर्त्तिता *a.* 1 Wrong, improper —2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुवर्त्तिता 10 P. To consider, think of, call to mind; भवतिभुवमनुवर्त्तिव वपुश्च तस्याः S. 2. 9। Bg. 8. 8; Ms. 4. 92.

अनुवर्त्तिता, -चित्तं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon.—2 Recalling, recollecting.—2 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुवर्त्तिताः The part of a man's undergarment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to feet (Mar. निष्ठा) .

अनुवर्त्तिताः *f.*, अनुवर्त्तेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुवर्त्तिष्ठ *a.* Not rejected; pure, holy; fresh, unused; योगिना Dk. 112

अनुजर्त् 1 A. To be born after; arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c.; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु योऽत पुत्रोऽनुजायते Ms. 5. 9. 134। अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छी-लमनुजायते Mb.—2 To take after (one's parents) ; to be born similar to.

अनुज-जात *p. p.* Born after, later, younger; राममनुजातः P. III. 4. 72। असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; पुमांस-मनुजस्य जाता पुमनुजा Sk.; so लघुनुजा.—*जः*—*जातः* 1 A younger brother; Ms 5. 58.—2 A cadet; born again, after born, younger, later.—3 Taking after.—4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread.—*जा*—*जाता* 1 A younger sister.—2 N. of a plant (त्रायमाणालता) .—*जं* N. of a plant (पयौदरीक) .—*Comp.*—अवर *a.* lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मर्त् *m.* [अनु जन्म यस्य] A younger brother; जननाथ तवातुजन्मनो Ki. 2. 17; Si. 13 2। 14.

अनुजीव् 1 P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something) । ये च त्वावनु-जीवंति नाहं तेषां न ते मम Rām.; स तु तस्याः पणिग्राहकमनुजीवयति Dki. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) under; live as a subordinate to—2 To see without envy; यो तां विष-

मस्यामः पुरा दृष्ट्वा युजिहिरे अथ तामनुजीवामः Mb.-3 To live for any One.-4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 v. 1-5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a* Dependent, living on or upon.-*m*. A dependent, servant, follower; अन्वययोगः प्रभावोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. I. 4, 10; अनुश्रितानुवातिन् सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a*. To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3. 50 let me go; सोऽयं यतिः शकुंतला पतिगृहं संवैरनुज्ञायतां S. 4. 8. permitted to go; Dk. I. 23; M. I. 19, Ms. 2. 116; तन्मया धीमतिमताऽनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved, agreed-to.-2 To betroth, affianc; मां जतमात्रं धनमित्रमन्नेऽन्वजानाद्धार्यं मे यिता Dk. 50.-3 To excuse, forgive; अनु-प्रवेक्षो यदीर कृतवर्त्यं मेमाभियं सवै तदनुमानायि Mb.-4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To request, entreat, beg; त्वां साह-मनुजानामि न गतव्यमितो वनं Rām.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मां वीर्येण वशसा...अबैश्वर्यमन्वजानत Mb.-7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*), —*Caus.* (ज्ञाययति), I To ask or beg for, request.-2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽयि तच्छ्रुत्वा ...गानरमनुज्ञाप्यः स्वाश्रयगतः Pt. 4. 10 चक्रवर्तु-ज्ञाप्य स्वयङ्गुतः 5; Ms. 4. 122, 9. 82 स मातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्विनं मनो दत्तं । जगन्मुञ्च यथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञान [ज्ञा-अङ्-लुट्वा] I Per-mission, consent, sanction; गुणैर-नुज्ञामाधेयस्य मातः R. 2. 66.-Permission or leave to depart.-3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults.-4 An Order, command.-Comp.—एवमा-प्रार्थना requesting per-mission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p. p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismised.

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, -ज्ञप्तिः *f.* I Authorising—2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [अनुगतो ज्येष्ठः] Next to the eldest.—*adv.* According to seniority.

अनुत्प I P. I To heat, vex, annoy (fig.).-2 (4 A. or pass.) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; त्रिष्विधेभ्यः पश्यते दयितानुनयेनैव नित्यस्यः V. 3. 5. (v. l. for निमित्तैर्यपवर्धते &c.). Ki. 17. 40.—*Caus.* To pain, afflict,

distress; विरहः किमिमानुतापयेद्द बाह्ये विष-शेषविपश्चितं R. 8. 89

अनुत्तम *p. p.* 1 Heated.-2 Filled with regret, repentant.

अनुतापः I Repentance, remorse, contrition, subsequent regret or sorrow । जतानुताप्य सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse; Ms. II. 228.-2 heat.

अनुतापन *a* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

अनुतापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुतर See under अनुतृ.

अनुतर्षः [तृष्-घञ्] I Thirst, desire to drink; सोऽपचारमुपशान्तिविचारं सानुतर्षमु-तर्षपदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire.-3 Drinking spirituous liquors.-4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors). 5 Lipuor itself.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिल *a.* Following तिल (as a field). —*लं ind.* Grain after grain i. e. by grains or very minutely.

अनुतुर *a* Ved. Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुतूलयति Den. P To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P III. I. 25.

अनुतूलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतृ I P. I To go across or to the end.-2 To stretch length-wise.

अनुतरं [अनुतीर्यते अनेन; वरणे अप्] Fare, freight

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, no repentant or regretful; self-complacent.

अनुत *a* Ved. [उद्-कृत् न. त.] I Not moistened or wet; दुष्यमिद द्विदोऽनुतं Rv. I. 80. 7.-2 Not set driven forth or urged (अपेरित); invincible (?).

अनुत्तम *a* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] I Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्वेषेषु विद्येन द्रव्यमाहुर्नुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कांश्च गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2. 242, Y. I. 87; अदस्त्वया उन्नमनुत्तमं तमः Si. I. 27 all-pervading; Bg. 7. 18; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 158; 8. 81.-2 Not the best -3 (in gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.—*m*: N. of Siva or Vishnu. —*Comp.* —अभसू-अभसिकं a term in Sāṅkhya philosophy, said to mean 'indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.

अनुत्तर *a.* [नास्ति उत्तरा यस्मात्] 1 Principal, chief, -2 Best, excellent; अनुत्तराणि विशिष्टानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed.-3 [नास्ति उत्तर यस्य] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यन्वज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha.-4 Fixed, firm (न उत्तरति चलति).-5 Low, inferior, base, mean, -6 Southern. [न. त.] No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply.—*रा*: (pl.) A class of gods among Jains (उपपातिक).—*रा* The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अपादिवाहामनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पाति / Failure, non-production. *a.*, लिक *a* Not yet produced.—*Comp.* अन्वेषाति: preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come.—*सम*:—*मा* a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that nothing exists from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पादः Not coming into existence, not taking effect.. *Comp.*—*क्ष*ति see अनुत्पात्तिघमभाति.

अनुत्साह *a* Destitute of energy or determination.—*ह*: Want of determination, energy &c. listlessness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not overea-ger, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सृज *a* Not deviating from the Sutra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular, अपदन्वा-सा सदृशति: सन्नित्येवना Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्तेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride । *को लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 63; modesty । *कः कलुषिकमालकारः V. 1; cf. "Modesty is the handmaid of heroism."

अनुत्तेकिर *a.* Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant । भाग्येषु अभिव S. 4. 17.

अनुद *a.* [न उदति or अनुददाति तुष्यं ददाति दा-क] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving (तुष्यकपदात्); see अनानुद.

अनुदक *a.* I Waterless (as a desert). -2 Having very little water (as a puddle).-3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of आद).

अनुदग्र *a* I Not lofty, low -2 Soft tender; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर *a.* I Having a slender waist; thin, lank; राजकन्या Sk. (अ-रुपायं नञ्, see अ).

अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore, to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेगे I Restoration -2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent) ; not elevated or raised (not pronounced) with the Udātta accent) ; उच्चैः रुदात्तः, नीचैरुदात्तः । accentless, having the neutral, general tone ; उदात्त-आनुदात्तश्च स्वारोक्तश्च त्रयः स्वरः । utterer with the grave accent (as a vowel) प्रत्यक्षप्रतिरोः वायुपदोर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहताऽच्च निरुपादयति स उदात्तः, एवमन्निरुपादोऽन् अनुदात्तः । तत्तदाऽन् सभ्यगे स्थायो नांभमि निरुपादोऽन् अनुदात्त पदमकर्म Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pāṇini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udātta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence). नः The grave accent.—Comp—आदिः a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त—इत्त a verbal root having for its अनुदात्त the grave accent (denoting that it takes the Atm. terminations only). —उदय a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. —तर *a.* more than अनुदात्त । still lower or graver accent, *i. e.* that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or उचित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* I Not liberal, niggardly, not high or noble. —2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great 3 (अनुगतो दाराः) Adhering to or followed by a wife ; यस्मिन्प्रसादसि पुनः स मन्त्रयुदगोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense I also). —4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुकृपाः दाराः यस्तुः).

अनुदित *a.* I Unsaid, not uttered. —2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिन-दिवस *ind.* Daily, day after day । पारावतः चतुः शिवाकाणामात्रमोत्रो कामी मन्दगुणोद्वेगद कोऽत्र हेतुः Udb. अनुदिवस परि-हास्येऽत्रैः S. 3.

अनुदिश 6 P. To point out, assign. अनुदेशः I Pointing back ; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule ; यथाऽन्यमनुदेशः समानः P. I. 3. 10 ; subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second ; as in सधुमाकृतजीवेण हृदयभूयः P. III. 4. 36. —2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुदिश *a.* Pointing or referring back ; being the object of an अनुदेश अनुद् I P. To survey, behold ; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect ; न च अयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाह्वे Bg. I. 31 । Bh. 3. 3. —Caus. To show, tell, inform as follows. समापतिः पुत्रमग्निमित्रं परिष्वज्य अनुदक्षयति M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

अनुदर्शन Inspection, survey ; उचित-आप्रमत्ताश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Rām. ; consideration, regard ; अन्ममृत्युजरहयाविदुःख-दोषादनुदर्शने Bg. 13. 8 perception.

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. —दृष्टिः *f.* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a.* [दैर्घ्येननुगतः] Longitudinal, lengthwise.

अनुदत्त *a.* Not raised or puffed up तः सत्युत्तराः समद्विभिः S. 5. 12 ; humble, modest ; unsurpassed.

अनुद्वारण I Not removing or taking away. —2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्भागः I Non-partition ; not taking a share (विभोद्धारश्चो विभागः). —2 Non removal.

अनुद्धत *a.* Undivided ; unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c.—Comp. —अभ्यस्तनवः taking place of sunset while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुदुत *a.* I Not bold, soft, mild. —2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुद्यत, अनुद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यत Repeated playing or gambling ; N. of a part of the Sabhā-parvan.

अनुद्योग *a.* Lazy, not industrious — नः Idleness, inactivity.

अनुदु I P. I To run after, follow, accompany ; अनुवां रात्रिस्तुतुत R. 3. 38 । 12. 67 ; 16. 25 । si. 1. 52 । 5. 59. —2 To chase, pursue.

अनुदुत *p. p.* I Followed pursued (sometimes used actively). —2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —त A measure of time in music = half *druta* or one-fourth of a Mātrā (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel) अर्धमात्र द्रुतं इयं द्रुतार्थं चाप्यनुदुतं.

अनुद्वहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्वेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension — नः Security or freedom from fear.

अनुवाच I P. I To run after, follow अनुवाचो पुनराद्यान् वाचमप्यनुवाचति U. I. 10. the sease, follows the

words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense) । स्वरुचि निश्चयतोऽनुवाचति Si. 16. 44 follows his own will. —2 To run up to, approach. —3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुवाचं I Going or running after, following, pursuing ; दुरश्च क्लेशितसंज्ञः S. 2. —2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth) ; research, investigation. —3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. —4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुध्वे I P. I To think of, muse, consider attentively. —2 To wish well of, to bless, favour ; प्रजाविभेकं मयि वर्तमानं सुखीरनुध्यायत चेत्तसेति R. 14. 60 bless । अनुध्वेयुध्वेयं सांगध्वेः प्रतिमानतैः 17. 36 favoured.

अनुध्या [ध्वे-अङ्] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुध्याय *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c.—तं [ध्वे-अयुद] I Thought ; अनुध्यायानंतरमेव K. 262 ; meditation, religious contemplation.—2 Thinking of, remembrance ; या नः प्रीतिवि-रूपाश्च त्वदनुध्यायसंभवा Ku. 6. 21.—3 Wishing well of affectionate solicitude for । अनुध्यायैरुपेतं वरसंघासं दुष्टं बः U. 7. 11 ; सा त्वन्वं अनुध्यायामन्वतां सीतायां शिवातुध्यायपरा भव U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [ध्वे कर्तरि चञ्] One who wishes well of.

अनुध्वेय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of, अनुध्वेयुध्वेयं R. 17. 36.

अनुनद् I P. To sound towards or at (with acc.). —Caus. To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo, पृथिवीं चतुरिन्ध्रं च सगरांश्चानुनादयन् । साधु साधिवति नादित्वा पृथिवामन्ववाद्यन् । बिहगेनुनादितं Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अनु रूपो नादः] Sound, noise ; Si. 7. 18 reverberation, echo.

अनुनादि *a.* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय-नायिका See under अनुनी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिका] I Nasal, pronounced through the nose ; मुखसाहतनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. ; मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः P. I. 1. 8 । अर्धोऽनुनासिका न ष्ठी Sikshā ; अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants य, व, र्, ल् (under certain circumstances) ; *i. e.* the letters included in the पञ्चाक्षरम् except ह् and र्.—2 The sign used to mark the nasalisation in the case of य, व् or ल्.—कं The nasal twang.—Comp.—आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देश Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; अनुसामुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामय कर्षणम् । क्रमसो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते S. D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

अनुनिर्वाया A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी I P. I To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon, request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); स चातुर्नातः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54; वि-श्रद्वाच्च श्रवणे पराङ्मुखीर्निवृत्तेनुमन्त्राः स तत्त्वो 19. 38. 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5. 46; त्वत्संभवेन मम तत्तद्वातुर्नाते V. 3. 20. pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13. 67; M. 5. K. 168. 178; Dk. 3. 4. 7.-2 To cherish love; वि-द्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; cf. Shakespeare 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'. -3 To bring near to (with dat. of person). -4 To train, discipline. -5 To honour.

अनुनय a. [नी-अन्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words). -यः I Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion; कथं तु शत्रुयोऽनुनयो महर्षिर्ब्रह्मणना-ञ्जायपयस्विनीना R. 2. 54; कथं वा तेषा-मनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतिवक्रः स कथंवातुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4.-2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation); showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुनयैर्दयित-तातुनयेमन्मिन्मन्वः V. 3. 5; दयितजनः 2. 22; वाक्यैः मित्रैरनुनयो संवदर्थस्य साधनं S.D. 458.-3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; भद्रं प्रयच्छतः । किंतु त्वदाभ्यर्थायापरिज्ञानतरितोऽयमस्मदनुनयः Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; निवेद्य-वाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासातुनये खलु Ak.; *आमंत्रणं conciliatory address. -4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct. -यं adv. Fitly, suitably.

अनुनीय a. Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीतिः = अनुनय q. v; सातुर्नातिश्च सीतायैनाकुचपत् Bk. 8. 75. adopting a conciliatory tone; Si. 16. 55.

अनुनायक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिका a. Conciliating; भियतमेव बध्नुनायिका Si. 6. 7.-का A female character subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सर्वा प्रयोजिता दासी प्रेयसा भ्रात्रियिका तथा । अन्याश्च शिष्यकारिण्यो जिज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुन्नत a. Not raised or elevated, not lifted up. —Comp. —आन्नत a.

level (neither raised nor lowered) —गात्र a. having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्मादः, **अनुन्मत्त** a. Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप = अनुप q. v.

अनुपकारि a. 1. Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received. —2. Worthless, useless.

अनुपक्षित p. p. Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षोग).

अनुपशोत a. Not praised.—तं ind. So that no other person accompanies in singing.

अनुपवातः Absence of damage or detriment; *अजित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपयोजनं y. a. Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपठ I P. To say after, repeat.

अनुपाठत p. p. Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

अनुपाठित a. Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत I P. I To fly to or towards. —2 To fly or run after, follow (fig. also); pursue, chase; युद्धानुपतति स्वदे; दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7; -कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्न-प्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1; न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चतः) Māl. 9. 8. does not run after (cherish) hope or leave it; यस्मैव भवतः कुटुम्बवृत्तिमनुपातना; Mv. 1; Si. 11. 40.—2 To fall upon, attack; प्रावीणाननुपत्य Māl. 8. 9. —Caus. I To fly to.—2 To throw another down along with oneself.

अनुपतनं, **पातः** I Falling upon alighting upon in succession —2 following, going after, pursuit; उप-वनपवनानुपातदक्षः Si. 7. 27.-3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence.—4 [अनुपत्यः त्रैरसिक्किन पातः] Proportion.—5 Rule of three.—6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—तं ind. (regarded as a numeral from पत) Following in succession, going after; कृतानुपातं कुसुमान्य-सृष्ट्यात् Bk. 2. 11 (कृतानुपातानुपत्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers).

अनुपातिन् a. Following as a result —m. A follower; मदनुपातिनामिव पंथाः Dk. 168.

अनुपथ a. [पंथाननुपगतः] Following the road.—यः A road, favourable road; अन्तरपथा अनुपथा; Rv. 5. 52. 10 (अनुह्रलमार्गः). —यं adv. Along the road.

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To go after, follow, attend.—2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife); दत्तयस्य यवोर्वास्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb.-3 To enter, go to or into.—4 To fall down, come down (to the earth); वसुधामन्वपद्यते वातानुपातिव दुर्मौ Mb.—5 To enter upon, betake oneself to; जितानिर्वयेव तानक्षानुपुनस्वान्व-पद्यत, ध्यानमेवावपद्यत Rām.; पुत्रा हृष्टां सुसंभ्राता नावपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do anything else.—6 To find, discover, see, notice; दीर्घं दृष्टव्यो..... निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhāg. —7 To lose (with abl.); महत्वात्तान्वपद्यते Mb. —8 To handle.—9 To fall to the share of (Ved.).

अनुपद् a. [पद्-अङ्] Ved. Coming to pass —f. Food (got every day) (अनुदिनऽन्यमन्नं).

अनुपद a. [पदाननुपगतः] I Following the feet closely. —2 Following every word; *सूत्रेण a commentary (of a Brāhmana) explaining the text word for word. —दः N. of a man or tribe. —दं A chorus, burden of a song, or words sung again at regular intervals.—ind. [पदानां पश्चात्] I Along the feet, near the feet; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. —2 Step by step, at every step; Si. 9. 78.—3 Word for word —4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk.; गच्छतां पुरो भवती । अहमप्यनुपदमनात् एव S. 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you; अमुष्मन्वित एव K. 263, 264; oft with, gen. or in comp. in this sense; लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54] (तौ) अक्षिपामनुपदं समन्वृत्तां पाणिना R. 11. 31; अमराः प्रतिगृह्णन्तावस्थीनुपदमशिष I. 44. 14. 81; Si. 14. 48.

अनुपदिक a. [अनुपदमस्त्वस्य गंतुत्वेन, ठञ्] Following, gone-after.

अनुपदेन् a. [अनुपद्-ङि P. V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk.; क्षणदाकरोऽनुपदिभिः प्रचये Si. 9. 70.

अनुपदीना [आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामनुप-यामः तेन बद्धा ख] A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot (अनुपदे बद्धा अनुपदीना उपायत् Pf V. 2. 9 Sk.).

अनुपदवी A way, road.

अनुपवः 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि a. [न. व.] Guileless, without fraud; रहस्यं साक्षात्मानुपधि विगुह्यं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः I Not mentioning ; non-statement. —2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः *f.* I Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धमत्तावयानुपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā, p. 82 (तात्पर्य being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). —2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. —3 In conclusive reasoning ; absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभाव) ; वानो देवदर्शो दियो न युक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः वानत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विना अनुपपन्नम् ; see अर्थोपपत्ति also. —4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न *a.* Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम *a.* [न. व.] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of ऊमुद्र).

अनुपमेय-मित *a.* Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्देन Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used (as food) —2 Unsuitable, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

अनुपयोग *a.* Useless. —यः Uselessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपगत *a.* 1 Not dead. —2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध *a.* Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धि *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception (प्रत्यक्षाद्यभाव) ; नास्ति चटोऽनुपलब्धिः (the knowledge of घटाभाव is possible because the प्रतिबोध or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव (that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट) ; one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas. —Comp. —समः a fallacy, trying to establish a fact (say, the eternity of sound) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलम्भः Want of apprehension ; non-perception.

अनुपवीतिर *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य *a.* Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहार *m.* A kind of हेतुत्वभास or fallacy in Nyāya, a subdivision of the अनैकान्तिकहेतुत्वभास ;

वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative ; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात् । अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुः अनुपसंहारी अन्येव व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टतामवाप्तः ।

अनुपसर्गः I A word (particle &c) that is not, or has not the force of, an Upasarga. —2 That which has no Upasarga. —3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन *a.* Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

अनुपस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished (as silver). —2 Genuine, blameless —3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). —4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार *a.* Not elliptical (अद्याहारदोषरहित) Ki. 11. 38.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापनं Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थापित *a.* Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थायिन् *a.* Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent, not at hand or near ; not current. —तं A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* I Absence ; सम * ते क्षमता भवेतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence. —2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a.* 1 Not injured, unimpaired, uninvited. —2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth) ; * ते दुकूल-युक्तं K. 110, 229. See अनाहत.

अनुपा I P. I To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with ; (मधु पात्वा)... अनुपात्त्यसि चाप-दूषितं जलोमलि R. 8. 68, कर्मभाषान्मक्षय-न्मधु चानुपिबन्त Susr ; Bri. S. 76. 6. —2 To follow in drink —3. (2 P.) = अनु-पात्. q. v.

अनुपानं I A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भिषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किञ्चिन्मधुसूत्रादि विषये तत्), a fluid vehicle in medicine. —2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय *a.* Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. —यं An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P. पात् 10 P. I To guard, watch over, protect, defend ; बालदोषादिकं रिकथं तावद्वा अनुपालयत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody, —2 To conform to, obey, observe ; दशरथवचनमनुपा-यत् K. 21 ; सत्यमनुपाक्येत्सत्यं H. 4. 23 ;

so प्रतिज्ञां, वरं, मां &c. ; keep, pre-serve ; अनुपालयती प्रभुशक्ति Ki. 2. 10 watching.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपाकृत *a.* Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes —Comp. —मांसं flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात-तिष्ठ see under अनुपत्ति.

अनुपाद्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपातकं [पातकं अमृद्भ्रष्टादि तत्सहस्रं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnumṛiti ; Manu mentions 30 kinds ; See It. 54-58.

अनुपार्थ *a.* Lateral, along or by the side. —(pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपातृत *a.* Ved. Western.

अनुपूरणः [अनुगतः अन्यं पुरूपं] A follower.

अनुपुष्पः [अनुगतः पृष्प-तद्विकां] A kind of reed (शरवृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व *a.* [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपाठे क्रमं वा] I Regular, having suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical ; वृत्तानुपूर्वं च न चातर्दक्ष Ku. 1. 35 ; ततोऽनुपूर्वयत्तु वाहुः Ki. 17. 50. (मापुच्छाकार Malli.) ; जंघे अनुपूर्वते Dk. 131 ; * ता-ग्र्यागुला बाहुलते ibid. ; * केशा who has regular hair ; पात्र having regularly shaped limbs ; so रंष्ट्र, नाभि, पाणि. —2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession ; coming in the order, following. —3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण) ; अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kāty.-Comp. —ज *a.* descended in a regular line. —वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः, —पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards ; from the beginning or first ; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8. 142 ; 3. 39 ; 7. 35.

अनुपूर्व *a.* Regular, orderly, successive. —वत्=आनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठ *a.* [अनुपृष्टं वध्यते, अनुपृष्ठयत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत *a.* 1 Not endowed with. —2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुम *a.* Not sown (as seed) ; लक्ष्य fallow, meadow (ground &c.)

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Grown without being sown.

अनुपज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं I A gift, donation. —2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular

letters (वाङ्मयपत्र); एते आसातुप्रदाना
अवाप्राश्च विवृण्वते Sk.

अनुप्रातं-दे ind. Going in succe-
sion, वेह ते-दे, आस्ते वेह गेह अनुप्रातं-
दे P. III. 4. 56. Sk.

अनुपयुज् 7 A. To employ, apply,
employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repeti-
tion; P. I. 3. 63, III. 4. 4-5.

अनुप्रवचनं Repetition or reproduc-
tion of what has been said by the
teacher; *आदि a class of words
given in P. V. I. III.

अनुप्रविष्ट 6 P. 1 To enter into;
join; पथिकस्य विदेशागमिनमनुपावतः
M. 5; (fig. also); विश्वस्य लौकिकाः
संस्थापनमनुप्रविशति Mv. 1 enter into
familiar talk or conversation. -2
To accommodate or adapt oneself
to; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि ते नः
अनुप्रविष्ट्य मेधावो हि प्रमात्सवशं नयत Pt. 1.
68. सखे वामदेव त्वमपि भावेनंदनमनुप्रविष्टोऽसि
A. R. 1 you too share in his opini-
on, or think with him. -3 To fol-
low in entering; sleep with. -4 To
attack.

अनुप्रवेशः I Entrance into; पुषोप
वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदाशितेनप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3
22; IO. 51. -2 Adapting oneself to
the will of; बलवतामिभूतस्य विदेशमने तद-
नुप्रवेशो वा नीतिः Pt. 1. भजते विदेशमधिकेन
जितसेतदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -3
Imitation.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question
(having reference to what the
teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः f. 1 very close attach-
ment. -2 Very close logical connec-
tion (of words).

अनुप्रसद Caus. To propitiate, concil-
iate; प्रय V. 3.

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, concilia-
tion; प्रय नं नाम व्रतं V. 3.

अनुप्रस्थः f. Latitudinal, following
the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्राण 2 P. To breathe after.
-Caus. To animate, support, feed;
help, mostly used in the statement
of Alankāras in a sentence; उत्प्रेक्षा-
प्राणिता स्वभावानिः &c.

अनुप्राणनं Breathing after, anima-
tion.

अनुप्राप 5 P. I To get, obtain. -2
To reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीम-
नुप्रापः Mb. -3 To imitate; लालाकल-
मनुप्रापमहोदधस्तस्य विक्रमं R. 4. 22. -4
To arrive, come (intrans.); कथयि-
मो भूमिमनुप्रापः K. 132; Ve. 6. -5 To
get back.

अनुप्राप्तः p. p. Reached, got,
obtained.

अनुप्राप्तिः f. Getting to, reaching,
arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [अनुगतः रसाद्युगुणं प्रकुष्टमासं
वर्णन्यासं समवर्णानां समवर्णांशानां वा] Alli-
teration, repetition of similar let-
ters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यम-
नुप्रासः K. P. 9; (स्वरवैसादयेऽपि ध्वजमसदृशस्यं
पद्योऽस्य रसाद्युगुणः प्रकुष्टो न्यासः अनुप्रासः शब्द-
साम्यं वैधर्म्यं स्वस्य यत् S. D. 633). अनुप्रास
is of 5 kinds; (a) ऐक्यं or single alli-
teration; वकुलं वानं वीकुं व कवेति वारिप्रासः
पवनः; मुष्टं मुद्रा कुशा विरुकराग &c. K. P. 7.
(b) वृत्तिं or harmonious. (c) श्रुतिं
or melodious (d) अर्थं or final; as
मदं हसंतः पुलकं वहंतः; (e) लाट्; स्मेरान्नीव-
नयने नयने किं निमांशिते. For definitions
and examples see S. D. 633-38 and
K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुप्लु I A To run after, follow;
इदमन्तो वारद्वयं आयस्य पाणिप्राहमिव
संभ्रादनुप्लवते A. R. 5.

अनुप्लवः A follower, servant; सानु-
प्लवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाभरणं R. 13. 75;
Mv. 2. 7. 19.

अनुबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten
to, attach, tie, connect; सीमंतं निज-
मनुबध्नात कार्म्या Si. 8. 69 forming,
arranging; उभयोरपि राजेन्द्र संबन्धेनानुब-
ध्नात (इष्टाकुलं) Rām. 1 सखीजानु-
बद्धा कथा Dk. 11. 4 connected with. -2
(a) To have in the train (fig. also);
न शिष्यामनुबध्नात Bhāg. (b) To bring
about, cause, lead to, result in, pro-
duce as a consequence; नानुबध्नाति
कुशलं Mb; हे वृषल ते तथा विक्षोपस्तु
यथा हिंसामनुबध्नात P. VI. 1. 141
Comp. -3 To press, importune, urge,
request; पुनः पुनश्चानुबध्यमाना K. 69.
133, 207, 233 -4 (a) To attend or
follow closely, follow at the heels
of, follow; को तु सख्यमनुबध्यमानस्त-
पस्मिन्नीत्यामबालसखी बालः S. 7; मधुका-
कुंभेऽनुबध्यमानं K. 139; दिष्ट्या तावदय-
मने मारीव तमयमनुबध्नात K. 158,
194, 319, 347; Ki. 6. 8; Mv. 7. 18;
Si. 5. 26 (b) To chase; pursue;
तस्मानुबध्यमानं K. 120; अनुबध्नाता तुरग-
मुलमियुं 132 (c) To adhere or stick
to, cling to; वयस्य चित्रलेपा यामनुबध्नाति
देवीप्रसादः K. 221. (d) To continue,
take up; तदेवानुबध्यतां तपः 322; तान्येव
चिरपरिचिन्तायश्चामनुबध्नाति U 3 v. 1
for अनुबध्नाति; वंशायनागमनालापभेवानुबध्य
K. 262. (e) To follow, succeed,
come close upon; सत्योऽयं जनप्रवादा
याद्विपद्विषयं संपत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73;
see अनुबध्निष below. -5 To foster,
cherish, entertain, harbour; तेषु किं
भवतः स्नेहमनुबध्नात मानसं Mārka. P. -6
To bear, endure; Ks. 49. 47. -7
Not to burst or break loose, hold
or keep together; भगोऽपि हि वृणाकाम-
मनुबध्नाति तंतवः H. 1. 95. pass. To be
related to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध p. p. I Bound, attached
tied to. -2 Following in the train
coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धा
थीनश्च संशयान् विचार्य Dk. 41. -3 Con-
nected with, related to, relating, or
belonging to. -4 Constantly stick-
ing to, being in; continued, con-
tinuous; नित्यानुबद्धकुलैः Ve. 1; भुव-
काकलीहसितं U. 3; विजृम्भक K. 66.
*विजृम्भश्रुतिः 135 constantly flowing.
-5 Fixed upon, directed towards;
कलहंस वक्रायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबन्धः I Binding or fastening on,
connection, attachment, tie (lit.
& fig.); यस्या मनश्चानुबध्यमानस्यामुद्रिः
Māl. 2; एतद्व्यवहारेन दर्शने कौशली मे हृदय-
नुबन्धः इति न जानासि U. 3. state of
feeling; K. 257. -2 Uninterrupted
succession, unbroken sequence,
continuous flow, continuity; series,
chain; वाष्पं कुह स्थिरतया त्रितानुबन्धं s. 4.
14; मरणं K. 236 following up death,
desire for dying; अनुबन्धादुदरमेद्रा K.
280; यदात्याजोदेवानुबन्धे 309 (persis-
tence in) following me. 317; वै. ०
मत्स्य, Dk. 63, 161; मुच्यतां देव शोकानु-
बन्धः K. 63 continuous sorrow;
दुर्लभजनप्राप्तिर्न Ratn. 1; 4. 16; सानुबन्धः
कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निपापदः R. 1. 64 con-
tinuous, uninterrupted; परिबृद्धागम-
नुबन्धसवया R. 9. 69 continuous enjoy-
ment; अयं सोऽयं सानुबन्धः संवृत्तः V. 5
giving rise to a chain of evils. -3
Descendants, posterity; सानुबन्धं हता
ह्रासि Rām. -4 Consequence, result
(good or bad); आत्मदोषानुबन्धेन
K. 319 in consequence of; यदयं
सानुबन्धं च सुखं B. 18. 39, 25; अनुबन्ध-
मजानतः कर्मणामपि बध्नात Rām. -5 Inten-
tion, design, motive, cause; अनुबन्धं
परिज्ञाय देशकाली च तत्त्वतः; सायणस्यो बालोक्त्य
दंडे दंडेषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; पापं of
evil designs. -6 An adjunct of a
thing, a secondary member (मुह्या-
नुयायि, अपयानं); a secondary symp-
tom, symptomatic affection, at-
tendant on the principal disease
(वातपित्तादिदोषाणामप्राधान्य); मूर्धन्युबन्धः
विषमन्त्राः Susr. -7 Connecting link
or adjunct of a subject or topic;
theme, matter of discussion;
introductory reasons; (विषयप्रयोजना-
विकारसंबन्धः अनुबन्धः) (an indispen-
sable element of the Vedānta). -8
(Gram.) An indicatory syllable
or letter intended to denote some
peculiarity in the inflection, accent
&c. of the word to which it is
attached; as the ल in मल्ल, ए in हण;
रितुराय पशमवाय मध्ये प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोतियानुबन्धः
Ki. 13. 19. -9 Offence, fault, -10
An obstacle, impediment also the
clog or encumbrance of a family;
domestic ties or attachment. -11 A
child or pupil who follows the

example set by his parent or teacher (सुर्यानुयायी शिषुः). -12 Beginning, commencement.—13 Repeated application or devotion (सौम्येन अभिर्नवेष्ट). -14 Course, pursuit.—15 A small bit or part, a trifle.—16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भानानु-बंधपूर्णकः.—17 Base, stem (स्कृतिः). १. २. [अनुबध्यते अतिशयिन व्यापितये अनया] 1 Thirst.—2 Hiccup.

अनुबंधक *a.* Connected, related,

अनुबंधनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबंधि *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) 1 (*a*) Connected with, attached or related to; अहो सरस-णीयानुबंधिनी रीजनकया Māl. 1 having for its contents or subject matter &c.; परिचयानुबंधी Dk. 101 continuing.—(b) Mixed or blended with; नील-कंठकैकानुबंधिना मंद्रङ्कुतेन मामनुमन्यते Māl. 9.—2 Followed by, accompanied with; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence; तदियमावसततोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60 1 अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67; शाश्वं शाश्वतरानुबंधि 156; दुःखं दुःखानुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single; K. 349; Ki. 1, 20; Bg. 15. 2; गुणानुबंधित्वात्तस्य सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22 being associated with.—3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted; अपि त्वदावाजितवारिसंपूर्णं प्रवलमासामनुबंधि वारुणं Ku. 5, 34; ऊर्ध्वं गतं यस्य न चानुबंधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading; K. 246, 303.

अनुबंध्य *a* 1 Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). 2 [वधार्थं बन्धः अनुबन्धः कर्माणं प्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; गौरानुबंध्यः K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [अनु पश्चारिस्थत् बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध् 4 A To awake, to recollect; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—Caus. 1 To remind, put in mind of; अयं सम्यगनुबोधतोऽस्मि s. 1 well reminded.—2 To advise, inform; इति शिष्येण किलान्वबोधयत् R. 8. 75.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection.—2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a

Brāhmana (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

अनुब्राह्मणि, क *a.* [तद्वीते वेद वा इति इतिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव-भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it.—2 Repeating what has been said.—3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

अनुभाषित् *a.* Speaking in reply; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभुज् 7. A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things); suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds); मेवमुक्तविशदो स भद्रिवा अनुभुंक्तु R. 19. 39; सा मंहान्मंहनमन्वभुंक्तु Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment.—2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू 1 P. 1 To enjoy, taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c.); to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.); अनुभवं च भुङ्क्ते इव नवमात्रिकामाद्रसुममसं Dk. 121; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; अतस्कुतानां हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्यं फलमात्मनैव K. 121; अनुभवति हि मूर्च्छां पादपस्तीरमुपसं S. 5. 7; Ku. 4. 41; सवत्सरमात्रं प्रवृत्तमनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant; षष्ठमनुभवत् वर्षे K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old.—2 To learn, hear, understand; वदन्तानुभवति Ch. Up.—3 To try, test, put to the test; न न्वं तेनाम्बुषिष्टा नान्वभावित्वाप्यसौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभविष्यति ॥ Bk. 5. 35.—4 To comorise include, grasp द्वे वामलके अनुभवति Ch. Up.—5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mosty Ved. in these senses) —Caus. 1 To cause, to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधेः Mu. 6. 15; स्नातभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 125 । आभोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः सपथेनानुभावयन् Bv. 1. 120.—2 To reflect on, meditate, think of; मनसा तमेव वृत्तांतमनुभावयत् K. 176, 279.—3 To infer, know; तस्मात्पराश्रुत्तीर्णां फलेः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुर्ज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्विषयं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थं right and अयथार्थं wrong, see T.

S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognise प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedantins and Mimamsakas add two more अर्थोपपत्ति and अनुपलब्धि; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sāṅkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Charvakas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mimamsakas—संभव 'equivalence'; ऐतिह्य 'fallible testimony,' and वेष्टा 'gesture.')—2 Experience; अनुभवं वचसा सचि ह्युपसि N. 4. 105.—3 Understanding.—4 Result, consequence.—Comp.—सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमेयपुरुःसत्ते) अनुभावविशेषात् सेनापरिवृत्ताविभ R. 1. 37; संगवर्तीयानुभावा अस्याकृतिः S. 7. अनुभावसोमायमात्रपरिवेषवृत्ताः U. 1. 3 16. 20, 41, 4. 22. K. 108, 240 । V. 1 । Ki. 1. 6 । Dk. 29, 113; Mv. 6. 53; अहो महानुभाव पाथि-वो दुह्यतः S. 3. of great might or power; जले वा तृप्तसंक्रांतवतुभावपरिक्रमैः R. 10. 38. 2. 75 greatness (dignity) &c., valour; Ki. 6. 28; महा-नुभावपशुतः कापि तत एवागतवती Māl. 1 very noble or dignified.—2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न); भावं मननितं साक्षात् स्वयत् व्यज्यति ये तेऽनुभावा इति वचनाः । यथा भ्रमेणः कोपस्य व्यञ्जकः ; वन्दुर्द्वे कारणं ह्येः स्वेवंहिर्भावं प्रकाशयत् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः काव्यमाश्रयोः ॥ S. D. 162. 163. &c.; शिखरे रमणीयतो त्वदनुभावभावादेव Māl. 9. 35.—3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief; अनुभाववत् गुह्यस्थित्वात् Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative; ता understanding, knowledge; वन्द्येन विना यस्याननुभाववता भवेत् Bhāṣhā. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभावि *a.* 1 Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling.—2 An eye-witness; अनुभावी तु यः काश्चित्कथो-त्साह्यं विवादिनां Ms. 8. 69.—3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू *a.* [भू-क्विप्] Perceiving, understanding.—भूः *f.* Experience, direct knowledge or perception; अयमात्मा सवानुभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 Perception, apprehension, experience.—2 (In Nyāya)

Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhāṣhā P. 51-52.—3 Dignity consequence.—Comp.—प्रकाशः N of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mādhavāchārya.

अनुभू 1. 3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभू m. Praising conformably, imitating.

अनुभूतु m. A younger brother (अनुवृत्ती भातरं).

अनुभू 1 P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

अनुभूत p. p. Intoxicated with joy.

अनुभाष pot. p. To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise.

अनुम 4 A. 1 To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमनुमुत्सरे मोचयति कलभस्य चाष्टम् R. 11. 39; M. 1. 12; राजन्याय स्वपुत्रिभुवसिऽनुमेने R. 4. 87; 14. 20; शुभ्रयमाणां गिरि-शोभने Ku. 1. 59. 3. 60. 5. 68; कृता-भिषयामनुमन्यमानः सुतां S. 5. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यदीयसीं मे कुमुदतां नाहं नानुमं R. 16. 85. be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22.—2 To follow, have recourse to; वृमायौ वामसंत्यज्य संरथं योनुमन्यते Mb.—Caus. 1. To ask for leave or permission; ask the consent of; अनुमान्यतां महाराजः V. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सर्वो जगन्नुमानायथाभि S. 3.—2. To ask for, request or beg; Y. 1. 240.—3 To honour.—4 To put to account.

अनुमत p. p. 1 Approved, consented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुमतं हृष्टं वा वैरिदं शुभ-पातकं Ve. 3. 22; यमना S. 4. 9. allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृहाय R. 5. 10; वम्येतः साक्षा Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c.—2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; वृष्टे च कर्षकजना नुमतां करोति Bri. S. 5. 72—3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—तः A lover; वनमतो नमतो-नुतमाय भियाः Si. 6. 65.—तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुमतं चोरितमेतत्तवया हृदयं V. 3. 17.

अनुमतिः f. 1 Permission, consent, approval, assent.—2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, where the gods and Manes receive oblation with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rājasuya sacrifice (कदाहीनचंद्रवती शुक्लच-तुर्दशीयुत पूर्णिमादिभिः); अनुमत्यै हविषाकपालं

पुरोडाशं निर्वपति Sat. Br. 3. Ms. 3. 86-87.—Comp.—पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance.—2 Independence.

अनुमंतु a. Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent) (Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमंत्र 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्ट्य वाचदे-वानुमंत्रितोऽथः U. 2. (v. I. for आभिमंत्रिता); रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन वन कणांनुमंत्रितः M

अनुमंत्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरणं See under अनुमृ.

अनुमरः A country next to a desert

अनुमा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अलिङ्गां प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लितैरनुमिमीमे Mb. ; conclude, guess, conjecture; वृमादयिमनुमाय T. S. 41; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगमंगो-नुमयते Ku. 2. 25; R. 15. 77; 17. 11; तेजोविशेषानुमितां दधानः 2. 7; 68; 5 12; Ki. 5. 47.—2 To reconcile, equal—Caus. (—नापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुवृतां K. 132, 202.

अनुमा [मा-अह] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमानु a. One who infers; न हि करिणे हृष्टे चाकारेण तमनुमिमंतनुमातरः

अनुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system (अनुमितिकारणमनुमानं तच्च वृमो वह्निध्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं). प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविचित्रम्. त्रयं सुवि-दिष्टं कार्यं त्रयमुद्दिष्टमधीपताम् Ms. 12. 105.—2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know; इतिहेतुमानिधं मया ज्ञेया भविष्यति Rām.—3 Analogy, similarity; आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षते S. 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादंतेमुपप्रेक्ष्य K. 305.—4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यनलानां दृष्टिर्निशिताः परंति तत्र शराः। तत्रापरोपितशरो जायन्त्याः पुः स्मरो मन्ये ॥ अनुमाने तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोरर्थः K. P. 10.—Comp.—वर्ति f. reasoning; logical inference.

अनुमापक a. (पिका f.) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमितिः f Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान. परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञान-मनुमितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमितता Desire of inferring.

अनुमेय pot. p. Inferable, to be inferred; फलानुमेयः प्रारंभः R. 1. 20.

अनुमार्ग adv. Along the way; according to a (particular) way on or in the way; अनुमार्गागतया K. 100 come by this way.

अनुमाष adv. Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमासः [अनुगतो मासः] The following month.—स ind. Every month, month after month.

अनुमुद 1 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathising with; सुदितामनुमादितं Bhāg.—2 To express approval; तदेव राममातृभिरनुमादितं U. 2; approve, second, applaud; निषेधुमासदनुमादितुं वा R. 14. 43; to allow with pleasure, permit; अनुमादितमाचयः K. 77; अन-मुमादितता मात्रा 160.—Caus. To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुमोदः 1 The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure.—2= अनुमोदनं see below.

अनुमोदनं 1 Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance.—2 Causing pleasure.

अनुम 6 A. To follow in death; रुद्रता कुतश्च सा पुनर्मवता नानुमतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85. followed in death by you; नानुमितामसादभिरावा नः शुचा नानुमृतेष लभ्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुमरणं Following in death; तत्प-रणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि अनुमृतादिमरणे देहाद्यभाष-एव)। देशतर-मते परयो साध्वी तत्प्रायुकादयं निवायेरसि संशु-द्धां प्रविशेज्जातवेदं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brāhmana women पुत्रकृत्तितां समाह्वय न विद्या ननुमहेति Bāna—severely condemns this practice; see K 173—4.

अनुया 2 P. 1 To follow, go after (fig. also) अनुयाहं सायुषद्वी Bh. 2. 77; अनुयाग्यनुमितनयः S. 1. 29; त्वामनुयागि यद्यपि Ku. 4. 21. 2 To imitate, equal; न विलायुषयुक्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुंशः R. 1. 27; 9. 6; अनुयातलीलः 16 71; Si. 12. 3 followed and imitated.—3 To attend, accompany; इयं मुसलमनुयाति कलेन हुङ्क-तन Mu. I. 4. अनुयातावेत्तकी वसिष्ठः U. 348.

अनुया *a.* Following —या: Vcd. Food.

अनुयातु *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्रे—*त्रा* Retinue, train; attendance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राज्ञः वने वन्येन जीवतः । किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rām.—*त्रे* *adv.* In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्र । अनुगमनमस्त्यस्य ठङ्] A follower, attendant; S. 1; 2.

अनुयाने Following.

अनुयावित्र *a.* [P. III. 2. 78] 1 Following; attending, consequent. —2 Like, similar.—3 Following a principal person as a teacher (भुक्तवस्य अनुयतां शिशुः).—*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R. ; a dependent or attendant ; व्यपेक्षि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 4 19.

अनुयाजः [यज्-घञ्, कृत्वाभावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञां); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 No ask, question ; किं वस्तु विद्मन्मुने प्रदेयं त्वया किंयेति तमन्वयुक्त R. 5. 18 ; अन्वयुक्तं शुरुमांशः क्षितिः 11. 62; Si. 13 68.—2 To examine (as an accused), put on trial; Ms. 8. 79; 250.—3 To impart or give as instruction. —4 To order, enjoin.—5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c —2 Censured, reproached.

अनुयुक्तिर *a.* [अस्पर्धे इति] One who has ordered, examined ; cf. गृहीतेन अभिधीतः.

अनुयोज् *m.* An examiner, interrogator; inquirers; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भूतकाव्यापकः).

अनुयोगः *m.* A question, inquiry, examination; आविर्बज्जानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः S. 1 ; निगृह्यानुयोगे P. VIII. 2. 94 ; वार्ता मधुगुप्ताया च वाचा R. 13. 71.—2 Censure, reproof.—3 Solicitation.—4 Exertion, effort ; अनुयोगं विना नैकं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt. 2. 142.—5 Religious meditation, spiritual union. —6 Comment. —Comp. —कृत् I. an interrogator. —2 a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतं तपि प्रभविषयसंज्ञं विनति).

अनुयोगिर *a.* 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on.—2 Examining, questioning.

अनुयोय *pot. p.* Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof. —उयः A servant; obedient and humble servant; उमाभ्यामपि वासवाः युयोऽप्यो दृष्टतः प्रणमति S. 7 ; Ms. 8; 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुयुज् 4. U. 1 To be red; भृशमन्व रज्यद्वयार्कः Si. 9. 7 (became red or attached).—2 To be delighted, find pleasure ; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रदुष्यत्यनुयुज्यते च Bg II. 36.—3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्तमनुयुज्यति विश्वमस्त्य त्यजते च Rām; अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राशि जनता नानुयुज्यते Pt. 1 301; भानुसुतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुयुज्यते कामतः Ms. 3. 173.—*Caus.* 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour; सरसाकितलव्यानुयुज्यते Si. 7. 64. 8, 17. 12. 68; Dk. 168; Ki. 12. 23. 4. 27. —2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied. अनुयुक्तः प्रजापतिश्च प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरेजयत् Rām.; कष्टं जनः कुञ्चनेरनुयुज्यताम् U. 1. 14; विश्वयुगानुयुज्यतेमनसं Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured ; कुडलमणिप्रमानुयुक्तमंडरवल्कः K. 170.—2 Pleased, contented, loved, beloved, loyal, loyally, devoted; अनुयुक्तः शुचिर्देवः Ms. 7. 64; गुणानुयुक्तमनुयुक्तमधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him ; प्रजः—लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc or acc.); आप वृषभमनुयुक्तः प्रकृतयः—अथ विम्वचद्रष्टुं ददमनुयुक्तः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1 ; कथं वसंत-सेना आयुषार्द्धतमनुयुक्तः Mk. 1 एषा भवेत्तमनुयुक्तः S. 6. 18 ; अलभ्यमनुयुक्तवान् कथय किमु नारी जन्म Mu. 6.

अनुयुक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुयुज्ज *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुयुज्जने Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented ; युक्तः प्रजानामनुयुज्जने स्याः U. 1. 11.

अनुयुज्यते *p. p.* pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुयुज् *a.* Become red, reddened. —गः 1 Redness. —2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपराधः); love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.), आविर्भूतानुयुज्जाः Mu. 4. 21 ; कंठकितं प्रथयति मध्ययुगं कथयति S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10 ; इतिर्गता gesture or external sign expressive of love ; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्वादु-रुरागजः Ak.

अनुयुज्ज, अनुयुज्ज *a.* 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love ; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुयुज्जवाच H. 1 । सा केनापि वणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुयुज्जवती बभूव *ibid.*—2 Causing or inspiring love.—*ण* Personification of a musical note.

अनुयुज्जने 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells,

anklets &c.—2 The power of words called व्यंजन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; क्रमश्चैवत्वादेवानुयुज्जनरूपो यो व्यंजः S. D. 4.

अनुयुक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुयुज्ज्या [रथामन्वायते स्थिता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशीकरणाद्यै च निशावनन-शंकया । दीपवृक्षास्तिया चकुरानुयुज्ज्या सर्वशः Rām

अनुयुज्जित *a.* Sounding, echoing; उद्युतैरनुयुज्जितस्य प्रकाशस्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound.

अनुयुज्जः—रसितुं Echo, reverberation; गुरुं magnified by echo; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुयुज्ज [अनुयुज्जते रसं] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.). —2 A secondary flavour; लवणं saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं रसं लवणानुरसं लवु । नायानु मधुरं स्तन्यं कषायानुरसं हिंसं Susr.

अनुयुज्ज *a.* [अनुयुज्जते रहः] Secret, solitary, private.—*सं* *adv.* In secret, apart, privately; Si. 7. 50.

अनुयुज्ज *a.* Following the night.—*त्रं* *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुयुज्ज *a.* 1 Causing welfare; also written as अनुयुज्जः इदं वयमनुयुज्जं हवामहे Av.—2 Born under the asterism अनुयुज्ज P. IV. 3. 34.—*चा* [अनुयुज्जता राशौ विशाखा] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राशौ or विशाखा). It consists of four stars.—Comp —यामः—पुरं the ancient capital of Lanka or Ceylon; also called अनुयुज्जपुरं, described by Rājasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon " with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called ' The Great Brazen Palace ' said to have been built in 161 B.C."

अनुयुज्ज 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathise; गुरुशोका मनुयुज्जितो वी Ku. 4. 15 ; अनुयुज्जितो वी भोजेन पतिषी Si. 4. 47.

अनुयुज्जने Condolence, sympathy.

अनुयुज्ज 7 U. 1 To obstruct, block up; शिलाभिर्गन्धमनुयुज्जति Mb. 1 to, surround, hem in; हस्तानुयुज्जमेवो महार... अन्वरेज्यते Bhāg.—2 To bind, fasten.—3 To stick or adhere to follow closely, observe, practise; अनुयुज्ज्यादयं ग्रहं Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुनरसम. नुरुध्य जाता पुननुज्जा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male.—4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; समस्तगुरुयुज्जते वि-

यमस्यं त्वयंति च Ran. 1. सद्भूतिमनुरधयंतां भवतः Mv. 2 follow or adopt. स्वयमे-
मनुरधयते गतिरूप Ki. 11. 78; नातुरोस्ये
जगद्भूमी Bk. 16. 23 love, like.—5 To
conform to, obey, follow, adapt
oneself to, act up to; नियतिं लोक
इवातुरधयते Ki. 2. 12; हतं तिर्यक्ताऽपि
परिचयमनुरधयते U. 3. remember or
cherish (act up to it); मद्भवनमनु-
रधयते वा भवान् K. 181, 298; वारसक्य-
मनुरधयते महात्मनः Mv. 6 feel the force
of compassion; तेनापि रावणे वैश्वामनुरधय-
त्यपेक्षते Mv. 5. 35 following up;
यदि सुकुरुमनुरधयते Mv. 3 regard with
respect, obey; अनुरधयत्य भगवतो वसिष्ठ-
स्यादेश U. 4; चन्द्रकोटीचन U. 5.—6 To
coax, gratify, flatter, soothe; इत्या-
दोभः प्रियशतनुरधय मुग्धा U. 3. 26; अभि-
नयनेककनेनेऽपि एवमनुरधयते K. 207 please
by carefully attending to &c.;
show regard for; 248.—7 To urge,
press; entreat, request; आशमनाय
अनुरधयमानः K. 277; तथा चाहमनुरधयमान-
स्तां वकुलमातां दूतवा Māl. I; सा च भूमि-
धनना बलवन्नुद्धा Dk. 122 courted,
wooed.—8 To assent or agree to;
approve; like, comply with; प्रकृ-
तयो न मे ध्वसनमरुधयते Dk. 106; यदि भग-
वाननुरधयते Mv. 4 agree with me.

अनुरध *a.* [रुध+कृप्] I one who
obeys, conforms to &c.—2 Obeyed,
observed, practised, wanted (अपे-
क्षित), written ar अनुरध Rv. 3. 55. 5.

अनुरोधः—चर्न I Compliance, grati-
fication, fulfilling one's wishes &c.
—2 Conformity, accordance, obe-
dience, regard, consideration; धर्मा-
नुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192; अत्र नातुरोषं
तक्ये Mu. 7 please or gratification;
आमातुरोधात् Mu. 1. 2 out of regard
for; कविप्रमातुरोधाद् Ve. I in consid-
eration of; Mv. 5. 3. 28; तदनुरोधात्-
वेन accordingly, in accordance
with it; वद्विप्रश्निन्महतुरोधात् Pt. 1. 100
after great consideration; humo-
uring H. 2. 103; reference (of a
rule).—3 Pressing, urging, coax-
ing; entreaty, solicitation, request;
क इवातुरोधाः K. 209; तदनुरोधात् 135;
विनातुरांश्चास्त्यहतेरुधय Si. 20. 81.—4
Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिनः—धक *a.* Compliant, com-
plying with, obeying or conform-
ing to, having regard to, caring
for; पतिव्रतायां सप्तयानुरोधिनी Rām

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपस्य सहशः योग्यो वा] I
Like, resembling, corresponding
to; शब्दातुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भावितव्य Pt. 1;
worthy of; आत्मानुरूपं वरं S. I; रूपानु-
रूप K. 192, 203.—2 Suitable or fit,
adapted to, according to; with gen.
or in comp. 1 तदनुरूपं भवतः K. 146,
158; भव विदुःरूपस्य गुणैर्लोकहतेः V.

5. 21; काममनुरूपमस्या वपुषो वरकलं S. I;
स्वप्रमाणानुरूपैः सेचनचटैः *ibid.*; Bg. 17.
3; R. 1. 33; Me. 13—य I Rese-
mblance, likeness, conformity. 2
Suitability, fitness; U. 6. 26.—यः
The antistrophe, having the same
metre as the strophe or strophe;
the second of the three verses (द्वय)
recited together, the other two being
strophe and पद्यांस; एकस्तोत्रियं वदहस्तु योऽन्यो-
ऽन्तरः सोऽनुरूपः Asval.

अनुरूपतः—वेणः, पशः *adv.* Conform-
ably or agreeably to.

अनुलम्प *a.* Attached to, intent on,
seeking or pursuing after; येन आर्वा-
याः मुष्टिभ्या दृष्टिमुक्ता Mk. 4 intently
fixed.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलातः,—हयः [रुध-नतेने-वम्] A
peacock.

अनुलिप् 6 P. To anoint, besmear
(with perfumes &c. after bathing);
sinear, daub, cover over; वपुरान्वलिप्त
न वपुः Si. 9. 51, 9 15; प्रमातुलिप्त श्रीवर्धन
R. 10. 10 covered with; तच्छाया-
तुलिप्तधुतली K. 131; हरिभिराचरामसा तेजसा
चातुलिप्तैः S. 7. 7; so स्नातानुलिप्तः तिमिरा-
तुलिप्तः enveloped in darkness;
स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च Dk. 71 besmeared
with perfumes &c.

अनुलेपः—लेपेन I Unction, anointing
smearing.—2 Ointment, unguent
such as sandal juice, oil &c.; any
emollient or oily application; आर्द्र-
वृद्धगधनि K. 28 rubbed with paste;
सुखिकुसुमधूपातुलेपनानि K. 324.

अनुलेपकः—लेपिन् *a.* One who anoints
(the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन *a.* Hidden, clinging to,
attached; Si. 5. 46; जनां अनुलीनः Dk.
104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम *a.* [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4. 75.]
I 'With the hair,' regular, in
natural order, successive (opp. प्रति-
लोम); (hence) 1 favourable, agree-
able; सुलो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Rām. 1
त्रिरनामनुलोमामनुवाहि Sat. Br.; कुट्टं क्षेत्रं
प्रतिशेषं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the
regular direction.—2 Mixed as a
tribe —मा A woman of the lower
caste than that of the man's whom
she marries; Y. 2. 288.—यं *adv.*
In regular or natural order; प्रतिलोममा-
लिपेनानुलोमं Susr.—माः (pl.) Mixed
castes.—COMP.—अय *a.* having for-
tune favourable.—अयः *a.* speaking
in favour of; जहानप्यनुलोमार्थं प्रवाचः
कृतिना गिरः Si. 2 25.—ज, —जन्म *a.*
born in due gradation, offspring of
a mother inferior in caste to the
father; said of the mixed tribes;
Ms. 10. 25; Y. 1. 95.

अनुलोमनं I Regular gradation, se-
nding or putting in the right direc-

tion.—2 (In medicine) Carrying
off by the regular channels, such
as purging, alleviation.

अनुलोमयति Den. P. 1 To stroke or
rub with the hair or with the
grain, go with the grain; तत्र प्रति-
लोममनुलोमयेत् Susr. —2 To evacuate,
purge, carry off by the regular
channels.

अनुलवण *a.* I Not excessive,
neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त,
अन्यूनाधिक); smoothed, free from
disturbing circumstances (?).—2
Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः [वंशमनुगतो वृत्तः] I A
genealogical table; यत्रातुवंशं भगवा-
जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ M. 7.—2 Modern
race or species; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [अनुवंशे भवः यत्] Relat-
ing to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वक्रः] Very
crooked; somewhat crooked or
oblique; २२ Moving somewhat
obliquely or retrogressively (said
of planets)

अनुवच् 2 P. I To say or speak
after or for one; वेषां द्विजानां सवित्री
नानुवच्यते यथाविधि Ms. 11. 191.—2 To
repeat, recite, reiterate; शतमनुरुच-
मातुष्कामस्य Ait. Br.; learn, study;
परोवरं यज्ञोऽनुवच्यते Sat. Br.; अरण्येऽनुवच-
मानस्यादाण्यकं Sāy., see अनुवाच below.
—3 To concede the point, assent
to, yield.—4 To name, call.—Caus.
To cause to recite, to read to
oneself (before reading aloud);
oft used in dramas; वने नाम मुद्रा-
राण्युवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1; निपु-
(गृहीत्वा) कथं वाच्यतां; देवो—अनुवाच्य तावत्
यथाविदुर्द्वयं श्रोण्यामि V. 2; Mu. I; अनु-
वाचितलोकमात्ममवलोक्य M. 1.

अनुवक्त *m.* Repeating, reciting (उ-
दुलोवाचितानुरूपपाठक); replying &c.

अनुवचनं I Repetition, recitation,
teaching, instruction, lecture. Y. 3;
190 2 A chapter, section; lesson;
division.—3 Repetition of Mantras-
or texts in conformity with प्रै or
injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनुवच्यते इति, वच् वच् कुत्वं P.
II. 4. 29. Vārt.] I Repeating, re-
citing, reciting. 2 A subdivision
of the Vedas, section, chapter.—3
Chapter or section, referring to a
compilation from the *Rigveda* or
Yajurveda (अयजुःसंह) COMP.—
अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents
attributed to Saunaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-प्यत्-कुत्वं] A verse
recited by the Hotri priest, in
which the god is invoked to accept
the offering prepared for him, or
a sort of priest, Si. 14. 20 (प्रशास्तु-
पाक्या तदभावे होतृपाक्या देवताह्वानी अक्ष
Malli.).

अनुवाच *f.* [वच-णिच्-क्रिप्.] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचन. — *m.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं 1 Recitation of passages of the *Rigveda* by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (विधे) of the अध्वर्यु priest. — 2 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. — 3 Reading to oneself; see above.

अनुवृत् *p. p.* Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied. कृ. - क्रि. *f.* 1 Subsequent mention; repetition by way of explanation or illustration. — 2 Study of the Vedas.

अनुवचन *a. or n.* [अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2. 109; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनुवान् Sk.] 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनुवानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154; 5. 82; Y. 3. 24; इदं अनुवानः Ku. 6. 15. — 2 Modest, unassuming; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सतः [अनुवृत्तो वत्सरो द्वागद्विधेशोऽयम्] 1 A year. — 2 The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the *Bṛhaspati* cycle.

अनुवद् 1 P. I To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.). शिरं नः... अनुवदति शुक्रस्ते मंत्रवाक् पञ्जस्थः R. 5. 74 repeat; उक्तमनुवदति Sk. ; (P. & A.) to resound, echo; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk. अनुवदतः कठः कलापस्य *ibid.*; सभाभिप्रातिप्रतिध्वानेर्मयादन्ववदन्निव Si. 2. 67. echoed; and approved also; घोषस्यान्ववदिहेव कंठा पुनःकृतो, पुनः Bk. 8. 29. — 2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; see Kull. on Ms. 1. 74; 2. 6. — 3 To repeat, tell, say (generally); निजमनोरथमनुवदत्या Dk. 21. — 4 To abuse, rail at—*Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general); नृणः K. 206. — 2 Repetition by way of exalation, illustration or corroboration; अनुवादे चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्योपपन्नाते Sk.). — 3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned such as paraphrase or free translation; particularly, any portion of the *Bṛāhmanas* which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previous; *y* laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधिः 'authoritative or direct injunction'; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः; नातुवाद् अनुवक्तव्योः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyāya sūtra. it is of 3 kinds :—सूतार्थः (सदेव सौम्ये-दमत्र आसीत्); स्तुत्यर्थः (वायुर्वै शेषिण देवता)

and गुणः (अविशेषं गृहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना गृहोति इति गुणविधानात्); see अर्थवाद also. — 4 Corroboration, confirmation. — 5 Slander, abuse, reviling. — 6 Advertisement, notice; report, rumour. — 7 Commencement of speech (वाचरंभजनार्थं).

अनुवादक, -वादित्र *a.* 1 Explanatory—corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration; आरंभक साहसनुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks. — 2 Conformable to, in harmony with, -like; युक्तगीतानुवादिना Rām. तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30. — *m.* N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pol. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated. — 2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्तत्वेन न विधेय-मुदीर्येत; in इद्विरादेच् आदेच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन, -वर्तिर &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश *a.* [वशमनुवतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient. — शः Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस 1 P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवसिन *a.* One who dwells near; resident.

अनुवस्ति *a.* [वस्-क्त] 1 Dressed, clothed, wrapped up. — 2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [अनुगतो वातः] The wind—ward direction; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c.; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत् सुगणा सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास 10 P. 1 To scent; perfume. — 2 To use the oily enema (see the next word); treat by using such enema; अवश्यं स्थापनीयाश्च नातु-वास्याः कथंचन Susr.

अनुवासः, -सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general) with incense &c. — 2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. — 3 (नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself; असाध्यता विकाराणां स्यादेवाणुवा-

सत्वात् Susr. 1 दिवा वासिनः परिक्षेपो निरूह-श्चानुवासनं । कषायाद्यैर्निरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवास-नम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासनं वा दीयते अनुवस-त्रपिण्डं दुह्याते अनुवादनं वा दीयते इति अनुवा-सनः).

अनुवासित *n.* 1 Fumingated, perfumed. — 2 Administered as an enema; treated by this operation.

अनुविद 6 U. To find, discover, see, obtain. — 2 To deem, consider. — 3 To marry.

अनुवितिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद् See under अनुवृत्.

अनुविधा 3 U. 1 To lay down a rule, regulate. — 2 To obey, act up to, follow, conform to; see अनुविधायिर् पदननुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28 the footsteps of the great have to be trodden in. — 3 To resemble, imitate. — *pass.* To be trained to follow rules; obey.

अनुविधान 1 Obedience. — 2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिर् *a.* 1 Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders. सा सा विदुर्विधायिणी H. 2. 141 । अविदुर्व्यानुविधायिनीद्विधाणि V. 3. — 2 Resembling; निजवृक्षसितानुविधायिनि Si. 6. 23, 15. 69.

अनुविनश 4 P. To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविष् 6 P. To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः -शनं 1 Following, entering after. — 2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married; (यद्येहातिक्रमेण कान्दस्य विवाहः); यद्वी-यसोऽनुवेशो हि ज्येष्ठस्य विधिः शोपकः Mb.

अनुवेश्य *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविधः (pl.) N of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत् 1 A. (sometimes P. also) 1 (Transitively used) (a) To go or roll after, follow, pursue; (fig.) to follow, conform to, act according to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by; humour; अहं तावत्स्वामित्त-श्रितमनुवृत्तमनुवर्तित्य S. 2. तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्त- K. 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाले शशाङ्कलेन कामनुवर्तते S. 3. approve of her choice; औषिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. 1. 10 words conform to the sense । न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते K. 104 follow; मयुः क्षिरेणः कुसुमैकपात्रे पयौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3. 36 followed his mate in drinking; drank after her Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23. Dk. 80, 69. 126 ।

कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude ; प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते Si. 15. 41 ; Mal. 3. 2. (b) To imitate, resemble ; equal ; त. 5. स्ववर्तनं पितृसर्वं यज्ञसा च बलेन च Mb. (c)

To gratify, humour, please ; Dk. 65.—2 (Intransitively used) (a) To follow, come after ; संग्राह्य इत्यनुवर्तते H. 3 (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave. (d) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sūtra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows) ; e. g. in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sūtra 80 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk.—Caus. I To cause to revolve, turn round ; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नावर्तयति ह यः Bg. 3. 16.—2 To act up to, follow, obey ; तथापि लोकयात्रावर्तनीया Mv. 7 ; पुत्रैः पित्रोः कौकट्येऽनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3 ; K. 367.—3 To favour, oblige ; comply with one's request ; निश्चिनापि भवत्येव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73 ; यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीयः Māl. 7.—4 To put in, carry out.—5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sūtra ; केचित् विज्ञायते इति नावर्तयति P. V. 2. 13. Sk.—6 To use, employ.—7 To lead one to, attach to.—8 To speak in favour of, speak for ; to approve.—9 To imitate, do after one ; सतो चरितान् अनुवर्तितं नि ब्रह्मिण्याणि K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं I Following (fig. also) ; attending, compliance, obedience, conformity ; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तते Ak ; इदमाश्रयमथवा लोकभित्तयनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4 ; दाक्षिण्यं Dk. 161.—2 Gratifying, obliging.—3 Approval of, concurrence in.—4 Continuance ; result, consequence.—5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिनं a. I Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp. राक्षसाश्चापि गृह्णीते नित्यं श्रद्धानुवर्तिभिः Pt. I. 69 ; नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः I. 383.—2 Guided by, following the advice of ; obedient, faithful, compliant ; अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt. I. 101. 298.—3 Like, resembling ; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्तयति a. [अनुगतो वर्तते] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्तं p. p. I. Obeying, following &c.—2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued ; अनुवृत्तस्त्वया भगवत्पश्येद्दृष्टेः प्रसादः U. 7.—3 Rounded off ; tapering round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकारः) ; दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179.—4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c.—2 Conforming to the character (शीलगुणतः).—3 Obedience, conformity, compliance ; मूर्खेऽप्यनुवृत्तेन (गृह्णीयात्) Chāp. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः f. I. Assenting to approval ; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65.—2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. व्यावृत्तिः) ; taking up ; continuity ; व्येष्टा-नुवृत्तिर्लाटं R. 13. 78 by following the example of ; अनुवृत्त्या प्रमादुपगतः Dk. 100 service ; ततान वदन्ति ; पवनानुवृत्त्या Ki. 16. 52 in consequence of.—3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence ; gratifying, pleasing ; कौताः चातुर्धमपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3 ; Māl. 9 ; Si. 9. 58 ; Dk. 55 ; K. 265 ; M. 2. 9 ; राज्यं हि नाम राज्यं सं परस्य वृत्तेर्महदप्रतिष्ठानं Mu. 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct ; U. 7. 5-4 Remembrance. Ki. 18. 18.—5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule ; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule.—6 Imitating, resembling &c.—7 Repetition ; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

अनुवृद्धि a. Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवेलं ind. Ever and anon, constantly ; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमाहृतः R. 3. 5 ; Si. 3. 79.

अनुवेल्लिनं a. [वेल्क] Bent in conformity with ; bent under.—2 Securing with bandages, bandaging ; a sort of bandage (वर्णलेपनमैव भेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य a. [अनुव्ययति अनुवच्छति ये क] Following (अनुगत) ; व्यविवाहः Kāty. (न्ययभूमिं प्राप्ता इव).

अनुव्यजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यञ्ज 4 P. To hit or pierce again ; विद्धमनुव्यञ्जतः Ms. 9. 43.—2 To wound, pierce ; कामशरानुव्यञ्जः &c.—3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.—4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्धं p. p. I Pierced, bored ; कौतानुविद्धरत्नं दिसाधारण्येन काष्ठयता S. D.—2 Overspread, intertwined ; surrounded, full of ; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed ; सरासिजमनुविद्धं सैवलेनापि रम्यं S. I. 20 ; कवित्प्रभालेपिभिर्हिन्द्रीनैर्मुक्तामयी पश्चिवावुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with, emeralds, 16. 48, 6. 18 ; अलके बाहू-कुंदावुविद्धे Me. 65 ; सौरभ्यं Mk. 1 ; कोपावुविद्धां चित्तो नाटयत् Mu. 3 ; Ku. 3. 35 ; पांडुतावुविद्धं देहच्छविः Dk. 112, 137 ; Māl. 1.—3 Connected with, relating to ; adhering to ; देशवार्तावुविद्धा संख्या Dk. 117, 124 ; उद्गृह्णीतेऽहलुदेः परितोऽनुविद्धं Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.—4 Set, inlaid ; variegated ; रत्नानुविद्धाणवमकलाया

दिशः सपत्नी भवत दक्षिण्याः R. 6. 63, 14 ; Si. 4. 49.

अनुविधः, -व्याधः I Hurting, piercing, perforating ; न हि कौतानुविधादयो रत्नस्य रत्नस्य व्याहृतमोक्षः S. D. I.—2 Contact, union ; मुखामोदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्रम R. Si. 2. 20.—3 Blending, mixture ; fusion.—4 Obstructing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception, (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुवृत्तं व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sūtras &c. (मंत्रविवरणं) ; especially, that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains difficult Sūtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुरूपार्थप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं).

अनुव्याहारः, -व्याहारः I. Repetition, repeated utterance ; mentioning along with something else.—2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारिर a. Cursing ; execrating. अनुवृत्तं I P. I To follow, go after ; तौ व्रजेतीमनुवव्रजान् K. 132, 210 ; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water ; lake, &c. ; as a mark of respect Y. I. 113)

तं मातरौ देवमनुव्रजंयः Ku. 7. 38 ; यमि-च्छेत्पुनरायातं नैनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rām.—2 To visit in order, seek.—3 To go to or near ; betake oneself to, घृणा घृतेः संगमनुव्रजंति Pt. I deer herd or associate with deer.—4 To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं, -व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest ; Ms. 3. 107.

अनुव्रज्य p. p. To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत a. [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] I Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.) ; पियतमा का अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103 ; वैश्याः श्रममनुव्रताः Rām.—2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत) .—3 A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुशक्ति a. Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred ; *अदिः a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20. where both members undergo Vridhhi.

अनुशयः, -शायिन् &c. See under अनुशी.

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Rākshasa.

अनुशखं [अनुवर्तते शखं शखायै प्रयुक्तं] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail ; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास्त्र 2 P. 1 (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address ; इति ध्रुवेष्टानुशासती स्तुतिं राजाक मेना न विवेतु-मुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5 ; पूर्वोक्तं निजनाद भोज्यो R. 6. 59. (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin ; to teach, instruct (how to act) ; दशरथममवानुशिष्टः R. 13. 75 । वत्से रवन्धुनाऽनुश्रुतायासि S. 4 ; राजपरानीविद्योम-स्थमनुशाधिं पुरजिन् Bk. 20. 17 ; को तु खलु मन्त्रिष्वनुशासितः V. 4. tells, directs ; मन्त्रा वरुणाया वृत्तुद्धिं भवतमनुशासितः V. 5 tells, directs ; माजवर्षं वरुणमुशासितः Sk. ; Ms. 6. 86.-2 To rule, govern.-3 To chastise, punish, correct ; इयमेव ताव-न्मन्त्रमनुशासनीया Ve. 2 ; अविदुःकमनुशासनीयं 3 ; स्वर्गं दद्यापयः ब्रह्माभां भवाननुशासिष्यति Ms. 11. 100. 9. 233-4 To praise, extol.-5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक, -शासिन्, -शास्त्र, or शासितृ a. One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कविं पुराणमुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler, पञ्च भोरानुशासं गजेति मयाशुत्य-मितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command ; instruction laying down rules or precepts ; a law, rule, precept ; treatment (of a subject) ; (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.) ; भवत्यभिप्रेय इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice ; नन्मनोऽनुशासनं Ms. 8. 139 ; 6. 50 ; 2. 159 ; यौवनं K. 146 ; नात्मनि laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c. ; शब्दानुशासनं Sk. ; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66. Sk.-Comp.—पर obedient.—पर्वण N. of the 13 th book of the Mahābhārata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice)

अनुशिक्षः f. Instruction, teaching ; order ; command.

अनुशिक्षिन् a. Practising, learning.

अनुशिशुः f. [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुश्री 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep with, sleep along with ; lie upon, close or along ; lay oneself down ; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to ; शयानं चानुश्रीते हि तिष्ठतमनु-तिशति । अनुश्रवति आवर्ते यमं वृद्धते नरे ॥ Subhāshita.-2 To repent, grieve for ; दुःखमिहमपि नान्वशेत सः Si. 14. 45 पुराश्रीते तत्र चंचकं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

अनुशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Repentant, remorse ; regret, sorrow ; दुःख न. शयमालमेत Māl. 8. ; दुःखस्तेऽनुशयः M. 3 why should you be sor v ; वाप्यं प्रमूय विगतानुशयो भवेयं S. 7. 25 ; इतो नतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V. 4. Si. 2. 14-2

Intense enmity or anger ; शिशुपालो-ऽनुशयं परं नतः Si. 16. 2 ; यस्मिन्मुक्तानुशया सैव जागर्ति भुजंगी Māl. 6. 1.-3 Hatred.

—4 Close connection, as with a consequence ; close attachment (to any object).—5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births ; (स्वर्गाधिकर्मणो मुक्तपलस्य भवशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाम मोहादुत्सारिस्मिहदत्त, दत्ता हि स्नेह-भावे विरिचयमानं ह्योत्तमा न विरिचयते मोहा-नुशयैव काश्चित् स्नेहशेषोऽवातिष्ठते तथापुं योऽपि Tv.) —6. Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission ; Ms. 8. 222 ; see क्रीतानु-शय.—7 A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान a. Regretting &c.—ना A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेदः) ; ohe who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इहानिजनिताश्रुतापवर्ती).

अनुश्रिण् a. 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful.—2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry.—3 Hating intensely.—4 Connected as with a consequence.—5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds ; epithet of the soul.

अनुश्रित्व Intent or assiduous application ; constant ; pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study ; विज्ञातसाराण्यनुश्रित्वेन Ki. 16. 28.

अनुश्रित्वित a. Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied.

अनुश्रुत् P. To bewail, mourn over, regret ; कथं तमेन वै रत्नकमनुश्रीत्वात् Mk. 3 ; नष्टं मृतमातिक्रान्तं वातुश्रीवति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333 ; शौचं तं स्मृत्वात्मानमनुश्रीत्वात् K. 333 ; Ve 5. 4 condole with, weep with —Caus. To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret ; तुणामिव वने शून्ने त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुश्रीयता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

अनुश्रुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?).

अनुश्रीक, -श्रीचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret ; अनुश्रु (श्रौ) चित् in the same sense.

अनुश्रीषक, -श्रीषिन् a. 1 Regretful, penitent.—2 Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear (= श्रु) ; वातु-श्रुम जावतत Ms. 9. 100 ; तद्यथाश्रुयते Pt. 1 heard, related.—2 to hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority hand down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्रीक [अनुश्रीकयते गीयते, श्रौक, कर्मणि अच्] A kind of Sāma (महावतस्यः सामभेदः).

अनुबन्ध (*संज्ञ) 1 P. To adhere or cling to, follow closely.—pass. (-प-उज्यते) 1 To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig. also) ; यमं यूते च मनसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुबन्धयते Dk. 43 ; sometimes occurring as अनुबन्धते (from सञ्ज् also) ; यदा हि नैद्विषयं न कर्मवतुष्वन्धते Bg. 6. 4 ; 18. 10.-2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement.—Caus. 1 To fasten or attach (something) to.—2 To supply (as an elliptical expression) ; इति पदमन्त्रानुबन्धनीयं.

अनुबन्ध-द्व. adv. In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुबन्धत् p. p. 1 Connected with, closely related or attached to ; निर्य-वतः प्रकृतिकोपः Mv. 2 constant, ever- arising —2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used) मृत्युं रजः च व्यासिद्धं दुःखं चानेककारणं । अनुबन्धत् सदा देहे Mb. ; इदं नि-र्यानुबन्धत् सतिताशौचं तत्पत्ये U. 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart ; *मदाकिनीपवित्रमसलं Mv. 4.

अनुबन्धः 1 Close adherence or attend-ance ; connection, conjunction, as- sociation ; सानुबन्धानि वरुणाणाम् U. 7 good things closely follow one another (come close upon one another).—2 Coalition, commixture —3 Connection of word with word.—4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis.—5 Necessary consequence, inevi- table result.—6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act.—7 Incidental mention or relation (प्रस-न).—8 Yearning, eager longing.—9 Compassion, pity, tenderness.—10 (In Nyāya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निमन or conclusion by the use of the pro- noun इदं (उपनयवान्यस्यैव अयमिति पदस्य निमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं) —11 The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

अनुबन्धिन् a. Following as a neces- sary result, consequent ; concomi- tant, adhering to, connected with.

अनुबन्धिन् a. 1 Connected with adhering or sticking to ; अनिक्रजे रज-सि मुखाऽनुबन्धिनि Si. 17. 57.—2 Follow- ing as a necessary consequence ; य-स्यानुबन्धिने इमे भोगादयो भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76.—3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुबन्धं प्रसक्त) ; सप्तकस्याय-वर्षस्य सर्वत्रैवानुबन्धिनि ; Ms. 7. 52 ; विमुक्तानुबन्धि भयमेति जनः Ki. 6. 35. connected with, natural to, greatness.—4 Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond of.

अनुबजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुबेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुष्टुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order).

अनुष्टुप् I P. (ऋष्टुम्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुष्टुप् *f.* [अनुनिरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुप वाक्] I Following in praise; speech: -2 Sarasvatī.-3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise *i. e.* अनुष्टुभति the gāyatrī, which has 3 Pādas), अनुष्टुभनादनुष्टुप. In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पञ्चमं लघु सधेन सप्तमे द्विचतुर्थयोः । गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां त्रिविधमिति मतः ॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्टा I U. (ऋष्टा) I To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c.); bring about, effect, accomplish (business) विशा-हृद्वाविचिमिन्वतिष्ठत Ku. 7. 1. 17; विम-नुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारिचः S. 7; आज्ञायतु अर्थः को विमोऽनुष्टुघीयतामिति S. 1; य मे मतामदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वामनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business.-2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c.); commit (a sin).-3 To rule, govern, superintend, appoint.-4 To stand by or near (with loc.); Ms II. 12. sit on; occupy; अनुष्टास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Rām.-5 To follow, go after (lit.) स्वर्कातामनुतिष्ठति Rām.; नाराजके पति भार्या यथावदनुतिष्ठति Subhāshī follow, obey.-6 To imitate, tread in; पदं चेहानुतिष्ठति पूर्वेषां पूर्वैः कृतं Bhāg.-7 (Intrans.) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself. (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c.) अनुतिष्ठतां ब्राह्मणान् M. 5.

अनुष्टा *a.* [स्था.क.पठवं] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्टातु, शाप्ति *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं I Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities; कौशिकी धर्मोपायशिक्षितां यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt. 1;

नानुष्ठानैर्वैहीनः स्युः कुलजा विषया इव Pt. 2. 95; H. I. 103-3 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि समुद्रेण सह वैरागुष्ठानं कार्ये Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कर्म न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं माहेशः प्रतिषेधतु U. 5. 21-4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; किंचित्पुष्टानिर्त्ययत्वं रत्न. तत्त्वमपकथ-ति U. 1. 8; Mv. 4. 33-नी Performance, doing &c.-Cmp.—करीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sāṅkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the शूल or gross body.

अनुष्टापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्टापनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्टापिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संस्थाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 brought about; तथापुष्ठितं that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न पुक्तं हि त्यक्तं कार्यमनुष्ठितं Rām.; (used actively) following, practising; Ms. 10. 127.

अनुष्ठिः-ष्टुः *f.* [स्था.कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.); ष्टु, अनुष्ठया अनुष्ठया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेयं, शातस्य *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to त्वदभगतमनुष्ठेयं M. 5. what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* I Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णोर्गन्दाश्चिन्तुमः R. 12. 62.—2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस).—ष्णः Cold touch or sensation.—ष्णः N. of a stream.—ष्णः A water-lily, blue lotus (वरपल).—Comp.—शुः (शं ray) having cold rays, the moon.—वाल्मीका N. of a plant बालहृद्वा.

अनुष्वद्य *a.* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food—च *adv.* I I through or after food.-2 According to food; after every sacrifice.-3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्यतः A hind wheel.

अनुसंयमं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसर I P. I. To walk along side, follow, join.-2 To pursue, seek after.-3 To visit, go towards or to.-4 To penetrate, cross, traverse.-5 To become assimilated.

अनुसरणं Following, pursuing—*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुसृज I 8 U. I To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, overspread -2 To continue, join in.

अनुसृजतिः *f.* Continued succession, continually.

अनुसंसा 3 U. I To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवद्योग्य स्थानमनुसंक्षीयतां H. 3; Ms 12. 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंवेदि शोकचर्चा च पारिहृ H. 4-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकृतंयमनुसंक्षीयतां H. 3; नैतदनुसंधाय मद्योक्तं Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतो-पालभेन द्रष्टुमनुसंक्षीयतां H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पुगावृत्तमनुसंधाय Malli. on Ku. 1. 21 should be sought or referred to.—4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सायस एवं दुर्ममनुसंधेहि, दुर्गशीघ्रमनुसंधारय्ये H. 3-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनुसंधायमाणः Mu. 6. कर्ते निर्वधः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं Mk. 1; एतो नौ मामनुसंधेतः Mk. 2 are after me-6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्रमवशसायऽनुसंधातः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं I Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; Mv. 7-2 Aiming at; H.-3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गानुसंधाने को नियुज्यतां H. 3. equipping with the necessary materials.-4 A plan, scheme.-5 Suitable connection.-6 (In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application.

अनुसंधानिष्ठ, संसाधिय *a.* Investigating, looking after, skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated, connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा संबधमनुसंहिता Mb. 1; अधिबभौनुसंहितं वाक्यं Rām.—तं *adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसामि 2 P. (ऋ) I To go to or visit successively or in order.-2 To join in following or being guided by.-3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंनद्ध *a.* Connected with, अनुसवनं *ind.* I After a sacrifice.-2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions.-3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसाय *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसार्यकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.

अनुसूचक *a.* Indicative of, pointing out to.

अनुसूचने Indication, pointing out.

अनुसू 1 P. I To follow (in all senses) ; go after, attend, pursue ; to practise, observe ; betake oneself to ; पूर्वादिष्टानुसारं पुरी Me. 30 go to ; उद्वेगं देहि 57.-2 To go over or through—*Caus.* I To lead, forward ; बाधुनुसारयतीव मां Rām.-2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसारः A follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसारणं 1 Following after, pursuing, going after, seeking after ; कंदानुसारणं क्रियतां H. 3 ; कनकसुत्रं प्रवृत्तौ राजपुत्रैः Pt. 1.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.) ; इंदोस्त्वदनुसारणं क्रि-
ष्टकतिः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (fig. also) ; pursuit ; व्याख्यानसारचकि-
ता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17 । शब्दानुसारं अवलोक्य S. 7 looking in the direction of the sound ; कपटानुसारकुशलः Mk. 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage ; किरणानुसारगलितेन K. 137, 194, 204 ; वर्मशास्त्रानुसारो Y. 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice ; अनुसा-
दाधिका (बुद्धिः) Ms. 8. 152.-4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law.-5 Nature, natural condition of anything.-6 Currency, prevalence.-7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारतः, अनुसारणे (in comp.) In accordance, with, conformably to.

अनुसारकः, -सारिण *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on ; तामभ्यर्च्य च द्वादशानुसारी R. 14. 70 ; द्वाग-
नुसारिणे पिनाकिने S. 1. 6 । पारिमलः पवनानुसा-
रि Dk. 91 ; कृपणानुसारी च अने Pt. 1. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.-2 According or conformable to, following ; यथाशास्त्रं Ms. 7. 31.-3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinising. Ms. 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit ; तस्मात्प्राप्तव्यमानां कुप्यन्नात्यनुसारणा Mb.

अनुसारी *f.* 1 Going after, following ; conforming to, accordance with.-2 [अनुसारी कुलतरे] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा) .

अनुसृप *i.* P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्पः A serpent-like being ; a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट *a.* Created in succession.

अनुसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Creating in order or succession.-2 A ready-witted woman

अनुसृजि *c.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसैन्यं [सैन्यमनुगतं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुस्कंदं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession ; अहं नेहमनु-
स्कंदं Sk.

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round.-णी [करणे रुयुद] 1 A cover (आच्छादनं such as leather) ; अनुस्तर-
ण्या वपामुत्तिष्ठ शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् Asval.-2 A cow ; (सेयं गोः स्तुतं दीक्षितमनुस्तुतत्वा-
दिंसितत्वाच्चानुस्तरणोत्तुच्यते Sây.) ; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतारिणी (अनु-
तीर्यते वैतारिणी नदी अनया तृ-करणे रुयुद प्रवो-सुद Tv.) .

अनुस्तोत्रं Praising after ; N. of a work relating to the Sāmaveda.

अनुस्तेहं *ind.* After adding oil.

अनुस्पष्ट *a.* Plain, obvious.

अनुस्फुर *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow) .

अनुस्मृ 1 P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.) ; वारप्रार्थनानुस्मृत्य S. 11 यदेव
अनुस्मृतं देवेन S. 7 ; तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनु-
स्मर युध्य च Bg. 8. 7 ; ह्यपगतमदरागस्यानु-
स्मरार लक्ष्मी Ki. 4. 38.-*Caus.* To remind (painfully) , cause to remember with regret ; Ki. 5. 14.

अनुस्मरणं 1 Recollection, remembering.-2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollec-
tion ; thinking of ; अनु-
स्मृतेर्नादतिः S. B.-2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others

अनुसृष्ट *a.* [सिद्-क्त-ऊद्] 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly.-2 Sewn on, fastened to.-3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुसमाहारः Continuing ; follow-
ing.

अनुस्वानः 1 Sounding conformably to.-2 An after sound ; echo ; see अनुगणन and K. P. 4 (36) .

अनुस्वारः [स्व-अप् स्वारः ; स्वरवर्णा एव स्वारः ; अनुगतः स्वारम् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel ; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3. 4.

अनुहवः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुहुक् 1 U. To roar in imitation of, reply to ; अनुहुकुरते घनध्वनिं न हि गो-
मायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुह् 1 P. I To imitate, resemble ; देहवन्नेन स्वरेण च राममद्रमनुहरति

U. 4 ; Ki. 9. 67 sometimes with gen. of person ; मातुःनुहरति Sk. ; see below.-2 To take after (one's parents) , to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (गता-
च्छीह्ये) ; पैतृकमाशा अनुहरति मातुः मायः P. 1. 3. 21 Vārt. : (गतं प्रकारः, पितृमातृश्रयात् प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयति Sk.) .

अनुहरण, -हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुहार्य *pot. p.* To be imitated.—यः Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf. अन्वाहार्य) .

अनुहोडः A cart (?) .

अनुकः क [अनु-वच् समवाये क निपातः कृत्वं ; or fr. अनुच् with अनु] 1 The back-
bone, spine (वंशायावः आयतः पृष्ठादि-
विशेषः) सदे चानुक्तं च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sây. remarks अनुक्तं मृत्युवतिः
स्यात् सामर्थ्येकं वर्दति च) .-2 A kind of sacrificial vessel ; according to some, the back part of the altar ;
अयुरमाणमध्वमानुक्ते.-3 Former birth or state of existence.—क 1 Family, race.-2 Disposition, temperament, character, peculiarity of race ; व्याधर्षाङ्कुलानुक्तः पैतिका हि नराः स्मृताः Susr.

अनुकाशः [अनु-काश-वच् उपगम्य दर्विच] Reflection (of light) .-2 Regard, reference, illustration.

अनुकी, अनुचान &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनुचीन *a.* [अन्वच्-व] Ved. Coming after, successive ; अहं day after day, on the following day ; एगमे (मो) born in successive order.

अनुच्यं The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्द्विं कट्वनि अनुच्यसंज्ञे Sankara) ; अरत्निमात्राणि शीर्ष-
व्यान्मनुच्यानि Ait. Br. ; (अनुच्ये=पार्श्वद्वय-
वर्तिनी रुक्रे Sây.)

अनुद *a.* 1 Not borne or carried.-2 Unmarried परिवेतानुजोऽनुदे उवेहे दारप-
रिग्राह् Ak.—डा An unmarried woman.—Comp.—मान *a.* bashful, modest.—गमने (डा) Fornication.—भ्रातृ *m.* (डा) 1 the brother of an unmar-
ried woman.-2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुतिः *f.* [वे-क्ति, न. त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं) .

अनुदकं Want of water ; drought, aridity ; यथा वर्षमनुदके Rām.

अनुदेशः 'Relative order', N. or a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes ; यथासंख्यमनुदेश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

अनुय, अनुदित &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनु *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood) ;

not wanting or lacking in (with instr.). इन्द्रावे वैत्रधादन्ने R. 6. 50; अनु-मसरं निषात्राग्रैर्द्राव् I. 1 आकृतिप्रत्ययादेना-मनूनवस्तुकां सभावयामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff. इमान्मनां ह्यमेवोहे R. 2. 54; गुणै-रनुनां 6. 37; निषिद्मन्मन्त्रैः R. 10. 1.-2 Full, whole, entire; large; महर्षमन्त्र-वनमन्त्रकैः Ki. 14. 40; great; Si. 4. 11 (before adjectives) very 'गुरु-लितः' S. D. excessively big or heavy. -3 Having full power.

अनुप *a* [अनु-अप बन्नेदेशे P. VI. 3. 98, अनुगताः आपः यस्मिन्] situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy.—प-पे I A watery place or country; रवेन्द्राक्षेः समे बुद्धेद्वे नौद्वेपेस्तथा Ms. 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानाहुमलनावीश्वरिभिराप्रतशीतले; वने-ध्यासतमन्त्रं तत्संस्वर्गादिबवादिभिः -2 N. of a particular country (-पाः pl.); R. 6. 37.—3 A marsh, bog -4 A pond or tank of water -5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain); सागयस्त्वैवता-नृपात् Rām. ; नदीं गोयुतां नदीं अतरत् *ibid* -6 A buffalo.—7 A frog.—8 A kind of partridge.—8 An elephant.—Comp -ज moist ginger. -प्राघ *a* marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य *a*. [अनूपे देशे भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनृबन्ध *a*. Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनृबन्धव-मालभेत Sat. Br.; अनुबन्धयेद्वा Asval.

अनृवाज, अनृवाजः=अनुवाज, अनुवाजः.

अनृ *a*. [न. व.] Thighless.—रः Aruza, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —Comp.—सारथिः the sun (having अनृ for his charioteer); गते तिरश्चीन-मनृरुसाथेः Si. 1. 2.

अनृमि *a* 1 Not strong, weak, powerless.—2 Free from pride.

अनृध्व *a*. Not high, low; भास् Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनृमि *a* 1 Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating -2 Inviolable.

अनृवृन् *m*. Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनृष *a*. 1 Saline, the same as ऊष; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. -2 Not saline.

अनृह *a*. Thoughtless, coreless.

अनृश्वर *a*. Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनृष—च *a*. [न. व.] I Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the *Rigveda*; अनृष साय P. V

4. 74 Sk.-2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यद्य अश् सभासः] Not conversant with, not studying the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); यद्य अश्वेऽफलं दानं तपः त्वयोऽनुचाऽकलः Ms. 2. 158; अनृवो माणवकः Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनृवः; अनृववहृच्चावयितयैव Sk.; but sometimes अनृष also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनृवे हविर्देत्वा न दाता कर्मते फलं Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनृवो यव भुजते 131); अनृक also in the same sense.

अनृनु *a*. Not straight; crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपाद्वपलो न नेत्रचक्रेऽनृनुः Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनृण *a*. Free from debt; who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing; एवाम-नृणां करोमि S. 1; तवाऽनृणांमि U. 7; प्राज्ञेऽनृ-रश्मिरेतनृणं (यश्च) R. 12. 54; Mv. 5. 58; पितृणामनृणः Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to sages, gods and the Manes; cf. ज्ञायमानो वै ब्राह्मणस्मिन्निर्-णवाश् जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणर्षिभ्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनृण (free from debt); एव ब्राह्मणः यः पुत्रो यज्ज्ञा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also अग्नि-देवगणस्त्वामुजो भुतयागमसत्तैः स पाषिणः। अ-नृणस्त्वमुपेयवान्बन्धो परिधेर्मुक्त इवोऽणदोषितः R. 8. 30.

अनृणता, अनृण्य Freedom from debt; नाकृत्यमायकारां करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury; परैर्मित्रैः मित्रैर्भुतारुण्यमसुमितः M. 5. 11; येन स्वाधि-प्रसादस्य अनृणतां बद्धावः Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनृणिण *a*.=अनृण; एकमनृण्यं यस्तु गुरुः शिष्ये निवेदेत् । पुत्रिभ्यां नास्ति तद्दृष्ट्यं यद्दृष्ट्वा सोऽनृणी भवत् ॥

अनृत *a*: [न. त.] I Not true, false (words); तं वनं Ms. 4. 170 wrongly got; यियं च नास्ति ह्ययात् 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, cheating, deception, fraud; सत्यानृते अवपश्यज्जनाम Rv. 7. 49. 3; अनानृते Ms. 1. 29; साहस्रेऽनृत् वद 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशुं, भूमे, नो, पुत्रं giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पंच कन्यागते हतिं दश हति गवानृते । शत-मश्वानृते हतिं सप्तं पुश्वानृते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनृत personified is the son of अधर्मे and हिंसा husband and brother of निकृति, father of मय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (Opp. सत्य); Ms. 4. 5.—Comp.—देव *a*. whose gods are not true (Sây.); Rv.

7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (?)—यद्वर्ण, माषण, आख्यायं lying, false- hood. वादिर्, वाच् *a*. a liar.—त्रत *a*. false to one's vows or promises.

अनृतक, अनृतिर *a*. Lying, a liar.

अनृतुः [न. त.] I Unfit season; improper or premature time; अनृतौ चाप्रदर्शने Ms. 4. 104.—2 Time before menstruation.—Comp.—कन्या *a* girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a*. I Not one; more than one, many; ओकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो मागक-रुपता Y. 2 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तपत्येकोऽन्येनेकश्च Y. 3. 144.—2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multifarious, आक-वार several times, many a time; and oft; भार्ये having more wives than one.—Comp.—अक्षर, अश्च *a*. having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic.—अग्र *a*. I engaged in several pursuits.—2. not concentrated or fixed on one object.—अंत *a*. 1. [न. त.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable स्वादिश्यव्ययमनेकतया वक्तुं.—2.—अनै-कांतिक q. v. (—तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence.—2. uncertainty, doubtfulness.—3 an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. आदः scepticism; आदिर् *m*. a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jains.—अर्थ *a*. 1. having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous; अनेकाथस्य सन्देहः K. P. 2.—2. having the sense of the word अनेक.—3. having many objects or purposes. (—भेः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—अश्च *a*. having more than one अश्च (letter) P. 1. 1. 55.—आश्रय, आश्रित *a*. (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य) । एतेऽने-काश्रिता युजाः Bhāṣā. P.; dependence upon more than one.—इन् *m*. 'doing much', N. of Siva.—युज *a*. of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगणय्य कारणमनेकयुजं Ki. 6. 37.—युजः N. of a king; अश्रितपादपूजः K. 3. गौर *a*. belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted) *i. e.* that of his own, and that of his adoptive father.—चर *a* gregarious.—चित्त *a*. not of one mind, fickle-minded । अनेकः not following the counsels of one । H. 4. 31.—ज *a*. born more than once. (जः) a bird (गर्भोऽन्यथा जातश्चात्) ।—पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विपः वन्येतराभिर-पदशेनेन R. 5. 47; Si. 5. 35; 12. 75.—मुख (खी *f*.) *a* 1. having many faces, many-faced.—2 scattered, dispersed,

going in various directions, taking to various ways ; (बहानि) जगद्भिन्ने-
कमुखाणि मार्गाः Bk. 2. 54. —पूर्तिः 'hav-
ing many forms', N. of Vishnu who
assumed various forms to deliver
the earth from calamities. —युद्धवि-
जयिन्-विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many
battles; Pt. 3. 9. It. —रूप *a.* I. of
various forms, multiform. —2 of var-
ious kinds or sorts. —3 fickle,
changeable, of a varying nature;
ब्रह्मविष्णुश्च नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Pt. 1. 425 (—पः)
epithet of the Supreme Being.
—कोचनः N. of Siva ; also of Indra,
and of the Supreme Being, he being
said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c.—वर्ण
a. involving more than one (un-
known) quantity (the unknown
quantities *x y z*, &c. being repre-
sented in Sanskrit by colours नील,
काश &c.) । समीकानं simultaneous
equation ; युग्मनं, व्यवकलनं, अहारः multi-
plication, subtraction or division of
unknown quantities. —विष *a.* various,
different. —शकः cloven-hoofed.
—सदृश *a.* synonymous. —साधारण *a.*
common to many, the common
property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, vari-
ously ; जगत्कुलं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg.
11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind* [वीप्सार्थे कारके शब्] I
Several or many times, frequently;
अनेकशो निजितराजकत्वं Bk. 2. 52. —2
In various ways or manners. —3 In
large numbers or quantities ; पुत्रा
अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिर *a.* Not alone, accom-
panied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [न एजत्] Not moving,
immovable ; of the same form, epi-
thet of Brahma or the Supreme
Soul (सर्वदेकरूपं ब्रह्म).

अनेकीकृ or अनेकी To make or be mani-
fold ; to divide or be divided into.

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person,
dolt, fool. —मूक *a.* I. deaf
and dumb ; मूकतायैव यत् दोषैरसंमत्तार
K. P. 7. —2. blind. —3. dishonest,
fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेष *a.* Ved. I Not to be blamed;
praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान). —2
Not near ; infinite.

अनेष *a.* Sinless, faultless (Sây.) ;
without a variegated set (of horses) ;
Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेष *a.* Sinless, blameless ; not
liable to error.

अनेशः 'One who has no superior,'
a sovereign or paramount, lord.

अनेश्वर *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेह *a.* [न हन्यते, हन्-असि, घातोः
एहदेशः नासि हन् एह च U. 4. 223] (lit.)
Not killed or destroyed or obstruct-
ed ; Ved. without a rival, incompar-
able, unattainable, inaccessible ;
a obstructed, not liable to be hurt
or injured ; संयुतं सर्वं देवा अनेहसं Rv. 1.
40. 6. 4 ; 6. 50. 3. —*m.* (हा-हसौ &c.)
Time (not being liable to be des-
troyed).

अनेकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain,
unsteady ; occasional, casual, (as
a cause not invariably attended by
the same effects).

अनेकांतिक *a.* (की f.) I Unsteady,
uncertain ; not to the point, not
very important ; भूत्वोऽस्य इति एकमेतत्
Pt. 1. —2 (in Logic) Name of one
of the five main divisions of हेतु-
भास (fallacies,) otherwise called
सर्वविचार. It is of three kinds :—(a)
साधारण, where the हेतु is found both
in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument
being therefore too general. (b)
असाधारण where the हेतु is in the पक्ष
alone, the argument being not
general enough. (c) अनुपसंहारी
which embraces every known
thing in the पक्ष, the argument
being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं I Existence of many ; ab-
sence of one, plurality. —2 Want
of union, confusion, disorder,
anarchy.

अनैकांत्यं Variable nature.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional
sanction or authority, of that which
is without such sanction ; अनगतम-
नैतिह्यं कथं ब्रह्मादिगच्छति Mb

अनो *ind.* No, not ; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि
Ak.

अनोकशायि *m.* (यी) Not sleeping
in a house, a beggar.

अनोकह *a.* [अ-शोकस्-हा] Not
leaving the house. —इः [अनसः शकटस्य
अकं गतिं इति, हन्-इ] A tree ; अनोकहाक-
वितपुष्पगो R. 2. 13 ; 5. 69.

अनोकृत *a.* I Not attended with the
sacred syllable अम् Ms. 2. 74. —2
Not accepted.

अनोद्वन *a.* Without food (as a व्रत).

अनोवाह *a.* To be carried in a
carriage (अनसा वाहः).

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety ;
अनौचित्यादौ नाश्वद्रसंभोगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy,
or strength ; S. D. thus defines it ;
दीर्घव्यतिरेकीजस्य दीर्घं मलिनतादिद्वयं.

अनौद्वत्यं I Freedom from pride,
modesty, humility. —2 Tranquillity,

placidity, calmness ; नशीनौद्वत्यमप-
कता मही Ki. 4. 22.

अनोरस *a.* Not legitimate, not
one's own, adopted (as a son).

अपे I P. (अंतति) To bind.

अंत *a.* [अन्-तत् U. 3. 86] I Near.
—2 Last. —3 Handsome, lovely ; Me.
23 ; Si. 4. 40. (where, however, the
ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt'
may do as well, though Malli. ren-
ders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority
of शब्दार्णव). —4 Lowest, worst. —5
Youngest. —तः (*n.* in some senses)
I End, limit, boundary (in time or
space) ; final limit, last or extreme
point ; स सागरातां पृथिवीं प्रशस्ति H. 4.
50 bounded by the ocean, as far as
the sea ; अपांकी नेत्रयोरेतो Ak. ; उद्युक्ता
विद्यातपविगच्छति H. 3. 114. goes to
the end of, masters completely ; श्रु-
तस्य वायाद्यदमंतमयैरस्तथा परतो युधि
केति पार्थिवः (where अंत also means
end or destruction) ; जीवलोकसुखानामं-

नं यवो K. 59 enjoyed all worldly
pleasures ; आलोकितः कलु रमणीयानामं-
तः K. 124 end, furthest extremity ;
दिग्गते भूयते Bv. 1. 2. —2 Skirt, border,
edge, precinct ; a place or ground
in general ; यत्र रम्यो वनोत्त U. 2. 25.
forest ground, skirts of the forest ;
ओद्व्यतात् किमपि जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4 ;
उपवनतलताः R. 9. 35 as far as the bor-
ders of skirts ; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर्वनोत्त
R. 2. 58. 2. 19 ; Me. 23. —3 End of a
texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem
of a garment ; वस्त्रः पवनप्रनातितां तद्वेष्टो
दुक्ते K. 9 (by itself in Veda). —4
Vicinity, proximity, neighbour-
hood, presence ; नाधीयांत इमं ज्ञानं ते ग्रामांते
Ms. 4. 116 ; Y. 2. 162 ; I. 143 ; वंग-
प्रपातंतविरुद्धशयं (बह्वर्चः) R. 2. 26 ;
पुंते यमांतं वनतः P. 2. 115 going into
the vicinity or presence of Yama ;
अन्वीन्यामंत्रणं यदस्याज्जनाति तज्जनाति
S. D. ; यां तु कुमारस्याति वाचनभाषायास्तं
मे ब्रूहि Sat. Br. (These four senses
are allied). —5 End, conclusion, ter-
mination (opp. आरंभ or आदि) ; सेकांत
K. I. 51 ; इदानीं निहितं R. 4. 1 ; आसति,
पश्चात्, दशाहति, &c. ; एकस्य दुःखस्य न या-
वदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिषाणेवस्य Pt. 2. 175 ;
व्यसनानि दुरंतानि Ms. 7. 45 ; दशांतमुपे-
यिष्यार R. 12. I going to the end of
the period of life (end of the wick)
व्यसने वर्षवत्येव तस्यांतं नाभिगच्छति Pt.
2. 180 ; oft in comp. in this sense,
and meaning 'ending in or with'
'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching
to the end' ; तदंतं तस्य जिवितं H. 1.
91 ends in it ; कलहतांति हर्म्याणि कु-
वास्यांतं च सोद्वं । कुराजंतांति राष्ट्रानि
कुक्कमांतं यशो गुणां Pt. 5. 76 ; फलोदया-
ताय तपःसमाजये Ku. 5. 6 ending with
(lasting till) the attainment of fruit ;

यौवनांत वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62. 14. 41; विपदंता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं युगमहर्षिदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांतं दृढं Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांतं तदुत्पत्तिं R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदंते 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंतं S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यंति Udb.; ओषधयः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined. -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंतं ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुवंत, तिडंत &c. -8 The last word in a compound. -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत; उभयोरपि दृष्टोतस्त्वनयोस्तस्वदशशिभिः Bg. 2. 16. (सक्तोः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (n. also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; युष्मदीयं च जलांतं गृहं Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; सुपयुक्तस्य दम्भस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आसक्तितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts. -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number. -14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; युद्धांतः [cf. Goth. *andais*, and; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. -Comp. -अवशाप्यन् m. [अंते पर्यवदेशे अवरोधे] a *chāṇḍāla*. -अवसाप्यन् [नक्षत्राणामंतं अवसातुं छेदुं शिल्पमय, सो-गिति] 1. a barber. -2. a *chāṇḍāla*, low-caste. -3. N. of a sage, see अत्यावसाप्यन् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति). -उदात्त a. having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. -कर, -कण, -कारिन् a. causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि चिक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावेतो द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. -कर्मन् n. death, destruction; यो अंतकमोहि Dhatupatha. -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमुच्छति Mb. -कृत m. death; वज्रयेदंतकुम्भस्य वज्रयेदंति लो-नलं Ram. -ग a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शास्त्रांतगमयाचर्षु Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् a. perishing. -गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; मारुतस्य न

द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. -2. death, perishing, dying. -चर a. 1 walking about, going to the borders of frontiers. -2. completing or finishing (as a business &c.). -ज a. last born. -दीपक a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). -पालः 1. a frontier-guard guarding the frontiers दुर्गे M. 1; त्वदीयेनांतपालेनावस्कंय गृहीतः *ibid.* -2. a door-keeper (rare). -भव, -भाज a. being at the end, last. -लीन a. hidden, concealed. -लोपः dropping of the final of a word. -वासिन् (ते) a. dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-m.) [अंते युक्तमप्ये वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36; Ms. 4. 33. -2. a *chāṇḍāla* (who dwells at the extremity of a village). -वेला=कालः q. v. -व्याप्यति f. change of the final syllable, as in मेघ from मिह Nir. -शय्या 1. a bed on the ground. -2. the last bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning. -4. a bier or funeral pile. -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -सङ्ग m. a pupil; तमुपासते शुक्रभिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34. -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक a. [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयंभिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30. -कः 1. Death. -2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां तुष्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिभगवान्मप्यि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तु R. 2. 62. -3 A border, boundary. -Comp. -दुह Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132. 4.

अंततः ind. [अंत-तसि] 1 From the end. -2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within. -5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् a [अंत अस्त्यर्थे मत्तु] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवत् इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb. स हेतानंतवत् उपास्तोऽनंतवत् स लोकाञ्जयति Bri. Ar. Up.

अंते ind. (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp. -वासः 1. a neighbour; companion; तव वा इमंसेवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिचस्व Ait. Br. -2. a pupil; इतानि शृण्वन्वयसां गुणोऽंतेवासित्वमाप स्कुडमंगना-नां Si. 3 55; Ve. 3. 7. -वासि ind. in a state of pupilage, (in statu pupillari) -वासिन=अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम a. Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तन्प्रा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर ind. [अम्-अन्तं तुङागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अमेस्तुदन्] 1 (Used as a preposition to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; 'हन्', 'धा', 'भम्', 'धृ', 'इ', 'ली' &c. (b) Under. -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अदृष्टान्तः R. 2. 32. burnt within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विहरन् दिवानिशं R. 19. 6. in the palace in the harem; so 'भिनं' ध्रमति इदं Mal 5. 20. अंतविभेद Dk. 13; यदंतस्तज जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतयस्य सुगम्ये V. 1. (a) Internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंतर्हत्वा गतः (हन् परिगृह्य). -3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.); निवसकंतर्दाहिलं ध्यो बह्निः Pt. 1 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतर्वेदमनि Ms. 7 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्यंतरमुत्तमपुत्र Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतर्मही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7. 87. 2; अंतर्वेषाव मस्याश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्यमप्योहं कुस्योरंतरव-हित आस Sat. Br. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वाषमाजे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकंचुकिर्कंचुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3; बहिरंतरश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्रे सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिभूत् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितया भिदां गते बहिरंतरश्च सुपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीयं यदंतर्बोरिणस्तदं Ak.; oft in comp. at the end; कृपांत पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्रासाव Ms. 8. 79; दंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्तबोऽनंतदंभतः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वा-सिनी ते सरस्वती Ka. 4. 11. -4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internal', 'inside', 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', 'having concealed within', or in the sense of 'inward', 'internal', 'secret', 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣa compounds; कुदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah.comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; 'तोयं' (Bah.comp.) Me. 64; अंतगिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयति तदमंतर्दाहं (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so 'कोपः' 'कोणः' 'आकृतं' &c. -5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (Note. In comp. the र् of अंतर is changed to a Visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth.

undar; Pers. *andar*; Gr. *entos*].
 —**Comp.**—अंस: the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v.).—अग्नि: inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; दीप्तितरग्नि-परिबुद्धकोष्ठ: Susr.—अंग *a* 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वैः Pat. Sutra.—2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिर्ग); धातुसमर्गः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.—3. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय); स्वर्गित सुखभित्ता-निर्मंतरंगः कुरंगः S. 4 v. l. (—र्ग) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; सतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11; 2. the interior.—2. an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); मर्दतरंगभूतां Dk. 81, 93. 101; राजांतरंग-भावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159.—3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन and निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma.—अवयव: an inner part; P. V. 4. 62.—आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads).—आकृतं secret or hidden intention.—आगमः an additional augment between two letters.—आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31.—आत्मन् *m.* (स्व) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंशुमन्त्रादुपयोजितरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञितरात्माभ्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मरुतेनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकाशं..... अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.—2. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21.—आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town.—आयः, —आल See s. v.—आराम *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योतः सुखेतरात्मास्तथांतर्योतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24.—हृत्त्रिंशं an internal organ or sense.—उर्यं Ved. a secret abode.—करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22; सदाह्यं णः अंतरात्मा V. 4. the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; दयार्द्रभावमाख्यातमंतःकरणैर्विशिष्टैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedānta अंतःकरण is of four kinds.—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चिच्छं करणमांतरम् । संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं विविधं Sankhya 33, i. e. बुद्धयहंकारमनोसि; सातःकरणं बुद्धि 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसंहिता.—कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists).—कुडिल *a.* in-

wardly crooked (fig. also); fraudulent. (—लः) a conch-shell.—कु (क्रि.) मिः a disease of worms in the body.—कोटपुष्पी—अहंकोटपुष्पी.—कोपः 1. internal disturbance; H. 3. —2. inward wrath, secret anger.—कोशे the interior of a store-room.—गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore)—गडु *a.* [अंतर्गते गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनांतर्ग-दुना Sar. S. (प्रियापदेशजातस्य गलमांसपिंडस्य गडोरथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत्).—गर्भ-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्.—गर्भं *d.* 1. bearing young, pregnant.—2. having a गर्भं or inside; so गर्भिन्.—गिरं-रि *ind.* in mountains.—गुह्यलपः the sphincter muscle.—गुह्य *a.* concealed inside, being inward; घनव्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; विषः with poison concealed in the heart.—गृहं, गेहं, भवनं [अंतःस्थ गृहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house.—2. N. of a holy place in Benares; पंचक्रोश्यां कृते पापमर्तर्गेहं विनश्यति.—घण-गं [अंतर्गते कोडीमवस्थसिन्धु, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन्तर्गवे पश्यन् प्रधाणे सौधसन्ननः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशपदेशः सौतर्गणः). (न-गः) N. of a country of Bahika (or Balhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहिक-ग्रामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.).—घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78.—चर *a.* pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48, U. 7.—ज *a.* born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.).—जठरं the stomach, (—*ind.*) in the stomach.—जंभः the inner part of the jaws (सादृश्येन जंभः, दातृकयोतरालं).—जात *a.* inborn, innate.—जाडु *ind.* between the knees.—ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge.—ज्योतिश्च *a.* enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (—*च* *n.*) the inward light, light of Brahma.—ज्वलनं inflammation. (—नः) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety.—ताप *a.* burning inwardly. (—पः) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13.—दहनं [अंतर्गते आधीयते मादकतनेन.] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation.—दशा a term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशार्तगते ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः).—दशाहं an interval of ten days; हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; हे 5. 79.—दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति

तनुर्मंतर्दाहः U. 3. 31; हेन दहनः सतापयति राघवं Rām.—2 inflammation.—दुःख *a.* sad or afflicted at heart.—दुष्ट *a.* internally bad, wicked or base at heart.—दृष्टिः *f.* examining one's own soul, insight into oneself.—देशः an intermediate region of the compass.—द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (कोष्ठद्वार).—धा, —धि, हित &c. See s. v.—नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town); cf. पुरं; दशाननांतर्गर्गं दृष्टं Rām.—निहित *a.* being concealed within; अंगैरन्तर्निहितवचनैः सूचितः स-स्यगर्भः M. 2. 9.—निष्ठ *a.* engaged in internal meditation.—पटः—ए a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united: (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives.—पथ *a.* Ved., being on the way.—पदं *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word.—पद्मी—सुषुम्नामध्यगतः पद्माः.—परिधानं the innermost garment.—पर्श्व *a.* being between the ribs (as flesh).—पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel.—पद्युः [अंतर्यामये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौः पद्युकामस्य सायं प्रातः Katy. (सायं पद्युः ग्रामाभ्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादग्निः ह्येतेषु com.)—पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.).—2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वण दूधं परित्यातः पात्यदेशे स्थापयति Katy.—पातित, पातिन् *a.* 1. inserted.—2. included or comprised in; falling within; दृढकारण्यं ति आभमपदं K. 20.—पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel.—पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace.—पुरं [अंतः अन्तरं पुरं गृहं, or ग्रस्तातः स्थितं] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for purposes of safety); व्यायस्वास्त्यस्य मयाहं भोक्तमंतः पुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्पतिशित Pt. 1.—2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; बिरहपुस्तकस्य राजर्षेः S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सांतःपुरं स्व-गृहमानीयाम्यचितः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्वा-ज्ञोऽतःपुरं जलक्रीडाः कुर्वते *ibid.*; मन्धाराः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; सभागतः S. 4; also in pl.; कदाचिद्-स्वत्याग्नान्तःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचसुचितमंतःपुरेभ्यो वंशं S. 6. 4.—जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; चर, —अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः, बर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain;

इहः इलोद्गतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः । रा-
जमंतः पुरायक्षी विनीतश्च तथेष्ट्ये ॥ (of these
five sorts are mentioned :- बामनक,
जघन्य, कुब्ज, महलक and सामिन् see Bri.
S.) सहायः one belonging to the
harem. —पुरिकः [अंतःपुरे नियुक्तः, ठक्] a
chamberlain = चर. (—कः, —का) a
woman in the harem; अस्मत्पार्थनामंतः-
पुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेद्य Chand. K.
—पुण्यं [कर्म.] the menstrual matter
of women, before it regularly begins
to flow every month; वर्षद्वादशका-
दूर्ध्वं यदि पुण्यं बहिर्निहि । अंतःपुण्यं भक्त्येव
पन्तस्तुंबरादिवत् Kaasyapa; 'पु' is there-
fore the age between 12 and the
menstruation period. —पूय a. ulcerous.
—पेयं Ved. drinking up. —प्रकृतिः
f. 1. the internal nature or consti-
tution of man. —2. the ministry or
body of ministers of a king. —3.
heart of soul. *प्रकोपः internal dis-
sensions or disaffection; अणुरप्युपहंति
विग्रहः प्रभुमंतः प्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2.
51. —प्रकोपान् sowing internal dis-
sensions, causing internal revolts;
H. 3. 93. —प्रज्ञा a. knowing one-
self, with an enlightened soul. —प्रति-
ष्ठान् residence in the interior. —बा-
ष्प a. 1. with suppressed tears; अंत-
कोष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यो Me.
3. —2. with tears gushing up inside,
bedimmed with tears; कोपात् 'स्पे' स्म-
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (—स्पः)
suppressed tears, inward tears; नियु-
ह्य 'स्पे' Bh. 3. 6; Mal. 5. —भावः भावना
see under अंतर्ध्व separately. —भिक्षा a.
split or broken inside, perforated,
bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4; (also
torn by dissensions). —भूमिः f. in-
terior of the earth. —भेदः discord,
internal dissensions; 'जजरं राजकुलं
Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions;
अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिराद्विनशिष्यति 'a
house divided against itself can
not long stand.' —भौम a. subterra-
nean, underground. —मदाचर्य a. hav-
ing the rutting state concealed with-
in; R. 2. 7. —मनसु a. 1. sad, discon-
solate, dejected, distracted. —2. one
who has concentrated and turned his
mind inward, lost in abstract me-
ditation. —मुख a. (—खी f.) 1. going
into the mouth, pointing or turned
inward; Mv. 5. 26. —2. having an in-
ward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तु-
परिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्ता
दि). —3. an epithet of the soul called
राज्ञि, when it is enjoying the sweet
bliss of sleep (आनंदयुक्तं चेतोयुक्तः प्राज्ञः
इति श्रुतेः). (—खं) a sort of surgical
scissors (having an opening inside),
one of the 20 instruments mention-
ed by Suaruta in chapter 8 of Su-
traethana. —मातृका [अंतःस्थाः पदचक्रस्था
मातृका अकारादिर्वाः] a name given

in the Trantras for the letters of
the alphabet assigned to the six lo-
tuses (पद्म) of the body. *न्यासः a
term used in Tantra literature for
the mental assignment of the several
letters of the alphabet to the dif-
ferent parts of the body. —मुद्रा a.
sealed inside; N. of a form of devo-
tion. —मृत a. still-born. —यागः men-
tal sacrifice or worship, a mode of
worship referred to in the Tantras.
—यामः 1. suppression of the breath
and voice. —2. पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel
(ग्रहर्षणं सामांपरास्वयं यज्ञियपात्रं); accord-
ing to others, a Soma libation made
during the suppression of breath and
voice; सुहवा सूर्यायातयाममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait.
Br. —यामिन् m. 1. regulating the soul
or internal feelings, soul; Provi-
dence, Supreme Spirit as guiding
and regulating mankind, Brahma;
(according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंत-
यामिन् 'the internal check' is the
Supreme Being and not the in-
dividual soul; 'who standing in the
earth is other than the earth, whom
the earth knows not, whose body
the earth is, who internally re-
strains and governs the earth; the
same is *thy* soul (and mine), the
internal check अंतयामिन् &c. &c.); अंत-
राविश्य भूतानि यो विभक्त्यात्मकेतुभिः । अंतया-
मीश्वरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. —2. wind; *ब्राह्मणं
N. of a Brahmana included in the
Bri. Ar. Up. —योगः deep meditation,
abstraction. —लंब a. acute-angular.
(—बः) an acute-angled triangle (opp.
बहिर्लंब) (the perpendicular from
the vertex or लंब falling within
(अंतरं the triangle). —लीन a. 1. latent,
hidden, concealed inside; *नस्य दुः-
खाशेः U. 3. 9; *मुञ्जगम Pt. 1 —2. in-
herent. —लोम a. (P. V. 4. 117)
covered with hair on the inside. (—मं)
[अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्यं लोम अञ्च] the hair to
be covered. —वंशः = *पुरं q. v. —व-
शिकः; —वासिकः [अंतर्वेशे वासे नियुक्तः ठक्]
a superintendent of the women's
apartments; Pt. 3, K. 93. —वण
(वन) a. situated in a forest, *णो देशः
P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (—णं) ind. within
a forest P. VIII. 4. 5. —वत् a. being
in the interior; having something
in the interior. —वती (बली) Ved.
[अंतःस्थस्यां गरीः] a pregnant woman;
अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R. 15. 13. —वसिः
[अंतः स्थित एव उद्धारशब्दं कारयति, ह्य
इन्] indigestion, flatulence; belch-
ing —वतिर, —वासिन् a. being or dwell-
ing inside, included or comprised
in. —वस्तु N. of a Soma sacrifice (for
राज्यकाम and पशुकाम). —वस्त्रं —वासम्
a. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. —व
a. [अंतः अंतर्गमभावः अंतःकरणं वा बाति गच्छति
स्निग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part

of oneself such as children, cattle &c
*वत् a. (अस्त्यर्थे मत्तु मस्य वः) having
progeny, cattle &c.; अंतर्वाक्स्थाय वृधे
Rv. 1. 40. 7; abounding with pre-
cious things inside. (—adv.) inwardly.
—वाणि &c. [अंतः स्थिता शास्त्रवाग्यात्मिका
वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scrip-
tures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्), —वि-
गाहः—हनं entering within, penetra-
tion. —विद्वस् a. Ved. (विदुषी f.) know-
ing correctly or exactly (knowing
the paths between heaven and
earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7. —वेगः inward
uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever.
—वेदि a. pertaining to the inside of
the sacrificial ground. (—adv.) with-
in this ground. (दि-दी f.) [अंतर्गता
वेदिश्च देशे] the tract of land be-
tween the rivers Ganga and Yamu-
na, regarded as a sacred region and
the principal seat of Aryan Brahma-
naa; cf. एते भगवत्यौ भूमिदेवानां मूल-
मायतनमंतर्वेदिषुर्वेण कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छते
A. R. 7; it is supposed to
have extended from Prayaga to
Haridvara and is also known by the
names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मावर्त (—m. pl.)
inhabitants of this land. —वेदमन् n.
the inner apartments interior of a
house. —वेदमिकः a chamberlain. —शरः
internal arrow or disease. —शरीरं in-
ternal and spiritual part of man; the
interior of the body. —शस्य a. hav-
ing in the interior an arrow, pin or
any such extraneous matter, rankling
inside. —शिला N. of a river rising
from the Vindhya mountain. —श्लेषः
—श्लिषणं Ved. internal support (soaf-
folding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणा-
नि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br. —संज्ञा a. in-
wardly conscious (said of trees &c.);
*ज्ञा भवत्येते मुखदुःखसमन्विताः Ms. 1. 49
—सख a. having inward strength
&c. (—स्वा) 1. a pregnant woman —2. the
marking nut. —संतापः internal pain,
sorrow, regret. —सरल a. upright at
heart, or having Sarala trees in-
side; K. 51. —सलिल a. with water
(flowing) underground; नदीमिवांतः-
सलिला सरस्वती R. 3. 9. —सार a.
having inward strength and vigour,
full or strong inside; powerful,
strong heavy or ponderous; *रमन्निभि-
र्धायंते राज्यं सुस्तर्भैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126;
*साराणि ह्यधनानि Dk. 132; *हं वन तुल-
यितुं नानिलः शक्यति स्वां Me. 20. (—रा)
internal treasure or store, inner store
or contents; बमस्तुचेरंतःसारं H. 2. 105
internal matter or essence (and pus).
—सुख a. whose delight is in self,
inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24. —सेन ind.
into the midst of armies. —स्थ a.
(also written अंतरस्थ) being be-
tween or in the midst. (—स्थः—स्थाः)
a term applied the semivowel⁶

इ, ए, ऊ, ऋ, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ह्रस्वसंघर्ष अंतस्थान); or they are so called because they stand between ह्रस्व (ह्रस्व) letters and उच्चर (उ, ऋ, ए, इ).—**स्था** 1. a deity of the vital organs.—2. N. of one of the Rigveda hymns. सुदूर: the malleus of the ear.—**स्वेद**: [अंतः स्वेदो मज्ज-लस्यं यस्] an elephant (in rut).—**हृन्** striking in the middle.—**हसन** N. of a country बाह्य P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk.—**हस्त** ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand.—**हस्ती** a. being in the hand or within reach of the hand.—**हास**: laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile.—**हृदय** the interior of the heart.

अंतर a [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); योतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चांतरो धर्मः S. D.—2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृष्ण युजश्चिदंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9.—3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तद्वेतमेयः पुत्रात् मेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्मादंतरतरं यद्यमात्मा Sat. Br.; अन्तर्यतरो मम Bharata.—4 Similar (also अवृत्तम्) (of sounds and words); स्थानेऽंतरतमः P. I. 1.50; हकारस्य धकारोतरतमः Sabdak.; सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दोऽर्थांतरतमो द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com.—5 (a) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽप्यु तिष्ठद्भ्योऽंतरः Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्थावाचोतरोऽप्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्व-बाहः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other, उदयेतरे पारं Ram.—6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बहियोगोपस्थानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्वे in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अंतरे-रा वा युहाः बाष्पा इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिगृहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायं पुरि, अंतरायं नद्ये, नमोतरस्मि अमेधसा Bop.—7 (a) The interior, inside; ततोतरे सांत्तराग्निकारः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगतं भागो Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंघिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अपि जनांतरे भवति V. 4. 26; लीयते मुकुलांतरे Ratu. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58, अंतरात् from inside, from out of; प्रकारपरिखांतराभिर्धनुः Rām.; अंतरे in, into; बन्, कानन, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of anything, contents; purport, tenor; अत्रांतरे ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु

बहु सुप्ताव शोणित.—2 Soul, heart; mind; सततमसुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost of secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धमतिहातरेः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सहजं पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3.—3 The Supreme Soul.—4 a. Interval intermediate time or space, distance: रस्यांतरः S. 4. 10; किंचिदंतर-मगम Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; कोशांतरेण पथि स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरे R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोरेतरे बतं betwixt life and death; अक्षयो-गांतरेषु Rām.; तन्मुद्रकं बाणसालांतरेषु प्रेक्षे तावदायं पुत्रं U. 3. in the intervals of weeping; बाणविश्रामोऽप्यंतरे कर्तव्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मृत्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the course of conversation; कालांतरावतिशुभा-शुभानि H. 1. v. 1. see कालांतरं; सरस्व-तोदृषद्भ्योऽयंदंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22; द्यावा-पृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि ब्रह्म तं स्वयंकेन Bg. 11.20; न मृणालमुत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg. 5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तप-स्विन उपस्थिताः S. 1; तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12. 29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेदुर्ध्वं R. 13. 38 through the clouds; बह्वं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वस्त्रांतरः P. VI. 2.166 Sk.; महानद्यंतरे यत्र तद्देशांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a window; चिदांतरं अवलोकयामि S. 1; क्षणमपि विलम्बमंतराकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or inter-vene; किञ्चिदंतरं वा मेघांतरेण पूणिमा-चंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3.—5 Room, place, space in general; मृणालमुत्रांतरमप्यलस्य Ku. 1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्गात्रे ननुवा-गुलमंतरं Rām.; मूर्खिकः कृतंतरे Y. 1. 147; गुणाः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्याचि-दंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरे 84 room; पौरुषं अयं शोकस्य नांतरे दाम्नुमर्हासि Rām. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरे मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way.—6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभंतरे चेतासि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind; 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरोऽपि मेहे 16. 7.—7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; सतेते मनवः स्वे स्वेतरे सर्वमित्युत्पाद्याधुश्रुताचरं Ms. 1. 63, see मन्वतर; इति तो विरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8 56 the term or period of separation; क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a mo-ment.—8 Opportunity, occasion, time; देवी चित्रलेखमलोकयन्ती तिष्ठति । तस्मि-क्षतरे भर्तृपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याये

समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at that time; अस्मिन्तरे Dk. 164; केन पुनरुपायेन मरणनिर्वाणस्यांतरे संभावयिष्ये Mā. 6; कृतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भैरवस्यति Mu. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9; यावत्सामिन्द्रयुगे विवेदयितुं अंतरात्वेपी भवामि S. 7. find a fit or opportune time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा काला-तरप्रेक्षणा वस्तव्य Pt. 3. 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity of time, सारणस्यांतरे दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Rām.—9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); शरीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यंतमंतरं H. 1. 49; उभयोः पश्यतांतरे H. 1. 66, 2. 40; तव मम च समुद्रपल्लवोरिकांतरे M. 1; Bg. 13. 34; यदंतरं सर्वपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं त्रायसवैनतेय-योः Rām.; दुमसानुमतां किमंतरं R. 8. 80; 18.15; rarely with instr., त्वया समुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; नेह विनिर्वादि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरे सूक्ष्मं Sān. K.—10 (Math.) Difference, remainder.—11 (a) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.); (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कस्यांतरे (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरे (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरे (अन्यदृष्टः); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्था-ंतरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो गृहादेवाद्भवांतरे Pt. 1. 121; जननांतरा-हृदानी S. 5. 2 friendships of another (former) existence; नव वारांतरे विधास्यते H. 3 I shall not do so again; आमोदानं हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; so दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे in the other case; देश, राज, क्रिया. (b) Various, different, manifold (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदर्शान्तरेषु S. 4. 2; मक्षिमिसान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states; 160; symetims used pleonastically with अन्य &c.; अन्यत्स्थानांतरे गत्वा Pt. 1.—12 Distance (in space); व्यामो बाह्योः सकस्योस्तयोस्तियगंतरे Ak.; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks. 5. 80.—13 Absence: तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगनां Rām.; तस्यांतरे च विदित्वा ibid.—14 Inter-mediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरे Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरासु जातानां 7; एकांतरमामन्त्रितं P. VIII. 1. 55; तत्तद्वद्व्येकांतरे S. 7. 27 separated by one remove, see एकांतरे also.—15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property; a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; व्रीक्षांतरवेषुः Trik.; मीनो राश्यांतरे, वेणुर्द्वयांतरे ibid.; प्रासंगो युगांतरे &c.—16 Weakness, weak

or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; ग्रहरेवृत्ते रिपुं Sabdak. सुजयः खलु तादृशंते Ki. 2. 52; असहजिर्मामित्रैर्नित्यमतरदक्षिभिः Rām.; परस्यतरदक्षिना *ibid.*; कीटकेनेवांतरं मार्ग-यमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतरं Mk. 9; अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala. 7. 2; हृदयतो वेति न राक्षसोंतरं न मातृतिस्तरं च राक्षसोंतरं Rām. -17 Surety, guarantee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सुकृतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you; आत्मानमंतरेऽपितवान् K. 247; अंतरे च तयोर्व्यः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांतरयोः P. III. 2. 179; धनिकाधर्मण्योंतरं यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk. -18 Regard, reference, account; न चेत-दिष्टं माता ये यद्वचोचक्ष्मदंतरं Rām. with reference to me; त्वदंतरेण क्रणमेतत्, -19 Excellence, as in गुणोतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). -20 A garment (परिधान). -21 Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्यं) (Malli. on R. 16. 82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अंतर-इ. q. v.). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण. (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतरिभेदादर्थः) [छिद्राणीयविनाबहिरवसमर्थंतरावधि च Ak.] (cf. L. *alter*) -Comp. -अपत्या a pregnant woman. -चक्रं a technical term in augury Bri. S. chap. 86. -ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु मियैरासां न भूयते Ki. 11. 14 not knowing the difference. -तत् a. spreading havoc. -द्व a. cutting the interior or heart. -दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -दृष्ट a. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसंधायिन्). -पु (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds); तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यति स्वस्यैवांतर-पूषः Ms. 8. 85. -पूजा=अंतर-पूजा. -प्रभवः [अंतराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापित्र्यां प्रभवति] one of a mixed origin or caste; अंतर-प्रभवाणां च धर्मास्तौ बहुमहसि Ms. 1. 2. -प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned. -शाश्विन-स्थ, स्थायिन-स्थित् a. 1. inward, internal, inherent; स्थयुषेः शुभ्रेलक्ष्यते नैव केन चित् Pt. 1. 221. -2. interposed, intervening, separate. -3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. -2 Within (prep. with gen.)

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. -मः A letter of the same class; for ex. see under अंतर a.

अंतरीय [अंतरे भयं ह] An under garment; अतिश्लिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीय Dk. 69; संज्ञे युतकमिवांतरीयमूर्वाः Ki. 7. 14; 9 48; नाभौ धृतं च यद्वस्त्रमाहायति जानुनी । अंतरीय प्रशंसं तद्विजसुभयांतरीयः ॥

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अंतर (1).

अंतर्त्य a. Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6. well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation. -2 To oppose, prevent; नैनमंधकाराशिरंतरयति K. 243. -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलेंतरयोऽबभूवरे Si. 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायानंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महानवोद्यः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयांचकार Si. 3. 24 drowned.

अंतरा *ind.* (fr. अंतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्विंतररा मोत्साह्य कोपितो बृहत् Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (b) In the middle, between; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; नैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीत S. 6 do not interrupt him in the middle; अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्प-दमंतरेव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडुकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलानुभिः । अंतरा गमने ५. 126; अंतरा शकलीकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रीतिवैदर्भीपांचालयोंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; रा स्था to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्यु-र्यदि सैद्वा विबौकसः । स्थास्यति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहिनियति ॥ Rām. (c) On the way, en route, midway; विलेख्यां च मांतरा Mv. 7. 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्व-दीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा स्वामिहस्थमुपागताः V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवी S. 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारो ममा-प्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्तं त्वदीयानंतरपालेन अवस्कंध्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न द्रष्टव्यः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Rām. approaching or resembling Rāma. (e) Nearly, almost. (f) In the mean time; नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (g) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now-and (when repeated); अंतरा पितृसक्तमंतरा मानुसंबद्धम-तरा शुक्रनासमयं कुर्वन्नालपं K. 118; अंत-रांतरा निपातितः here and there, at intervals; 121, 127; प्रजापुरागद्वेतांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49. -2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (a) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलि-दूतनयां त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदंतरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. Ar. Up.; ते (नामस्ते) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अंतरा त्वां च मां च कर्मदलुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चकयोरिच

चांतरा Rām.; पादयोः शकदं चक्रुःंतरोरा-बुलुखलं Rām. (b) Through; तिरस्का-रिणमंतरा *ibid.* (c) During; अंतरा कथां S. D. (d) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वमेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3. -Comp. -अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ ०से अभिमृद्य जपति Sat. Br. -भवदेहः -भवस्वरूपं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोंतराले स्थितः प्राणी सौतराभवसत्त्वः). -दिशु see अंतरदिशु. -भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. -वेदिः-दी f. 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -गृगं *ind.* be- tween the horns.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposi- tion with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अंतरांतरेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving; हरि-मंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकार-मंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुकलतां सहते S. 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रुमुच्छिन्नामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापरधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकाल-मुत्पृच्छति U. 2; मार्मिकः को मरदाणा-मंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; तदस्या देवीं बहुमतीमंतरेण महदु-पालभनं गतोऽस्मि S.; 5. किं तु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैज्ञपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progress- ing in the dance &c., ततस्तया भवते-ऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये), त्वां मां चांतरेण कर्मदलुः Mbh; अंतरेण हृदनीयं गार्हपत्यं च Sat. Br.; अंतरेण स्तनी वा भुवी वा विमुञ्चयात् *ibid.*; Si. 3. 3. (e) During, amidst. -2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्रं तावानंतरेणावकाशः Sat. Br. (b) At heart; अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Bk. 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालक [अंतरे व्यवधान-सीमा आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लवं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दृष्टांतराललक्ष K. 30; आर्यांतरालनिःसृतेन Dk. 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26; दक्षिण-स्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोऽंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; Si. 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलजांतरालवर्तिभिरिक्षणविशेषः Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया ग-जदंतांतरालयोः Trik.; oft used for 'room' or 'space' in general; वस्त-जदंतांतरालराजवीथ्या Dk. 150; भु-वनांतरालविप्रकीर्णनं शावसंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the intervals;

बाष्पाभिः परिपतनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; **अहमागच्छ** अंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1; **कंचिलुरुषभ** अंतराल एवावलम्ब्य Dk. 15; **न मयान्येन वांतराले** इष्टा Dk. 123.-2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part; **छिद्रीकृतांतराले** Dk. 148; **विषमीकृतांतरालया** K. 223 -3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); **वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते**. -Comp. -**दिश** f. the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

अंतरि 2 P. (अत्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate; **रात्रेरेतदंतरियात्** Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. 3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose; **ददुरुक उपहृत्य अंतरयति** Mk. 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

अंतरयः -रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; **स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः** R. 3. 45, 14. 65; **बहंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः** Pt. 3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ S. 1. Tv. standing in the way. -2 (in Vedānta.) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद. -3 An intervention, a covering, screen; **दाहयेत्या सरसधिसिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः** Māl. 3. 12.-4 (With the Jains) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित p. p. 1 Gone between, intervening.-2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; **पादापांतरित एव विश्वस्तमेनां पद्यामि** S. 1 hid behind a creeper; **सारसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा** H. 3 screened; **विदयांतरितसिद्धि** S. 3; **नलिनीपत्रांतरितं प्रियसहचरमपश्यंती** S. 3; **शार्ङ्गलचर्मंतरितोऽरुपुष्ट** Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21, 146 K. 28, 152, 200; **पर्वतांतरितो रविः** set Ak.; **त्वंगंतरितवृत्तीयलोचनं** K. 108, R. 10. 8; **उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि** Māl. 9; **तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः** कुपैः R. 19. 2.-3 Gone in, reflected; **रुद्रिकभित्तंतरितान्** मृगशावकान् reflected in the crystal wall.-3 (a) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented; **त्वदभिमायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः** Mu. 2 prevented from being made; **त्वद्वांछांतरितानि साधयानि** Mu. 4. 15. prevented from being actually effected

&c.; **द्विषत्यतापांतरितोऽरुतेजाः** Ki. 3. 45 obscured; **नोपालम्ब्यः पुमांस्तत्र देवांतरित-पौरुषः** Pt. 2. 133. (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; **सुहृतांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना** Māl. 8; **भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि विधांतरितानि** M. 3; **धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः** Dk. 36; **चंद्रापीडनांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः** K. 338; **प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजमसंकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन्** Māl. 2; **क्रियतां कथमत्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया** Ku. 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased; **मेघेतरितः नियतव सुखच्छायायुक्तारी शशी** S. D (c) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed; **परलोकभयमौहिकदुःखेनांतरिते** Dk. 82 drowned; eclipsed, obscured; **बीरलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः समरतूर्यरवः** Ve. 4. drowned; **विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्ताता** K. 322; **कार्यांतरितोऽकंठं** V. 3. 4 forgotten, removed; **इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोऽनुतुल्याः** R. 16. 65 obscured by moon-light.-4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिन्नावरसेनापतौ K. 33; **नाथदेहस्यग्रेन अंतरित एव संतापः** U. 6. has disappeared, has been removed.-5 Passed over, omitted; **अये मध्यमांवाङ्मनांतोऽंतरित एवायं** U. 1; **कथांतरिणांतरितमिदं** M. 5 put off, delayed.-6 Slighted, despised.-7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder.-8 A technical term in architecture.

अंतरि री-क्षे [अंतः स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि णच्, अंतः कक्षाणि अस्य वा प्रोपेक्षे हेचः कक्षास्य रिक्त्वा वा Tv.; according to Nir. अंतरा यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अवस्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसति; or शरीरेष्वंतः अक्षयं न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षियते] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यमाणं व्योम Śāy.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमथो स्वः Sandhyā Mantra; योऽन्तरेणाकाश आसीत्तदन्तरिक्षमभवत्तत्तत् हतकाम ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं Sat. Br.-2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life.-3 Talc. -Comp. -**उदर** a. whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-र) the interior of the atmosphere.-**क्षित्**, -**सद्** a. dwelling in the atmosphere.-**गः**, -**चरः** a bird (moving through the atmosphere).-**जल** water of the atmosphere, dew.-**ग्रा** a. [अंतरिक्षं प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-विच्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere.-**गुत्** a. [अंतरिक्षं प्रवृत्ते गच्छति, गु क्ति] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it.-**लोकः** the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव बाणवायं लोकः (earth) मनोतरिक्षलीकः, प्राणोऽसी लोकः (heaven)

Sat. Br.-**शंसित** a. sharpened in the atmosphere.-**सद्य** [अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सदनं, सद् भावे यत्] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-ह्य a. [भवार्ये यत्] Aerial, atmospheric.

अंतरिपः [अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु. अवसमाप्तः अप इत् P. VI. 3. 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by water).

अंतरे, **रेण** See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम्य 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude).-2 To be included or comprised in.-3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past. part. only).

अंतर्गत p. p. -**गामिन्** a. 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.).-2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; **श्वे ग्रामे** Ms. 4. 108; **लघुद्वीपा जंघदीपांतर्गत एव** H. 3; **पाथिबानि च भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च** Rām.-3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed; **अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः** Ku. 6. 60 inward; **सोमित्रिरंतर्गतबाष्पकण्डः** R. 14. 53. with suppressed tears; K. 60; **तां हृदयच्छिदि** 135 inward; **अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्वं भवान्भावम्** R. 2. 43 internal, seated in the breast or heart; **फलारंभाः** 10. 59; **तो हृदयाभिलाषः** K. 143; **तेन चंद्रापीडेन** 198; **नेत्रवक्त्रविकारेभ्य लक्ष्यैः-स्तर्गतं मनः** inward or secret motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44; **बाह्येविभाषयेहिगैर्भावंमर्तर्गतं गुणं** Ms. 8. 25; **गतप्रार्थनं** S. 7. 2 inwardly longing (for the same).-4 Slipped out of, memory, forgotten.-5 Vanished, disappeared.-6 Destroyed.-Comp. -**उपमा** a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted).-**मनस्**-अंतर्गम्यं q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U. 1 To place or keep within, deposit; **उदुवरशास्त्रामंतर्धाप्य अभिषिञ्चति** Ait. Br.-2 To receive within or into oneself, admit, take in; **तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि** R. 15. 81; contain, comprise, include; (ज्ञा-क्रमेत्) अंतर्धारयति तत्सर्वमेतद् कथितं मया Mb.-3 To indicate, exhibit, display.-4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of. (with. abl. and used in 4th.) ; **उपाध्यायाद्वर्धते** P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्धस्व रघुव्याम्रात् Bk. 5. 32; **अंतर्दधाना रक्षोभ्यः** 8. 71; **मत्तो मांतर्धियाः स्तिने** 6. 15.-5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; eclipse (fig.); **अवृतेनास्त्रामंतर्धापि** Ch. Up.; **भौमं (रजः) अंतर्दधे** लोकमावृत्य स-चित्; **प्रभां** Rām. enveloped, covered;

पितुरंतर्धे कीर्ति झीलइत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured of eclipsed.—*pass.* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease to exist; इषुभिर्व्यतिसर्पद्विरादित्योऽंतरधीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्धधरे नागाः *ibid.*; रात्रिरादित्योर्द्वयंतरधीयते Nir. disappears; अत्यन्तंतर्धे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c.—*Caus.* (—वापयति) To render invisible, conceal.

अंतर्ध [धा भावे अङ्] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धीमुपययुस्त्यलावलीयु Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धीन [धा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीय K.P. 10. धाम् of इ to become invisible, disappear.—*Comp.*—गत *a.* disappeared, invisible.—चर *a.* moving invisibly.

अंतर्धायक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः *f.* [धा-क्] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धी येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; Si. 8. 42.

अंतर्हित *p. p.* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या S. 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापयो जलदकाल इव K. 293; शेषवानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Rām. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु वर्णीतहितेषु अप आसिष्य Aśval.; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेदर्हिता न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.—2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वधर्मतहितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि S. 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters)—*Comp.*—आत्मन् *m.* N. of Siva.

अंतर्ध 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be inherent or implied in; केचिद्वंतर्धत्वेण K. P. 8.; गुणाधिरंतर्धत्वा ओजस्यंतर्धत्ते S. D.; अंतर्ध्व एवस्येण तैर्वशीक्रियते हि तः Ks. 34. 204; वैदिकं कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्ध्वति क्रमशस्तस्मिन्तस्मिन्क्रियाविधौ ॥ Ms. 12. 87.—*Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्ध्वितव्यर्थोऽत्र नभिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्ध *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भावः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणामाजोऽर्धभावः K. P. 8.—2 Inherent

or natural condition of disposition.—3 Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion.—2 Inward meditation or anxiety.—3 A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्धृत *p. p.* 1 Included or contained in; कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्धृतक्रियांतरैः । सर्वैकमैक्येन कर्मत्वमुपजायते ॥ Hari.—2 Inward, internal, internally situated; एव वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्धृतः सनातनः.

अंति *ind.* [अंत-इ] Ved. 1 Near, before, in the presence of; न ही हुवो मरतो अत्यस्ते Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11.—2 (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); दुग्धमभीत-वदुपेयतुरति मात्रोः Bhāg.—तिः *f.* An elder sister (in dramas).—*Comp.*—उति *a.* ready with help. (—तिः *f.*) protection of what is near (असन्नक्षण) Rv. 1. 138. 1.—गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house.—देव *a.* being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180. 7.—मित्र, वाम, युष्मन् *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकटस्थयना).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place.—3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्यौषधिः).

अंतिक *a.* [अंतः सामीप्यं अस्पास्तीति मत्वर्थः इत्; according to Nir. from आ-नी; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सन्निकृत्वात्] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. of abl. P. II. 3. 34).—2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46.—3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1. 36.—कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft in comp.; न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्ण-चरः S. 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne.—*adv.* (with abl. or gen. or as last member of Comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्यैव चांतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Rām.; so जनान्तिकं, घृणान्तिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.); कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; राजःकणैः स्पृशद्भिर्ग्राभमंतिकात् Rām.; क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपर्यार्थं मातापित्रोर्यमंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रवृत्ति

गृहमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Rām.; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; दमयत्यास्तदांतिके निपेतुः Nala. 1. 22; के क्षियाः Ms. 2. 22.—*Comp.*—आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतिः *ind.* Ved. Near

अंतिम *a.* [अंते भवः; अंतं हिमच्] 1 Immediately following.—2 Last, final, ultimate; अजातशत्रुमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यो न चांतिमः H. 1.—*Comp.*—अंकः the last digit, the number nine.—अंगुलिः the little finger (इतिहिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a.* [अंते भवति वसति &c., अंताय रंतः; अंत-यत्] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. 1. 1. 47; as इ of letters, Revati of asterisms, Mīna of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं कर्णं R. 1. 71 last debt; मन्त्रं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22.—2 Immediately following (in comp.); अष्टमं ninth.—3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times; belonging to the lowest caste, चंडालक्षियः Ms. 11. 176; की-निषेविणः 12. 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं की-रत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च संतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्यपोनयः (साक्ष्यं दुर्द्धः) . 8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294.—त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste; see above.—2 N. of a plant (गुस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic).—3 The last syllable of a word.—4 The last lunar month i. e. Fālguna.—5 A Mlecchha, foreigner, barbarian.—6 (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अन्यो नित्यव्यवृत्तिविशेषः परिकीर्तितः । Bhāṣā P.—त्या 1 A technical name for निज्या in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe.—त्यं 1 A measure of number; 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) —2 The 12th sign of the zodiac.—3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure; स्थापयंतवर्गो द्विगुणान्त्यनिम्नः Līlā.—*Comp.*—अनुयासः see under अनुयास.—अवसायिन *m.* *f.* (°की, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chāṇḍāla or a Nishādi woman; निषादकी तु चांडालाद्युग्रमंत्यावसायिनम् । स्मशानगोचरं सुते चाक्षानामपि गहितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39; the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः श्वपः क्षत्रा सुतो वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवी चैव सभेदे-हवसायिनः ॥—आश्रमिन् *m.* one who

belongs to the last or mendicant order.—आहुतिः इष्टिः *f.* कर्मन्, क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; °कर्म Ms. 11 198, 5. 168; अन्धाहुतिं हावयिषु सविमाः Bk.—कृणुं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अणु. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. —ज *a.* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; जैष्ठभिः Ms. 4.61; °जि 8. 385. (—जः) 1. a Sūdra (अन्धः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्). —2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chāṇḍāla &c.; रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नदो वरुड एव च । कैवर्तमेषमिन्द्राश्च सवैते चांयजाः स्मृताः ॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (—जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms. 11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्, जाति, जातीय *a.* 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; पतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्येत्यजन्मन् Ms. 10. 11.—2. a Sūdra; °तिता Ms. 12. 9.—3. a chāṇḍāla.—घनं the last term of a progression or series. —यद्-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square).—भं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती.—2. the last sign of the zodiac; Pisces.—युगं the last or Kali age.—योनि *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (—निः) the lowest source or origin.—लोपः dropping of the last letter of syllable of a word.—वर्णः, वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female.—चिपुला *N.* of a metre.

अन्धकः A man of the lowest tribe. अन्धं [अन्धते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अन्धकरणे हनः; according to Up. 4. 163 अन्धः कर्तुं] An entrail, intestine; अन्धभेदनं क्रियते मध्यश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिः बाधः उत्पद्यते इत्यर्थः).—त्री *N.* of a plant (used against colic of wind in the stomach; cf. अजीर्नी, छगलात्री).—Oomp. —आदः a worm in the intestines. —कूजः, कूजनं, -बिकूजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels; पक्षाशयस्थोऽकूजनं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susr.—पाचक [अन्धस्थं दोषं पाचयति] *N.* of a medicinal plant *Aeschynomene Grandiflora*. —मांसं a kind of roasted flesh. —इष्टिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum.—शिला *N.* of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —चञ्ज *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अन्धभिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अन्ध 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अन्धः Binding.

अन्धः-हृ *f.* [अन्धते बध्यते अनेन, अन्ध-हृ, हृप्रत्ययान्तः निपातः Up. 1. 93] also अन्धका, अन्धकः 1 A chain or fetter.—2 A chain

for the elephant's feet; गजमन्दूरिव निश्चलं चकार Si. 20. 51; °तिनादः 11. 7.—3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर.

अन्धिका 1 An oven, fire-place. 2 An elder sister (cf. अन्तिका).

अन्धोलयति Den. P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अन्धोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक् चामरांशोलनात् Udb.

अन्ध 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; अन्धयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19; तिमिरे जनस्य दृशमन्धयति 9. 21.—2 To be or become blind.

अन्ध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्वात्रांधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; सज्जमपि शिरस्यंधः शितां धुनोत्य-दिशंकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दग्धः, क्रोधांधः; कामं लोभं, अज्ञानं; सहजांधदृशः स्वदुर्नये Si. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts.—2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीवन्धे तमसि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 8, 20; See °कूप, तमसं infra.—धं 1 Darkness.—2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञानं or अविद्या q. v.—3 Water; also, turbid water.—धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम् । चतुष्पदा भुवं मुक्त्वा परिव्राज्य उच्यते ॥—2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (नटद्वयलामालामोपयोग्योको राशिभिः); मेघो बृषो सुगेंद्रश्च रात्रावंधाः प्रकीर्तिताः । नृदुर्हृकटकन्याश्च दिवांधाः परिकीर्तिताः ॥—धाः ? (pl.) *N.* of a people; see अन्ध. —Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate). —अहिः, अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (—हिः, —हिकः) *N.* of a fish (कुचिका). —कारः [अंधं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; कामं, मदनं; अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाणजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अन्धयन्तिर्यथः, अंधः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c.—2. [अन्धस्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य रूपं इव] mental darkness, infatuation.—3. *N.* of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), —तामसं, —धातमसं deep or complete darkness; लोकमन्धतमसात्कमोदितो R. 11. 24; अन्धतमसमिह मविशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell; मन्धसितांधतमसस्तत्रेदाहरणं रविः Si. 2. 33.

(—सा) night.—तामिस्रः-श्रः (सं also); 1. complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul); तामिस्रोदृशधा तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः Sān. K. 48 (मयविशेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यामंधतामिस्रमव्यधयायत् Mv. 1.—2. spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्ट इति रूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (—सः, सं) *N.* of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhūti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अंधतामिस्रा ह्यसुर्या नाम ते लोकान्धेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयते व आत्मवातिन ह्येव वसुषो मर्यते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death.—धी *a.* mentally blind. —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्रेष्टुं स्तनमतिशक्तसहिष्णुद्वीभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिर्यमानः । दुर्बलः सततमधःशयोऽन्येभ्यस्तं ब्रह्मरविमज्जोष-पूतनात् Susr.—मूषा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. —मूषिका [अंधं दृष्ट्यभावं मुष्णाति, मुष्ण-शूल] *N.* of a plant or grass देवताऽ (तत्संवेनेन चक्षुष्मया भवतीति वैष्णवसिद्धिः). —रात्री dark night (Ved.)—वर्त्मन् *m.* [अंधं सूर्य-काशराहियाद्वलं वज्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind.

अन्धकरण *a.* Making blind (P. III. 2. 56).

अन्धमविष्णु, —भायुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अन्धक *a.* [अन्ध-कर्] Blind; अन्धकः कुञ्जकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91.—कः 1 *N.* of an Asura, son of Kaśyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well; स ब्रह्मवन्द्यस्मान्दण्डोपि हि भारत । तमंधकोयं नामोति प्रोदुस्तत्र निघातनः ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven; whence Siva is called *Andhakaripu*, *ari*, *devish*, &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of *Ganas* by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife *Parvati*].—2 *N.* of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Kṛishṇa and his descendants, a grandson of Kṛoshṇu, son of Yudhājit who, together with his brother Vṛishṇu is the ancestor of the celebrated family of *Andhakavṛishṇis*; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.—3 *N.* of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of *Bṛihaspati*. —Oomp. —अरिः, —रिपुः, —शत्रुः, —यात्री, —अहङ्क

&c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva-वर्तः N. of a Mountain. -दृणि m. pl. descendants of अंधक and दृणि.

अंधिका [अ-धृल्] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तया हि जनः अथ इव विवेकशून्यः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 =मर्षी, =मिद्धा q. v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिस्तु जायते इति वैद्यक-प्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind. blind; कृतात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू 1 P. To become blind.

अंध्यस् n. [अ-अन् उन् धञ्; अदेर्दृश्चो च Up. 4. 205.] Food; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतद्धसा Ki. 1. 39; विशेष एवांध्यसि असावितुष्यत् Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अन् Up. 1. 27] 1 A well; आपीनोऽंधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation; वाष्पाणिष-द्वार्यवृत्तं ज्ञान्यादुर्मेनीविणः.

अंधुलः [अन्-उल्ङ्] A kind of tree, Acaia Sirissa (शिरीष).

अंध्रः (pl.) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (see Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथार्च्यभागाद्वार्वाक् श्री-भ्रमरावकात्.] तावद्भूमिर्गो देशः]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings. -3 a man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kārāvara mother, who lives by killing game; Ma. 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जतिः the Andhra tribe -भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्ध [अ-क; अन्धत्वेन, अन्-न्; according to Yaska from अन्, अन्धे अन्धे च भूतानि; or from आ-न्म्, आ आम्-दृश्येन सेतवत् प्रलीभते भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food (in general); अच्यतेऽन्धे च भूतानि तस्मादन्धं तदुच्यते Tat. Up.; मेघोऽ-दृष्टमांसमज्जस्थि वद्व्यकं मनीषिणः Ma. 3. 182; अहमन्धं भवान् भोक्ता II. 1. 54. I am your prey &c.; चरणमममचराः

Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीरं called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; अन्धेन व्यंजनं P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn (broad corn); ता (आपः) अन्न-मसृजतं तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयि-डमन् भवति Ch. Up.; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्दृष्टेरन्धं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76; कृत 9. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्धेतुलादश्चन्द्राव्यता). -7 N. of Vishnu. -सः The sun (स हि अन्ध-हेतुर्दृष्टिः). -Comp. -अकालः =अनाकाल q. v. -अन्धु, -आदिन् -आहारिन् eating food. -अद् a. 1. eating food. -2. having a good appetite (दीक्ष्मि). (दः) N. of Vishnu. -अयं proper food, food in general; Ma. 3. 82. 4. 112, 11. 144. -अच्छादनं, -वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessities of life. -आयुः (अनायुः) consisting of or living by food, desirous of food (अन्नबंधनः, अन्नजीवनः). -कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. -किट्टः =मल q. v. -कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. -कोटकः 1. a cupboard; granary. -2 Vishnu. -3. the sun. -गतिः f. the passage of food, gullet (cf. बहिःस्रोतस्). -गंधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. -ज, जात a. produced from food as the primitive substance. -जलं food and water, bare subsistence. -तेजस् a. having the vigour caused by food. -दः, दातु, -दायिन्, -प्रद a. 1. giving food; वारि-द्वृत्तिमामोति सुखमन्नमयमदः Ms. 4. 229. -2 epithet of Siva. -दा N. of Durgā or Annappāpā. -दासः [अनेन पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. -दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food. Ms. 5. 4. -2 a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the functions of the body; आलस्याद-अदोषाच्च सूत्यविमात्रं जिघांसति Ms. 5. 4. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). -पू a. purifying food; epithet of the Sun. -पूर्ण a. filled with, possessed of, food. (-णी) a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty); ईश्वरी N. of Durgā or a form of Bhairavi. -वेयं =राज्येयं q. v. -मलय a. being dissolved into food after death. -प्राणाः, -प्राणान्

the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Saṃskāras* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उवाचन); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन् m. Brahma as represented by food. -भक्त a. [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः] =अन्नदास q. v. -भुञ्ज् a. eating food, epithet of Siva. -मय a. see below. -मलं 1. excrement; feces, p. VI. 1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्नात् Ma. 11. 94. -रक्षा precautions as to eating food. -रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्न-रसान् वन्यमूलफलाभ्यान् तन्मेयो ददौ Rām. -वस्त्रं =आच्छादनं q. v. -विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. -2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion. -3 seminal discharge (of man); semen itself; cf. अनादेनः संभवति. -व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. -शेषः leavings of food, offal. -संस्कारः consecration of food. -होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the *Avamedha* sacrifice.

अन्नमय a. (शरीरं) Consisting of or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; कोशः-वः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीरं, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. -यं Plenty of food.

अन्नाश्च a. [अन्नं वर्धते अनेन वृद्धकरणे किं पूर्ववद्दीर्घः] Increasing food; lv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य a. [अन् अध्यादिं वः अग्न्या, ग्न्येतेः सात्; n. अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति निश्चिन्नमेतद् Bh. 2. 40; अन्यदेव भाग-धेयमेते निर्वर्पति S. 2.; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंसाः K. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft in comp. अन्यसंघात, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्य-साधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितदान्य-दमिमतरमिह सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35; कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4. 37; उत्थितं वृद्ध-शेडन्यश्च कथंभ्यो न किञ्चन R. 12. 49; किमन्यद्वस्यः परिषद्ः श्रुतिमासादन्तः S. 1; oft used in addition to अस्ते or विना; कृते सद्युद्दिन्यः को विभति वतवान् हः

5. 35 ; किं सु खलु मे भियादृशनादुते शरण-
मन्यत् S. 3. -3 Another person, one
different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय);
बासश्च भूतमन्यैर् धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4
Strange, unusual, extraordinary ; अ-
न्य एव स प्रकारः K. 168 ; अन्या जगद्धित-
मयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69 ; धन्या मृद-
न्येव मा S. D. -5 Ordinary, any one ;
निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचने Mv. 1. 31 ;
cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more ;
अन्यान् वक्ष्य सुवर्णप्रयच्छ Mk. 2 another
ten (coins) ; अन्यदन्त्यक्षलिन्दलक्षणं
K. 157 new and new (changing every
now and then) ; अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे an-
other day ; one of a number (with
gen.) ; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and
again (used to connect sentences
together) ; एक-अन्य the one—the
other ; Me. 78 ; see under एक also ;
अन्य-अन्य one-another ; अन्यः करोति
अन्यो मुंके one does, another suffers ;
अन्यमुखे अन्यनिर्वहणे Ms. 5 ; अन्यदुर्ग-
जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 93 ; 8. 204 ; कर्णे
लभति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विद्युप्यते Pt. 1.
05 ; अन्यदुर्गखलं सर्वमन्यच्छान्निर्गन्तं
Si. 2. 62 ; अन्य-अन्य &c. ; one,
another, third, fourth &c. ; जल्पति
सार्धमन्येन पर्यवत्यन्ये सविभ्रमाः । इदूतं चित-
यंखन्यं मियः को नाम योषिताम् Pt. 1.
135 ; मनस्यन्यत्रचयस्यत् कर्मण्यन्यत्र दुरा-
त्मनाम् ; (in pl.) केचित् अन्ये some-
others ; एक-अन्ये-तथा अन्ये Ms. 10. 70.
4. 9 ; 12. 123. [cf. L. *alius* ; Gr. *allos* for *alios*, Zend *anya*]. —Comp.
—अर्थ a. having a different meaning,
sense, or purpose. —असाधारण a. not
common to others, peculiar. —आश्रयण
a. going or passing over to another.
—उद्वय a. born from another. (-र्यः)
a step-mother's son, a half-brother.
(-र्या) a half-sister. —ऊहा a. married
to another ; another's wife. —कारुका
a worm bred in excrement (शूद्रकीटः).
—क्षेत्र 1. another field. -2. another or
foreign territory. -3. another's wife.
—ग, गामिन्य a. 1. going to another. -2.
adulterous, unchaste ; गणिजां तु कुल-
कीच स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यया Ka. 21. 46 ;
19. 27. —गोत्र a. of a different family
or lineage. —चित्त a. having the mind
fixed on some thing or some one
else ; see मनस्. —ज-जात a. of a
different origin. —जन्मन् n. another
life or existence, regeneration, me-
tempsychois. —दुर्वह a. difficult to be
borne by others. —देवत, -र्य, -इत्य a.
addressed or referring to another
deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —धर्मन् a.
having another or different property.
(-र्मः) different property or charac-
teristic. —धी a. whose mind is turned
away from God. —नाभि a. belonging
to another family. —पदार्थः 1 another
substance. -2. the sense of another
word ; प्रधानो बह्व्रीहिः the Bahuvri-

hi compound essentially depends on
the sense of another word. —पर a. 1.
devoted to another or something else.
-2. expressing or referring to some-
thing else. —पुष्टा, -भृता ' reared by an-
other,' epithet of the cuckoo, which
is supposed to be reared by the crow
(called अन्यभृत्) ; अन्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलश-
ब्दा Ku. 1. 45 ; कलमन्यभृतासु भाषितं
R. 8. 59. —पूरी [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वं गम्याः]
1. a woman already promised or
betrothed to another. -2. a remarried
widow (पुनर्भू) see अन्यपूर्व. —बीज,
—बीजसमुद्भव, -समुत्पन्न an adopted son
(born from other parents), one who
may be adopted as a son for want of
legitimate issue. —भृत् m. a crow
(rearing another, it being supposed
to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and
to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22.
—मनस्, -मनस्क, -मानस a. 1. having the
mind fixed on something else ; ' in-
stentive -2. fickle, versatile, unsteady ;
अन्यमनसः क्षियः H. 1. 111 absent-
minded ; possessed by a demon. —मा-
तृजः a half-brother (born of another
mother) Y. 2. 139. —राज्य, -राष्ट्रीय a.
subject to another king' or kingdom
(Ved.). —रूप a. having another form,
changed, altered ; पश्चिनीं चान्यरूपां
Me. 83. (-र) another or changed
form ; वेणु in another form. —लिंग, -ग-
क a. following the gender of another
word (i. e. the substantive), an ad-
jective ; ऊर्ध्वानुषरो ह्राद्व्यन्यलिङ्गो Ak.
—वादिन् a. 1. giving false evidence.
-2. a defendant in general. —वापः the
cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests
of other birds. —विबाधित a. = पुष्ट a
cuckoo. —व्रत a. following other (than
Vedic) observances, devoted to
other gods, infidel. —शास्त्रः-खकः a
Brahmana who has gone over to an-
other school (of religion &c.) ; an
apostate. —संक्रांत a. fixed on or trans-
ferred to another (woman) ; इद्वयः
आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4. —संगमः intercourse
with another ; illicit intercourse.
—साधारण a. common to many others.
—स्त्री another's wife, a woman not
one's own. [In Rhetoric she is con-
sidered as one of three chief female
characters in a poetical composition,
the other two being स्त्रीया and साधा-
रणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel
or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one
not yet married, who is bashful and
arrived at the age of puberty. As
'another's wife' she is fond of festi-
vals and similar occasions of amuse-
ment, who is a disgrace to her family
and utterly destitute of modesty, see
S. D. 168-110]. —ग, an adulterer Ms.
8. 386. [Note. Some compounds un-
der अन्य will be found under अन्य.]

अन्यक a. Another, other (=अन्य)
अन्यत् a. (अन्य n.) Another &c.
—ind. Again, moreover, besides &c.
—Comp. —अर्थ 1. having a different
meaning. -2. referring to or expres-
sing another sense. (-र्यः) a differ-
ent meaning. —आशा desire of some-
thing else. —आशिम् f. another's bless-
ing. —आस्था devotion or attach-
ment to another —उत्सुक a. longing
for another. —रागः attachment to
another.

अन्यतम a. [अन्य-इतम] (declined
like a noun and not a pronoun)
One of many, any one out of a large
number (with gen. or in comp.) ;
जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76 ; 6. 32,
4. 13 ; Y. 1. 22, 3. 253 ; (अन्यतम-
तमशब्दो व्युत्पन्नो प्रातिपदिके इति कैयटः).

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pro-
noun) One of two (persons or things),
either of the two (with gen.) ; तयो-
मुत्तिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151 ; सतः परी-
क्षापरन्यतरद्वये M. 1. 2 the one of the
other ; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3 ; Ms.
2. 111 ; 9. 171 ; other, different ;
अन्यतर-अन्यतर, the one—the other ;
अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of त) either way,
in both ways, optionally ; fre-
quently used by Pāṇini in his Sūtras
in the sense of वा or विभाषा ; इकोरन्यतर-
स्यां, आत्मनेपदेभ्यन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.

अन्यतरतः adv. On one of two
sides ; दंत having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरेषु adv. [अन्यतरस्मिन्निति-पुष्टम्]
On either of two days, on one day
or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another ; न
चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4 ; तीर्थाधिकं
च बलिश्च मान्यतः सुखिमर्हतः U. 1. 13 -2
On one side ; अन्यतः-अन्यतः, एकतः-
अन्यतः on the one side, on the other
side ; तपनमंडलद्वीपितमेकतः सततमैशत-
मोवृत्तमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतस्तु सकलानि
निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Niti.
-3 To another place, towards some
other person or direction ; गंतव्यं वा
ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200 ; अन्यतोपि नय-
ने प्रेरयत्या S. 2. 2 ; आर्ये ब्रजामेन्वतः
R. 6. 82. -4 From another ground or
motive. -5 On the other side ; on the
contrary. -6 Otherwise ; in another
place, elsewhere. —Comp. —अर्णव
Ved. a land which is woody here
and there. —एत, —एतस्, —एनी Ved.
variegated or spotted on one side,
—वातिन् a. striking in one direction.
—वात a. suffering occasional wind
(rheumatism.) (-तः) a sort of eye-
disease.

अन्यतस्तस्यः [अन्यतो भवः, त्वय्] An
enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र adv. [अन्य-त्रत्] (oft=अन्य-
स्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1

Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अन्त्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्य-मात्रं गोत्रं P. IV. 2. 39 Com.; sometimes with विना; विना मलयनन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोह-ति Pt. 1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place. -2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft (in comp.); मधुपर्कं च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिरया नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5. 41.-3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणान्द्वयं ॥ Rām. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नेमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms. 4. 164; oft with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाधिभ्यां सत्त्वं निषेदुः Kauś. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्ये). -4 Otherwise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; ह्यराज्ञि देवे राजन्वाय स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राज-वान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी, चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk.-Comp.—मनस्-चित्त a. whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा ind. [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेत् तदन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतोऽन्यथा प्रवृ-त्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms. 5. 31; Bg. 13. 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सर्वभंगभयाद्वाज्ञां कथयत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्य-थाविबुतायेषु स्वैरालापेषु मन्त्रिणः Mu. 4. 8. अन्यथा कृ (a) to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि देवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तं नापि K. 62; न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; S. 6. 13; (b) to act otherwise, vio- late, transgress, go against; त्वया क- द्वापिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (c) to destroy, undo, frustrate baf- fle defeat (hope, plan, &c.), कर्तुम- कर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मान्यथा कृथा Ys. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्या- द्यन्यथा K. 2. 195; (d) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भर- तेनाप्यथा कृतः Rām.; अमात्यः प्राड्डिवा- को वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; ग्रह-मन्-संभावय- समर्थय-विकल्प्य &c. to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा शु- द्धित्वा न खलु मनश्चिन्ति मया प्रयुक्तमिदं H. 1. 20; अलमस्मान्मन्यथा संभाव्य S. 1; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; S. 3. 19; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकेते S. 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); भू or ण्य to be other- wise, he changed or altered, he falsi- fied; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4;

शोकात्तरय प्रवृत्तौ मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा Rām.: तयोमहात्मनोवोक्तं नान्यथा याति मां प्रत Rām.-2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्त नास्ति कथमन्य- था वामत्यपि तौ न पश्यते U. 3; स्तोत्राऽन्य- था भवतु Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86.2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary. -3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भ- द्दिना मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्य- था भद्विन्य विज्ञापित M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचन V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा व्रते स याति नरक नरः Pt. 3. 107; II. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90.-4 wrongly, er- roneously, badly, as in अयथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also.-5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दु- वसिसः शपादियं त्वया प्रत्यादृष्टा नान्यथा S. 7. [cf I. *aliuta*]. -Comp.—अनुपप- त्तिः f. see अथापत्ति. —कारः changing, altering (—) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. —ख्यातिः 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work. -2. wrong conception in general (in phil.). —भावः alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहूनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P. V. 4. 53; change of view or mind; मयि भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch.Up.—वादिन a. speak- ing differently or falsely; speaking falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति a. 1. changed, altered. -2. affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽप्य- न्यथावृत्ति चेत् Me. 3. —सिद्ध a. prov- ed or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circum- stances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a वट or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are men- tioned in Bhāṣā P. 19-22. —उद्-सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhāṣā P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथवति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यद्वा ind. 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यद्वा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73. -2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. -3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय a. 1 Belonging to an- other. -2 Being or existing in au- other.

अन्यहि ind. At another time (=अन्यद्वा).

अन्यादृश-श-श a. [अन्य इव पश्यति, अ- न्यादृश, कर्मकर्तरि स्त, हिन्, कश् वा P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like an- other. -2 Changed, unusual, strange; यात्रापतिनामवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवंतमवधारयामि Māl. 1; अन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्यादृशोऽयं युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवति 4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिह Dk. 106. K. 309; अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वली- सुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येषु ind. [अन्य-एषु P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येषु रात्रासु चरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. -2 One day, once.

अन्येषुष्क a. [अन्येषुष्क, क्] Occur- ring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येषुष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Suśr. -ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य a. [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्विवं, पूर्वोदेषु] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्यं तादृशतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं तादृशति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्य as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहतः संतः सख्यु- भीमनिःस्वनः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यति- लुनन्ति P. I. 3 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its no- minative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular com- pound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42; 80 कलहः, दर्श- न, &c.—अन्ये ind. Mutually.—अन्ये (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुमेक- क्रियायाः करणं मिथः। त्वया सा शोभते तत्त्वी तथा त्वमपि शोभते। -रजया शोभते चंद्रश्रेण्यापि निशीथिनी S. D. 724. -Comp.—अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अ- न्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जल्योष्मा घटाकाशो यथा सर्वेतिरोहितः। तथा जीवे च कूटस्थः सोऽन्यो- न्यायास उच्यते ॥ -अपहृत a. taken from one another, taken secretly. —अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभवः it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective pecu-

Harity and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नतियोगिकीभ्यो-
न्यायाः, as वदः पदो न भवति; it exists
between two notions which have no
property in common. —आश्रय *a.*
mutually dependent. (—इ) mutual or
reciprocal dependence, support, or
connection: reciprocal relation of
cause and effect (a term in Nyāya).
—उक्तिः *f.* conversation —पक्षनयनं
transposition of numbers from one
side to another. —भेदः mutual dis-
sension or enmity; so कलह. —मिथुनं
mutual union. —विभागः mutual
partition of an inheritance made
by the sharers (without the presence
of any other party). —वृत्तिः *f.* mutual
effect of one thing upon another.
—संश्रयः—संश्रयः reciprocal action
or influence: mutual relation of
cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. व.] Unjust, im-
proper; ईदः unjust punishment;
यः परदारपृच्छास्यवहारः S. 5.—यः 1 Any
unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय;
नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु Ms. 7. 16 acting un-
justly, following evil courses; अन्या-
येन unjustly, improperly; नापृष्टः
कस्मिन्दि ब्रह्मण चान्यायेन पृच्छतः Ms.
2. 110.—2 Injustice, impropriety.
—3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful.
—2 Improper, unbecoming, indecor-
ous. —3 Not authoritative.

अन्यत *a.* Not defective or de-
ficient, complete, whole, entire;
अधिक neither deficient nor super-
fluous. —Comp.—अंग *a.* not having
a defective limb.

अन्योक्त *a.* Not residing in
one's own house (dwelling in an-
other's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्यक्ष *a.* [अनुगतः अक्ष इन्द्रियं गतिसमा.]
1 Visible, perceptible. —2 Following,
close on the heels of, immediately
following. —अक्ष *ind.* 1 Afterwards,
after; आतोह त्वं...सीता चारोपयान्वक्षं
Rām. —2 Immediately after, forth-
with, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्यक्षरसंविः A kind of Vedic
Sandhi, that of a vowel and con-
sonant.

अन्यच्च *a.* [अनु-अच्-क्लिपः; nom.
अन्यच्च *m.*, अन्यच् *n.* अनुच् *f.*] 1 Going
after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्यच्चो मा-
सा यति Sat. Br.; त्नामन्यच्चो वयं स्मसि
Ait. Br.—2 Lying lengthwise, horizon-

tal; अन्यच्चि in the rear or behind,
from behind; आयच्छतोवृच्चि गजस्य
घटयोः Si. 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेश).

अन्यक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. —2 From
behind; पिदधानमन्वगुपगम्य वृक्षां Si. 9.
76. —3 Friendly disposed, favoura-
bly; अन्यग्भूत्वा, भावः-आस्ते becoming
friendly disposed P. III. 4. 64 Sk.
(अयतः राक्षसः पृष्ठतो वानुक्लो भूवा आस्तेः अन्य-
सत्त्वा तिष्ठति पृष्ठतो भूत्वा). —4 (with acc.)
After; तौ...अन्यग्ययो मध्यमलोकापालः
R. 2. 16 went after or followed her;
तमन्वगिन्द्रमुखाश्च देवाः Ku. 7. 71.

अन्यन् *a.* [अनु-यनिष्] Following.

अन्यय See under अन्वि.

अन्यतितृ *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्यर्थ *a.* [अनुगतः अर्थ] Having
the meaning clear or intelligible,
having a meaning easily deducible
from the etymology of the word;
hence, true to the sense, significant;
तथैव सोपुद्गन्धार्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4.
12; अन्यर्थो तेनंभुधरा Ki. 11. 64; Si. 12.
23; अन्यर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वतते U. 3.
अन्यर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोसि Mu. 5.
7 in the true sense of the word, pro-
perly so called. —Comp.—ग्रहण literal
acceptation of the meaning of a
word (opp. to रुद्ध or conventional).
—संज्ञा 1. an appropriate name, a tech-
nical term which directly conveys
its own meaning; e.g. भविष्यति a name
for 'future' is an अन्यर्थसंज्ञा compared
with लट्. —2. a proper name the mean-
ing of which is obvious.

अन्यवकिरणं Scattering about suc-
cessively.

अन्यवचारः Descending and fol-
lowing.

अन्यवसर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Slackening,
letting loose (opp. आयाम). —2 Permis-
sion to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा),
one of the senses of अपि P. I. 4. 96;
see अपि.—3 Following one's own
will.

अन्यवसित *a.* Connected with,
bound or fastened to.

अन्यवायः A race, family, lineage;
अन्यवायमवदातमाकृतिः Ki. 13. 37.

अन्यवेशा Regard, consideration.

अन्यष्टका [अनुगतोष्टकां] The 9th
day of the dark half of the three
months following the full moon in
मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. वीष, माघ and काल्युन; विपु-
लैवाष्टकास्त्वैकैत्यमन्यष्टकासु च Ms. 4.
150.

अन्यष्टक्यं A Śrāddha or any such
ceremony performed on the अन्यष्टका
days.

अन्यष्टमदिशं *ind.* Towards the
north-west direction.

अन्यस्त *a.* [fr. अस् to throw] Shot
or hurled along, shot; interwo-
ven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्यद् *ind.* Day after day, every
day.

अन्याख्या 2 P. To repeat in suc-
cession, enumerate.

अन्याख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention
or enumeration; an explanation re-
ferring to what is mentioned before.
—2 Section, chapter.

अन्याचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादयः आचयिते
नोप्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a
secondary (गोण) rite or action after
the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one;
adding an object of secondary im-
portance to the main object, one of
the senses of the particle च; चान्याचये
समाहरे Ak.; अन्यतरस्यानुगणिकत्वेऽन्याचयः;
as भो मिश्रामट गो जानय where going out
to beg is conjoined to the beggar as
his principal object, and the bringing
of a cow (if he can see any) is tack-
ed on to it as a secondary object.
—2 Such an object itself.

अन्याचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्याजि *ind.* [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-
आजि-हे Tv.] (Used like उपजि only
with कृ.) So as to assist or support
the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally
regarded as a preposition; कृत्व or
कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak
person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

अन्यादिश्च 6 P. To name or men-
tion again; to mention or refer to in
a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after
or according to; employed again;
अन्यादिष्टः पुरुषः अष्टपुरुषः P. VI. 2.
190 Sk.—2 (Hence) inferior, of se-
condary importance.

अन्यादेशः Subsequent or repeated
mention, referring to what has been
previously mentioned; re-employ-
ment of the same word in a subse-
quent part of a sentence, or of the same
thing to perform a subsequent opera-
tion; आदेशः कथं न अन्यादेशः अनुकथनं Kāsi
on P. II. 4. 32. (इदं एतद् एतद् एतद्
to assume the forms एतद्, एतौ, एतान् &c.
in the sense of अन्यादेशः; किञ्चित्कार्यं विधातु-
मुपास्य कार्यतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्यादेशः;
e. g. अनेन व्याकरणमर्थति एनं छंदोऽप्यापय; अन्योः
पवित्रं कुले एतयोः प्रयुतं स्वं Sk.).

अन्याशनं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं]
Putting on or depositing fuel on the
sacred fires.

अन्याधिः [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-क्लि]
(In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or se-
curity delivered to a third person to be
handed over ultimately to the
right owner; अयमार्गणकार्येषु अन्याधिवच-

नामम् । दद्यात्स्वमिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिरुच्यते ॥
-2 A second deposit.-3 [अनुगतः संततः
आधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse,
repentance, regret (after the com-
mittal of bad act).

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीयन or
woman's property, presented to her
after marriage by her husband's or
father's family, or by her own rela-
tives; विवाहापरतो यच्च लब्धं भर्तृकुलादिभ्यः ॥
अन्वाधेयं तु तत्र द्रव्यं लब्धं पितु- (v. l.-बंध-)
कुलादभ्याम् Kāty. quoted by Kull. on
Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 44.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधि q. v.

अन्वाधः A class of divinites.

अन्वाध्य a. Ved. Being in the
entrails.

अन्वायतन a. Latitudinal- नं ind.
In the house.

अन्वायत a. Ved. In accordance
with (अनुगत &c.); following after.

अन्वायात्या A deity invoked by
the verb अन्वाय.

अन्वारब्ध 1 A. To begin, com-
mence.-2 To touch; अस्तेऽध्वर्युमन्वारभते
Asval. यदि मां संस्पृशेद्वायः सकृदन्वारभेत
वा । धनुं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे
मतिः Rām.

अन्वारब्ध p. p. 1 Touched on the
back or on any part of the body;
विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारब्ध-
मिति Kāty.-2 That which has touched
or has been placed on the body (as
the hand).-3 followed.

अन्वारब्ध pot. p. To be touched a-
long with.

अन्वारभः, भण Touching, contact,
especially touching the यजमान (the
performer of a sacrifice) to make
him entitled to the fruits and merits
of the holy rite.

अन्वारभणीया An initiatory or pre-
liminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह 1 P. To follow in as-
cending, especially the funeral pile;
to ascend, climb, mount; अन्वारोहश्च
सुखीवः (मिर्) Rām.

अन्वारोहण A woman's ascending
the funeral pile after or with the
body of her husband.

अन्वात् 2 A. 1 To be seated near
or round; सन्वायमन्वात्ते Mb.; to wait
upon, serve, attend upon; सखीन्वायम-
न्वात्ते S. 3; अन्वासितमर्षधत्वा स्वाधेय
हविर्भुञ्ज R. 1. 56; to sit after one (acc.
of person); तां अन्वात् R. 2. 24.-2 To
perform, as a religious ceremony;
संपादनवात्स्य पश्चिमां Rām.

अन्वासे 1 Service, attendance,
waiting upon, worship.-2 Taking a
seat after another.-3 Regret, sorrow.
-4 A place of industry, manufactory,
work-shop &c.-5 An oily or cooling
enema.

अन्वासीन pres. p. Sitting down
after, seated alongside of.

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्थ-र्यकं) [अनु मासि
मासि आहिते, कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 A sacri-
ficial gift or offering presented to
the priests (Sāy. अन्वाहरति यज्ञमन्विशेष-
जतं परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यं नाम कृत्विभ्यो देय
ओदनः).-2 The monthly Śraddha per-
formed in honour of the Manes on
the day of new moon; पिष्टुणा मासिकं
श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्भुयाः Ms. 3. 123.
-Comp. —पचनः the southern sacri-
ficial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacri-
fice.

अन्वाहिक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधेय q. v.

अन्वि २ P. [अनु-इ] 1 To follow,
come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः
पृष्ठतोऽन्विष्यात् Ms. 4. 154; एनां...प्रयता
मातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh.
3. 18; attend, accompany, accrue to;
कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति.-2. (a) To follow
(in grammar or construction): be
connected or construed with; घात-
रादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्य below. (b)
To obey, conform to, be guided by;
यक्षितमन्वेति परस्य Mb.-3 To seek; to
fall to one's lot (Ved.).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तरि भवि वा अच्] 1 Go-
ing after, following; also, follower,
retinue, attendant; का स्वमेकाकिनी
भीरु निरन्वयजने ष्ने Bk. 5.66.-2 Associa-
tion, connection, relation; गंधःकण्डु-
कान्वयः=कण्डुकान्वितः-3 The natural or-
der or connection of words in a
sentence, construing, grammatical
order or relation; पदानां परस्परकांक्षा यो-
ग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमध्यवर्तिगमनं; तात्पर्य-
स्यां वृत्तिमाहः पदान्वयबोधये S. D; logical
connection of words, अन्व (in the ex.
तिष्ठतु सर्पः) सर्पःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वयः
P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk.; परस्परान्वयेत्यस्यानेकस्य
पक्षमिदमन्वयः समुच्चयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk.-4
Drift, tenor, purport.-5 Race, family,
lineage; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12;
3. 27; 12. 33; अन्वयमुणः Mv. 4. 22
virtue of my race.-6 Descendants
posterity; ताव्यं कृते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117;
सं along with the family or descen-
dants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27.-7 Logi-
cal connection of cause and effect,
logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य रतो-
ऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg.-8 Being seen
(प्रत्यक्ष); यावत्साहसं स्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म
यत्कृतं; निरन्वयं भवेत्तेषां Ms. 8. 332.-9
(In Nyāya) Statement of the con-
stant and invariable concomitance of

the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य
(major term) of an Indian syllogism
(हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः) In the familiar
instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवन्वात् the rela-
tion यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः (wherever
there is smoke there is fire) is called
अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति. अन्वय, in fact, cor-
responds to the universal A proposition
of European logic 'All A is B.'
'The 'व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति' means an assertion
of the concomitance of the absence
of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तद्-
भावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and
corresponds to the converted A pro-
position 'All not-B is not-A'; or in
Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोऽपि
नास्ति; and a cause or हेतु is said to be
connected with its effect by अन्वयव्याप्ति-
रेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and
negative relations between the thing
to be proved and the cause that
proves can be equally asserted; such
a Hetu alone makes the argument
perfectly sound and incapable of
refutation. This process of arriving
at the Vyāpti or universal proposi-
tion corresponds to the methods of
Agreement and Difference in Mill's
Logic; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन बाधितं Mu.
5. 13.-Comp. —आगत a. hereditary;
Pt. 1, 3; तं वैरे Pt. 3.—ज्ञः a genealo-
gist; अथ स्तुते बन्दिभिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6 8.
—व्यतिरेक ('कौ' or 'कं') 1. positive and
negative assertion; agreement and
contrariety or difference; see above.
-2 rule and exception.—व्याप्तिः f
affirmative assertion or agreement,
affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् a. 1 Having a connection
or consequence, following.-2 Belong-
ing to a race or family; born of a
noble family, noble, high-born;
सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने. K. 7.

अन्वयिन् a. Connected as with a
consequence.

अन्वित p. p. 1 Followed or attend-
ed by, in company with, joined by;
अमात्यपुत्रैः सबयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.-2
Possessed of, having, possessing,
endowed with; full of, seized or
struck with, overpowered by; with
instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकु-
लजा निर्दूती Pt. 1. 415; धैर्यं, गुणं,
वित्तं, विस्मयं struck with wonder;
भयं, क्रोधं, लोभं, &c. &c.-3 Connected
with, linked to, following (as a con-
sequence).-4 Connected gramma-
tically; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहनिन्वितैकार्थ-
बोधकाः S. D. 9.-5 Understood,
reached by the mind.-Comp. —अर्थ a.
having meaning which is easily un-
derstood from the context.—वाद्ः अभि-
धानवाद्ः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsā-
kas that words in a sentence convey

meaning not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence ; see अभिवृत्तित्वव्याप्ति under अभिवृत्ति and K. P. 2.

अन्विता *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—*ति. f.* 1 Following.—*2* Food.

अन्विष 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get ; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्वियेष सः R. 17. 47. (—4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न तन्मन्विष्यति सुयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45 ; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि ध्रुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13 ; to inquire, investigate ; किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते S. 5.—*Caus.* To seek, search &c. ; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयाति सततं सर्वं समाप्तिं गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

अन्विष्ट *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched ; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेषः, **अन्वेषण** 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching ; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषामन्वेषक इताः S. 1. 24 ; न्याय णतत्परो Pt. 3. 91 ; द्वाभ्यामन्वेषदक्षिणां द्विषां R. 12. 11 ; अन्वेषान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

अन्वेषक, **अन्वेषिन्**, **अन्वेष्टु** *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c. ; पौरा अस्मदन्वेषिणः S. 1 ; अनुपदन्वेषा P. V. 2. 90 ; अन्तरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7 ; R. 12. 54 ; II. 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view.—*2* To search, seek for, inquire into ; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

अन्वीक्षण, **क्ष** 1 Search, seeking for, investigation.—*2* Reflection, meditation.

अन्वीत = अभिवृत्ति *q. v.*

अन्वीप *a.* [अनुगत आगे यत्र] 1 Near the water, situated near water.—*2* Attainable or friendly.

अन्वृचं *ind.* Verse after verse.

अप् *f.* [आप-क्वि-ह्रस्वश्च Up. 2. 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl. ; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः अपा and अप्य but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः) ; खानि चैव सृष्टोद्भिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप, एव सप्तमज्ञो तासु बीजमवायुजत् Ms. 1. 8. S. 1. 1 ; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्निः ; ज्योतिषश्च विक्रीणादापो सृष्टुणाः सृष्टाः । अद्भ्यो गंधर्वाणां भूमिरेवैषां सृष्टिर्नादितः ॥ —*2* Air, the intermediate region. —*3*

The star S virgins. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97.—98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos* ; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva* ; Pers. *ab* ; Zend. *ap*. Old Germ. *aha*]. —*Comp.*—*कृत्स्नं* deep meditation by means of water.—*चरः* an aquatic animal.—*पतिः* 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuṇa.—*2*. the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अपा enters into several compounds ; e. g. **अपांसंवर्तः** destruction of the world by water ; **अपावत्सः** 'calf of waters' ; N. of a star ; **अपांनपात्**, **नता**, **नतिवपः**, **गर्भः**, **अपाकपात्**, **अपोनपात्** Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water ; cf. Ms. 9. 321 ; **अपापतिः**, **निधिः**—**नाथः**, **अपपतिः** lord of waters, the ocean ; N. of Varuṇa ; **अपापित्**, **अप्यित्** fire.

अप *ind.* [न पाति रक्षति पतयति पा-इ. Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग ; अपयाति, अपनयति ; (b) deterioration (विकृति) ; अपकरोति does wrongly or badly ; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीति) ; अपकर्षति, अपचिनोति ; (d) direction or mention or illustration (निर्देशन) ; अपदिशति ; (e) exclusion (वर्जन) ; अपवद, अपसृ *caus.* ; (f) joy, merriment or laughter (आनन्द) ; अपहसति ; (g) concealment or denial (चौर्य) ; अपलपति, अपवदते.—*2* As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrihi comp. it has all the above senses ; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठ ; अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word ; अपी fearless ; कल्मष stainless ; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुराग) ; मिषोदयं वर्ष Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong' 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः.—*3* As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from ; यत्संमयपलोकंभ्यो लंकायां वसति-र्भगत् Rām. (b) without, on the outside of ; अप हरेः संसारः Sk. ; (c) with the exception of, excepting ; अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यो बृहो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P. II. 1. 12) ; **विष्णु संसारः** Sk. without Vishṇu ; **त्रिगर्ते बृहो देवः** excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c. ; **कामं, शंकरं**. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse ; वर्जने विकृतौ चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः र अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab* ; Gr. *apo* ; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off* ; Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep, indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness ; absence : f

what is dear. —*s. ind.* Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपकृ 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away ; योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीत Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away.—*2* To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person) ; आपदि येनापकृतं Pt. 4. 16 ; Si. 14. 78 ; न किञ्चिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt. 1 ; किं तस्या मयापकर्तुं 4 what harm have I done to her ? किं च राक्षस राजस्य रामेनापकर्तुं पुरा Rām. ; sometimes with acc. or loc. also ; अथवा सैनिकाः केचिदपकर्तुं युधिष्ठिरं Mb. ; किमिदं बतु नात्मन्यपकर्तुं Bh. 3. 115 ; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकर्तुं वैतलिम्युच्चा इव Si. 16. 52.—*Caus.* To harm, injure &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly.—*2* Doing wrong, injuring ; ill-treating, offending.

अपकर्तु *a* 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive.—*2* Hostile, inimical.—*m.* An enemy.

अपकर्म्म *a.* [बहु. स.] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved.—*u.* (°म्) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt) ; दत्तस्यानपकर्म्मं च Ms. 8. 4.—*2* An improper or unworthy act ; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act.—*3* Wickedness, violence, oppression.—*2* Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp. उपकार) ; स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1. 66 ; उपकर्त्रोरिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; अपकारोऽप्युपकारायेव संवृत्ता &c.—*2* Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिन्ता)—*3* Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity.—*4* A mean or degraded action.—*Comp.*—**अभिन्न** *a.* meaning to harm, malevolent malicious.—*गिर*, *f.* (—गीः) ; **शब्दाः** abusive words, menacing or insulting speech ; **भर्त्सनं** उपकारिणीः Ak.

अपकारक, **कारिन्** *a.* Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious ; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37.—*कः*, —*रि* An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी) enemy ; अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिर्दृश्यते II. 1 ; अन्° harmless, not harmful.

अपकृत *p. p.* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c.—*2* Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites.—*त* An injury, harm, offence.

अपकृतिः *f.* अपकृत्यं 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence.—*2* Opposition, enmity.—*3* A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; चतुर्थोपायसाधने तु शत्रो साद्वन्मपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृम् 1 P. 6 U. 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract आनायिभिस्तामपकृदनकां R. 16. 55 drawn out; दुतायभिक्षामपकृष्य निरीक्षते च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (b) To take or carry away, remove; येये शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām.; कित्तुमुद्रानमित्यत्वे स्वार्तायमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; क्षात्रं तेजोऽपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षदेवं यावत् पञ्चदश Snar.-3 To bend (as a bow); धनुः भ्रष्टमपकृष्य Mb.-4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पृथिव्यन् भृत्य-वर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb.-5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमवृत्त्यर्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com.—Caus. To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यायामभूत् रसमपकर्षयः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यन्ते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; म्रदो-ऽपकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay decline, destruction; तेजोऽपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविधिर्नो मरयः Sk. (b) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोविजयभावेस्तु ते गच्छन्ति युगे युगे । उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येऽपि हि जन्मतः Ms. 10 42; मूल्योत्कर्षं rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Śraddha. -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mimamsa &c.).—Oomp.—समः a sort of fallacy; e.g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a. Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. उत्कर्ष); न चास्ति सदसं तेन किञ्चित्स्थो-र्यापकर्षणं Snar.—न 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting. -2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction. -3 Superseding. -4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed; अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याच्चङ्गुमः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so हृषोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं देवापकृष्टं मन्यते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate. -3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टेऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वपुत्रकृष्टं या निवेधते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहापकृष्टैर्भिक्षां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22.—ष्टः a. low.—Oomp.—चेतन a. mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded.—जाति a. of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपकिरति Sk.-2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A. in this sense अपावृत्त्याच्छकुनि-व्याख्येन ह्रद P. VI. 1. 142) आपस्किरते हृषो ह्रदः, कुसुमो भक्षार्थं, आ आभयार्थं च Sk.; हृषोरपस्किर्णमहसदीयुषां Si. 12. 74 scratched; छायापस्किरमाणचिष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिरणे Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immaturity. -2 Indigestion.

अपक्व a. Unripe, immature, undigested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपक्रम 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामप्रेक्षितः 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away. (इतः time). -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat. -2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विसिपत्येव विक्षेपे चन्द्रादीनामपक्रमात् Śūrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time).—a. [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order. -2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमन् a. Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight. -2 Not belonging to, the same side or party. -3 Having no adherents or friends. -4 Opposed to adverse.—Oomp.—पाता impartiality.—पातिन् a. impartial.

अपक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate.—pass. To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षीण p. p. Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिप 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaiseshika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगण्डः One who has attained his majority; see अपगण्ड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपद्यो नापगच्छति Pt. 3. 8.—2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग a. Going, turning away.—ना A river (wrongly for अमगा).

अपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; अन्यस्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; मले मरुति 102.—2 Dend, deceased.

अपगमः, गमनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागमाः सापगमाः H. 4. 65.—2 Faling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निमित्तद्विषय इति यः प्रकृत्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्सरोधापगम-सिद्धिश्चन्द्रपादैः Ms. 70; दुराणपञ्चापगमन-द्वन्तरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कल्पपदिवसतापगमे K. 66, 193.—3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः f. A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2. 108.

अपगर्गः [अप-निर्देशं ग मने अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निर्दो); अभिनरापगर्गो Kāty.—2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित a. Thunderless, (as a cloud.)

अपगोपुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ a. Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुहः A cement, fault; Si. 15. 32.

अपगृह 6 A 1 To disapprove, reject. -2 To threaten, menace; revile

censure, reproach, rail at.—3 To deprive of.

अपमारः, गोर ind. Having raised or lifted up; अत्यगोर-गोरं युध्यते P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपमृद् 1 U. 'to hide, conceal.

अपमोदः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [अपघन्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा विद्युज्यते, हन्-अप-घनदेशः P. III 3. 77]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽग्न्यम् III. 3. 81; अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kāśikā); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; लोहाद्घनघनस्कीर्णं ललितापघनां स्मिन् Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself).—a. Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing.—2 Killing.—3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् a. Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पकुमशकः Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself.—2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे); अपचो जालमः P. VI. 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart.—2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः Mb.; तद्गणनास्वपाचरत्तरेदः Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित p. p. Gone away, departed; deceased.—तं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्वित्प्रसन्नो ममापचरितेतिद्विभितो वीर्या S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिंह-बोधश्च कांतकापचारं निभिद्य Dk. 72.—2 Want, absence.—3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; शिष्यो ह्यराविष्टं कुतमयमापचारः Mv. 4. 20; न राजाऽपचारमतेने U. 2 (v. 1. for अपराधं). १. जग्म्यासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47.—4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Vc. 4. 10.—5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; नापचारमगमम् कश्चिरिकयाः Si. 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप) महाधरे विषयपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48.—6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपच्य); कृतापचारोपि परैरनाशिकृतप्रतिविः । असाध्यः कुर्वते कोपं प्राप्तिं किल गदो यथा Si. 2. 84 (where अप also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् a. Offending, doing wrong, wicked, bad; भार्यापचारिणी Ms. 8. 217 a faithless wife.

अपचाय 1 A. 1 To fear.—2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित a. Feared, honoured.

अपचि 1 P. 1 To honour, respect.—2 To invite respectfully.—3 (5 U.) To gather, collect.—pass. 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायत-त्वादलस्य S. 2. reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; राजईस तच्च सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10.—2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); प्रकृतिः स्यते नद्वदान्त्याकापचीयते Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also); कफापचयः Dk. 160; तेनास्यापचयं याति व्याधेर्मुलान्यशेषतः Susr.; H. 3. 130; defeat Mv. 2. 13.—2 Loss, privation, failure, defect; H. 3. 133.—3 N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित p. p. 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean.—2 Honoured, respected, saluted.—तं Honouring.

अपचिः f. (P. VII. 2. 30 Vārt.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction.—2 Expense.—3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin.—4 Exclusion.—5 Punishing.—6 N. of a daughter of Marichi.—7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचितिर्महीधृता Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17; 15. 34; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

अपचिद् f. A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

अपची [अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच् कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरादीन्] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र a. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय a. [अपगता छाया यस्मात्] 1 Shadowless.—2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow.—3 Devoid of brightness, dim.—यः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21; श्रियं भजतां कियदस्य देवाश्चाया नलस्यास्ति तथापि वैशाम् । इतीरयंतीव तथा निरीक्षे सा (छाया) नैष्ये न विदशेते तेषु —या An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

अपच्छेदः -चनं 1 Cutting off, or away.—2 Loss.—3 Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. 1. To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert.—2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निगम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत p. p. Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातुल्ययुजो जातस्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोपि कस्तस्मादपजातोऽयमायमः ॥

अपजह्युराण a. (अपहृ-यहृल् चानङ्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादि-मोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward or keep off; येन मृत्युमपजयति Sat. Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपजा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; शतमपजानीते P. 1. 3. 44 Sk. (अपलपति); आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽन्यदिनं Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements; पञ्चप्राणमनोबुद्धिदोषादियसमन्वितः । अपंचीकृतवृत्तौ च सूक्ष्मां भोगसाधनम् ॥ Vedānta. P.

अपटांतर a. 1 Not separated: (by a curtain or screen).—2 Adjoining, contiguous (—अपटांतरं)

अपटी [अत्यः पटः पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or kanat surrounding a tent.—2 A curtain. Comp.—क्षेप (अपटक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; 'क्षेपेण' (=अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततःप्रविशति &c.

अपटु a. 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull, awkward, uncouth.—2 Ineloquent (as a speaker).—3 Sick.

अपठ a. Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपठित a. Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विषयं मौनमपठितानाम् Bh. 2. 7.—2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपठय a. Not salable (the Smṛitis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); जीविकायै चापठये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतत्रकः [अपगतं तत्रं भिषजामधीनता एव कर् Tv.] A kind of watery, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपक्रय अंतरांतरा तनुते त्व कर्तरि ण्वल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits; सोप-तानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा Susr.
 अपतानकिन् *a.* Affected with apasmodic contraction.

अपति-तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried. -ति: Ved. Not a master or husband.

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband.

अपत्नीक *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). -2 To be performed without the company of a wife; **अपत्नीकः** पितृपुत्रः Kāty.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tīrtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपतप् 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

अपतर्पण 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यं [न पतंति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहुं करोणे यत्, न. त.; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock; Yāska gives two etymologies; अपत्यं कस्मात् अपतते भवति पितुः सकाशादेत्य युधिगिव तन्न भवति, अनेन जतेन सता पिता नरके न पतन्ति वा] 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं पौत्रमभुति गोत्रं P. IV. 1. 162; अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्धृष्टैः R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhūti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः; अतः करणतत्त्वस्य दैवयोः स्नेहसंश्रयात् । आनन्दधर्तृकोयमपत्यामिति बध्यते ॥ U. 3. 17). -2 A patronymic affix; **अपुंसयोरपत्याता**: Ak.; °अधिकारप्रकरणं Sk. -Comp. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -जीव *N.* of a plant. -द *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (-दा) *N.* of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष). -पथः the vulva. -प्रत्ययः a patronymic affix. -विक्रयिन् *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -शत्रुः [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भेभ्येन नाशकं यस्याः सा] 1. 'having the child for its enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young). -2 a serpent. -साच् *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

अपत्र *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. -त्रः 1 The shoot of bamboo; a sprout in general (तद्वस्थायां तणोः पत्र-श्रत्यतशेत्यनेनैतत्प्रत्ययः). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रप 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through

shame; (with instr. of person or thing); **नापत्रपते** साधुस्तापुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb., य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य सुखमभवत्युत *ibid.*; तस्माद्दूरैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent. -पा-पर्ण 1 Shame, bashfulness. -2 Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिण्ड *a.* [अपत्रप-इण्डि] Bashful; Si. 8. 46.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तरंगापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

अपथ *a.* [नास्ति पथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless; °यो देशः, °था नगरी &c. -थं, -थः (also अपथा: P. V. 4. 72, 11. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74; 17. 54; न कश्चिद्दर्शनामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10 follows evil ways; कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया Ki. 13. 45, 64. -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). -3 The vulva. -था *N.* of several plants. -थं *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray; अपथं वर्तते Sk. -Comp. -गामिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical. -प्रपक्क *a.* taking to evil ways (as man); spent or used out of place, misapplied, misapplied (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

अपथ्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्य कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंभितं Rām. -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतर्पयंति कमपथ्यशुजं न रोमाः H. 3. 117; भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिर्मरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राज्ञापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति Mu. 6. -3 Bad, unlucky. -Comp. -क्रान्ति *a.* an offender; एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा; राज्ञी क्षपणका; अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -पाद् *a.* (पद् *f.*) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते. पद्-किन्-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद् *a.* 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post. -दः A reptile. -दं 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode; wrong timer चिरमपदे शंक्तिरोऽस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place, ill-founded'; येन पश्यति भयानपदेऽपि Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably. -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an infected word. -4 Either. -Comp. -अंतर *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रं) proximity, contiguity.

-रहा, -रोहिणी *N.* of a parasitical plant.

अपदाक्षिणं *ind.* To the left aide.

अपदम *a.* 1 Without self-restraint, -2 Of wavering fortune.

अपद्व *a.* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.-

अपदानं -दानकं [अपदायति परिशुभ्यति येन कर्मणा, दै करणं ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life; (परिशुद्धाचरणं). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q.v.). -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदार्थोऽपि वाक्यार्थः समुल्लसति K. P. 2.

अपदिश 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेश्यः Dk. 60; assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate; announce, say, tell; inform against, accuse; अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च Ms. 8. 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्पर्शनिमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. -4 To refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्त्रा मद्गोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैव न्यायो यदातुरपदेशः Dk. 60; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S.; दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kāty. -2 (a) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; contrivance; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशाः स्तुनिर्होमधेनोः R. 2. 8; व्रतापदेशोऽङ्गित गर्ववृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (b) Guise, disguise, form; विकटवृद्धाश्चापवादपदेशकालः गोचरगता Māl. 7; मंत्रिपवादपदेशं यौवराज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य) -5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation. -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् *a.* Pretending to be, as assuming the appearance of (in comp.).

अपदेश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशो *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयो मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्विशिष्टे विधियासु: Susr.

अपघातं Ved. Shutting up, hiding (बाधार्थं निरोधः).

अपघातं 1 P. To prevaricate.

अपघातं Prevarication.

अपघूम a. Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

अपध्ये 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally; अपध्याता च विमेषं न्यतद्वरणीतले Mb.

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out; अपध्वंसति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold; न चाप्यभ्यमपध्वंसेत्कदाचित्कोपसंयुतः Mb. —Caus. To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.).

अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp. -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वंसित् a. Destroying, removing; सर्वनामापध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिविधमर्थेषु Ak.

अपध्वस्त p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disclaimed. -2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवबुधित). -3 Abandoned. —स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue; मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोऽस्ति Mk. 8.

अपध्वस्त a. Sounding wrongly. —तं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस a. Without a nose; अस्ति कौशेयहृद्यस्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. —न. (-स) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire; तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमाप्तव्या S. 6. 26; शङ्खनपनेष्वपि Bk. 16. 30; so तुष्णीं, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संज्ञायं, &c. (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरयतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.); अपनीताश्लक्ष्यं Dk. 31; विद्वन्नाश्लक्ष्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताश्लेषाजवह्ना K. 206; एषां बन्धनान्यपमय II. 1; चरणास्निग्धमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयन्तु भक्त्यो युगपादेवं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny; नैतन्मया निर्दिष्टमि-

त्वपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53. -6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्पक्षपातमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII. 2. 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or conduct. -3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपत्न्यापनयस्मरणाशयस्फुरा Si. 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.; गेहस्वेदं Me. 26; नातिभ्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c.); रोगाश्चापनयने P. V. 4. 49. -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत p. p. 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य दृश्यते कर्मणः फलं Rām. -3 Paddy done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीचते Mb. -4 Paid-off, discharged. —तं Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नासीनामपनुदुर्गं देवसेवात् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपद्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुतिः f. -नोदः -नोदन् Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानात्पनुत्यये Ms. 11. 210, 140, 93; Y. 3. 306; सुकृतत्वं Ms. 11. 107; ब्रह्महत्यापनोद्वाय 11. 76; कुक्ष्योर्ध्वं सर्वपापापनोदः 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपक्व a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् a. Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अस्य जाताः P. IV. 4. 64 Sk.

अपपात्र a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10. 51. -2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रितः [पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृतः] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद् a. Having bad feet, °न having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपृत् a. Having badly formed hips. —तो Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (स्वाहदोष).

अपबर्हिस् a. Not having the use of Barhis (बर्हिर्होमरहित).

अपबाहुकः A bad arm; stiffness in the arm.

अपभय a. Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; ततः महत्स्वापभयः पुनर्द्वर्गभाषे तुगस्य रक्षिता R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभर्त्त a. Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel; न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः f. Defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंश 1 A. To fall away or off. —Caus. To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यदृष्टकः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्याकस्मिन्मति महतामप्यपभ्रंशानिडा S. 4 v. l. ending in a (precipitate) fall. -2 A corrupted word, corruption; वर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of वृह; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपशब्द. -3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prakṛit dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in Kāvya); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिभिः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्थानः । शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kāv. 1.

अपभ्रंश p. p. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect)

अपम a. [अकृष्टं मीयते, मा बाहुं क] Ved. The most distant or remote. the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिविहृत). —मः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic; पश्चिमता गमनस्य च लनं किञ्चिद्वेदम Sid. Sir. Comp. —ज्या the line of the ecliptic; see कान्तिया. —मंडलं, -दृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt; हयहस्तिकरीवाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो म- हात् Rām.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमान *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, deapise.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्ध्यावज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; समुद्रेण मम धृत्यस्याढान्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

अपमानिन् *a.* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way. -2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमाजनं) Si. 9. 36.

अपमित्य *Ved.* To be thrown away. -त्यं, -त्यकं Debt.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. -2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. -खं *ind.* Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; 'कलेवरं Ak.

अपमृज् 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. -2 Shaving, paring. -3 Chips.

अपमृत्युः [अपमृष्टो दृष्टेतुज्यत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death; भवसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संबधति Pt. 4. -2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, helplessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपसृष्टित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a word or speech. -2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असह्य, अतिशयित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपसृष्टितमच्छुतार्थं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

अपयशस् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

अपया 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U. 6. 4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्यु वर्धतामपयाति किं II. 4. 82.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मात्); क्षीरनद्यद्विपरं प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; of. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर. -2 [न पृणति संतोषयति पृ-अच्] (a) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (b) More, additional; Ms. 11. 5. (c) Second another Pt. 4. 37; खं केशवोऽपर इवां

कमितुं यस्मात् Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kosava. (d) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धमक्षितायां द्वारेऽपरे Ms. 1. 85; Ks. 26. 235; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen.). (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम); परितसंत्त्यपरः सुसंवृतिः Si. 16. 23. -3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्वपराश्वैव विदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9. 85 of another caste. -4 Hind, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; पूर्वसंध्या जंस्तिष्ठेत्स्वकाले चारं चिरं Ms. 4. 93; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.: oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमंतः latter half of winter; कायः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षाः इरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. -5 Following, the next. -6 Western; पयसि पयसि परांशुनिधेः Si. 9. 1, Ku. 1. 1; Mn. 4. 21. -7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्ट); अपरेणमितस्त्वया प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5. -8 (In Nyāya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhāṣa P. 8. (परं = अधिकृष्ट, higher, अपरं = न्यूनश्रुति lower, or अधिकदेशश्रुतिपरं, अल्पदेशश्रुतिपरं Mnktā.). -9 Distant; opposite. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको यतो वैश्वरूपदेशान् सौराष्ट्रपरम्पानपरो विद्मोऽन् R. 6. 60; when used in pl it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये; केचिद्रूपटीकृत्याश्च जडिलाः कापालिकाश्चारे Pt. 4. 34; एके समुहर्बलेषुसंहतिं क्षिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभूतः Si. 12. 45 some- others; शास्त्रिनः केचिद्व्याधुर्न्यामंशुपरं दुधौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्त्वन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासि-बत स्वधा भयात्केचिद्व्याधिषुः । उदतारिषुर्भोधि वानराः सेतुनाराः Bk. 15. 31. 33. -रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant; बद्धाराणि रितो निगडाम्यलापीत् S. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमाश्रयानि). -2 An enemy (न पृणति संतोषयति). -रः 1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*. -4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. -5 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. -री *Ved.* The future, future times; उत्तपरीभ्यो मधवा विजिग्ये Rv. 1. 32. 13. -रः 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्ये) तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri. Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. -र *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरं च moreover; अपरेण behind, west

of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in *aberglauben*]. -**Comp.** -अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and महर्षयः). -2 the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremony (अग्निः). -अंगं one of the 8 divisions of शुणीयुतयस्य (the second kind of कायः) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंग or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अयमपरस्यांगः अपरस्य रसादेव्यस्य वा (वाक्याय भूतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुपपन्नं वा; e. g. अयं सरसतोऽर्कश्च पीन-रसविमर्दनः । नाम्ब्रजचनस्यार्थो नीलविचिंतनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करण. -अंत *a.* living at the western borders. -(तः) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore. -2. (Pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4. death, ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant; सुबुधलदपरांतोदीरिताङ्गुलिनाङ्गं Si. 11. 7; 18. 32. -अंतकः 1. = अंतः Pt. -2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mātrās -अपरा-रे, -राणि another and another, several, various. -अर्ध the latter or second half. -अहः [fr. अहम् changed to अह P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88.] the latter part of the day; the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; Si. 9. 4; तत्र ह्येतन् belonging to this time; कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -इतर the east. -काण्यकुब्ज *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kānyakubja. -कालः later period. -गो-दान् (also गोदानि or गोदानि) N. of a country to the west of Mahāmeru (according to Buddhist ideas). -ज *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (-जः) the destroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. -दक्षिण *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिष्ठ class). -पक्षः 1. the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). -पंचालः the western Panchālas. -पर *a.* one and the other, several, various. अपरपराः सार्धाः गच्छन्ते P. VI. 1. 144. Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च परे च सङ्केतं गच्छन्ति). -पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. -प्रणय *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. -भावः 1. being another or different, difference. -2. succession, continuation. -रात्रः [अपरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87); कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -लोकः

the other world, the next world, Paradise. -वक्रा, चक्र N. of a metre. -वैराग्य a kind of Vairāgya mentioned by Patanjali (इष्टानुष्ठापकविषयविवृण्णस्य वशीकरणं वैराग्यं). -सकथं the hind thigh. -स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. -हेमन a. belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11).

अपराता-त्वे 1 Being another or different (one of the 23 gunas); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपरत्र *adv.* In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा *ind.* In another manner; Si. 6. 41.

अपरवत् *a.* Like what follows.

अपरस्पर *a.* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action); अपरस्परतः क्रियासातये P. VI. 1. 144; इदं निपात्यते; °तः सार्थाच्छति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छतीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपरेष्टुः *adv.* On the following day; Ms. 3. 187.

अपरंजू (Used in para. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl.). नपहीनादुपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

अपराक *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; आसापराक्ताधरः S. 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; चंद्रमुसातपरक्ताः Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffected; °हेतुं ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu 3; अपरागसमीरणेतिः Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, eomity.

अपरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation (= अवर्ति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरयः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); °उज्झित uncontented, undisputed (as possession of any thing). -2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर *a.* [अपरस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual; असत्यममतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं । अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहेतुकं Bg. 16. 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by produced by union of male and female, caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v.).

अपराच [राष्ट्र, °राची, °गच्छ] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -*ind.* In front of. -*Comp.* -मुख *a.* (क्षी. *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2. presenting a bold front.

अपराजित *a.* Unconquered, invincible unsurpassed; °ता दिक् the

north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there; त (देवाहाराः) उदीच्या प्राच्या दिश्यत ते ततो न पराजयं नैवा दिगपराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. -तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishnu; of Siva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the असुर divinities of the Jains. -5 N. of a sage. -ता 1 N. of Durga, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasara day; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयाः पराजिता । इदंति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N. of several plants; दुर्वा, वैकालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, हनुवा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet; see S. 7. (In Vikarmoryasi Act 2 Kalidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या; ननु भगवता देवदरुणा अपराजिता नाम शिखं चणनविद्याः सुपदिशता विदुः परिसंस्थालंघनीये कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter: see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yogini.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजेय *a.* Invincible.

अपराध 4, 5 P. 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing); यौवनमत्रापराध्यति Mk. 9 is to blame; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्कपि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोस्मि तत्राभवतः कण्वस्य S. 7; महतां योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोस्मीति नाभ्यसेत् Pt. 1. 307; V. 2; किं पुनरुत्तराबलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1; sometimes with dat. also; न ह्येते सात्वतीमुत्तुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

अपराध *p. p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense); कृतवत्यसि नाभ्यधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; मोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9. 79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); सुगादेहाः पराद्धैर्नमिषुभोक्षणेः Dk. 163; °इषुः or °पृषक्तः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer, निमिसादपराद्धैर्बोधांशुष्कस्येव वल्लितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -इ [अपि च] An offence, crime, injury; न तु क्रियमस्यैव सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराधिः *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error; (32 kinds are usually stated in Sāstras); कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यति V. 4. 29; यथापराधद्वेष्टानां R. 1. 6; यथैवंलक्षः स्वरतोऽपराधान् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent;

sometimes with gen. or loc. of person; अदः सुरैर्दृश्य कृतापराधान् वैश्यान् V. 1. 18; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -*Comp.* -भजनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankarāchārya in praise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually स्तव्यो मेऽपराधः शिव शिवः शोभोः श्रीमहादेव शोभो.

अपराधिन् *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal; अपराधी नामाहं मसीदु र्भोव V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण *a.* Destitute of descendants or offspring.

अपरिक्रम *a.* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिमह *a.* Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीत्यर्थः. -ह 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation; one of the several kinds of yamas (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Sāstra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिचयिन्, --परिचय *a.* Having no acquaintance; unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद *a.* Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 Continuation, connection.

अपरिज्यानिः *f.* Not losing; not growing old or decaying; इष्टापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness; °दक्षिण not prudent, improvident.

अपरिर *a.* Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

अपरिनिष्ठित *a.* Not properly placed or established; °तस्यापेक्षस्याभ्यायं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिमेय *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

अपरिम्लान *a.* Not fading, withering, or decaying. -नः N. of a plant (महामहाभक्ष) Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि [अ-परि°] Not walking, about (naed in curses only); see अयाणि.

अपरिविष्ट *a.* Ved. Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनशून्य).

अपरिवृत्त *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field).

अपरिशेष *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; 'अज्ञानं' Sāṅkhya K. —*वः* Absence of remainder or limit.

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

अपरिष्टिः *f.* [रिष्टोहिताया अभावः] Worship (पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषव्यवस्थात्).

अपरिसर *a.* 1 Not near, distant. —2 Not extensive, not current. —*रः* Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerableness.

अपरिस्कंद *a.* Motionless.

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. —2 Not to be abandoned. —3 Not to be degraded.

अपरिहृत *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined, एत-
शापरीक्षितकयविषयं Mit.; untried, untested, unproved. —2 Ill-considered foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer'. —3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरीत *a.* Ved. Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अनभिगत). —*तः* N. of a people.

अपरूप *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरूप *a.* (पा.-पो. *f.*) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped. —*तं* 1 Deformity, monstrosity. —2 Delight, wonder (Ved.).

अपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. —2 Not distant or remote. —*क्षं adv.* In the presence of (with gen.); अपरोक्षान् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly. —*Comp.* —अनुभूतिः *f.* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den. P. To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरोपः Extermination, de-thronement; Mu. 2. 20.

अपर्ण *a.* Leafless. —*र्ण* N. of Durgā or Parvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name;—स्वयंविहीर्ण-द्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काठा तपसस्तया पुनः । तद्व्यापकीणिमिति त्रियंदां वदंयपणंति च तं

पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; cf. Siva P. चतुर्थं त्यक्तर्णो च आणव्यामवाप मा.

अपर्तु *a.* 1 Untimely. —2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्का).

अपर्यंत *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

अपर्याप्त *a.* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. —2 Unlimited. —3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिराक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency; अमात्य-धूरिचसोरात्मजैर्यपर्याप्तिर्बहुमानस्य Mal. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order. —*यः* Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित *a.* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower); not standing over till the next day; 'प्रतिज्ञे मारुतो Ve. 6.

अपर्वन् *a.* Without a joint. —*n.* 1 No joint or point of conjunction. —2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i. e. not the proper time or season (the Parva days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c.); अपर्वणि ग्रहकलबैदुमंडला विभावी कथय कार्य भविष्यति M. 4. 15. —*Comp.* —*दंडः* a sort of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य). —*लं* A pin or bolt.

अपलप् 1 P. 1 To deny, disown; राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8. 400; refuse; क्षतमपलपति P. 1. 3. 44 Sk. —2 To conceal, hide. —3 To detract from, slander. —*Caus.* To outwit, overreach, deceive; अपलापयमानस्य शत्रून्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding; कृततिग्मशुतिमंडलाग्राहैः Si. 20. 28. —2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S.B. —3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c.; उन्मुखदशनापलपनैः पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. —4 Affection, regard. —5 (In medicine) The part between shoulder and the ribs. —*Comp.* —*दंडः* (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, disowns, hides, conceals &c.; conceal-
ing; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Mā. 10; साधारणस्यापलापिन् Y. 2. 236.

अपलाषिका [लाषिका पर्यायेण इच्छा; तद्वि-
परीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलाषिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलापिन्, लाषुक *a.* 1 Thirsty (P. III. 2. 144.). —2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिनो भाविष्यंति कदाश्चेतेऽप-
लाषुकाः Mb.

अपत्यूलनं Not cleansing or wash-
ing; यदिदं स्नानवत्त्वं विहितमपत्यूलनं कृतं भवति Sat. Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिनाश्वीनं); not cleansed or washed by cleaning sub-
stances (as by a washerman).

अपवक्तु *m.* Ved. Speaking away, warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or warning off, removing.

अपवादः 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse, censure, reproach; परानमी यदपवादं आत्मनः Si. 17. 19; नातोप्यपवादो हिमात्र Ms. 4. 236; स्वं पुनं अपवदति ते वा P. I. 3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामिने योतिते वा स्यात्); दृष्टोऽपवादमानस्य Bk. 8. 45 reviling or abusing men. —2 To disown, deny (A.); न्यायमपवादते P. I. 3. 73 Sk. —3 To argue out, refute, contradict; अपवदेयुस्तानि तिहासैः पुरातनैः Y. 3. 7. —*Caus.* 1 To blame, censure. —2 To oppose or contradict as unadvisable.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling; cen-
sure, reproach, blame, abuse; आस्ता तापवादाभिज्ञमर्याद U. 5; लोकापवादो बलवात्मनो मे R. 14. 40; लोकापवादोऽज्ञयं Bh. 2. 62; scandal, evil report; चिर-
कालात्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1; Ki. 11. 25, 12. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1; Pt. 4; Y. 2. 207; देव्यामणि हि वैदेह्या साप-
वादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about; न केवल-
मपवादितं सापवादमपि U. 2; सापवादं censuringly Mā. 9. —2 An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग); मा हिंसां सर्वभूतानि इति उत्सर्गः; बाधयं धेतमालमेत इत्यपवादः; अपवादैरिदोत्सर्गाः कृतस्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7; 'प्रत्ययः ex-
ceptional suffix; 'स्थूलं' a case for a special rule. —3 An order, command; ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चाल निर्ग्राहचरि महाचमूः Ki. 14. 27. —4 Refutation; (in Vedānta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुवि-
वर्तस्य संपत्स रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्त-
स्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतस्वतापदेशः अपवादः Tv.; अप्यारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुत्वविनिश्चयः Vedānta; hence also, a means of refutation. —5 Confidence, trust. —6 Love; familia-
rity. —7 A small bell or other instru-
ment sounded to decoy deer; मधुकर्-
रपवादकैरेव Si. 6. 9; (कैरे = व्यधिः; अपवादं मधुवचनाय घटादिकास्मितवाद्यं कुर्वति तैः Malli.)

अपवादकः, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, reviling, traducing, de-
faming; मधुयापवादिना माठयेन S. 2. —2 Opposing; contradicting, except-
ing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. —*नं* [अपकृष्टं कुर्व-

मत्वास्त्वत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक, -चारक

अपवर्ग &c.
अपवर्त &c.

See under अपवृत्; अपवृत्-अपवृत्.

अपवह 1 P. 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away; अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मावतः Mb. -2 To drive away; disperse, diapel, remove, take away; अमी जनस्थानमपोदधिगं मत्वा R. 13. 22 freed from obstacles; अयानपोदार्गल-मप्यगारं (प्रविष्टां) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained; तदुच्छिद्यमपोह Dk. 133. -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off; श्रुतितापमपोदमही-रजः Si. 6. 33; संभ्रमोऽभयदपोदकर्मणां (क्रावित्वां) R. 11. 25; तद्वक्त्यपोदितु-राज्यमहाभिषेके (वृषणि) 13. 70 thrown away; Dk. 67; विष्येन शुन्यं बलयेन बाहु-मपोदनेपथविधिर्दृष्टा R. 16. 73 before he had commenced his toilet. -4 To deduct, subtract. -Caus 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away; मलयकेतुरपवा-हितः Mu. 1. 3; कलत्रं 2; इमां मया साधम-पवाह M. 5; Bk. 8. 86. -2 To chasa or drive away, expel; ह्यसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59. -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize. -4 To cause to carry the yoke; गामिव नासिकां विध्वा-पवाहयति Mk. 8.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal; Dk. 41; स्वराहं वास-वेद्याजा परदेशापवाहनात् H. 3. v. 1. bearing away men from other countries; See अविष्यद. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions). -3 N. of a metre.

अपवोह a. One who carries away or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोह p. p. Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपहृत्य वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. -2 N. of a plant.

अपविशत a. Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपाविश a. Unobstructed, unin-terrupted; शतं कतूनामपविशमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यय.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māya or illusion (अविद्या); तद्वत्स्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपविष a. Free from poison. -वा A sort of grass with aromatic roots; Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण a. Having no lute, or having a bad lute. -ण A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, dis-
close, exhibit. -Caus or 10 P. To

cover, wrap, envelop, screen, con-
ceal; बाहुबंधनापवारितपोधरोदमां Māl. 7. covered, or concealed; विहयेनापवा-
रितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरकः-का [ह-संज्ञायाम् वृत्] 1 An inner apartment, the lying-in chamber. -2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c. -2 An en-
closed or screened place (जबनिका);
के प्रविश्य एकांति तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवारणं Covering, concealment,
disappearance.

अपवारित p. p. Covered, concealed;
तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; va-
nished, disappeared. -त, अपवारितकं
Concealed or secret manner. -त, अ-
पवारितकेन, अपवार्य ind. Frequently
occurring in dramas in the sense of
'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्र-
काशं); it is speaking in such a way
that only the person addressed may
hear it; तद्वदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यद्व्यस्य
परावृत्त्य प्रकाश्यते । विप्रताकक्रेणान्यमपवार्य-
ता कथा S. D. 6.

अपवृत्तिः P. Opening.

अपवृत् 7 A. 1 To avert, destroy,
dissipate; तमः, शङ्खुं &c. -2 To tear off,
pull out, take out. -3 To conclude,
finish, absolve. -Caus. 1 To leave,
quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवृत्तितच्छत्रैः
शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the
umbrella at a (great) distance;
त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मवृत्तुता मतेजजेन जगि-
वापवृत्तिता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left,
lost. -2 To let go, drop down, throw,
pour; हुमनसो दिव्याः सेचनैरपवृत्तिताः
Bhāg.; करदुग्मपवृत्तकुलापवृत्तिः Si. 13.
37. -3 To abandon, release, dis-
charge, pay off (as debt &c.); ab-
solve oneself from, fulfil, make
good (as a promise). -4 To sever,
separate, cut off; भद्रापवृत्तिस्तेषां
शिरोभिः (मही तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki.
17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows;
इमाम्यमुनीत्यपवृत्तिज्ञेः Ki. 8. 20
plucked. -5 To overturn; empty;
Y. 3. 300. -6 To honour, respect,
esteem. -7 To give, bestow, grant,
present; अपवृत्तिं कोशजातं Dk. 36;
दृशिणामपवृत्त्यं Mb.; अपवृत्तिं वती.
Rām.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfil-
ment or accomplishment of an ac-
tion; अपवर्गे वृत्तया P. II. 3. 6; III.
4. 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाशान्तिः or समाधि-
Sk.); क्रियापवर्गेऽपवृत्तौ विनाशकताः Ki.
1. 14; अपवर्गे वृत्तौ भवतः पाणिनेरपि
N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; एव° coming
to an end in 5 days. -2 An exception,
special rule; अभिव्याख्यापकव्यमपवर्गः

Sutr. -3 Absolution, final beatitude;
अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयुक्तमेषाविध धर्मयोगिनी
R. 8. 16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sankhya K.
44. -4 A gift, donation. -5 Abandon-
ment. -6 Throwing, discharge (as of
arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment;
making good, fulfilling (a promise);
discharging (debt &c.). -2 A gift
or donation; apending. -3 Final
beatitude, salvation.

अपवृत्तित p. p. Left, abandoned;
fulfilled; see above; oft in comp.
in the sense of 'free from', 'being
without', 'destitute of', or with in-
str.; बह्विधपवृत्तिताः Bri. S. 53. 7.
80 minus 6; Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृत्त p. p. Finished, ended.

अपवृत्तिः f. Fulfilment, accomplish-
ment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn lack, turn
away, depart; तस्मादपवर्तत हूरुका R.
6. 58; तस्मादपवर्तत कुन्दिनेशः 7. 33.
-Caus. 1 To turn back or away, turn
aside, bend; व्यपोहपावर्तैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः
Ki. 4. 15; आसक्तिर्यगपवर्तितवृत्ति
वक्त्रं (वहंती) Māl. 1. 40. -2 (Math.)
To divide (as by a common measure)
without remainder; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य
ह्यतमाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Lila. -3
To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing.
-2 (Math.) The (common) divi-
sor which is applied to both or
either of the quantities of an equa-
tion. -3 Reduction to a common
measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring
from one place to another; स्थान°. -2
Taking away, depriving one of; न
स्वागोस्ति द्विवत्वाच्च न च वापवर्तनं Ms.
9. 79. -3 Abridging, abbreviation.
-4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest
terms; division without remainder,
or the divisor itself.

अपवृत्त p. p. 1 Turned away, re-
versed, inverted, overturned; agi-
tated, disturbed; जडशकरी Ki. 12.
49. -2 With downward face; द्य-
कीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तचंद्रखंडः Māl. 3. 17. -3
Ended, finished. -त The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः f. End.

अपव्यय 4 P. 1 To pierce (bad-
ly); अपविद्धः शरीरं Mb. -2 To
throw or cast in general, throw or
cast off, toss away; मेखयन् परिजना-
पविद्धा (दोल्या) R. 19. 44 left, let
go; धुजस्तं भापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown
or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61
given or spent away; Ki. 5.
30; Si. 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पशुमला-
श्वाः कटाक्षैरपवृत्तमपविद्धं पीतकुमुदितं च
Māl. 1. 28 pierced through, dis-

tracted, overcome. -3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c.); पुरा इमंशाने ब्रवि-
बापविहरे Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

अपविद्ध p. p. 1 Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षोविप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धशुचिवि R. 10. 74. -2 Abject, mean. -जुः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. -Comp. -लोक a. dead, departed from this world.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [अकृष्टः मयादासुहृद्य कृतः व्ययः] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान a. 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. -2 Denying a debt.

अपव्रत a. Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. -2 Disobedient, unfaithful. -3 Perverse.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक a. Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. -कं adv. Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning) त एव शक्तिविकल्पप्रमदाल-
सतादिभिः । अन्योद्धारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतिरिति । दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 134 (where 'द्व' has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhash. -2 Vulgar speech. -3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाक्षणीगलद्व-
शब्दमंजनामः Si. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation.

अपशय्य a. Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपशिरस -शीर्ष, -र्ष a. Headless.

अपशु a. Without cattle. -शुः Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोक्षयः Sat. Br.

अपशुच्य a. Without sorrow. -म. (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमश्लोकगुणानुवादात् उमाप विरज्येत विनाशशुच्यनात् Bhāg.

अपशोक a. Without sorrow or grief. -कः The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम a. 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्पश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थामाश्रितो मकरंद-
बाहुपरिवर्गः Māl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते राम-
स्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U. 1. v. 1. for पश्चिम); पसीदु महाराजो ममानेनाप-
श्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अत्र मेऽपश्चिम-
प्रणामः Māg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुर्व वचनं Ve. 141. -2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. -3 Extreme; अपश्चिमानिनां कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्परवत् Rām.

अपश्य a. Ved. Not seeing.

अपश्यः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्यी a. Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपस्वातः = अपान q. v.

अपटुं [अ-स्था, क सस्य बलं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपटु a. [अ-स्था कु Up. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, opposite. -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. -3 Left. -शु adv. 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपटु पठते Si. 15. 17; अपटु पठतः पाठमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते N. -3 Faultlessly. -4 Well, properly, handsomely. -शुः Time.

अपटुर-ल a. Contrary, opposite.

अपसृ n. [आरु अह्वर हस्वश्च; आपः कर्मा-
ख्यायां हस्वो तुदव वा स्यात् Up. 4. 207. अपः, अपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेने Rv. 1. 54. 8. -2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. -3 Water. -a. (अपाः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपस. f. pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L.apus]

अपस्तम a. Most active or rapid.

अपस्य a. [अपसि कर्मणि साधुः यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारिन्); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. -स्या 1 Activity. -2 Water. -3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्पति Den. P. To be active.

अपस्यु a. [अप-स्य-उत्] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसृद्ः [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'wretched,' 'accursed'; कापालिक Māl. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसृद्ः Ve. 3; नरं, ब्राह्मणं &c. -2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्र वर्णं वृत्तेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैदस्य वर्णं चैकस्मिन् वर्णे-
तेऽपसृद्ः सृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसमं ind. Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षांत्ये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृप्.

अपसर्जनं [सृज-भावे लृट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 A gift or donation. -3 Final beatitude.

अपसल = अपसथ below.

अपसलवि ind. [अप-सल वार् अवि] 1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि); 'नि स्रष्टा रज्ज्वा Kāty. (अत्रादक्षिणेन). -2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; वदंश्चिन्त्युद्योतंरता अपसलवि अपसथं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

अपसथ्य, -सथ्यक a. 1 Not on the left, right; अपसथ्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. -2 Contrary, opposite. -स्य ind. To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सथ्य when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Śrāddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सथ्य, निर्वीत & अपसथ्य) Ma. 3. 279; 'स्यं कु to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसथ्यवत् a. Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेयानियमात् कथासंगोऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर हतः begone, away, hence, get you gone; अपसरायतः Pt. 1. -2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेघः कारणं तत्पहति Pt. 3. 43. -3 To vanish, disappear; यस्याडुडानेन मे संततिविनाश इः क्षमपसरति Pt. 1. -4 To escape, elude the sight. -Caus. To make (a

thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय घनसार K. P. 9; अपसार्यत वेजलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरण 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरण Pt. 3. -2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश); Pt. 3. 120; अनपसारमार्गः -Dk. 163; H. 3. 53; Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारण-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mar. बाजू, बाजू).

अपसृत p. p. 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down; अपसृतपाण्डुपत्रा सुचंचलभृणीवः लताः S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; S. 6. -3 Discharged; अपसृतनिव शस्त्रं Mv. 2.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away; त्वरितमेन तद्वहनेनापसर्यत U. 4; उत्प्रेक्षित-चिकारः अपसर्यते Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy); शुद्धांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्यति मयुक्तः U. 1. -Caus. To drive away or off.

अपसर्यः-र्षकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सोपसर्येजजागर यथा-कालं स्वपक्षवि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसरणं Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

अपसृतिः f. Going away or forth.

अपसकंभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप-सृ रणे निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] 1 Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (र also); अपस्करमपिष्ठाने हिमवान् विध्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement. -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्यलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात a. [अप-कृ स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing,

bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नान-शिष्टं जले) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पृश a. Devoid of spies; शब्द-विद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112 (where 'श' also means without स्पृश).

अपस्पृश a. Ved. Not letting oneself be touched.

अपस्पृश a. Insensible.

अपस्फिग a. Having badly formed hips; (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर- (स्फूः), -र, -रत् a. Injured (Sāy.); swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः f. [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मर° Bh. 1. 89. -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Suar. thus derives it; स्मृतिभूतार्थविज्ञानमपश्च परिहर्जते । अपस्मार इति श्लोकस्ततोयं व्याधिरन्तर्हृत् ॥

अपस्मारिन् a. Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; Si. 3. 72.

अपस्मृति a. Forgetful.

अपस्य, -स्य &c. See under अपस्य.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; अपहनतो दुहिते हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहति वा U. 2. 4 takes away; Ms. 6. 96; अपहतपाप्मानं सविताखपतिष्ठस्व U. 3. -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.). -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice). -4 To shoot out.

अपह a. [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.; न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97; सगिर्यं यदि जीवितपाह R. 8. 46; पर-कर्मोपहः सोऽधूत 17. 61.

अपहतिः f. Removing, destroying.

अपहनने Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल a. Having a bad plough.

अपहस 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; सहसापहसितकुमारं Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Pen. P. To seize by the neck and drive out; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

अपहस्तित p. p. Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up; सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202; बांधवे त्वया Mal. 9. 19; अयं मम लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2; Ki. 9. 36.

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon; साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतमपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15. -pass. To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानिः f. 1 Leaving, abandonment; stopping; -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय ind. Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपह 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off; पश्चात्पुत्रै-रपहतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden; तत्राद्विप्रापहतः पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (b) To avert, turn away; वदनमपहरतारं (गीतं) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (c) To rob, plunder, steal -2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue; attract, ravish, captivate; affect influence (in a good or bad sense); अपहिये खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered; उत्सवापहतचेतोभिः Ratn. 2; यथा नापहियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277; न...मियतमा यतमानमपाहरत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of; कीर्ति° R. 11. 74; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्मेपहता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume; देयं प्रतिष्ठते चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेयुः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. -Caus To cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away removing. -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तु a. 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating; सर्वदोषापह-तृणां व्रतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णेनासावहारेण भिन्नी मे विरूपिता Rām. by the cutting of ears and nose; निद्रापहार, निष. -2 Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मा-पहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character; see अपहृत् below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक,-हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्यं plunderer, thief; परवित्तं; वागपहारकः Ms. 11. 51.; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88. —कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off &c.; deatitute of, free from.

अपहृ 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपहृतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. —2 To deny, disown; गुणाश्चापहृषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5, 44; अपहृषावरय जनाय यस्मिन् (अधीरत) N. 1. 49. —3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपहृषः 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. —2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; 'वे ज्ञः P. I. 3. 44; ज्ञाते मया ते हृदयं सखे मापहृषं कृपाः Ks. 10. 92. —3 Appeasing, satisfying. —4 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to or superimposed upon, it; प्रहृतं यस्मिन्विषयास्तथाप्यते सा त्वपहृतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमस्य कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यतया तस्याप्यप्यते सापहृतिः); *e. g.* वेदं नमोमंडल-मनुषाशिनताश्च तारा नवकेनमेगाः । नायं शशी कुंडलितः कर्णादौ नासां कलकः शायते सुरारिः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाङ् *ind.* See अपाङ्.

अपाङ् *a.* 1 V. d. [fr. अङ् with अप] (a) Situated aside or behind. (b) Remote, distant. (c) Coming from a distant place. (d) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्प S. y.); 'अशुभं of unequalled brightness; 'कात्-का aside, distant; 'करय standing behind. —2 Raw, unripe. —3 Not matured, undigested. —4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाङ्कः पक्वपत्राः शूलः तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110. 2. 6. 12. 2. —कः 1 Indigestion. (of food &c.). —2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. —Comp. —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. —2. natural, original; Bhāṣa P. 42, 95. —शाङ् ginger.

अपाङ् 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तस्मै तिमिरमपाङ्करोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटता न पदेरपाङ्कता Ki. 2. 27; वागमपाङ्करोति Bh. 2. 23; सुहोपि

येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुनर्वात्सल्यमपाङ्क-
रिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Māl. 6. 4; R. 6. 57; Si. 8. 61. —2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हसैरिषासुभिरपाङ्कतमुष्मनस्केः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाङ्ककार R. 7. 50. —3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाङ्करणं, अपाङ्कतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. —2 Rejection, refutation; तद्पाङ्कणायाम् Prasna Up. —3 Payment, liquidation; कणवयापङ्क-
णाकास्त्यपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाङ्कमेन् *n.* (अङ्) Payment, liquidation.

अपाङ्करीणः *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. —2 Excelling, clapping; वर्णः स्वर्णापाङ्करीणः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाङ्कत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. —2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदम-
पाङ्कतं गुणैः Si. 15. 33; यत्त्वयमभियोग-
दुःखेपाङ्कते तद्वै राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाङ्कतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. —2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाङ्क *a.* [अपङ्कतः अश्रमिद्वय] 1 Present, perceptible. —2 [अपङ्कते अपङ्कृतं वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपाङ्क, —पाङ्क्य, —पाङ्क्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; 'उपहृत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपाङ्ग-गाङ्क *a.* [अपङ्कते अङ्गं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body. —2 Maimed, crippled. —जः, —गङ्कः [अपङ्कति तिर्यङ् चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अङ्गं च] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापाङ्गा इष्टि S. 1. 24; अम्मह अपाङ्गकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4. —2 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —4 N. of a plant (अपामाङ्ग). —Comp. —दृशं, —इष्टिः *f.*, —विशोक्त, —वोक्षण &c. a side-glance side-long look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners: यद्विषं पुनर-
प्यपाङ्गनेत्रा परिदृष्टांसेषुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपाङ्गयोः व्रतिते नेत्रं यथा i. e. casting side-long looks).

अपाङ्ग, अपाङ्ग (म. क., *f.* ची, *n.* क) [अपाङ्कति, अङ्कति] 1 Going or situat-

ed backwards, behind. —2 Not open or clear (अपङ्कश). —3 Western. —4 Southern (opp. उदङ्); probably for अवाङ्. —इ *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards —2 Westward or southward.

अपाङ्गी The south or west; 'इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाङ्गीन *a.* [अपाङ्गी भवः ख] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. —2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. —3 Southern. —4 Western. —5 Opposite.

अपाङ्ग्य *a.* [अपाङ्-यत्] Western or southern.

अपाङ्गव *a.* Unskilful. —च 1 Unskilfulness. —2 Sickness, illness.

अपाङ्गिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). —2 (पाणिनीयं अष्टाध्यायीस्य ग्रंथं यं नापठति) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; i. e. a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपाङ्ग 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. —2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. —3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्वाचन-
मपाङ्गेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. —Comp. —कृत्या, अपाङ्गीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brāhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70:—निर्दिष्टेभ्यो वनादानं वाणिज्यं शुद्धेवर्णं । अपाङ्गीकरणं ज्ञेयमात्मस्य च भाषणम् ॥ ; see also 11. 126. —दापि *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —धृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; मायेणापाङ्गधृत्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाङ्ग अङ्गं प. क.

अपाङ्ग 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाङ्मानमपाङ्कते; हृत्पिङ्ग-
मपाङ्गाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपाङ्गानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. —2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; प्रथमपाङ्गे-
पाङ्गानं P. I. 4. 24; अपाङ्गानं पञ्चमी II. 3. 28; अपाङ्गे यदुदासीनं चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं । प्रथ-
मेव तद्विशाचदपाङ्गानमच्यते ॥ Hari. ; अपाङ्गानं is of three kinds:—निर्दिष्टविषयं किञ्चिदुपाङ्ग-
विषयं तथा । अपाङ्गितक्रियं चेत् त्रिपाङ्गानामप्य-
ने ॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाङ्गवन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपाङ्ग 2 P. [अप-अङ्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्वा प्राणिनि त प्राणो यदपानिति तोऽपानः Ch. Up. —2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण); अपानपानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यन्तरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनाच्छुद्धिर्वादिरेपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुनाभिस्थानः); शुभ्रशक्करो बाधुरान इति कथ्यन्ते. —नः, —नः The anus (आधारे एव). —Comp. —दा giving Apāna. —द्वारे the anus. —पवनः, —बाधुः 1. the life-wind called अपान. —2. ventris crepitus. —भृत् f. a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration. —2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपानृत a. Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-विन्द a. Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते। यदि संभाव्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9. 37. —Comp. —काशिन a. 1. not ill-looking. —2. not revealing evil. —वस्वसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपापित्त-नपात् &c. &c. See under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपधृयते व्याघ्रादितरेण इत्यादि मार्गः; वृक्षं करोते वृक्षं कुत्वं दीपश्च P. 111. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (Mar. आषाढ) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्गं रव्या वयं सर्वं तं वपुष्यम्; अपामार्गं ओषधीनां सर्वासामेकं इदृशी। Av. —Comp. —आरतैल, —तेल N. of two medicated oils.

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपाय-विन्द See under अपे.

अपार a. 1 Shoreless. —2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; अपारस्याश्वेयस्य परं पारमुपाश्रितं Ram. unfathomable, of great length. —3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक); Rv. 5. 87. 6. —4 Out of reach. —5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); राघवश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे। Ram. —१ A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. —2 The opposite bank of a river. —३ The earth.

अपारक a. Unable, incompetent.

अपार्थ a. [अप-अर्थ क निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. —2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थ], **अपार्थक** a. 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless; तर्कमैतदपार्थं ते किमिदं तं संप्रसादय Mb. —2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless;

अपार्थ बहु भावते Suar. —र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric); योग्यतासत्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama; पीक्षार्थयोगादप्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकं; cf. also Kav. 3. 128; सधृदायार्थ-शून्यं यदपार्थमिति ध्वनेः। —Comp. —करणं advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालकः N. of a plant, *Cassia Fistula*.

अपालकः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपाद 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unvail, uncover; expose, display, reveal; (शयने) तस्य विभ्रमरता-न्यपादुणोत् R. 19. 25. —2 To cover.

अपादित p. p. 1 Opened, laid bare or open; स्वर्गद्वारमपादितं Bg. 2. 32. —2 Covered, concealed; enclosed. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

अपादितः f. अपावरण 1 Opening, laying bare or open. —2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. —3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

अपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. —2 To come to nothing. —Caus. To send back, turn back; to reject, repulse.

अपावर्तनं-वृत्तिः f. 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection. —2 Revolution.

अपावृत् p. p. 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted; reversed, repelled, driven back. —2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केनचित् Mb. —सं Rolling on the ground (of a house).

अपादया Not a large number of snares, i. e. a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to; परस्परं कञ्चिदपामयते Ram. —2 To use, practise, employ; आहारमपामयति शरीरस्यैव धारणं Mb. —3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

अपाश्रय a. Without support or refuge, helpless. —यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; कर्णं कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. —2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. —3 Head; खट्वंकापाश्रयो तौ Dk. 34. 69.

अपाश्रित p. p. 1 (Passively used) (a) Restored to. (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by. —2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाहिः f. Ved. The heel.

अपाहः [स्था-क;-सस्य बलं] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. —ह The remainder of the Soana plant after it has been pressed out; हत् barbed.

अपास् [अप्-अस्] 4 U. 1 (a) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also); सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्व फल्गु Pt. 1; किमिदं पास्वभरणानि यौवेन धृतं त्वया वायं केशोभि बलकलं Ku. 5. 44; निरस्तगोभीयं मपास्तपुष्पं Sl. 1. 55; इत्यादीनामपि काष्णलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S. D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from; यदि समरमपास्व नास्ति सुत्योर्भवं Ve. 3. 4. —2 To scare, disperse, drive away; अपास्व चास्य यंतारं Mb. —3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपास्तनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. —2 Quitting. —3 Killing.

अपातित p. p. (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c.; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपास्तंगः [संह-वृ-कुलं] A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

अपासु a. Lifeless, dead.

अपाहा 3 P. = अपहा q. v.

अपि ind. (sometimes with the ad dropped according to the opinion or Bhāguri; बहि मादिरिद्रोपमवाच्योत्पत्तयोः; पिवा, पिधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अपि in classical literature).

—2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force. (समुच्चय); अस्ति मे सोदर-स्नहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1; on one's part, in one's turn; विष्णुग्रामेणापि राजपुत्राः पादितः Pt. 1; राजापि मुनिवाचकमंगीकृत्य-तित्त Dk. 2; अपि-अपि or अपि च as well as, and also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिंच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न नापि-न चैव, न चापि, नापि, वा, न चापि neither-nor; न चापि काव्यं न वमित्यवयवं M. 1. 2 nor; चापि or; अल्पाप्येवं महात् चापि Ms. 3. 53 whether small or great. —3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very'; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासी H. 1 the very moon; दूषणमप्येन कर्मणा परिभ्राताः S. 1 even you, you also; अन्यदपि also another; अपापि even;

yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now; युद्धमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least; नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यापि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यापि is understood, तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैबलेनापि रस्यं S. 1. 20 though overspread &c.; ह्यमधिकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि असुदर्शनं, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्नितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि किमर्थं सुलभं समितुं...अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तते Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यवशीर्षेण कुतादृशिणा कुताग्रवदे कुतली वृत्ते R. 5. 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं रामसङ्गं कर्म। अपि जीवेत् ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. 1 I hope the Brāhmana boy comes to life. Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वशक्तिरसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मनामवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरग्नवागनोचरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अनिमित्तः पानिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid.*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलेकुर्वीत U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्ना-वुरूपेण पादुपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽवुरूपं वरं लभेयेति S. 1 would that; अपि नामाहं वृत्तवा भवेयं V. 2. 1 wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवचसः त्वां विदुस्तवः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिवृजति पदार्थान्तरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्सर्व किमपि ब्रह्मं कोहि वरय म्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्जानपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief.

-11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96; 111. 3. 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं अपि स्तुयाद्वाजानं, अपि गिरि शिरसा भिद्यात् Sk. ; सोयमपि सि-चेत्सहस्रं द्वाक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, 111. 3. 142; धिदेवदत्तमपि स्तु-बाह्वृषलं; धिज्वाल्मे देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलाहं; अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिकामाधत्से गार्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or lie upon, Devadatta &c. -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अवसरं or कामचारानुसारं, the imperative being softened); अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुष्यपि सेधास्मास्तव्यमुक्तं नराज्ञम् Bk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरपि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee', 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशंकागर्हसमुच्चये। तथायुक्त-पदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च ॥ *Viśva*; अपिः पदार्थसंभावनात्ववसरगर्हसमुच्चये P. I. 4. 96. G. M. adds the senses of उपाशंसु 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि नक्षति हारं).

अपिकक्षः Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. —सं *ind.* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a.* belonging to this region (Śāy. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says 'क्ष्यं छि-बस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानभूतं प्रवर्धयेद्या-स्यं रहस्यं').

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

अपिच्छल *a.* 1 Not maddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

अपिज *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities. —जा [अपि अन्तु जायते, अलङ् वेदे अश्वत्थस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जल-कीर्तारितिसापनत्वत्प्राधान्यं).

अपिष् *a.* [आपः स्तो गता वस्य वेदे न जग्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river. -2 Not having the हृत् or अनुबन्ध ए.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपेत्क also in this sense).

अपिश्य *a.* Not ancestral. **अपित्वं** Ved. [अपित्वरते अस्मै त्वं वाँड] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विक् *a.* Having a share.

अपिधा 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

अपिधानं-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधान-मसि स्वाहा; नैकजलदृच्छत्रापिधानं अगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment, covering. -धिः What is given to another's entire satisfaction नृपिपत्यदत्त.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); वाण्या-पिहितं covered with tears. -2 Not concealed, plain; clear; अर्थं गिरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहदुप-स्तनाभः Subhāsh.

अपिप्राण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (संदायेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपिब्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood; अपिब्रताध्याचारभंते यजमानं Bāty. (संहर्षे साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिब्रताः अभिभक्ता द्यावादाः, ते हि पृथेनापि कृष्या-दिकर्म कृते सर्वे उपजीवन्ति Com.)

अपिशार्द्व *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. -र्द्व Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदेशमुखं).

अपिशालः N. of a man, a gram-marian. (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशास् *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-] 2 P. (Mostly Ved.) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरादृष्टं पुनरेवा-पिचंति Mund. -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; एवम-पीतो भवति तस्मादेवं स्वपीतीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up. -4 To die. -5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approach-
ing. -2 Isolation, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीते तद्वत् प्रसंगादसमंजसं Br. Sutra II. 1. 8. -4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. -2 Pouring out (of rivers). -3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation.

अपीच्य *a.* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिशुद्ध). -2 Secret, concealed, hidden.

अपीजु *a.* Ved. Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कल्प-ने कर्मकर्तृ क Tv.] Dryness of the nose; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस.

अपीव्य *a.* Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस् *m.* (पुमात्) Not a man, a eunuch; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुंस्त्वः The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुंस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a.* Without a tail. -च्छ N. of a tree (Mar. शीशु).

अपुण्य *a.* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad; कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. -अ, -पुत्रकः (पित्रा *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता. -कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. -Comp. -अन्वय *a.* not returning, dead. -आदानं not taking back or again. -आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return,' exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude. -माय *a.* irrecoverable. -भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). -2. final beatitude. -3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. -4. a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a.* Not manlike, unmanly. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. -2. not the principal object of the soul.

अपुष्कल *a.* 1 Not much. -2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (मुक्तावृत्तकारि), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते चोक्तिं विपुं शुचं स्व विदे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to

the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प *a.* Flowerless, not flowering. -वृक्षः The glomerous fig-tree. -Comp. -फल, -फलद्व *a.* bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (-लः, -वः) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) *Artocarpus Integrifolia*. -2. the glomerous fig-tree (उदुवर).

अपुस् *n.* Ved. Shape, body = वपुस्.

अपुजक *a.* Irreligious, irreverent.

अपुजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशिष्यते, पू-प. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. बडा, चारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices; भीमेना-तिबलेन मत्स्यभवेनः पूपा न संयुजिताः Pt. 3. 172. -2 Wheat. -3 Honey-comb.

अपुपीय, अपुप्य *a.* (अपुपाय हितं, यत् उच्यते) Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. -प्य Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) *Bombax Heptaphyllum* (Mar. सावरी).

अपूरुष *a.* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless. -3 Unpeopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect; अपूर्ण-मेकेन शतकृत्वा R. 3. 38; अपूर्ण एव पंच-रात्रे दोषस्तस्य M. 3. -र्ण Incomplete number or fraction. -Comp. -काल *a.* premature, untimely. (-लः) premature or incomplete time; ज abortive.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new; ई नाटकं S. 1; ई राजकुलं M. 5; K. 191; Si. 4. 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमान-हेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4; अपूर्वां दृश्यते वज्रिः कामि-न्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दृढतीर्वांग इदं विलसत् शीतलः S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्व एव विरहमार्गः S. 6; अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु को-ज्जयः S. 7; अपूर्वकर्मचांडालमयि मृग्ये विमुचं मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. -3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger; Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 preceded by अ or आ. -6 (In phil.) 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect.' -Colebrooke. -ई 1 The remote conse-

quence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्य) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. -ईः The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पतिः *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °तिः कुमारी Sk. -चादः disemission or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new; it is of four kinds: -कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता, -त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature; अपूर्व-त्वात्वंधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्वत् *ind.* Singularly, unlike anything else.

अपूर्वेण *adv.* Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a.* Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व *a.* Ved. 1 Unprecedented, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard-of before.

अपुक्त *a.* Not united, uncombined. -क्तः 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter; अपुक्त एकाल्पः P. 1. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमपुक्तं Sk. -2 (In the Prātisākhya) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपुण्ड *n.* Not filling; stingy.

अपृथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively. -Comp. -धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी *a.* maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone; to disappear, vanish, pass away; die or perish also; धर्मश्चापेति Ms. 1. 82; इदयात्म-त्यादेशम्यलीकमपेति से S. 7. 24; रम्या न द्युतिरपेति न शाहलम्याः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted; be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.).

अपायः [इ-अच्] 1 Going away, departure. -2 Separation; प्रवचनपाये-पादानं P. 1. 5. 24 (अपायो विश्लेषः Sk.); येन जातं मियापाये कद्वं ईसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absencet; द्युर्वापाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset; क्षणदापायशशांकद्वीपः R. 8. 74 close of night; जलापायविपांडुराणि Si. 4. 5; 4. 54; 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; क्ष-णापायविभिन्नवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83; मालत्यपायमधिगम्य Māl. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity

danger (oft opp. उपाय) ; तदपि मरणपात्रचकितः Bh. 3. 9 ; तदनेनपापबुद्धि-
नोपायचितितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the
danger (resulting from the plan) ;
उपायं चितयेत्माज्ञस्तथापायं च चितयेत्
Pt. 1. 406 ; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपाय-
संदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61 ; बहुपाये वने
Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers ;
dangerous ; कायः संनिहितापायः Il. 4.
65 exposed to dangers or calamities ;
सत्वेऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102 ; Ks.
14. 19. -6 Loss, detriment, injury.
-7 The end (of a word).

अपायिन् a. Departing, transient ;
perishable ; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत p. p. 1 Gone away, dis-
appeared ; अपेतबुद्धिभिनिवेशसाम्यः Si.
3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating
from, swerving from, contrary (with
abl.) ; अर्थाद्वनपेतं अर्थं P. IV. 4. 92
श्ल. (धर्मव्यर्थस्यायानपेते) ; स्मृत्यपेतादि-
कारिणः Y. 2. 4. -3 Free from, de-
void of, deprived of (with abl. or in
comp.) ; सुखादपेतः Sk. ; उद्वहद्वनव्यां
तामव्यादपेतः R. 7. 70 faultless ; भीः
Ma. 7. 197 ; भर्तृपेततमसि प्रभुता तवै
S. 7. 32 freed from (mental) dark-
ness. -Comp. -राक्षसी N. of a plant,
Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्वा-
राक्षस्तुल्यपापादिहणाचक्षमात्).

अपेक्ष [अप-ईक्ष] 1 A. 1 To look
round or about for something, to
look or hope for, expect. -2 To
wait for, await ; सज्जो रथो भर्तृविजय-
प्रस्थानमपेक्षते S. 2 awaits ; क्षणमपेक्षस्व
O. 7 ; K. 84 ; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk.
7 ; न स्वयं देवमादृते पुरुषामपेक्षते H. P.
35 ; पाद्वेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमा-
शिजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26. -3 To require,
want, stand in need of ; wish or
desire for ; शब्दाद्यो सत्कामिरेव ह्य
चिदानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86 ; न शालेः स्तंभकरिता
वसुधुमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3 ; प्रभुता रमणेषु
योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते V.
4. 12 ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 2. 26. -4 To
have regard to, look to, have in
view, have an eye to ; किमपेक्ष्य फलं
पयोधुरात् ध्वनतः मार्धयते मुगाधिपः Ki. 2.
21 ; यतः शब्दाद्यं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽन्तरमपेक्षते
S. D. -5 To take into account or
consideration, consider, think of,
respect, care for ; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K.
35, 197, 257, 315 ; नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षिता-
स्मद्वस्वो व्यापारः Mā. 9 ; अनलपिबहवान्
कस्मात् त्वयापेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 ;
S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309 ; with n. not
to like, not to care for ; अनपेक्षित-
राजराजं Mu. 3. 18 ; तद्वानपेक्ष्य स्व-
शरीरमादृतं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope,
desire. -2 Need, requirement, ne-
cessity ; निरपेक्ष without hope or need,
regardless of ; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्स-
माक्षः ; अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्षः Bg. 12. 16 ; or

in comp. ; सुलिंगावस्थायां वह्निरेधापेक्ष
इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling.
-3 Consideration, reference, regard,
with the obj. in loc. case ; more usual-
ly in comp. ; मध्यभ्रगानपेक्षे Ratn. 1. 17,
regardless of ; the instr. and some-
times loc. of this word frequently
occur in comp. meaning 'with re-
ference to,' 'out of regard for,'
'with a view to,' 'for the sake of' ;
सापि कार्यकारणापेक्षया धुरमेकमादाय
तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1 ; नियमापेक्षया
R. 1. 94 ; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1 ; पौरजना-
पेक्षया 2 out of regard for ; किमकोश-
लादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to
gain some object ; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया
Mc. 17 ; दृढं शक्त्यपेक्षं Y. 2. 26 in
proportion to, in accordance with ;
अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव
चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared
with it. -4 Connection, relation, de-
pendence as of cause with effect or
of individuals with species ; शरीरसाध-
नापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. -5 Care,
attention, heed ; देशापेक्षास्तथा दूरं
यातादायंगुरीयकं Bk. 7. 49. -6 Respect,
deference. -7 (in gram.) = अकोशा q. v.
-Comp. -बुद्धिः (In Vaiśeṣika phil.)
the distinguishing perception by
which we apprehend 'this is one ;
'this is one &c.' and which gives
rise to the notion of duality' see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः
= विनाशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः ; cf. Bhā-
shā P. द्वित्वादयः परार्था अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा
मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्याया एते तु परिकीर्तिताः
अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशत्वेभ्यो निरूपितः 107-8.

अपेक्ष्य-क्षितव्य-क्षणीय pot. p. To
be desired, wanted, hoped for, ex-
pected, considered &c. ; desirable.

अपेक्षित p. p. Looked for, expect-
ed ; wanted desired, required ;
considered, referred to &c. -त
Desire, wish ; regard, reference,
consideration.

अपेक्षिन् a. Hoping, waiting for
wishing or desiring for, wanting ;
considering, caring ; usually as last
member of comp. ; गुरुविधिबलापेक्षी
lt. 15. 85 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1
according to.

अपेय a. Not fit to be drunk ; अपेयेषु
तद्वानेषु बहुतरसुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used
as the first member of some com-
pounds (belonging to the class
मयूर्यवत्कादि P. II. 1. 72) ; 'करा, द्वितीया,
'प्रकरा, बाणिजा, 'स्नायता where it has
the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,'
'refusing admission to' ; e. g. 'बाणिजा
a ceremony where merchants are ex-
cluded ; so 'द्वितीया &c. -Comp. -वाता
N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंडः, or अपशि (वैय-
क्रमणि गंडः त्याज्यः Tv.) 1 Having n
limb too many or too few (redundant,
or deficient). -2 Not under 16 years
of age ; बालाशोडशाद्वर्षोत्पोगंडश्चापि संज्ञितः ।
Nārada ; Ms. 8. 148 ; पोगंडः पंचमादृश-
वर्षोक् च दशमव्यतः । -3 A child or infant
(किशोर, शिशु). -4 Very timid. -5
Wrinkled, flaccid. -6 One past 16.

अपोह See under अप-वह.

अपोहक a. Ved. 1 Waterless ;
water-tight (वीः Rv. 1. 116. 3). -2
Not watery, not fluid. -क [अपकृत्यदकं
यस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes
water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि).

अपोदिका f. A sort of potherb
(अपनद्धसुदकं यस्याः, तत्फलेषुदकत्वत्तथात्वं).

अपोह् 1 U. [अप-उह or ऊह] 1 To
remove, drive or push away, dispel,
take away, destroy ; स हि विज्ञानपोहति
S. 3. 1 ; कुसुमानि...प्रमथंत्यापुरापोहति
यदि R. 8. 44, 54 ; पूर्वहस्तवमपोहदुस्तवः
(उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, dis-
placed, supplanted ; V. 3. 10 ; अकिं-
चिदपि कुर्वाणः सौर्ययैः खान्यपोहति U.
2. 19 removes ; Bk. 17. 83 ; 15.
119 ; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108 ; कल्पनाया
अपोहः कल्पनापोहः P. II. 1. 38 Sk.
removed from or beyond imagina-
tion. -2 To heal, cure (as illness).
-3 To avoid, give up, leave ; Ms.
10. 86 ; पंचवट्यां ततो रामः...अनपोह-
स्थितिरस्थौ R. 12. 31, not leaving
(the path of) propriety. -4 To deny ;
स्थाप्यतेऽपोहते वा चेत् S. D. 730. -5 To
reason, argue by way of opposing a
statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away,
healing &c. -2 Removal of doubt
by the exercise of the reasoning
faculty. -3 Reasoning, arguing ;
reasoning faculty. -4 Negative rea-
soning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतर्कनिरासय कृतो
विपरीततर्कः), one of the *dhigunas* q. v. ;
स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः Mbh. ; ऊहापोह-
मिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्तेतरां Bv. 2.
74 ; hence ऊहापोह = complete discus-
sion of a question. -5 Excluding
all things not coming under the
category in point ; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः
(where Maheśvara paraphrases अपोह
by अतद्व्यावृत्ति i. e. तद्विज्ञेयतायाम्).

अपोहन 1 Removal &c. = अपोह
above. -2 Reasoning faculty ; मन्त्रः
स्मृतिज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15 (Mr.
Telang translates अपोहन by removal).

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय pot. p. To be re-
moved, taken away, expiated (as
sin) ; to be established by reason.

अपीह-पौरुषेय a. 1 Unmanly,
cowardly, timid. -2 Superhuman,
not of the authorship of man, of

divine origin; अपोवेद्या वेदाः; अपो-
वेद्यमिति: दुर्बलमिति दुर्बलत्वात् यत्नः Mal. 9.
not set up by (the hand of) man.
—व, —वेद्य 1 Cowardice, pusillanimity. —2 Superhuman power.

अप्त a. Ved. Obtained; watery (?)

अप्तम् n. A sacrificial act.

अप्तु a. Ved. Busy, active, industrious. —तु: (or n. Up. 1. 74) 1 The body. —2 Soma (यज्ञस्य सौमं). —3 A sacrificial animal.

अप्तु m. [अप्तुः जलदानाय तुतोति, जलानि देयति, तुर् क्ति Tv.] 1 Active, busy, giving water flowing as water; an epithet of Indra (Sāy. अपा देव इन्द्रः). —2 Fire.

अप्तु-यु-य [अप्तुते भावः बाहुं वेदे यत्] Sending down water (इतिरेकत्वं), giving of water; zeal (1)

अतोर्धमः, अतु m. N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अपत्य a. [अपति देहः भवः यत् वेदे तिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). —2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अपत्यः, अपत्यम् n. [अप-अपत्यं बुद्धिः स्वयं, Up. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property, 2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. —3 Offspring. —4 Form, shape. —5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. ops]. —Comp. —अपत्यः a. superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत); (or m.) proprietor of an estate. —राजः lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works; directing works to be done (कर्मवैरक).

अपत्यान a. 1 Having progeny. —2 Poor. —ना: [अपत्ये आदायकमेवे वानं यस्य प्रीतिं सलोप्य Tv.] 1 The arm. —2 N. of a Rishi in the family of or connected with Bhṛigu.

अपत्यवत् a. Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

अपत्यपति, अपत्यपि see under अर्.

अपत्य a. [अपति इदं तत्र साधु संस्कृतं वा यत्; अपत्यः संस्कृतं P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery; consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). —2 Obtainable. —3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अपत्यदीक्षितः N. of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Alankāra and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagan-nātha who lived in the 16th century, (written also as अपत्यदीक्षित).

अपत्य [fr. अंत्] Gone into, reaching, hidden.

अपत्य &c. See under अर्.

अपत्य ind. Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अपत्य a. 1. Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. —2 Unanswerable (as argument).

अपत्य a. Not acting well.

अपत्यकणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अपत्यक a. Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing an obligatory.

अपत्यकांड a. Stemless (small). —हः A bush, a shrub.

अपत्यकाश a. 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also); प्रकाशश्चाप्यपत्यकाशश्च लोकालोका इत्युच्यते R. 1. 68. —2 Self-illuminated. —3 Hidden, secret, concealed; Ms. 8. 251; 9. 256. —इ, —इ ind. In secret, secretly; अहमपत्यकाशे तिष्ठामि Ms. 4; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽपत्यकाशे निहितः V. 5 secretly. —ज्ञः Indistinctness, secrecy; a secret.

अपत्यकाशक a. Making dark; not disclosing &c.

अपत्यकाश a. Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मस्यैव मेधुनं मेधो गृह्यच्छिद्रं च बन्धनं । आधुर्धना-पमानं च न प्रकाशयानि सर्वथा ॥

अपत्यकृत a. 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. —2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अपत्यकृतं अद्यत्वा 'to beat about the bush,' not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान i. e. the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अपत्यकृतिः f. 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). —2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sāṅkhyas. —3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

अपत्यकृष्ट a. Not excelled, low, vile. —हः A crow.

अपत्यकृत a. Undecayed.

अपत्यगम a. Going too fast to be followed by others.

अपत्यगल्भ a. Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति निषत् दूरतश्चागल्भः H. 2. 26.

अपत्यगुण a. Perplexed, confounded.

अपत्यग्राह a. Unrestrained, unbridled.

अपत्यवक्त्रा a. Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अपत्यवेतस a. Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupid

अपत्यवेद्य a. Inscrutable.

अपत्यव्युत a. Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.); Ms. 12. 116.

अपत्यज a. 1 Without progeny, childless; शोच्यं मेधुनमपत्यं Chāp. 57. —2 Unborn. —3 Unpeopled. —जा Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific

अपत्यजस्, अपत्यजात a. Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतृतायामपत्यजसि बाधवास्तदवाप्तुयुः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अपत्यजज्ञि a. Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. —2 Childless.

अपत्यजति a. Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. —तं Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अपत्यकर्तव्य a. Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अपत्यता a. Ved. Very great or extensive, effluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अपत्यतापः 1 Want of lustre, dullness, dimness. —2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अपत्यति a. Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; अपत्यति of irresistible prowess. —2 Unsurpassed, unequalled. —adv. Irresistibly.

अपत्यतिकर a. Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अपत्यतिकर्मन् a. 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. —2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अपत्यति(ती)कार a. Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; अपत्यमापदुपस्थिता K. 154. —रः Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अपत्यतिगृह्य a. One from whom one must not accept anything as a gift &c.

अपत्यत्याहक a. Not accepting.

अपत्यत्याह्य a. Unacceptable.

अपत्यतिघ्न a. 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. —2 Not to be warded or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28. —3 Not angry.

अपत्यतिह्व a. 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. —2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अपत्यतिधुर a. Without the fellow-horse.

अपत्यतिपक्ष a. 1 Without a rival or opponent. —2 Unlike.

अपत्यतिपत्तिः f. 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. —2 Neglect, omission, disregard. —3 Want of understanding. —4 Absence of determination (what

to do), perplexity; °बिह्वल &c. K. 159; (अप्रतिपिजडता स्यादिहानिद्वर्जनश्रुतिभिः) : °सिताध्वसजडा K. 240; Ki. 14. 43. -5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्मृत्यभाव); उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिमा Gaut. S.

अप्रतिपद् *a.* Not going (विकल).

अप्रतिबन्ध *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. -2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिबल *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्रतिभ *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Not ready-witted, dull. -भा Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट *a.* Unrivalled. -टः An unrivalled warrior; आत्मानं °डं मन्यमाना Dk. 3.

अप्रतिम *a.* Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमान; °नमोः Mv. 1. 62; °कपलं; °वीर्यं, °बुद्धि &c.

अप्रतिपत्नः Natural or spontaneous state.

अप्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Without an adversary. -2 Having no opposite of counterpart.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* or -थः 1 (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior; a matchless or unrivalled warrior; शौर्यविमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेष्ट्य S. 4. 19, S. 7. 7. 33. -2 Matchless; Mv. 1. 46. -थः N. of a Rishi. -थः, -थं N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यथाज्ञानमलं सान तदप्रतिरथं विदुः.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वर्षशताधिकभोगः संततोऽप्रतिरथः स्वयं मनसि Mit.

अप्रतिरूप *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. -2 Of unequalled form. -3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). -Comp. -कथा incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. -वीर्यं irresistible power.

अप्रतिवीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अप्रतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. -2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ma. 3. 180. -3 Disreputable, infamous. -ष्ठः N. of a hell. -ठा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. -ष्ठः Brahma (स्वभावप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान *a.* Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. -नं Instability,

want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यानुमेयं S. B.

अप्रतिष्ठित *a.* Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure; unconsecrated unholy. -तः An epithet of Vishnu.

अप्रतिसंक्रम *a.* Having no intermixture.

अप्रतिसंख्य *a.* Unobserved, unnoticed; °ख्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप्य, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानिरोधं wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °हतान् पुत्रान् K. 62; अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move; U. 3. 36; °जुभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधिन्यातिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmarried, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect; सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so °चित्तं, °मनस्. -3 Not disappointed. -Comp. -नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes. (-नः) N. of a Buddhist deity.

अप्रतीक *a.* Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. -2 Unapproached; unassailable. -3 Unopposed. -4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं यत्कथंलं शास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, i. e. a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes or works only (and not in general or popular use); e. g. सौम्यज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्वलिताशयताजुषः (where आशयः वासना occurs in Yoga Sāstra only).

अप्रतीतिः *f.* Unintelligibility; mistrust.

अप्रतुलः 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अप्रत (°प्रदत्त) Not given away. -ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown. -3 Absent. -Comp. -शिष्ट *a.* not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge. -3 (In gram.) Having no affix. -यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमपत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. -2 Not being understood. -3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधतुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपादिकं

P. I. 2. 45. -Comp. -स्थ *a.* (in gram) not pertaining to an affix.

अप्रत्युत *a.* Not attacked.

अप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right

अप्रदुग्ध *a.* Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आचं तावदप्रधानौ H. 2. -नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.)

अप्रधृष्य *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यदाभीषं भीष्ममर्त्यतश्चूरं हतं पार्थनाहवेष्मप्रधृष्यं Mb. ; यस्यामधृष्यः प्रम-वस्वसुचैः M. 5. 17.

अप्रपदने Ved. A bad place of refuge.

अप्रभ *a.* 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

अप्रभु *a.* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent (with gen. or loc.).

अप्रभृतिः *f.* Little effort.

अप्रमत्त *a.* Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ma. 7. 142.

अप्रमद *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमाद *a.* Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady. -दः Care, attention, vigilance. -दं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमय *a.* Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized. -3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; आजन्मनः शास्त्रमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं वचनं जनस्य S. 5. 25. -जं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; i. e. a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy. -Comp. -आभः, -द्युभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists). -विद् *a.* not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

अप्रमायुक *a.* [प्र-वि-उण् आचरे डुरः स्वार्थे क् Tv.] Not dying suddenly very long.

अप्रमत्त *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमूर्ख, **अप्रमूर्खित** *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

अप्रमृश्य *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अबाध) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

अप्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; 'महिमा Mv. 4. 30. -2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचिंत्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वा-धित्वस्य; Ms. 1. 3; 12 94. -3 Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma). -य Brahma. -Comp. -अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. -आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva.

अप्रमोदः -दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अप्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); 'नः सुखा-र्थे' Ms. 6. 26. -नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्रया-अणि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवनि.

अप्रयापिः -निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII. 4. 30).

अप्रयाव *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुच्यत्, **अप्रयुत**, **अप्रयुत्वन** *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अपृथग्युत); careful, attentive.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथान्नातमपि कविभिर्नोदतं; तथा मन्ये दैवतोऽपि पिशाचो राक्षसोऽपि; where the mas. gender of दैवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रलंब *a.* Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तक, **अप्रवर्त्ति** *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अप्रवर्त्तन Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

अप्रवीत *a.* Ved. Not approached; Rv. 4. 7. 9. -तः 1 Not loved (अकामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद *a.* Difficult to be found.

अप्रशस्त *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

अप्रसक्त *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

अप्रसक्ति *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

अप्रसंगः 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्रसंगमभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते।

अप्रसन्न *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसादः Disfavour, displeasure.

अप्रसव *a.* Not being prolific. -वः Not being born.

अप्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अप्रसाह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; 'पदं' an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (= अप्रस्ताविक *q. v.*).

अप्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरंभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -Comp. -प्रज्ञसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुता-श्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds: -कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति। तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा ॥ i. e. when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed

as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषदीतं नवं श्वेतं सदृशं यवधारितम् ॥ निर्जङ्गमाक्षालितं चाप्र-हतं वास उच्यते ॥

अप्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्रहक).

अप्रहित *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Un-attacked by foes.

अप्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not be- longing to the subject-matter; अप्रा-करणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपो-ऽप्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary; 'आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1. 3 -4 Special.

अप्राग्रथ *a.* Secondary, subordi- nate; inferior.

अप्राचीन *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

अप्राण *a.* Lifeless; inanimate. णः The Almighty Being.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः. Bhāṣa P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reach- ed; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marri- ageable age. -Comp. -काल *a.* 1. in- opportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; 'लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि बुबन् ॥ लभते बृद्धवच- ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2. under age. (-लं) an irregular dis- cussion (of any subject). -प्रापक *a.* 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed (as a young calf). -यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 42. -व्यवहार, -वयस् *a.* (in law) under ago. not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsi- bility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्त्यवहारेऽपि यावत् शोडशवार्षिकः Dakṣa.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or establish- ed by a rule before; विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being ap- plicable = अनुपपत्ति *q. v.*

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Un- authoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनम- प्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अग्रामि *a. Ved.* Unhurt, unimpaired.

अग्रायत्यं *Ved.* 1 Impurity. -2 Un-governableness.

अग्रायु *a. Ved.* Not going forth (अग्र) *Rv.* 1. 89. 1 ; unceasing.

अग्रायुस् *a. Ved.* With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अग्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive ; अग्रियस्य च पश्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः *Rām.* : *Ms.* 4. 138 ; *S.* 5. 17 ; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.

—यः A foe, an enemy. —यः A sort of fish (जृगीमस्यः). —यः An unfriendly or offensive act ; पाणिग्राहस्य साधनी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदग्रियं *Ms.* 5. 156.

—*Comp.* —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद्, (°व°), —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words ; व-भ्यायैः पवित्रं वद्वा *Y.* 1. 73 ; माता यस्य युहे नास्ति भार्या चाग्रियवातुनी *Chāp.* 44.

अग्रिणी *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. —*Comp.* —कर (रि *f.*) 1. unkind ; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable, disliked.

अग्रैतराक्षसी = अग्रैतराक्षसी *q. v.*

अग्रैमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. —*n.* Dislike.

अग्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —हा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अग्रुव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अग्रुत *a.* Not protected (as a vowel).

अग्र्व *a.* [आर् बाहु° व, एषो° हस्वः]. Attainable. —व्य Disease, danger ; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अग्र्व-व्ता *m.* (-व्ताः) *Ved.* [अग्रः सनेति, सन्-व] 1 Giving or yielding water ; forming the essential portion of water (अग्रां सारयतो रतः). -2 Not destroying. —वत्तं Form, see अग्रस्व.

अग्र्वरः [[अग्र-स्-अव्] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अग्र्वरस् *f.* (-राः -रा) [अग्र्वः स. रति उद्बुद्धिः, सु-अग्रु Up. 4. 236 ; of. *Rām.* अग्र्व निर्देयनादेव रसात्तस्माद्ग्र-वियः । उरेषुमुदुजशब्द तस्मादग्रवस्तेऽग्रवः] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रमाव). They are called स्व-वैद्याः and are usually described as

the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful ; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिज्ञातस्य सुकु-मारं प्रहरणं महंदस्य *V.* 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field ; cf. *R.* 7. 53. *Bāṇa* mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see *K.* 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (द्विषां बहुवचसः) ; but the singular, as also the form अग्र्वरा, sometimes occurs ; नियमविग्रहकारिणी मेनका नाम अग्र्वराः प्रेषिता *S.* 1 ; वक्राक्षरः &c. *R.* 7. 53 and see *Mall.* thereon ; अनक्रवैर प्रतेभासि *V.* 1. -2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च). -*Comp.* —तीर्थ *N.* of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe ; probably it is the name of a place, see *S.* 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra

अग्र्व *a.* [अग्रं जलरसं वाति हिनस्ति, वाक्] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water ; possessed of form or shape ; giving water (?).

अग्र्वय *a.* [अग्रु मवः यत्] Being in, or fit for, water.

अग्र्वस् *n.* *Ved.* Form, beauty ; or one possessed of beauty ; cheek(?).

अग्र्व *a.* [नास्ति य्म रूपं यस्य *Nir.*] 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Not beautiful. Note —अग्र्व forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षित् a god.

—चर *a.* aquatic ; moving in waters.

—ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (-जाः)¹ —योनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed.

—जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras.

—मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water ; not losing one's nature in water ; (as lightning) ; getting sufficient water.

अग्र्वल *a.* [न. व.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit & fig.) ; लाओ-वधयः, लंकार्य &c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain ; यथा पंडाःफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौराणि चाफला । यथा चाङ्गुलं दानं तथा विमोऽनुचोःफलः *Us.* 2. 158. -3 Deprived of virility, castrated ; emaculated ; अफलं कृतस्तेन क्रोधादस्य च निराकृता *Rām.* —लाः 1 *N.* of a plant (शाबुक). -2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (धृतकुमारी) ; another plant (मूयामलकी). -*Comp.* —आकांक्षिन् —प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours) disinterested ; अफलाकां-

क्षिर्भिक्षः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः *Mb.*

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिनेन ; अ has here a depreciative force).

अहं अहं *q. v.*

अबद्ध-बुद्ध *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory ; e. g. बाधजैवमहं मोक्षी ब्रह्मवादी च म विता । माता तु मम वधशीलपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contra ; dictory) ; जगद्भवः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितो गायति मंगलादि । ते ब्राह्मणी पुच्छति पुत्रकामा राजनगर्वा लवणस्य कोट्यः *Rāyamkuṭa* on *Ak.* -*Comp.* —बुद्ध *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अबध-धयं See अवध-धय &c.

अवंधक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अवंधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अवंध *a. Ved.* Without ligatures ; falling asunder.

अवंधु, —वंधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. —*Comp.* —कृत् *a.* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously ; *S.* 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः *N.* of a plant (शृणु-वृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex) ; युद्धं हि ते कवि-वरा विपरीतवाया ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामि-नीनाम् । यामिर्विलोतरताकदष्टिपतिः शक्रादयोपि विजितास्त्वबलः कथं ताः ॥ *Bh.* 1. 11 ; compare also: — हृदयं वहसि गिरौद्री विभुवन-जयिनी कदाक्षिण ॥ अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बल-वेनो न जानीमः ॥ *Udb.* ; जनः a woman ; *S.* 4. 3 ; *R.* 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —ल Weakness, want of strength ; see बलाबल also. —*Comp.* —अबलः *N.* of Siva.

अबलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्यं 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अवाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. —वा The segment of the base of a triangle. —धः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अवाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अवाहा *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal ; *R.* 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with ; गीतचर्ययावाहिव-वाहाः *Dk.* 15. -3 Without an exterior.

अविधनः [आपः एव ह्यनं यस्य] The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean) ; अविधनं बह्निम-सौ विभर्ति *R.* 13. 4.

अविभीवस् *a. Ved.* Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise ; अपवा-दमात्रनबुद्धानां *Sān. S.*

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understand- ing. -2 Ignorance, stupidity ; मत्

foolish, ignorant. —a. Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. —Comp. —पूर्व, —पूर्वक a. 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional. —2. beginning with non-intelligence. (—र्व, —र्वक) adv. unconsciously, ignorantly.

अधु-धु a. Foolish, stupid. —m. A fool. —f. (अधु) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अधुष a. Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अधोष a. 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. —2 Perplexed, puzzled. —धः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; धोषहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; नि-सर्गबोधमबोधयितुं कः कूपतीर्णा चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —2 Not knowing or being aware of; Si. 6. 41. —Comp. —गद्य a. incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अधोष, —धोषनीय a. 1 Unintelligible. —2 Not to be awakened.

अधुधन a. Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —धनं Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अज्ज a. [अज्ज जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water; Ms. 5. 112, 8 100. —ज्ज 1 The conch (n. also). —2 The moon. —3 Camphor. —4 N. of a tree (निज्ज). —5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels. —ज्जं 1 A lotus —2 One thousand millions. —Comp. —कमिका the seed vessel of a lotus. —जा, —भव, —सू, पोनि: epithets of Brāhma, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Viṣṇu). —दृश, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन &c. a lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधव: 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —भोग: 1. the root of a lotus. —2. a cowrie (वाटक) as large as a conch, —वाहन: 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (—नर) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmi. —स्थित: N. of Brāhma. —हस्त: the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अज्जा m. (ज्जा) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —f. A pearl-oyster.

अजिनी 1 A lotus plant. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place full of lotuses. —Comp. —पति: the sun.

अजसू n. Ved. Shape, beauty.

अजिन्त a. Conquering waters.

अज्द a. [अजो ददाति, दाक; said in Un. 4. 98 to be from अज्; अवतीत्यज्दः] Giving water. —ज्द: 1 A cloud. —2 A year (in this sense n. also). —3 N. of a grass (सुता). —4 N. of a mountain.

—Comp. —अर्ध half a year. —वाहन: N. of Siva. —शत a century. —सार: a kind of oamphor.

अज्दया adv. Ved. With a desire to give water.

आज्द: Ved. A cloud; *भूत possessed of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

अज्दुर्ग: A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अज्दवताक, —देवत a. Having the waters for divinities, praising waters; Ms. 11. 133.

अज्धि: [आपः धीते अज्, धा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख°, काय°, ज्ञान° &c.; store or reservoir of anything. —2 A pond, lake. —3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —Comp. —अग्नि: the submarine fire. —कफ, —केन: 1. froth, foam. —2. the ottila-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज a. horn in the ocean. (—ज:) 1. the moon. —2. The conch. (—जो) (dual) N. of the Asvinī. (—जा) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —2. the goddess Lakshmi. —ज्या: a sea-fish —द्वीप 1. the earth. —2. a portion of land surrounded by the ocean. —नगरी N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa. —नयनोत्क: the moon (the butter of the ocean). —मंजुकी the pearl oyster. —नयन: N. of Viṣṇu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —सगर: a gem.

अज्भक्ष a. Living upon water. —क्ष: A serpent.

अज्भक्षण Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अज्भ्र &c. = अज् q. v.

अज्भ्रचय a. Unchaste. —र्व-र्वक 1 Unchastity. —2 Sexual union.

अज्भ्रण्य a. 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अज्भ्रण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणे हितम् Halāy. —2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas.

—प्य An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहो प्य प्य Pt. 1; S. 6; U. 1; अत्रातरे ब्राह्मणेन सुत-पुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सोरस्ताडनमज्भ्रण्य-सुहृदोदितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अथस्य योगनंदस्य ग्याडिना कंदितं पुरः। अज्भ्रण्यमनुत्कृतांतजो यो गस्थितो हिजः Bri. Kath.

अज्भ्रन्त a. 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or di-

vine knowledge. —2 Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाज्भ्रन्त-सुखोति Ms. 9. 322. —Comp. —विद् a. not knowing Brāhma or the Supreme Spirit.

अज्भ्रान्न a. Devoid of or without Brāhmaṇas. —ण: Not a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 241-2; (= सुद); six kinds are usually mentioned.

अज्भ्रण्यं 1 Violation of the duties of a Brāhmaṇa; breach of vows or sanctity. —2 = अज्भ्रण्यं q. v.

अज्भ्रुतं Making a growling (or Abṛh) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अज्भ्रुतं [अपि लिङ्गं ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यज्] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अज्भक्त a. 1 Not devoted or attached. —2 Not connected with, detached. —3 Not worshipping. —4 Unaccepted. —5 Not eaten. —क्त Not food; °उदत्स, °रक्ष want of appetite.

अज्भक्ति: f. 1 Want of devotion or attachment. —2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अज्भक्ष, —भक्षणं Not eating anything; fasting.

अज्भक्ष a. 1 Not to be eaten. —2 Prohibited from eating. —क्षं A prohibited article of food.

अज्भग a. Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अज्भंग a. Not broken &c. —ग: 1 absence of fracture or defeat. —2 (in Rhet.) A variety or श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अज्भंजुर a. Undisturbed, firm.

अज्भ्र a. Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. —ज् 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. —2 Sorrow.

अज्भय a. [न. व.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. —य: [न भये यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being. —2 N. of Siva. —3 One devoid of all worldly possessions. —4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. —5 N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. —य 1 N. of a plant (हरितकी Mar. हिरडी). —2 A form of the goddess Durgā. —यं 1 Absence or removal of fear. —2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; मया भयभयं दत्तं Pt. 1; अभयस्य हि यं दत्तं a. 8. 303; S. 2. 16. —3 N. of a sacrificial hymn. —4 The root of a fragrant grass (वैराग्यमूलं, उशीर). —Comp. —कुत् a. 1. not terrific, mild. —2. giving

safety. -गिरिवासेन *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, *N.* of a class of Kātyāyana's pupils. -द्विष्टिः 1. proclamation of assurance or safety. -2. a military or war-drum. -द, दायित्व-प्रद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; भयदश्चयदः Rām.; 'प्रदः' Ms. 4. 232. (-दः) an Arhat of the Jinas; *N.* of Vishnu. -दक्षिणा, -दानं, -प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेवभयप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247. -प्रद a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. -मुद्रा a variety of mudrā in Tantraliterature. -पाचना asking for protection; अजलिः R. 11. 78. -वचनं, -वाच *f.* an assurance or promise of safety. -सन्ति *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* (अभय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तुका 1 A widow. -2 An unmarried woman.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभवे Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्तमभयमभिवाञ्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18, 27. -3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसां Rām. अभय *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, inauspicious. -3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधिरक्ष-स्वभवाः Ki. 10. 51.

अभयवत् *a.* Not existing. -Comp. अभयमत्तयोगः, -संयोगः (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभयवत् असंभवक-पि मतः इदः योगः संबन्धः यत्र K. P. 7; 'the failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; *s. g.* ईक्षसे यस्मिन्क्षितिं तदा यस्मिन्नेति; here the word यत् can have no correlation with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

अभयका, अभयिका, also अभयका [अभय P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows. -2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). -2 Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without love or affection. -2 Non-existent. -वः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; गतो भावेऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वानप्यभावे तु बाह्याण रिक्तमभिगिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp. ; सर्वाभावे हरेरप्य 119 In the absence of all, failing all; तोय°, अन्न°, आहार &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity ; नभा-

व उपलब्धेः S. B.; Si. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10. -4 (in phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kanāda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and सत्त्वाभाव and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सत्तमस्याभावकथनामदेव षण्णो भावस्तं प्राप्तं तेन भावत्वेन पृथगुपपत्त्यो न कृतः Mukā.). अभाव is defined as भावनिरोधभावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्व) that whose knowledge is dependant on the knowledge of its pratyogī. It is of two principal kinds सत्त्वाभाव and अन्यस्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties नामभाव, प्रध्वंसभाव, and अस्त्यभाव. -Comp. -संघातः *f.* false attribution (=अव्यास *q. v.*)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावयितु *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभाविन्, अभास्य *a.* What is not destined to be or to take place; पदभावि न तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told. -Comp. -पुंस्कः a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, *i. e.* always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards' in the direction of'; अभिगच्छ go towards, अभिया, 'यमनं, 'यानं &c.; (b) 'for', 'against'; 'लव', 'पत् &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', 'सिच्' to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above', 'across'; 'यु' to overpower, 'तन्'; (e) 'greatly' 'excessively' 'कृप्-2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'धर्मा' 'supreme duty'; 'ताम्र' 'very red', 'नव' 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming Adv. compounds; 'चेद्यं', 'मुखं', 'दूति &c. -3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (cpp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.). -4 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense); अय्यग्रि or अग्रिमभि इलभा. पतति; वृक्षमभि ह्यतने विद्युत् Sk.; Si. 9. 56, 7. 40; अय्यग्रिचिं स्थिता S. 7. 11. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 8. (c) On, upon, with regard or re-

ference to; सायमं हनमभि त्वरंश्च Ki. 9. 6; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिंचति Sk.; सुतभूतमभि प्रभुः Bop. By P. I. 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भागः *e. g.* (लक्षणं) हरिमभि वर्तते; (इयं-भूताभ्यामे) मन्त्रो हरिमभि; (वीक्षायां) देवं देवमभि सिंचति; but यत्र ममाभिभ्यात् तदीयता; प्राज्ञो ये विदममिति हति Bop. (e) In, into, to; Si. 8. 60. (f) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. अभि has the senses: -अभि-पूजाभ्यां च्छासीमभिसुख्यसीरूप्यवचनाहारस्या-ध्यायेत्; *e. g.* पूजायां, अभिर्देवे; श्रेष्ठे, अभि-निवेशः; इच्छायां, अभिलषः, अभिकः; सौम्ये or माधुर्ये, अभिजातः; अभिसुख्ये, अभि-मुखं, अभ्याग्रे; सौख्ये, अभिरुचं; वचने, अभि-वितं; आहारे, अभ्यवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अभ्य-स्यति. [cf. L ob; var. amphi; Zend aibior aivai Goth. bi; also umbi; um].

अभि(भी)क *a.* [अभि-कृत् निपा-तोयं; P. V. 2. 74] Luatful, libidinous, voluptuous; सोधिकारमभिकः कु-लोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयन्ममाः R. 19. 4; अगि सिंचेः कृशानो एवं दुर्गं मयपि योऽ-भिकः Bk. 8. 92. -कः A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; कः स्त्रियमभिकामयमानो नाभिनन्दति Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम् अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, (with the object of love in acc. or in comp.); याचे स्वामभिकामाह Mb. -नः 1 Affec-tion, love. -2 Wish, desire. -मं *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकेप् 1 A. To shake or trem-ble violently. -Caus. 1 To stir, shake. -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकरणं Shaking; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; कुरुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिककृतः Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* *N.* of a metre con-taining 100 syllables.

अभिकुरवत् *a.* (म. °रवा; *f.* °रवरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिक्रु *a.* [आभिमुख्येन कर्तुर्दृढकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बली-यत्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रद्: A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वे-
स्य वयं चार्चामहे वसु Mo. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about; prepare; गमनायाभिक्रम Rām. -Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशेरित प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, -क्रांतिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; पुंद्देशः Dk. 92.

अभिक्रान्तिन् a. [इष्टादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभि क्र 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; अन्वोन्मभिक्षुकुशुः Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. -2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत् a. Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद् a. [क्षद् अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); to insult. -2 To excel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षित p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

अभिक्ष्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -Caus. (स्वापयति) To tell; declare, make known, proclaim; कलहकंदक इत्यभिक्ष्यापिताख्या Dk. 136, 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिक्षया a. [कर्तरि क्ति] Going to wards; well-known, celebrated. -ख्या [स्वा-अच्] 1 (a) Splendour, beauty, lustre; काप्यभिक्षया तयोरासीद् वज्रते। छद्मवेषयो। R. 1. 46; स्वर्णापये न खलु कमलं बुध्यति स्वामभिक्षया Mo. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym. -6 Fame; glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (माहात्म्य) -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिक्षयात् p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; *दोषा Y. 8. 801.

अभिक्षयात् a. Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिक्षयानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.); एनमभिजग्मुर्ह-
र्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुमेकाग्र मासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after; अदुरागा-
द्वने रामं विद्वत्त्वा स्वमभिगच्छासि Rām. -3 To find meet with (casually or by chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); अभिगतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति इ Y. 2. 205; अभ्यगच्छः पतिं यस्वै भजमानं Mb. -5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in; be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend. -Caus. 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. -2 To cause to apprehend; explain, teach.

अभिगन्तु a. One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman); one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; स्वाहृते नाभिगमेन तुषं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; उयेष्टाभिगमनात्पुंश्च तेनाप्यनभि-
विता 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. (b) Finding out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगम-
नयां Ms. 49. (तेनैव Malli.). -2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman) परवाराभिगमनं K. 107; प्रतच्छ दास्यभि-
गमे Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; नीचं Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य pot. p. 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनभिगमनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकातेर्द्वयगुणेः ...अधुव्यश्वाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगमानिन् a. Approaching, having intercourse with; Ms. 3. 45 Y. 2. 282.

अभिगायुक a, Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगृप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend; लंकायामभिगृतायां सागरेण संसेतता Rām. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगृप्तिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोतु m. Protector, guardian.

अभिगृत् 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of (Ved.).

अभिगृत् p. p. Approved of; destined for an offering; uttered (with praise).

अभिगृत्तिः f. 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1. 162. G. -2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise. -2 To accept propositionally, allow, approve

अभिगर्गः [गृ-अर्] Song of praise; praise.

अभिगे 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to. -2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs; भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Rām. -3 To sing, celebrate in song; तदाप्येव श्रोकोऽभिगीतः Ait. Br. -4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत p. p. Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु a. [गै-इष्णुच्] Singing

अभिग्रह (Ved. ग्रम्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिग्रह Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take. -3 To receive, (as a guest). -4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands). -5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.). -Caus. To catch or surprise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught; अर्यवर्यस्य कस्यचिद् ग्रहे चौरसिखा रूपा-
भिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 2 Seizing, robbing, plundering. -2 Attack, assault, onset. -3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिग्रहणं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, -घातकिन् &c. See under अभिहन्.

अभिघ (Used only in caus.) 1 To cause to trickle down, let fall down by drops; तां (वर्षां) अर्चयुः छुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br. -2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [वृ-णिच्-मादे-वञ्] 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices: प्रणीतपुषदाज्यभिघारयोस्तद्वनपात् Mv. 3. अभिघारणे Act of sprinkling (with ghee), besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look at, view, perceive, see; अभि यो दिश्या भुवनानि चहे (र्षयः) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To call

to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Bv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy. —ण View, indicating.

अभिचर 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदुक्तुर्धनप्रभृतयः केच्यभिचरन्तीति श्रुते Mv. 2. -2. To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नभिचरति मनोबाधेहसंपत्ता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102. -3 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; वृष्ट्यादुःशुक्रानोवातयैवाभिचरन्नपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -4 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as स्तेनयाम); Mu. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapātakas or minor sins); अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो पिशितो दमः Ms. 9. 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62. -2 Killing. —Comp. —कलः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरा a fever caused by magical spells. —मन्त्रा a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —यज्ञः, —होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, —चारिन् (‘रिक्ती, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. —का, —रि A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade. —श्च adv. In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mb; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाक्ष्योऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्यां सृष्टेयं सलिलं नरा शैलोऽभिजायते Rām. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिजे a. Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Māl. 8; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (b) Birth, extraction, descent; तुत्वाभिजनेषु भूमिरेषु (घरेषु ?) राज्ञा वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123. -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुने तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतदस्वतस्मिन्नभिजनः संद्वह्यतं चक्षिना Bh. 2. 39; M. 5. -3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वपिताः Kāsi. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants. -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); of. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:—यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उष्यते Mb.); यत्र पूर्ववर्षितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः. -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशोऽप्यभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33. -7 Attendants, retinue (= परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन a. (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born; ‘नीं मालविकां M. 5; ‘वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये दिष्टा गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजन्तुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); ‘तोः to produce.

अभिजात p. p. 1 (a) Born to or for; भवन्ति संपदं देवैर्नाभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5 (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; अजातपक्षामभिजातकर्तृ Rām. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन सूर्या शौर्यवता कुरुः R. 17. 4; Māl. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1; K. 102, M. 3, Māl. 7; अनभिजाते Mu. 2. -5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजाल्पनाग्रामाभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful. -8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नाप्रदुष्टेषु संस्कृतं (वेदं). —तं Nobility, noble birth. —adv. Noble, politely, courteously; ‘तं खलु एव वारिवा S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest. —Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजित् a. [अभि-जि-क्वि] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित्. —m. 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन;

Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q. v. -3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. —n. 1 The 8th Muhūrta of the day, midday (fit for a Srāddha ceremony). -2 N. of a day favourable to setting out. —Comp. —सुहर्तः The 8th Muhūrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Muhūrta indicated by it; सुहर्तं अभिजितं प्राप्ते साधरात्रे विभूषिते । देवक्यजनयद्विष्णुं यशोवतां तु कन्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः f. Ved. Victory, conquest.

अभिजुष 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; श्रियाभिजुषः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष p. p. Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (ज्ञा) नास्म्यजानात्तलं नृपं Mb. -2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वा Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7. 13; भवदभिजातं कथयतु Dk. 3. 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि स्वयं जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; (used with the Future instead of the Imperfect. Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114); of. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ a. [ज्ञा-क] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यदा कोऽहं शैलं सुखदमने तत्राप्याभिज्ञो जना U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाश्चेद्वातानां क्रियन्ते नन्दनद्वाराः Ku. 2. 41, Ms. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्स्ववधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skillful, clever; यदि तस्मीदृशः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4; see अनभिज्ञ also. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने लट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:—(1) taking any form at will; (2) hearing in any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents. —Monier Williams.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानदेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महारमना Rām. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुग्रह or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say ‘this is the same man I saw yesterday’ से

हो द्यो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वस्तु योगिन्यस्मिन्मालत्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; Me. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Rām. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -Comp. -आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4. -पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. -शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kālidāsa in seven acts in which king Dushyanta marries Kanyā's daughter Sakuntalā by the Gāndharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Duvrāsa, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन स्मृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कः नाटकं शकुंतलं; (the reading 'शकुंतलं' is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक a. Making known, informing.

अभिजु a. Ved. [अभिगते जानुनीयन्] On the knees, keeping up to the knees.

अभिहीनं Flying towards.

अभितट् 10 P. 1 To hear, knock-thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; बाहूरीरभिताडिता Rām. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bri. S. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. -pass. To suffer intensely, be afflicted. -Caus. To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt. -2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवायुर्नमो मनसोभितारः V. 3.

अभितरां ind. Nearer to.

अभितस् ind. (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथाघृताः स्नेहेन परितस्ते K. 11. 8. -2 (a) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाभ्युद्गाह्यं सुमंत्रमभिता स्थितं Rām.; sometimes with gen.; निषसा-

दाभितस्तस्य ibid (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वंतमिन्द्रमभितो सुमंशु-जालं Ki. 2. 59. -3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रिपथगामभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides; युद्धाचुञ्चितकंकणमभितस्तुपीद्वयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Mrv. 1. 18; पदपैः पुष्प-पत्राणि सृजन्निद्रमभितो नदीं Rām.; S. 6. 16; Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.).; कीर्त्याभितः सुरभितः Dk. 1; परिजनों यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; S. 7; यस्याभितः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout. -8 Quickly. -Comp. -अस्थि a. surrounded by bones. -भवित्र a. being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. -रात्रं Ved. near the night; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र a. Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभितुष्ट 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं ind. To or towards the right (= प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिद्रापनं The being trodden under the foot by elephants (?)

अभिदृक्ष् 1 P. To look at, behold. -Caus. 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. -pass. 1 To be seen, be visible, appear. -2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible; appearance.

अभिद्यु a. 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilliant. -द्युः A half month.

अभिद्रु 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिद्रुवति सुबं युगावधौ Si. 17. 40. (b) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail; मकरंदेन प्रतिहने जामता बलात्कारेण अभिद्रुवन् Māl. 7 laying violent hands on; गुजा इवाभ्योन्ममभिद्रुवन्तः (वातिपराः) Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3. -2 To overrun; infect, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्युजराभ्याधिवेदनाभिरभिद्रुनं (रेहं) Mb. -3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. -Caus. To rout, put to flight; पुरस्कानभिद्रुवत् Dk. 14.

अभिद्रुत p. p. Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्रुवः, -वणं An attack.

अभिद्रुह् 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or maliciously assail, plot against (with acc.) भित्पमस्मच्छीरमभिद्रुह्युं यतते Mu. 1, 2;

क्रमाभिद्रुहति Sk. (sometimes with dat. also); मया पुनरेवै एवाभिद्रुह्यमज्ञेन U. 6; नाभिद्रुहति भूतेभ्यः Bbhāg., Mu. 5.

अभिद्रुह् a. Ved. Seeking to injure, inimical.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, oppression; Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse; censure.

अधिर्मः The euprime truth or Metaphysics according to Buddhist dogmas. -Comp. -पिटकः 'basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिटक) of Buddhist holy writings which treat of अधिर्म.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (a) To say, speak, tell (with acc., rarely with dat.); सा दध्यमेवामिहितं पचेन Ku. 3. 63; Ma. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) To denote, express or convey directly or primarily (as sense &c.); state, mention, set forth; साक्षात्संकितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सर्वं. (c) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in pass. (-धीयते); इदं शरीरं कीर्त्य क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13. 1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind; to overlay, load; assail; receive, comprehend, include; to draw oneself towards, hold, support (mostly Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा a. Ved. Naming; praised, invoked. -धा 1 A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवन्ताराभिधः S. D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation, one of the three powers of a word; वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिधा that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स मुख्योऽर्थस्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधीयते K. P. 2. -Comp. -ध्वंसिन् a. losing one's name. -मूला a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एतत्तत्तामसाभिद्रुमभिधानं Nir.; शोशब्दस्य बाह्यकार्याभिधानं S. D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicating something of another, as the subject of an assertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication,

assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पञ्चाक्षरवाहमश्रौषं K. 32; त्वनाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp) called, named; क्षणाभिधानाद् धनान् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also m.). -Comp. -क्षितामणिः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. -माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halyānḍha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise. अभिधायक (विका f.), अभिधायिन् a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतेषामभिधायकानि कृतिषु स्तुः Sk.; कर्तुः कुर्वामभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. -2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्राभिधायिनि, मित्रस्य Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुष्पा पृष्ठमासाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रयया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logio); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयस्य पदार्थसामान्यलक्षणं. -च 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धा Mugdha. -4 Primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयानिनाघृत-प्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित *p. p.* 1 (a) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted; अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (d) Whispered, prompted to say; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. -तं A name, expression, word; त्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration; authority, test. -Comp. -अन्वयवादः, -वादिन् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्वितमिधानवादः, -वादिन् [The *anvita-bhiddhāvādin* (the *Mīmāṃsākas*, the followers of Prabhākara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्विता); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; e. g. चट् in चट् आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitānvayādin* (the *Naiyāyikas*, or the followers of

Kumārila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितः f. Naming, speaking &c. अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधात् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. G. 41.

अभिधावक a. Assailing, rushing upon. -क्तः An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधुष्णु a. Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिधेये 1 P. (epio 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यदभिधेयमयं शम्भुचतुर्भुं वा यदि वाचुर्भुं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिधेया [चि-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिधेयोपदेशात् Br. Sū. -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिधेयान् 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परब्रह्मे-वमभिधेयान् Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिर्नन्द 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मनिर्द्वन्द्वनामभिर्नन्दति K. 108; Dk. 75. (b) To celebrate (with rejoicing &c.); महोत्सवेन मज्जन्मनाभिर्नन्दितवान् K. 137; नाभिर्नन्दति न ह्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. -2 To congratulate hail with joy, welcome, greet; एतां परिवर्ज्य तानकाश्यपेनैव अभिर्नन्दितः S. 4; तापसीभिर्नन्दयमाना शकुन्तला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिर्नन्दितागमनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिर्नन्दयतीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16. 64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command; यो रत्नराशीनपि विहाय अभिर्नन्दते S. 2; अतरेषु चो नाभिर्नन्दामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्यकमस्या अभि-लषोऽभिर्नन्दितः S. 3; श्रूयते परिणीतास्तः (कन्यका) पितृभिर्नन्दिताः S. 32; नाम यस्याभिर्नन्दति द्विषोपि स पुमान्मुनात् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense; नाभिर्नन्दति केले-

कला; Mā. 3; नाद्वारमभिर्नन्दति K. 61; Dk. 159; अयं पुत्रस्त्वेव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिर्नन्दामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिर्नन्देत् मरणं नाभिर्नन्देत् जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. -Caus. To gladden, delight.

अभिर्नन्द a. That which delights, encourages, praises &c. -दा 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (हृल्लव). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. -दा Delight; wish, desire.

अभिर्नन्दन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिर्नन्दनीय-नञ् *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिर्नन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिर्नन्दित्व a. (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिर्नमः, -नम्य *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिर्नम 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिर्नम्र a. Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिर्नमस्तवकाभिनम्रा R. 13. 32.

अभिर्नव a. [आभिर्नवेन नवः, भूतार्थे अभि-त्] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदपाककृद्भवतेऽभिर्नवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; 'कण्टशोणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; 'वाचुः K. 2 newly married. (b) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); S. 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; 'शाकदायकः; 'भोजा &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -चः [आभुव अच्] Prasa. to win over, flattery. -Comp. -उद्भिद्-दा a new shoot, or bud. -चंदापविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon. -तामरसं 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2 a kind of metre. -यौवन, -ययस्क a. youthful, very young. -वैयाकरणो one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिर्नह 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes, to bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

अभिर्नहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिर्निधन a. [अभिगतो नियन् मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -न् N. of certain verses of the Sāmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिर्निधानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonia suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; of. अयग्र.

अभिनियुक्त a. Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्यं Mn. 1.

अभिनियुक्त a. 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिर्युक्ति f. Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिर्युक्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनिरविशू 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (a) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (b) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिरवेशते सम्मार्थे Sk. takes to, follows, a good path; सेव धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्मनोऽभिनिरवेशते Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. -Caus. To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रतिबंधवत्त्वविषयेषु अभिनिरवेश्य M. 3, Si. 1. 15.

अभिनिरिष्ट p. p. 1 Intent on, engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापरं प्रति अभिनिरिष्टा भवामि Māl. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनिरिष्टविचक्षणस्य Dk. 29; Māl. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; सुशभिरभिनिरिष्ट (गर्भे) लोकपालाद्युभावैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; Si. 16. 43; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. -हं Perseverance.

अभिनिरिष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निंदाक्षेपायमानादेरमर्षोऽभिनिरिष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनिरवेशः 1 (a.) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application (with loc. or in comp.); कर्ममस्ति स्ते भावाभिनिरवेशः V. 3 अहो निरर्थकस्यापारिष्वभिनिरवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Māl. 7. (b) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनिरवेशः S. 3; अत्रुत्प्रेष्योऽंशः ibid., V. 2; अमरस्यधृते वस्तुन्यभिनिरवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Māl. 5. 27. -3 (a) Resolution, determined, resolve, determination of purpose,

firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकायजायां नितातरुक्षाभिनिरवेशमीशं R. 14. 43; अत्रुत्प्रेष्योऽंशः Ku. 5. 7; Si. 3. 1. (b) Idea, thought; Ms. 12. 5; Y. 3. 155. -4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिरवेशः पंच क्लेशाः Yoga S.; of also Sāṅkhya K. 150 and Malli. on Si. 4. 55.

अभिनिरवेशिन् a. 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणाभिनिरवेशिन् K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणैश्चभिनिरवेशिनो भर्तारपि मिया M. 3; अहो दुःखं दुर्लभं शी मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिरिष्कारिन् a. Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

अभिनिरिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

अभिनिरिष्टानः [स्त-वश्च, सत्य च एवं P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away; विसर्जनीयोऽभिनिरिष्टानः -2 A letter of the alphabet. (°नो वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

अभिनिरिष्यत् 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1.

अभिनिरिष्यतं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिरिष्यत् 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. -Caus. To bring to, help to.

अभिनिरिष्यति f. Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिरिहवः Denial, concealment.

अभिनिरि 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनिरितेनाभसा Ki. 8. 32; अमात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनिर्य रक्षति Mu. 1, 5; 6. 15; द्रुता शरं ज्यामभिनिर्यमानं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage directions; श्रुतिमभिनिर्य S. 3; act as if he heard something; Mn. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6. -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation; any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); दृष्ट्याभिनयाक्रियार्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचक्षुमिषोद्यत R. 9. 33; नर्तकीराभिनयातिरिचिनी 19. 14; Ki. 1. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibi-

tion on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमवर्त मवर्तं द्रुमुमनः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थातुकारः स चतुर्विधः । आंगिको वाचिकश्चमहाहार्यः सात्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:—(1) gestural, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) vocal, conveyed by words; (3) extraneous, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) internal, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. -विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation art of darning; मया सीधेदभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1.

अभिनिरत् p. p. 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनिरततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (उत्क्रान्तिरुत्क्रान्तिमर्षियमभिनिरत् Ak. where the word may be अनर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनिरिति f. 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सात्वपूर्वमभिनिरितिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनयेय, -येतव्य pot. p. To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; हस्यं तत्राभिनयेयं तद्व्यापारो रूपकं S. D. 273; M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनयेयः कृतः U. 4 apart of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेतु m. An actor. -त्री An actress.

अभिन्न a. 1 Not broken or out, unbroken not split; अभिन्नपुटोत्तरान् R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected; क्लेशलेशरिक्तं S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; गतयः S. 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जगन्मिथोभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् Prab. -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिन्यासः A. Kind of fever.

अभिपद्य 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हनुमभिपद्यति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अधिरोदुमस्तगिरिमय्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; Dk. 72. 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10. 42. -2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यन्ता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्य R. 7. 37; Dk. 62, 70, 96; Ki. 7. 19. -3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw,

retire; Si. 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8(4 A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.).
-Caus. To throw upon, throw down into; उल्लङ्घनमिवातयामि Ve. 6.
अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); राक्षसावर-
जातत्र राक्षसं मन्वानाहुरा। अभिपदे निदाघाती
स्याल्लिख मलयद्रुमं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11;
Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) Si. 3
25; sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard; to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जर्मेन
सुधा नयनं गजाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si. 9. 27.
-3 To help, assist; मन्त्राभिपद्ये तं चारि
न तर्पां धर्मयिष्यति Mb. -4 To seize,
catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue,
take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपद्येवा धर्तार-
हो महाबलः, चंडबाताभिपद्यमानाहुर्धृष्टीना-
निव ह्वना Mb.; see अभिपत् also. -5 (a)
To take, assume; Ms. 1. 30. (b) To accept,
receive; निरास्त्रायतनं शूर्यं (राक्षसं)
भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते Rām. -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe; स चिन्तामभ्यपद्यत Rām.
-7 To honour.

अभिपद्यि f. 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपद्य p. p. 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); स्वमयमाकारमिवाभिपद्यः
Ki. 3. 46. -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. -3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपद्य-
ताः सादृतिं सिक्तासेतवो यथा Rām.; वदि-
दं सर्वं दुर्युनाभिपद्ये Sat. Br.; दोषं कर्ममलं,
प्राप्त्रं &c. -4 Unfo tanna, fallen into difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty.
-7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद्म a. very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत a. Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected, attacked; shaken; शोकेन मन्वुना &c.

अभिपित्तं a. or s. Ved. [पा मते कि-
त् २] 1 Come, approaching (अभिपद्य).
-2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming.
-3 Approaching time. -4 Close or departure of day, evening. -5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपूष्य a. [अभितः प्रुषाणस्य] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). -स्य An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, worship. -2 To honour; approve, assent to; नयेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्यत् Rām.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वं ind. One after another, successively.

अभिपृ 3, 9 P. To fill. -pass. To become full. -Caus. 1 To fill, make full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with -3 To present with. -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master completely; शोको मामभ्यपूरयत् Rām.

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.
अभिप्रज्ञा Thinking constantly of.
अभिप्रणी 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; अज्ञाल लोकस्थितये स राजा यथावरे बहिरभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, proptiation.

अभिप्रणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रतप्त a. 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिप्रयत्नं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिणं ind. Towards the right.

अभिप्रपद् = प्रपद् q. v.

अभिप्रह् 1 P. The tongue of fire (ज्वा) completely raised.

अभिप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into; यत्र भागीरथीं गंगा यमुनाभिप्रवर्तते Rām. -3 To become conversant with. -Caus. To roll onward or towards.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to -2 Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रवृत्त p. p. 1 Advancing, going upto. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc.); Bg. 4. 20.

अभिप्रश्नश्च a. Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिप्राणनं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिप्राप्, -प्ति &c. = प्राप् q. v.

अभिप्रीतिः f. Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [अभिप्र-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; of. अभिप्रेत

अभिप्राय a. [इ-अर्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, according to; कर्मभिप्राये किंपाकले P. 1. 3. 72. -या 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिद्ध्यन्ति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्रायाः -2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion,

belief. -4 Relation, reference. -5 N. of Vishnu.

अभिप्रेत p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, intended; designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया Bk. 3. 67; निवेद्यभिप्रेतं Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभिप्रेतमनुष्ठेयता H. 1. -3 Approved, accepted; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गीहृगम्यते Rām. -4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तथाभिप्रेतः Dk. 42; S. 6. -5 Wishing.

अभिप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिपु 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards. -2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिप्लुते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसा भिप्लुतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses; Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -Caus. To wash or ripple against.

अभिप्लु 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice यथायन. -4 N. of the Prājāpatya Aditya.

अभिप्लवः A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिप्लवमभिधेयं शब्देन यः B. D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice.' See Rām. 3.

अभिप्लुधिः f. An organ of apprehension, बुद्धीन्द्रिय or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभंगः 1 Breaking down. -2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिभा 2 P. To glitter or shine; विविचि यितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb.

अभिभा वेद [अभिमा-अर्] 1 Apparition, phenomena; an inauspicious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिमार a. Very heavy.

अभिमाष् A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or converse with (with acc.); भोमवारपूर्वकं त्वेनाभिभाषितं धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; sometimes with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. -2 To speak, say (as वाणी, वचः &c.) इति अभिभाषते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिभाषणं Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिभाषिन् a. Addressing, speaking to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभिभाषिणं R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिधु 1 P. 1 To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predominate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass;

अभिभवति मनः कर्तृवशात् Ki. 10. 23 ; अभिवृष विभूतिमार्तवी R. 8. 36 ; 4. 56 ; 6. 29, 16, 10 ; K. 52, 53 ; Mu. 3. 20 ; Ms. 7. 5 ; धर्म नष्टे कुले कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवयुत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers ; so शोकाभिभूत, विपद्, काम &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail ; विपद् (अभिभवत्यभिभवति Ki. 2. 14 ; अथवाभि भवताग्रजस्तथा R. 11. 16, 84 ; Bk. 5. 33, 30 ; ममार्ति सख्यैरभिभूते युद्धाः S. 6. infested ; परित्रायणं मम मेन मधुकरेणाभिभूयमाना S. 1 a ticked, troubled ; अभिभवति लघुं शत्रुः Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect ; अहर्भगाभिभूता Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved.). -Caus. To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering ; इतरेतरान् अभिभवेन युगास्तसुवासते युगमिवातसदः Ki. 6. 34 (of K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.) ; R. 8. 28 ; स्वर्गानुक्कला इव स्वर्गात्तादवपतेजोभिभवाद्भूमौ S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy ; अभिभवः कुत एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowered ; जराभिभवविचष्टायं K. 346 ; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) ; न रोगशान्तिर्न चाभिभवः Smer -3 Contempt, disrespect ; निगभिभवमराः परमथाः Bh. 2. 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride) ; अलक्ष्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43 ; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread ; अधर्माभिभवत्कुण्ड मधुच्यंति कुलक्षिया Bg. 1. 41 ; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवेन Overpowering, overooming, being subjected to or overpowered by ; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव (बु) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering ; शोकाभिभावेना भवेनाभिभूता K. 170. fear which conquered grief. -2 Surpassing, excelling ; सर्वेतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14 ; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभूः -भू Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over a superior.

अभिभूति a. That which defeats, conquers &c. -ति 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation ; अभिभूतिभावाद्भवति सुखदुःखंति व धाम मतिना Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -Comp. -ओजस् a. of superior or predominant power. (-न.) superior power.

अभिभूय Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूयन् a. Ved. Prevailing or victorious over ; surpassing.

अभिमद 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यत्क a. Half drunk, partially intoxicated, staggering (like a drunkard).

अभिमान् 4 A. (P. epio) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like ; न त्वेवं उपायसीं वृत्तिमभिमानं येत कहिचिद् Ms. 10. 95 ; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit ; give a grant (to any one. dat). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard ; तामार्यामसावन्वयाऽयमग्रत Dk. 154 ; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten (Ved.). -5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing) ; agreeable, desirable ; नष्टि जीविताद्वयदभिमततरमिह जयति सर्वजंतूनां K. 35. 58 ; अभिमतकलशंसी चारु सुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 ; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1. 1 if you like to do so ; सर्वोऽभिमतं वद् Mr. 6. 21 choose which you will ; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Ms. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted ; न क्षिल भवती रगन्तं देव्या युद्धेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32 ; पतिद्विमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकण्ठयूपधूमनां S. B. honoured, respected -तं Wish, desire. -ता A beloved person, lover ; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः f. 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमनस् a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for ; भक्तोऽभिमनः समीहिते सर्वः कर्तुमुद्येय माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिमनस्यते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for ; अयमनापि चान्तरामा Dk. 111, 119 ; कर्ति (विलोक्य) नाभिमनयेत को वा स्वाधुसमापते Bk. 5. 73 (Com = सचेता or व्रतमना).

अभिमेदुः f. Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying ; °तोः to destroy ; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिमेदु a. Longing for ; self-concoited, referring all objects to self ; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self respect, honourable or worthy feeling ; सङ्गभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67 ; Bh. 3. 5 ; अभिमानधनस्य गच्छते Ki. 2. 19 ; संकल्पयतेऽभिमानधनं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-concoited, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high opinion of oneself ; शिथिलं नाः संततः M. 2, Bh. 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4 ;

°वत् proud, concoited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्याज्ञान), see अहंकार. -4 Concoit, conception ; supposition, belief, opinion ; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान) ; साधारण्यभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -Comp. -शालिन् a. proud. -शून्य a. Void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानति 1 Egotism. -2 Love ; copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् a. 1 Possessed of self-respect ; Ki. 1. 31 ; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, concoited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self ; अभिमानिष्यपदेशस्तु विशेषाद्युपतिर्या Br. 8. 8. -4 Fancying, pretending or regarding oneself to be ; नरेदं Dk. 51 ; K. 194. -m. A form of Agai.

अभिमाद्यु क. Ved. [मन् बाहु° उक्त्वा] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमेदु 10 A. (P. also) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns ; परशुरतो योऽभिमेदुय क्रतोः हतः Ak. ; चामदेवाभिमेदितोऽयः U. 2 ; Y. 3. 326 ; 2. 102 ; 3. 278. -2 To consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms ; तदभिमेदितेन चरणेन Dk. 138 ; पागीयेतभिमेदितः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमेदुर्ण 1 Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras ; Y. 1. 237. मन्त्रुच्चारणेन मन्त्रार्थेन संस्मरेत् । शशिर्न तन्मना मृत्वा स्वादेतदभिमेदुणम् ॥ Mimāṃsā. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting ; advising.

अभिमेदु = अधिमेदु q. v.

अभिमान्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma ; also known by the metonymy Subhadrā [He was called Abhimanyu because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अम्बुदः मन्वस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called ' Chakravayha, ' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such

veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikabita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिमरः [अ-अज्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. -2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter. -5 One's own party or army. -6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति *a.* [मे कर्तरि क्तिन् न इत्वं] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical. -तिः *f.* 1 Seeking to injure, hating, plotting against. -2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् *a.* [मे-क्त, इडादिभ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

अभिमाय *a.* [अभिगतो मायाभिव्या] Bewildered (इति कर्तृप्रत्ययः); ignorant, foolish.

अभिमि (मे) *a.* Ved. To be wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI. 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संबतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11; *खा गाला Sk; मच्छक-भिमुखो बह्वी नाशं याति पतगवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निवेष्टुः; पयामभिमुखो ययो Rām.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen., or loc.; अभ्यनगर-भिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Rām.; मयभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो ध्रुवा S. 1 turning towards S.; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming, or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखोऽवद वाञ्छितसिद्धिपुत्रज-तिर्नृत्तिकेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभि-मुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40 -3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखद्वया K. 198, 233; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रता-दाभिमुखो वेधाः मयुषाच विषोक्तः Ku. 2. 16; 6. 60; U. 7. 4, Mā. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिमुखेन स्वेयं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखा, सुखानां K. 45; प्रतः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; मित्रा विरेज नयनाभिमुखी भूय 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; कलमभि-मुखा राजांश्चमुखाय V. 4. 13. -4

Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय इदिति घटयति विधिर-भित्तमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn. 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to. -6 With the face turned upwards. -खी One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. -खं, -खे *ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभि-मुखं विष्णुं Rām.; आसीताभिमुखं शूरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुनेरभिमुखं स विकीर्ण-धाम्ना Ki. 2. 59; Si. 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेष्टयाभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; स पुरा-भिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णं वृदा-त्यभिमुखं मयि भावमाणे S. 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिह-तस्य Bh. 2. 112, killed in the front ranks of battle.

अभिमुखा 1 Presence, proximity. -2 Favourableness; तं नी to win over; Ki. 10. 40.

अभिमुखीकृत, **मुखयति** To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभि-मुखीकरणं.

अभिमुच्छित *a.* Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिसूद 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमर्द 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy). -3 War, battle. -4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing. -नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिसृष्ट 6. P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिसृष्ट, वच-सा, पादतलं, गदा.

अभिमर्शः -र्शनं, -मर्शः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उदणायुकराभिमर्शत् Si. 4. 16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्शानुमम्यनानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43. (Malī. = परवर्षणं); Ms. 352, Y. 2. 281.

अभिमर्शक -र्षक, -मर्शिन -र्षिन् *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with. -2 Outraging, assaulting; स्वस्वकलाभि-मर्शी वैराश्यदं धननिद्रः Dk. 63.

अभिसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेषिक *a.* Ved. -मेषिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to

secure every thing (सर्वव्याप्तितायनो वाग्ने-दः). -2 Abusive speech, obscene ex-pression; an imprecation.

अभिमुल्लत -न *a.* Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञः A sacrificial act. -Comp. -याच a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, ap-proach, go or repair to; अभिययो स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time). -3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादभियास्यमानात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30. -4 To give or resign oneself to, de-vote, attach or betake oneself to. -5 To partake or share in, get, ob-tain -Caus. To send away.

अभिया *m. f.* Going to, approach-ing, assailing.

अभियाह, **यातिव** *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः, **यायिन्** -तृ *m.* (-यी, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. -तिः *f.* Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. -2 March-ing against, attack, assault; रणा-भियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (= याच् *q. v.*).

अभियाचनं, **याच्ना** Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or en-deavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); तद्यदि न सहते तदा स्वयमभि-युज्यस्व। एते स्वकर्माण्यभियुज्यामहे Mu. 3; Dk. 65; K. 300; यस्य नमभियुजान-स्य Mu. 4. trying to find out a weak point. -2 To attack, assail; भवन्तमभि-युक्तुमुद्युते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियाकुमुद्यतः Mu. 1; क इदानीमभिरोह्यते U. 3. -3 To accuse, charge, complain or in-form against; prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); न तत्र विद्यते किंचिद्व्यत्यरेरभिद्युज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभाषितैकदेशेन केषं यदभिद्युज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wish or long for desire, ask for, request. -5 To say, speak, tell; नमभियाकुमुद्यतं स्वमिष्यसे Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.) -7 To use (with instr.). -8 To be working or operative. -9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly. -10 To hort. -Caus. To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृद्वेनाभियोज्य Dk. 163.

अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on ; स्वस्वकर्मपाधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mu. 1. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful ; इदं विवेच्य पाल्य विधिद्विभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30 ; Mu. 1. 13 ; Dk. 55 ; अस्वावेक्षणेन अभियुक्ते Mu. 3 ; भवतु भूगोभियुक्तः स्वरस्य किमुल्लस्ये Mu. 1 ; Bg. 9. 22 ; Kām. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in ; शास्त्रार्थज्ञानभियुक्तानां पुत्राणां Kumāra. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position ; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (m. also in this sense) ; न हि ग्रन्थते देवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तनापि K. 62 ; अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यन्ते Vo. 2 ; सूक्तनिदमभियुक्तः प्रकृतिर्दृश्यते *ibid.* -4 Attacked, assailed, अभियुक्तः स्वयैनेन संतारस्त्वामतः परे Si. ; 2. 101 ; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indioted, Mk. 9. 9 ; prosecuted ; a defendant ; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken.

अभियुव(ज)न् *m.* One who hurts or attacks ; an enemy.

अभियुज् *f.* (कृ-य) 1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियुक्तव्य, —योऽय *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed ; to be accused ; Ms. 8. 50 ; assailable, indictable.

अभियुक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing. —*m.* (क्त) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader ; स्वयुत्सुकृष्टबलेऽभियुक्तरि द्वे Mu. 4. 15 ; 11. 3. 93. -2 (In law) A complainant, plain-tiff, accuser, prosecutor ; Ms. 8. 52, 58 ; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant ; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing) ; connection ; युक्तचर्यात्पस्तत्रमन्त्रयोगाभियोगजां Māl 9. 51 ; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intention, energetic effort, exertion ; भास्वः persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40 ; संतः स्वयं परितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bb. 2. 73 ; Māl. 1. 34 ; मत्प्रियाभियोगेन Māl. 1 ; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुधोगः Mu. 1 ; स्वयमभिगन्तुः *ibid.* ; Dk. 41, K. 315 ; Si. 7. 63. -3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something ; कस्य कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves ; K. 109. (b) Learning, scholarship ; अभियोगस्य श्रद्धादेरशिक्षायां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Sabaraśvāmin. -4 (a) Attack, assault ; invasion (of a town or country) ; धूमितं यमगोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46 ; Ku. 7. 50 ; Ve.

4 ; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (b) Battle, war, conflict. -5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indiotment ; अभियोगमनिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगेत् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assaulting. -3 Accusing ; मिथ्याभियोगी Y. 2. 11. —*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sāy. युक्ते पुन्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help ; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षतु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.) ; command.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection ; protection in every quarter ; पशान्तराधं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 13.

अभिरक्षित् *a.* Protecting ; guarding.

अभिरंज् *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted. -2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. —*Caus.* Tinting, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p. p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.) दृष्टिर्दिशामि रमते हृदयं च Mk. 4, 5. 15 ; न गंधारिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमति Vb. 3 ; Ratn. 2. Y. 1. 252. -2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.) ; विद्यासु विद्वानिष सोभिरमे Bk. 1. 9. —*Caus.* To gratify, please ; मत्सपत्नीरभिरसयिष्यति Dk. 90 92, 163.

अभिरत् *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55. 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to ; performing, practicing ; Bg. 18. 45. -3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction ; attachment or devotion to ; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहरत्) R. 9. 7 ; Ki. 6. 44. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting, in.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable ; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39 ; 2. 72 ; 6. 47 ; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming ; स्वादृश्यानोपगतयमुनासंगमे वाभिरामा Mc. 51 ; कुमारः माराभिरामाः Dk. 10 ; रक्ष प्रमद्वनस्य V. 2 ; राम इत्यभिरामेन वपुषा तस्य चोदितः R. 10. 67, 13. 32 ; K. 145 ; Mv. 5. 47-8 ; S. 3. 26 —*m.* An epithet of Siva. —*m. ind.* 1 Gracefully, beautifully ; गीताभंगभिरामं वृत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -2 Addressing to Rāma.

अभिराज् *a.* Reigning everywhere, supreme.

अभिराध् *Caus.* To propitiate ; Si. 7. 1.

अभिराद् *a.* Propitiated, pleased ; Si. 1. 71.

अभिराट् *a.* Ved. Who has gained dominion or supremacy.

अभिरञ्च् 1 A 1 To shine, look finely ; धर्मोऽभिरञ्चते यस्माद्दर्शनात्ततः स्मृतः Mār. P. -2 To like, desire ; यदभिरञ्चते or अभिरञ्चितं भवते V. 2. —*Caus.* To be inclined to, have a taste or liking for, long, desire or wish for.

अभिरञ्चिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure ; यज्ञसि चाभिरञ्चिः Bb. 2. 63 ; परस्परभिरञ्चिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Dare of fame, ambition ; splendour.

अभिरञ्चित *p. p.* Liked, beloved. —*m.* A lover ; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरञ्चि *a.* Very pleasant or agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत् *a.* Sounded, vocal ; cooed (as the voices of birds &c.). —*m.* A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* [अभिमते रूपं] 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to, congruous ; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो वत्कलं S. 1. v. 1. -2 Pleasing, delightful, handsome, charming, beautiful, well-formed ; अभिरूपेणापि स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51 ; उत्कृष्टायाभिरूपाय वराय सद्दृशाय च (कथां दद्यात्) Ms. 9. 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by, favourite ; यो यः प्रदृशः सख्या नैऽभिरूपा S. 6. -4 Learned, wise, enlightened ; अभिरूपभूविष्टा परिवादिषं S. 1 ; K. 78 ; Ms. 3. 144. —*p.* 1 The moon. -2 Siva. -3 Vishnu. -4 Cupid. -5 Comp. —*पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband', N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world ; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप q. v.

अभिरोरुद् *a.* Ved. Causing tears (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a.* Marked with signs bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a.* To be marked or noted. —*इयं ind.* Towards a mark or aim.

अभिलंप् 1, 10 P. 1 To jump across or over ; Ms. 4. 54 ; Y. 1. 137. -2 To attack, rush upon ; or over, fly at ; तत्रभवत्या वदन्नभिलंयति मधुकः S. 6. -3 To violate, transgress ; to offend, injure.

अभिलंवनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलप् 1 P. To talk to or address ; अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ Mk. 2.

अभिलाषः 1 Expression, word, speech; Ki. 10. 61. -2 Declaration, mention, specification : न च स्मार्तमत-
द्वमभिलाषात् Br. Sût. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलष 1, 4 P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after तेन दत्तमभिलषुर्गन्तः R. 19. 12; मानुषानमिलष्यन्ति Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. —*n* Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठायतां Pt. 1.

अभिलाषः (‘सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after; affection, longing of a lover, love, usually with loc. of the object of desire; अतोऽभिलाषे प्रयत्नं तथाविधे मनो बन्धः R. 3. 4; भव इदं साभिलाषः S. 1. 28; Me. 110; साभिलाषं निर्वर्ण्य S. 3 casting a coveting or wistful look; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां ममभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, -लाषि(ति)न, -लाषुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; पदार्थमस्यामाभिलाषे मे मना S. 1. 22; जलाभिलाषी ऊर्ध्वदानां R. 2. 6; 3. 36; Me. 78; जयमत्रै भवाज्जनमरातिष्वभिलाषुकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलावः [लघ्व् P. III. 3. 28] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed. —*त*, अभिलिखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into; कपिलाश्वस्य क्रोडन-
म्यलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिललित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address; पराक्षिपं योऽभिवदन्तीर्ष्ये वनेति वा Ms. 8. 356; Y. 2. 301. -2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं क्रमभिवदति Alt. Br. -3 To express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽभिवदितं येन वागभ्युद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि नेदं यदिदमुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call. -5 To salute, greet; see *caus.* -*Caus.* 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes; तात प्राचेतसो-
नेवासी लवोऽभिवदयते U. 6; भगवन्नाभि-
वादये V. 5; see अभिवाद also. -2 To

cause to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिवादयते द्वे-
भक्तं भक्तेन वा. -3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवदन् 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिवादः, -वादनं 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120. 126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अतिवाद).

अभिवाक् *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Saluting; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिवादयितु *m.* A respectful saluter. **अभिवादिन्** *a.* 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to; तदभिवादिनी एषा क्रमभवति Nir.

अभिवाच, -वाचनीय *pot. p.* To be respectfully saluted. —*द्यः* N. of Siva.

अभिवद् 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवदन् Respectful salutation; पादं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं above.

अभिवयस् *a.* 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः, सनं Covering, clothing with.

अभिवारत्स *ind.* Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह *a.* Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवाह्य *pot. p.* To be carried near. —*ह्यं* 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. -2 Presentation, offering.

अभिवान्या, अभिवाण्यवत्सा Ved. A cow suckling an adopted calf.

अभिविख्यात *a.* Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

अभिविधिः [अभितो विधिर्भातिः] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the sense of the particle आ; आह्म मयादाभिविध्योः P. 11. 1. 13, the limit inceptive as opposed to the limit *conclusiva* and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आचालं -आ चालेभ्यः -हरि-

भक्तिः, (मयादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मयादा, तत्सादिनोऽभि विधिः). -2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इत्यु P. III. 3. 44; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (= विनी *q. v.*).

अभिविनीत *p. p.* 1 Well behaved, well principled. -2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवस्यो M. 5. v. 1. for अभियोगः. -3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान *a.* Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविश्नुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं श्रुवि शक्नोति काश्चिदप्यभिवीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6. -2 To aim at. -3 To prove, test, examine. -4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिवीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर *a.* [अभिवृते वीरैः] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृत् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any acc.; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; श्रावस्तीमम्यवर्तिषि Dk. 116; तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमाने R. 2. 10; यतो यता बद्धचरणोभिवर्तते S. 1. 23 turns. -2 To attack assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदन् मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते S. 1; अयमेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. -3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. -4 To stretch or extend towards; दीर्घारण्यानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. -5 (a) To turn up, arise, begin. (b) To appear, commence, break (as day.). -6 To be, exist, chance to be. -7 To procure for one (dat.). -*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. -2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्तिन् *a.* Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृध 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; इतिहा कृष्णवर्त्मन भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. -2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दातारो नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. -*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. -2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. -3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्रं लाभं, धनं &c.

अभिष्वृ 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing); pour or shower down upon; प्रक्षुदेनाभिष्वर्तते (भुवः) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; बाणैर्ममभिष्वर्तते V. 4. - *Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

अभिष्वृ *p. p.* Sprinkled; rained upon, showered; स्थलीं नवाभिष्वृताभिष्वृता R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4. 6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

अभिष्वर्ण Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिष्वि *a.* Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिष्वयः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिष्वयंज् 7 P. (°अं) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिष्वक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. -*क्त ind.* Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिष्वक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्टवाभिष्वक्तये M. 1; इतीसंमेषणैर्नर्या भावाभिष्वक्तिः सिष्यते S. D. 6. -2 Association, concoction; P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk. (= साहचर्यः.)

अभिष्वयंजक *a.* Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिष्वयंजकी शब्दार्थः S. D. 1.

अभिष्वयंजन Manifesting, revealing.

अभिष्वयादान 1 Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिष्वयाधिन् *a.* Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिष्वयाप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं यूनास्ति इत्याभिष्वयाप् Sk. -2 To pervade, surround.

अभिष्वयापक, **अपिन्** *a.* 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आचार q. v.; °कः आचारः P. II. 5. 36. Sk.

अभिष्वयाप्ति *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिष्वयाप्य *pot. p.* To be included. -*त्वं* Validity of a rule.

अभिष्वयाह 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

अभिष्वयाहर्ण, **अयाहारः** 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिष्वयाहारिन् *a.* Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिष्वलंघः Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

अभिष्वस् 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपपापस्य योऽभिष्वस्तेनृषा परं Y. 3. 286. -2 To praise, extol.

अभिष्वस्तक, **अस्तिन्** *a.* Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

अभिष्वस्तन Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या° Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; वंचाशब्दं बाह्येण वंद्यः क्षत्रियस्याभिष्वस्तने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिष्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिष्वस्); देवि केनाभिष्वस्तामि केन वासि विमानितः Rām.; Ms. 11, 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिष्वस्त) -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. -*स्तं* = अभिष्वस्ति q. v.

अभिष्वस्तक *a.* 1 Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70. -2 Caused by imprecation or curse.

अभिष्वस्तिः *f.* 1 A curse. -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. -4 Asking, begging. -5 What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

अभिष्वक् 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); नाभिष्वक्कीर्त्तये मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6. 2.

अभिष्वक्ता Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिष्वङ्कि *p. p.* Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिष्वप् 1 U. To curse, execrate; **अभिष्वस्तः** फलमेतद्व्यभूत Ku. 4. 41. -*Caus.* To confure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; सत्येन नाभिष्वस्तं त्वं वदत्यभिष्वयाप् कं Y. 2. 108.

अभिष्वयन-**अयापः** 1 A curse, imprecation. -2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिष्वयापातकाभियोगः Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अप्याहारोऽभिष्वयापः. -4 An injury, hurt. -*Comp.* -*ज्वरः* fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिष्वयन Pronouncing a curse.

अभिष्वदि Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिष्वस् 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (= अभिष्वस् q. v.). -*f.* Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिष्वस्त *p. p.* Hurt, attacked.

अभिष्वस्तु *m.* An enemy, injurer.

अभिष्विरो *a.* With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिष्वीत, **अयात** [इक्ष] *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिष्वीत, **अयात** *a.* Congealed, coagulated.

अभिष्वीकः 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth; arlour (Ved.)

अभिष्वीच *a.* 1 Shining, glowing with heat. -2 Causing great grief.

अभिष्वीचन 1 Intense grief or pain torment. -2 That which torments; a spirit or demon.

अभिष्वीचयिष्यु *a.* Tormenting.

अभिष्वयण Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmaṇas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिष्वयः Hearing; becoming renowned.

अभिष्वी *a.* Ved 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining; ar ranging. -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिष्वि **अभिष्वि** *f.* (-इ) Ved. A ligature.

अभिष्वयण A bandage.

अभिष्वस् *m.* Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिष्वतः Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिष्वस्तः Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

अभिष्वज् 1 P. [°अं, °स् being changed to ङ् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

अभिष्वगः (also अभिषंगः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कल्पका दुःखंति इदं मनुष्यागामीदुःखहरिभिषंगत् Māl. 7 ill attachment or union; Māl. 8; सुदुरिति वनयिभ्रमाभिषंगत् Si. 7. 68; K. 146, 290 -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिषंगो ह्यपतिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिषंगानिष्ठविषयिद्वारा R. 14. 54, 77; Ku. 3. 73; °जडं विजज्ञिवात् R. 8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषंगताभिषंगान्यामाभिषंगानिषंगतः Māl. N. -5 An oath. -6 Embracing; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -*Comp.* -*ज्वरः* fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिष्वजन = अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषव See under अभिष्व.

अभिषेक *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच *a.* [अभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच्] 1 Ved. Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

अभिषाह *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच 6 U. [°णिच्, च् changed to च by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहाराचञ्जले: Bk. 6. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23; संगे पुनर्वहृतरामधुनाभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v. 1. अथ वपुरभिषिक्तुं तास्तदाभिमिरिषु: Si. 7. 75. -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority); अभिषिचनमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13 सोऽष्टवीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः B. 2; V. 5. 23. -*Caus.* 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting. -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a kind, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमृत्यपविषदं ब्रह्म संश्रियतामायुषो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौषराज्यं *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्सर्गाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अथाभिषेकाय तपोधमानं R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 39, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11; S. 7. 12; H. 4. 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -*Comp.* -अहः day of coronation. -शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेक *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय, -वेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. -यः N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°हृ) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुषंत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. उदेन संपा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Br. 9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors

&c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation. -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) -चं Sour gruel.

अभिषवर्ण 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -चोत् *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice. -तं Sour gruel.

अभिषेण *a.* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1. 25, VIII. 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभि स्तृन् अप् चवं] Ved. Roaring, a loud about (सिंहनाद्).

अभि(भी)ष्टि *a.* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sāy. अभिष्टय); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). -ष्टिः *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् *a.* Ved. Desirable.

अभिष्टु 2 P. (°स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ हृतरामभिष्टुति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यद् 1 A. (°हृ changed to च् by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिष्यद्-स्य-द्वते दुग्धं Sk.; सततमभिष्यद्मानमेघमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरि.) U. 1. raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with; यदि स्वामीदृशं रामभद्रं पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहनाभिष्यदेत् U. 5.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)द् 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंद्बमनं दृष्टेवो-

पानिवेशितं (ओषधिरस्थे) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population &c. by emigration (अभिष्यंदः अतिरेकः अतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य बमनं निःसारणे कृत्वा स्थितमिव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)द् *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -*Comp.* -रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शाखानगरं.

अभिष्वंगः [स्वञ्च् वञ्च्] 1. Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अङ्गो अभिष्वंगः Māl. 1; कामं *ibid.* Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंयोगः Close contact or union, intimate connection.

अभिसंवृत *a.* Clothed, clad.

अभिसंसीन *a.* [स्यैक] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together or groups or flocks. -रं *adv.* Having approached together.

अभिसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिसंस्कारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिसंस्तवः High praise.

अभिसंक्षिप् -संक्षेपः = संक्षिप् &c. q. v.

अभिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिसंख्य *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिसंचारिन् *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्त्वन् *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप् 1 P. To torment = संतप् q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जयं स्यादभिसंतापः Halāy.

अभिसंहट *a.* Compressed, tightened.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदोह)

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूनं) शिक्षेप परमकुद्धो लक्ष्मणाभिर्निहितं Rām. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of (with acc.); पदाविद्धं यांती स्वलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my

fault; कथ्यमुक्तमभिसंधाय Mr. 5. to-wards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंधयते च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वा-नेकः सकलमभिसंधाय Mā. 1. 14 -7 To come to an understanding or agree-ment; फलं स्वनाभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एवं नियमो न कुतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; ताव सवनाभिसंधयारसामाविभिर-पक्रमैः Ma. 7. 159 (वसिष्ठयोत्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -पक्षः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator, Ms. 4. 195.

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्या-भिषयेन त्रिवर्गमनुसिद्धता Rām. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, delibe- rate declaration, promise; सा हि स- त्याभिषंधाना Rām. -2 Cheating, decep- tion; पराभिषंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विचेष्टितं B. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, pur- pose; अभ्याभिषंधानेनाग्यवादिस्वमन्यक- तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधिः q. v.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate de- claration, promise. -2 Intention, ob- ject, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोपि Mā. 1; Dk. 38; रत्नं Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in expla- natory glosses.). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation; अथावश्यमेव साधयतेनः पूजयेन मोक्षयितव्याः श्रुतसामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Juno- tion, combination. -Comp. -कृत a. done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon; महीतलारेक्षिद्वी- र्येणाः पुनर्मुमाद्यानभिसंपत्तिं Rām. -2 To fly along; तल्लेखं विधरेभिसंपत्तयः Mb.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, con- course, confluence. -2 War, battle, contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपदः 4 A. 1 To become (any thing); to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of; इष्टकामागिर- भिसंपद्यते Sat. Br., ओत्रे होमि सर्वं वेदा अ- भिसंपन्ता ibid. -2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus. To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपदिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, tran- sition; being changed into.

अभिसंपदः f. Becoming complete; complete number.

अभिसंपन्नः p. p. Complete, complete- ly effected; वद्वयमभिसंपन्नमर्थेण सं- स्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबन्धः 9 P. To bind together. -pass. To be connected with, to re- late or refer to.

अभिसंबन्धः Connection; relation; conjunction, contact; asexual connec- tion; Ma. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाधः a. Very much contract- ed or confined.

अभिसंसृज्ज a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन &c. see under अभिष्ट, अभिष्टु &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां (शां) त् 10 P. To com- liate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अभिसां (शां) त्वः, -स्त्वं Conolliation, consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about evening; श्रितोवयाद्भेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16. Ki. 11. 51.

अभिष्टु 1 P. 1 To go up to, go to- wards, approach; to go to some place or other, go on proceed; पुरोभिस्तु सु- रसुवतीजनेः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); सुद्वरभिसार K. 58; Dk. 51, 52, 91; Si. 6. 26. -Caus. To visit, approach, go to meet; बल्ल- भानभिसारविष्णुं Si. 10, 20, 21; S. D. 115; Ki. 9. 38; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an atten- dant; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion; मग्मथाभिसरा तदागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). -2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; त्वदभिसरण- रभसेन बलंती पतति यद्वानि कियंति चलंती Gīt. 6.

अभिसर्तु a. One who attacks; an assistant.

अभिसारा 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं Gīt. 5. -2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; त्वरितहृषिति न कथमभिसारं Gīt. 6. -3 An attack, assault; श्लोभिसारः पुरस्य नः Rām. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower, companion. -6 Might, power. -7 An instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9 (तः Pl.) N. of a people. -ती N. of a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिक below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover &c.; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him; Ku. 6. 43; R. 16 12; अभिसारयेते कति या मग्म- यशोवदा । स्वयं वामिसरलेषा धीरिक्ताऽभिसारिका S. D. 115; कातायिनी तु या याति संकेतं सामि- सारिका Ak. The directions as to dress &c. to be observed by the different kinds of अभिसारिका are given in S. D. 116. The S. D. further recommends the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:-(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.); (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वादी मग्मद्वालयो दतीगृहं वनं । मालयं च इमशानं च न- यादीनी तदी तथा ॥

अभिसारिणः a. Going to meet, visit- ing; attacking, rushing out, going forth; सुद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. -ती 1 = अ- भिसारिका see above. -2 N. of a species of the विष्णु metre in which the Pādaas contain 12 instead of 11 syllables, and which is therefore said to ap- proach (अभिसरती) another metre called जगदी.

अभिसृज्ज 6 P. 1 To pour out or forth; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, pre- pare; तस्य चित्तेयमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant; अ- भिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rām. -5 To fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, in- dulgence in.

अभिसर्कः Ved. 1 An attack, as- sault. -2 An assailant, enemy. -इ adv. By attacking.

अभिसन्नेहः Attachment, affection; love, desire; या सर्वज्ञानभिसन्नेहः Bg. 2. 57.

अभिसृकुरित a. Expanded to the full, full grown (as a blossom).

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To assent or agree to, approve of. -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिसृज्ज f. (or n. according to some) [अभिस्तः स्वः स्वरणज्ञाय यस्य] Vod. 1 Invocation, calling into one's pre- sence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिसृजः Urging towards, driving onwards. -रे Very close or near.

अभिसृज्ज m. Praising; invoking.

अभिहर 2 P. 1 To strike, smite, beat (fig. also); thump at; अभिहंति इत कथमेव साधवं (स्मरः) Mā. 1. 39 लोढेरभिहंतो नयत U. 4; कल्लोलमालाभि- हताः पोताः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, kill, destroy. -3 To drive or beat off,

ward off; आलोलपत्राभिहतद्विरके (अरविंद) R. 6. 13. -4 To strike or beat (as a drum &c.) Bg. 1. 13. -5 To befall, attack; affect, overpower; Dk. 6. -Caus. To strike &c.

अभिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, attacked, injured; धराभिरातव इवाभिहतं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Anaru. 2; struck against (as sound); Sik. 9. -2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोक°, काम°, दुःख°, क्षुब्ध°. -3 Obstructed. -4 (In math.) Multiplied; अण्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हराज्ञौ Lila.

अभिहतिः 1 Striking, beating, hurting, &c. -2 (In math.) Multiplication.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, (fig. also); beating, smiting, attacking, injury, hurt; तदाभिघातादिव लघ्नं के Ku. 7. 49; शीतातवाभिघातात् Ms. 12. 77 attacks of heat and cold; so दुःख°, शोक° &c. -2 (In Vaisesika phil.) Striking against (such as gives rise to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind of शोक°. -3 Striking back, driving or warding off. -4 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःख-त्रयाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ Śān. K. 1. -5 Abrupt or vehement articulation of words (as of Vedic texts); sudden shock. -तं 1 The combination of the 4th letter of any class with the first or third letter of that class; of the second with the first; and of the third with the second letter of any class; अभिघातं स्वार्थं वेदद्वित्र्यादिवर्णश्रेणु नववर्णानां नवतो वरणी-चंद्रद्विराभायाः Sabdak. -2 A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of Sandhi rules.

अभिघातक *a.* Striking; keeping or beating back, repelling, extirpating. -कः An enemy.

अभिघातिन् Striking, hurting. -m. An enemy; assailant.

अभिहवः [हे-अर्] 1 Invocation, calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or completely.

अभिहतिः *f.* Calling, invocation; worshipping.

अभिहरय *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित-ति See under अभिघा.

अभिहु 3 P. To make an oblation, sacrifice.

अभिहुः An oblation, a sacrifice.

अभिहोमः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभिहु 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off, snath away, remove, take away. -2 To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring; bring near. -Caus. 1 To cause to take away. -2 To bring on the table;

serve up in dishes &c. (as food). -3 To lay or put on (as a coat). -4 To attack.

अभिहरः Carrying off, removing.

अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

अभिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who takes away, bears off, or takes, by violence. -2 A ravisher, robber.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. -2 An attack, assault. -3 Arming oneself, taking up arms. -4 Mingling together, mixture. -5 An effort. -6 A drunkard; drinker of smoking drinks.

अभिहुत *a.* Ved. Bonding, causing crookedness, acting injuriously. -*f.* Fall; defeat, loss.

अभिहुति *a.* Offensive, injurious; acting crookedly. -तिः *f.* 1 Causing to fall. -2 Defeat; loss. -3 Offence, injury.

अभिहर-हार *a.* Falling off, crooked. -रः Crookedness, sin.

अभी [अभि-इ] 2 P. 1 To approach, come or draw near, go up to (with acc.); अस्मान्त्तुभीतोऽप्येति Bk. 7. 84; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along or after, follow, serve. -3 (a) To go into, enter; Bk. 5. 67; Ms. 8. 75. (b) To go over to, reach, arrive at; Me. 34. v. 1. (c) To fall to one's share, come to; Bk. 7. 99. -4 To get, meet with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said of good or bad things); कार्यं संसिद्धिमप्येति Pt. 1.

अभीतिः *f.* Ved. Approach, attack.

अभीतन् *a.* (री *f.*) अभीतर *a.* Approaching, attacking, assailing.

अभ्यः 1 Going over, approach, arrival. -2 Entering. -3 Setting (of the sun).

अभी *a.* Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभीक *a.* [For ety. see अभिक] 1 Longing after, desirous, anxious. -2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदस्विना सरभसोपगतानभीकान् Si. 5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to (अभिगत). -5 Dreadful. -कः 1 A lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A master. -कं Ved. 1 Proximity, nearness. -2 Collision; combat, encounter, opposition. (The form अभीक frequently occurs in the Vedas in the sense of (a) near; (b) at the same time or place, at the right time, just in time; (c) in a moment instantaneously, or (used like a preposition with abl.); (d) from, out of; (e) on account of, with regard to; (f) from.

अभीक्ष्ण *a.* [अभिगतः क्षणं पुरोः; अभीक्ष्ण अभीक्ष्णं भवति, तादृक्ष क्षणमाभिमुख्येन स्थितं भवति

Nir.] 1 Repeated, frequent. -2 Constant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. -क्ष्ण *ind.* 1 Frequently, repeatedly; क्षते प्रहार निवर्तयभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178. -2 Constantly. -3 Very much, exceedingly. -4 Quickly.

अभीक्ष्णः *ind.* Repeatedly.

अभीघातः अभिघात *q. v.*

अभीक्ष्य *a.* [*fr.* यत्] To be sacrificed to; one to whom a sacrifice is offered. -यः A god.

अभीत-ति *a.* Not afraid, fearless. -ति *f.* 1 Fearlessness. -2 Approach, attack. -3 Nearness.

अभीद्ध [ईध्-क] Inflamed, shining.

अभीपत् *m.* [अभि पत्-क्लिप्दीर्घः] One who goes or resorts to (अभिमनवान् Sāy.), a pond or any spot in which water collects; a favour.

अभीष्टित *a.* Desired, wished. -तं A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित्, अभीष्टु *a.* Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीम *a.* Not causing fear, not terrific. -मः N of Vishnu.

अभीमानः अभिमान *q. v.*

अभीमोदः Joy, delight. -मुद् Ved. great joy, or (*a.*) excessively delighted.

अभीरः [अभिमुखीकृत्य ईरयति याः, ईर्, अच्] 1 A cowherd. -2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर *q. v.* -रि The language of the अभीर people. -र N. of a metre; see आभीर. -Comp. -पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीरणी A kind of serpent.

अभीराजी N. of a poisonous insect.

अभीरु *a.* (रुः, -रु *f.*) 1 Fearless. -2 Untrifling; harmless. -रुः N. of Siva or Bhairava. -रुः *f.* = अभीरुपत्नी N. of a plant (Mar. ज्ञातरी) *Asparagus Race no-us.* -रु न. A place of battle.

अभीरुण *a.* Fearless, innocent. -णं *ind.* Before or in front.

अभीलं 1 A difficulty, distress. -2 A dreadful scene.

अभील-लुक = अभीरु *q. v.*

अभीलापः [लप् वच्, दीर्घः] Discourse.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [वृत्-करणे वच्] 1 N. of a Sāman, *Brahma Sāman.* -2 N. of a hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in attacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A sort of oblation (B. and R. takethis word to mean 'existing everywhere', 'attacking successfully', 'successful attack or victory.'

अभीवृत् *a.* Existing everywhere.

अभीवृत् *a.* Covered, surrounded.

अभिशापः A curse ; see अभिशाप.

अभीष्टः -पुः [अभि-अच्छ-उत्, पुषो० अत इत्वं] 1 A rein, bridle ; तेन हि सुचक्षता-मभीष्टः S. 1. -2 A ray of light ; प्र-कुलतापिच्छन्तिरेभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; °मत् resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यस्तुते कर्माणि Nir.). -4 A finger.

अभीष्ट 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling ; अनभीष्टदयः Pt. 1. 175 ; oft with gen. of person ; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. -द्वः, A darling. -द्वः 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. -द्वः 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत) ; अन्वसेद्द्वयं द्वेहि नानभीष्टे च्छात्राद्द्वे Bk. 20. 24. -Comp. -देवता favourite deity. -लाभः, -सिद्धिः f. gaining a desired object.

अभीष्टं = अभिष्टं q. v.

अभीष्टया adv. Fearlessly.

अभीष्टाद् a. Overpowering ; guaranteeing safety from enemies (प्रे-म्योऽभ्युदाता ; अभिष्टमाणाः सपत्न्याः अभिष्टवति शत्रुः Nir.). -f. (इ) Great power.

अभुक्त a. 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused ; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c. ; cf. पित. -Comp. -मृतं the interval between the closing part of Jyeshtha and the beginning of Mūla.

अभुक्त्वा a. Ved. One who has Not experienced or enjoyed ; one who does not keep a promise.

अभुजत्वा a. 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

अभुज a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुजिष्या Not a slave or servant an independent woman ; Mk. 4.

अभुजः ' Unborn, ' N. of Viṣṇu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been ; not true or real, false ; Mu. 3. 16, Ki. 14. 19. -Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality', a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of garbha S. D. 365. -तद्भावाः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before ; कृष्णस्तिथेः संघटे कर्तारि वि P. V. 4. 50 ; अमृततद्भावे इति वक्तव्यं ; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संघटते तं केतेति कृष्णोक्त्येति Sk. ; cf. परोपरीमुत्पत्तुः सद्यो B. 2. 3. -पूर्व a. unpremeditated, unarranged ; अद्युर्भी राजा विंतामणि-नाम Vls. 1, Ve. 3. 2, Si. 3. 3. -वाद्यु-भावाः becoming manifest of what has

not been before. -शत्रुः a. having no enemy.

अभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence, non-entity. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

अभूमिः f. 1 Non-earth, anything but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of ; अभूमिरिव माल-विकायाः M. 3 ; अभूमिरिवमवेनयस्य S. 7 ; स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विसर्जनाव-सरसस्कारः ibid. far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations : Si. 1. 42 ; Sānti. 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -Comp. -जः 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not produced in earth.

अभूरि a. Few, some ; several ; so अभूमन्, अभूयिष्ठ.

अभूतः, -अभूतिम् a. 1 Not hired or paid ; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

अभूश a. Not much, little, few.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike ; तयोरभेदवतिपत्तिरिति ने Bh. 3. v. 1. -द्वः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness ; तद्वत्कर्मभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, Si. 13. 25. -2 Close union ; इच्छतां सहवधूनिरेभेदं Ki. 9. 13 ; H. 3, 79 ; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, **अभेदिक** a. 1 Not to be divided, broken or pierced through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible. -चं A diamond.

अभोक्त, -भोगिन् a. Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभोक्ता Non-enjoyment.

अभोक्त्वा a. Ved. Not sacrificing ; not giving food to the gods.

अभोजनं Not eating, fasting, abstinence ; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

अभोजित a. Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य a. Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, impure, unholy ; °अ a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others ; Ms. 4. 221.

अभोक्तिक a. (की f.) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements ; mental.

अभोम = अभूमिज q. v.

अभ्यग्र a. [अभिगृह्य अभ्यग्र] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new ; इव शोणितमभ्यग्रे संवहारेऽद्युत्तयोः Mb. -यं Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यंक a. Recently marked.

अभ्यञ्ज 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To decorate, adorn (Ved.). -3 To defile.

अभ्यक्त p. p. Smeared, anointed (with oil, perfumes &c.) ; अभ्यक्तमिष स्नतः S. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 68 ; Ms. 4. 44.

अभ्यङ्गः 1 Smearing the body withunctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil ; अभ्यङ्गनेष्वध्यानलंकारः Ku. 7. 7 ; स्तन्यदानाभ्यङ्गयोगादिभिः पुषोः Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178. -2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, ointment, liniment.

अभ्यञ्जन 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction ; Ms. 10. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes ; Ms. 2. 211. -4 An oily substance ; oil, unguent. -5 An ornament, decoration (Ved.).

अभ्यतीत p. p. Dead, passed away ; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than exceeding, beyond ; सद्यःप्रवृत्ताभिया-पीतादभ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. ; Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater ; एव चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Rām. ; न वस्तुमोऽभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43 ; M. 3. 3, Ms. 7. 177 ; Y. 2. 295 ; sometimes with abl. or instr. ; धार्यं दक्षम्या कुभिर्यो हरतोऽभ्यधिकं चया Ks. 8. 320, 322 ; Y. 2. 27 ; प्रद्युः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाता चाभ्य-धिको ह्येव Nala. 21. 13. -3 More than ordinary, extraordinary, pre-eminent ; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2. -कं adv. Very much, exceedingly.

अभ्यर्चयं adv. Towards the way, on the way. -ये Near the way.

अभ्यनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, assent or agree to, approve ; अतोऽभ्य-नुज्ञानात् भवती K. 209 ; M. 3 ; Ms. 2. 1. -2 To permit one to go, grant leave to, dismiss. -Caus. To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

अभ्यनुज्ञा, -ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission ; कुताभ्यनुज्ञा ह्युक्ता गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. -2 Order, command. -3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. -4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यनुक्त a. Said agreeably to what was said before.

अभ्यन्तर a. [अभिमतमन्तरं] 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य) ; R. 17. 45 ; K. 66 ; Y. 3. 293. -2 Being included in, one of a group or body ; देवीपरिजनाभ्यन्तरः M. 5 ; गद्याभ्यन्तर एव Ka. 5. 3. 154 ; R. 8. 95. -3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with ; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp. ; संगीत-केऽभ्यन्तरे स्वरः M. 5 ; अहो पयोनाभ्यन्तरः प्रा-दिना K. 2 ; अन्त्यन्तरे आवाः मदनमतस्य वृत्तात्स्व S. 3 ; मन्त्रेऽभ्यन्तराः के स्तुः Rām., see अन्त्यन्तरिक below. -4 Nearest, inti-

अभ्यस्त *p.p.* 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयनवीरभ्यस्तमालीलनं *Amaru.* 92; used or accustomed to; अनभ्यस्तारण्यार्थाः *U.* 5 not accustomed to the use of the chariot; *अजा

च वाणी Mā. 3. 11.—2 Learnt, studied ;
ज्ञानेऽप्यभ्यासात् R. 1. 8 ; Bb. 3. 89.
-3 (In math.) multiplied; अयत् दृग्-
कृत्वाऽर्धश्च नियुक्तमुत्पत्ते Nlr.—4 (In-
gram.) Reduplicated. —स्तं Redu-
plicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः—1 Repetition in general ;
अभ्यासना अभ्यासात् इति वदामासोऽप्या-
सपरिसरमिति श्रुतिरिति S. B. ; नाभ्यासक्रम-
मीक्ष्ये Pt. 1. 151 ; Ms. 12. 74 ; Y. 3.
323.—2 Repeated practice or exercise,
continued practice or use ; अभ्यासश्र-
माभ्यासात् K. 30. Pt. 1. 133 ; अभ्यासेन
तु कौन्तेय देशायेन च युज्यते Bg. 6. 35. 44.
by constant practice (to remain pure
and unmodified) ; 12. 12 ; योग° Y.
351 practice of concentration ; hence
sometimes used for 'concentration
of mind upon one subject' : 'निरुद्धो-
त्तेज मनसा R. 10. 53 ; so शर°, अन्न°
&c.—3 Habit, custom, practice ;
निरुद्धोपपदात् कुत्रोऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71 ;
तद् अभ्यासात् अभिधीयते U. 1 therefore
address me as is your wont ; अमंगल-
व्यासरति Kn. 5. 65 ; Y. 3. 68.—4 Dis-
cipline in arms, exercise, military
discipline.—5 Reciting, study, repeat-
ed reading or learning by heart : कृ-
त्वाऽर्धश्च अभ्यासः K. P. 1 ; K. 146. 200 ;
Ms. 5. 4 ; वेद° is of 5 kinds: वेदशिक-
रणं एवं विचारोऽभ्यासः जयः । तद्वाचं चैव शिष्यो-
वेदाभ्यासात् द्विषत्वा ॥ Dakṣha.—6 Vicinity,
proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यास) ;
अभ्यासविशेषात् (ने) मयो परमशोभते
Kn. 6. 2 ; (अभ्यासे-ने मयो must mean
here (speaking to) 'Madhu who was
near her,' self, by having manifested
himself before her, which fully pre-
serves the simile of Pārvatī, herself
silent, speaking to her lover who was
near her through her friend) ; अवि-
तेयं नभ्यासम मोक्षं पुण्यव्रतं चयुः U. 7.
17 given in your charge ; Si. 3. 40 ;
अभ्यासा आ-रागतः P. II 1. 38 Sk.
(regarded as an Aluk Compound).
-7 In gram.) Reduplication.—8
The first syllable of a reduplicated
base, reduplicative syllable ; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः
P. VI. 1. 4 ; अत्र वेदे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्या-
सस्ततः स्यात् Sk.—9 (In math.) Multipli-
cation.—10 (In poetry.) Repetition
of the last verses or lines (as of a
chorus) ; chorus, burden of a song.
—000000.—गत a. approached, gone
near.—वारेवमिन् a. wandering about or
near.—दोषः abstraction of mind re-
sulting from continuous deep medita-
tion ; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छासु धन-
जय Bg. 12. 9.—होमः dropping of
the reduplicative syllable.—अभ्यासः
interval caused by the reduplicative
syllable ; 'येति though separated by
this syllable.

अभ्यासेन a. Practising, exercising

अभ्यस्यति Den. P. 1 To be angry
with, bear malice against, envy, be
jealous of (with acc.) ; न च मां योऽ-
भ्यस्यति Bg. 18. 67 ; प्रसंसति स्म तां
कञ्चिदभ्यस्यति चापरे Mb.—2 Nottolike,
detest from, calumniate ; ये स्वेतदभ्य-
स्यन्तो नास्तुतिष्ठन्ति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

अभ्यस्य a. Angry, jealous.
अभ्यस्यन्न a. (चिकार f.) Jealous, en-
vious ; a detractor, calumniator ;
मामात्मपरदेहेषु मद्रिक्वन्तोऽभ्यस्यकाः Bg.
16. 18.

अभ्यस्य Envy, jealousy, disfavour,
anger ; युक्राभ्यस्यत्वावेतिद्वयत्वे वा R. 6.
74 ; स्त्रेषु वेदेषु च साभ्यस्यत्वा 7. 2, 9.
64 ; Ms. 39, Kn. 3. 4.

अभ्यस्तं ind. [अस्तमाने] Towards
sunset ; 'गम्-इ, -या to go down or set
(as the sun) during or with refer-
ence to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun
during or with reference to some act.
अभ्यस्तमित a. One on whom the sun
has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with
the flat of the hand as a sign of de-
fiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge,
groundless complaint.—2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं adv. By drawing to
oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं ind. By or in stepping
near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याख्यात a. Falsely accused,
traded.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge; calumny,
detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to,
draw near, approach, visit ; see अभ्या-
ग्न below ; to come, arrive (as time).

-2 To come to, fall into, go to any
state ; चिन्तामभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागत p. p. 1 Come near, approach-
ed, arrived ; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽस्तिथिः Pt. 4 ;
क्रमाद्भाषयन् द्रष्टुं Y. 2. 119 ; तस्मिन्मभ्या-
गते काले Rām.—2 Come as a guest ;
सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गृहः H. 1. 103 ; ओत्रि-
याय अभ्यागताय U. 4 ; Si. 4. 68.—तः
A guest, visitor ; 'क्रियया नियोजितः
Pt. 2 ; K. 280 ; Si. 3. 81.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near,
arrival ; a visit : तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा
सुहा Si. 1. 23 ; किं वा मद्भ्यागमकारणं
ने R. 16. 8 ; Mv. 2. 22 ; वसन्तमास° K.
303.—2 Vicinity, neighbourhood.—3
Arriving at or enjoying a result.—4
Rising, getting up.—5 Striking, kill-
ing.—6 Encountering, attacking.—7
War, battle.—8 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमने Approach, arrival visit ;
हर्तुं तद्भ्यागमने परीक्षुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः [अभ्यागारे तत्संबन्धिनो
व्याप्तः इत्] One who is diligent in
supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः 1 An attack, assault,
striking.—2 Persevering to steal ;
Ms. 9. 272.

अभ्याघातिव a. Attacking.

अभ्याचर् 1 P. 1 To approach.—2
To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचारः Ved. Approaching (as
an enemy) ; disturbing, attacking.

अभ्याज्ञायः Ved. [ज्ञा-वृश्] 1 Recog-
nition.—2 Order, command.

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take aim at, shoot
or hurl (missiles) against.

अभ्यातानः Spreading over, stretch-
ing, expansion.

अभ्यातम a. Directed towards one-
self.—स्मं adv. Towards oneself.

अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize,
snatch.—2 To put on, wear (garland
&c.).—3 To take up (the conversa-
tion), to commence speaking (after
another).

अभ्याप्त p. p. 1 Obtained, got.—2
Occupied or pervaded ; epithet of
the Supreme Being.

अभ्यादानं Beginning, commence-
ment, first beginning ; ओमभ्यादाने P.
VIII. 2. 87 ('ने = आने Sk.).

अभ्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add
(fuel &c.), to apply, throw under ;
Ms. 8. 372 ; यथाग्निरभ्याहितं दहति
Sat. Br.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as
fuel).

अभ्याहित p. p. Laid down, put on
'पद्मा a sort of gift or present ; P.
VI. 3. 10 Sk.

अभ्यातं See under अभ्यम्.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune,
evil.

अभ्यामर्दः,—मर्दनं War, battle, con-
flict, attack.

अभ्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch, ex-
tend, lengthen (annnd), draw or pull
(as a rudder).—2 To give.—3 To
aim at.—4 To restrain.—5 To ap-
proach, visit (= अभ्यागम्).

अभ्यायस्तेय a. [यम्-क्रमेण बाहु °तेय]
To be restrained, to be made subject ;
(अभितो नियन्त्रय).

अभ्यायं adv. Near, at hand ; by
going near.

अभ्यायह् 1 P. To ascend, go up
to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

अभ्यायह् p. p. 1 Ascended, gone
up to.—2 Surpassed, excelled.

अभ्यारोहः,—रोहणं 1 Ascending,
mounting, going up to.—2 Ascend-
ing in prayer or devotion, mutter-
ing holy prayers.—3 Transition from
one place or state to another.—4 Pro-
gress.

अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. —Caus. 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री).

अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तौ). —तं adv. By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्ति a. Recurring, Si. 18. 18.

अभ्यावृत्त p. p. Come near to, repeated. —च. The residus of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषाद्वत्).

अभ्यावृत्तिः f. Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याशः See under अभ्यशः.

अभ्यास 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; स्वमिव पुष्पकारं शैलमभ्यासताम् Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). —Caus. To attack, assail.

अभ्यासद्वन्द्वः Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याह्न 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूलेऽप्याहवात् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten. -2 affected, smitten; अभ्याहृतं कति-विपर्ययेण (हृत्यं) R. 14. 33; मृगुना °तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षो-भिराहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याह् 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; युद्धोत्तरा फलपूर्वं च रामस्याप्याह्वय बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्य pot. p. To be eaten.

अभ्युक्त a. Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक्ष 1, 6 U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परमभ्युक्षणतत्पराणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (प्रोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण, and अशोषण are thus distinguished; उच्यतेनैव इत्येनं प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम् । न्यचताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चा-प्रोक्षणं स्वतः ॥)

अभ्युचित a. Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चय [वि-अर्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छित a. Uplifted, upraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युक्तुट p. p. Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युक्तोक्षणं Loud acclamation; °मंत्र a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्था 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; न-

भ्युत्तिष्ठति गुरुन् K. 108; S. 3; M. 5. 6; Si. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थं Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नभ्युत्थानदृष्टिन्यो नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानं महर्षय नृनाम् न सुजायते Bg. 4. 7. when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायिन् a. Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थित p. p. 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly up, to jump up to, leap upon. —Caus. To cause to fly up to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पत्तं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, sault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तने हृषेण R. 2. 27

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [उद्-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104. -2 To rise over (one); Ms. 2. 220. -19. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीर्य) को जीवितार्थं समरेऽभ्युदीचात् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युद्य a. Rising. —यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृष्टिं नः स्वामिनमभ्युद्यतां Ratn. 1 success. भवो हि लोकाभ्युद्यया तादृशं R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. -3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; °कालः joyous or festive occasion; S. 7; Ms. 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). -7 The tonsure ceremony. -8 A Srāddha performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिप्राद्वं). —Comp. —अर्थकं a Srāddha for prosperity or elevation. —वृष्टिः f. N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युद्यिन् a. Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित p. p. 1 Risen; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. —त N. of a religious ceremony. —तं Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग a. Rising, uprisen. अभ्युद्गत p. p. 1 Gono forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः, —गमः, —गतिः f. 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्गृह्यं Becoming visible (of a star). —ट्ट N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्गत a. 1 Taken out, taken up. -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम् 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. -2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; as आद्य, °शक्त, °कर &c. -2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70; Bṛi. 8. 12. 6; Ms. 57; Mā. 9. 302. -3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतान्प्रानेश्वरं R. 8. 15. -4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत a. 1 Raised, elevated; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः f. Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम् 1 P. 1 (a) To go to or near, approach; परलोकमभ्युपगमे (भर्तरे) विशिष्टः Si. 9. 13. (b) To come to the help of; वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रपदिते Hariv. (c) To have recourse to. (d) To arrive (a point of time); आवाहीमभ्युपगतो भरतः Rām. -2 To obtain, get. -3 To admit, grant, own; अभ्युपगतं तावदस्माभिरं S. 5. we admit all this; Mu. 3. -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. —Caus. To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; माभ्युपगमय Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत p. p. 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. -2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Ratn. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णय° M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38; supposition, inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. —Comp. —सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमिन् caus. p. p. Made to consent, obtained by free consent. —तः A slave for a fixed term.

अभ्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्तुमातुरा मधुरा-मानमर्द्धायेत्युः Ko. 4. 25; (कदा) तपः-कुशामभ्युपपत्स्यते सर्वो ब्रुवेव सीता तद्व-ग्रहस्त 5. 61; U. 2, 3, 7; Mā. 4. -2 To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवरतलः Mk. 7. -3 To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितवलेकस्य S. 3; अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. -2 Consolation. -3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणान्भ्युपपत्तौ च ज्ञापये नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्त° Dk. 39. -4 An agreement, assent, promise. -5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपत्तं n. Protection &.

अभ्युपपत्तिश्च Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपपत्तुः a. Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्व-हमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22; त्रिरहोऽभ्यु-पयन्तः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water i. e. bathing; Y. 3. 3. -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सर्वं न तद्वच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 61; so ब्राह्मण-ता, वैश्यता, सत्त्वित्वं &c. -3 To agree (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदायते न तल्लसदभ्युपे-तार्थकृत्याः Ms. 38; अर्ये दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. -4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, Si. 11. 67; क्षुरवे च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B. Dk. 45. -5 To approve, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; त्रितोष मोहापुनरभ्यु-देयुः Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. -2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्पुराणा वि-जयाम्भुपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायर्न A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेय ind. Having approached; having agreed or promised. -Comp. -अभ्युपाया one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to go so.)

अभ्युष, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषा. [अभिः उ-ऊ-प्यते अभिना द्यते, उ-ऊ-व बाहु क] 1 A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोकी or रोटी) (अर्धलिखनवादेष्टादिना भर्जितवर्षादिना वृत्तफलावरण पोकी इति स्वात्सर नाम). -2 Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु (अभ्यु) च-वीच, अभ्युष, अभ्युषीच
a. Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

अभ्युषित a [वृ-क] Dwelling near or with. -तः A servant who is in attendance.

अभ्युह a. [वृ-क] Brought near.

अभ्युह 1 U. 1 To cover over, clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against. -3 To infer, guess. -4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्युहः [ऊ-वृ-क] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. -2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्यान-भ्यपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14. -3 Supplying an ellipsis. -4 Understanding.

अभ्युषणं [इ-वृ-क] 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 Going towards, attack.

अभ्यु 1 P. [अभिः, आनभ्र, आभिः] To go, wander about; वनेव्रजान्न अभ्युः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र [अभ्र-अभ्र; but more correctly अभ्र-भ्र; अया विभर्ति, भृ क अभ्र अभ्रणात् Nir. being filled with water] 1 A cloud; अग्निर्वै धूमो जायते धूमवध्रमभ्राद् वृष्टिः Sat. Br.; अभ्र वा अया भ्रमः धूमो ध्रुवा अभ्र भवति अभ्र ध्रुवा मेघा भवति मेघो ध्रुवा प्रव-र्तते Ch. Up. (these quotations show the conception of the ancient Rishis about the formation of clouds). -2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विष्णुं वृषभ-जिरी Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलेह &c. -3 Talc, mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camphor. -6 A kind of reed; Calamus Rotang. -7 Cyperus Rotundus (मुस्ता). -8 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. [cf. L. imber; Gr. ombros, approx; Zend avra, Pers. abr.] -Comp. -अवकाशः clouds as the only abelter; fall of rain -अवकाशिक; का-शिन्य a. exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23. -उत्पत्त्या 'sky born,' the thunderbolt of Indra. -कुटं a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. -नेत्रा the heavenly river; K. 50. -पद्मः a mass of clouds; R. 13. 77. -जा a. Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. -नागः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airāvata. -पद्मः 1. atmosphere -2. balloon. -पिशाचा, -चक्रा 'sky-demon' epithet of Rāhu. -पुष्पा N. of a cane (Mar. रेत) Calamus Rotang. (-व्यं) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -पु (इ) f. sprinkling of clouds, rain. -मोक्षी N. of a plant (जटामोक्षी). -मर्तव्यः Indra's elephant Airāvata. -माला, -हृद् a line, succession, or mass of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25 -रेह the lapis lazuli. -लिप्ती 1. sky covered with a few clouds. -2. A

woman smeared with mustā grass. -वर्ष a. Ved. rained upon, sprinkled with water. (-इः) downpour of rain. -वाटिकः, -का N. of a tree (आश्रितक). -विलाय ind. Just as clouds melt away; Ki. 11. 79.

अभ्रलेह a. [अभ्र लेहि रश्याति; स्वर्ग मुमा-गमश्च P. III. 2. 32] 'Cloud licking', touching or scraping the clouds, (very high); अभ्रलेहायाः प्रासादाः Ms. 64; प्रासादमभ्रलेहिमाचरोह R. 14. 29; K. 270; Si. 5. 65. -हवा Wind.

अभ्रकं [स्वर्णि कर्] Talo, mica; said to be produced from Pārvatī's men- strual discharge. -Comp. -भस्मन् n. calx of talo. -सर्व steel.

अभ्रकव [अभ्र कवाते पट्टयति तुल्यत्वात्; स्वर्ग मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 42.] Touching; or scraping the clouds, very high; आद्यायाभ्रकवं प्राचायमलयं फलजालिनं Bk.; K. 33; Dk. 110. Mr. 6. 7. -वा 1 Wind, air; अभ्रकयो वायुः Sk. -2 A mountain.

अभ्रायते Den. A. To create clouds, make cloudy; अभ्रं कुराति अभ्रायते Sk.

अभ्रित a. [अभ्राणि यस्य संजानानि; अभ्र- इतत् तारकादिगण] Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12

अभ्रिय a. [अभ्र भवः, व] Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. -यः Lightning. -यः A mass of thunder-clouds.

अभ्रवः 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascetic who is stark-naked.

अभ्रम a. Not mistaking, steady, clear. -भः Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रमुः f. The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant; Si. 1. 52. -Comp. -मिया, -वल्लभा Airāvata.

अभ्रावृक्ष्य a. Without a rival or enemy.

अभ्रात a. Composed, steady.

अभ्रातिः f. Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रिः -भ्री [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात् or येन; अभ्र-इत्] 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). -2 A spade, hoe in general; Ms. 11. 134. -Comp. -कान्तं 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

अभ्रवः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety; P. III. 3. 37.

अभ्रव a. 1 Huge, large (महत् Nir.) -2 Mighty, strong or powerful. -स्वं 1 Immense power, immensity. -2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great pervading principle of the universe; water; a cloud; embarrassed state, calamity; a monster; closeness; offspring, given by B. and R.)

अक् ind. 1 Quickly -2 A little.

अम् 1 P. (अमति, अमिंतुं, अमिन; Ved. प्रस. अमिति; अमीति) 1 To go; to go to or towards. -2 To serve, honour. -3 To pound. -4 To eat. -10 P. or caus. (आमति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. -2 To bail or be afflicted or diseased. -With सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. -2. to ally or connect oneself with. -3. to fix or settle oneself.

अम a. Unripe (as fruit). -मः 1 Going. -2 Pressure, weight; strength, power (बल). -3 Fright, terror. -4 Sickness, disease. -5 A servant, follower, an attendant. -6 Vital air, life-wind (वायु). -7 This, self. -8 Unmeasured state. -मा 1 Sonl. -2 Unmeasured state.

अमवत् a. Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also). -2 Persevering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper. -4 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by diseases. -6 Possessed of self. -ind. Violently. अमत्तः [अम्-अतम् Up. 3. 110] 1 Sickness, disease. -2 Death. -3 Time. -4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमतिः [अम्-अति Up. 4. 59] 1 Time. -2 The moon. -3 (Ved.) Form, shape (Nir). -4 Want, poverty. -अ-अमतीवत् a. Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अशस्त्रबुद्धिम् Say.). -2 Fool.

अमंगल-ल्य a. 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; 'अमंगल' Ku. 5. 65; अमंगल्यं शीलं तव भवतु नाशम-खिलं Pushpadanta. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -लः The castor-oil tree (रश्). -लं Inauspiciousness, ill luck; evil; oft used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतममंगलं; cf. God forbid.

अमंड a. 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -डः the castor oil tree (रश्).

अमत a. 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. -Comp. -परार्थता 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (सप्रदीप); अमतः प्रकृतविहङ्गः परार्थो वय, e. g. in राममन्मथशरणे ताडिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगाररस is opposed to the proper rasa of the passage which is either वीर or वीरस; K. P. 7.

अमति a. Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -तिः A rogue, cheat. -तिः f. 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमत्येतानि बहु जगत्वा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the

other senses see under अम्. -Comp.

-पूर्व a. unconscious, unintentional. अमत्र a. Ved. [अम्-अत्रम् Up. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील); Rv. 1. 61. 9. -त्रं [अमति मुंके अमत्र, अधिर अत्रम्] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

अमत्रिन् a. Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद् a. 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

अमत्त a. Sober, sane.

अमत्तर a. Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमधव्य a. Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अमनस्, अमनस्क a. 1 Without the organ or desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Devoid of affection. (नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention -m. The Supreme Being. -Comp. -गत a. unknown, unthought of. -नीत, -ज्ञ a. disapproved, condemned; reprobate. -योगः absence of concentration of mind, inattention. -हर a. displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् a. 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

अमनिः [अम्-अनि; अमति गच्छत्यम् Up. 2. 101] Motion (गति); way.

अमनाक् ind. Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य a. 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. -इयः 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (= रक्षः विशादि Sk. on P. II. 4. 23).

अमृत् a. Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent. -3 Despising.

अमंत्र, -त्रक a. 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c.; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अवतानाम-मंत्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations; as a cure &c.; अत्रा कथमन्त्रयावतीदा न हि जीवेति जना मनत्रमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -त्रक a. without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. -विद् a. Not knowing Vedic hymns.

अमंद a. 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमं-

मवुद्धिम् U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलिद्धिरे नि-खिलमाधुरीमंदिरे Bv. 4. 1; 'वृद्धिकरावधु-नं Ki. 8. 6. violently bit. -द् N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान a. Ved. 1 Not under- standing; offering no homage. -2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत a. Ved. Not bearing ill- will towards another.

अमम a. Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; श-रणेऽममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26. अममता, -त्वं Indifference, disinter-estedness.

अमत्रि a. Ved. Immortal.

अमर a. [अ-प्रायश्च न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरा-म-रवत् प्राज्ञे विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -रः 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (लुहिवृक्ष). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine. -7 The number 33 (that being the number of gods). -8 N. of Anarasimha, see below; N. of a mountain. -9 Mystical significance of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. -रा 1 The residence of Indra (of. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord. -3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्तम्भ). -5 N. of several plants; इन्द्राक्षी, वटी, महानीली, वृक्षमारी, लुही, युद्धी, दुर्वा. -रः The same as अमर. -Comp. -अमरा, -क्षी a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; सुवास रत्न-नि हरा मरामनः Si. 1. 51. -अत्रि 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. -अधिप-इन्द्रा, ईशा, ईश्वर, पति, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. -आचार्य, -गुरु, -गुरु, 'preceptor of the gods', epithets of Brihaspati. -आयग, -तडिनी, -सरित् f. the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; 'तटिनीरोषसि वसत् Bh. 3. 123. -आलयः the abode of the gods, heaven. -उत्तम a. the best of the gods. -उत्तम a. god-like. -कंदक N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā. -कोटः 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajast state. -कोशः, -वः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमर-सिंह. -जः N. of a tree, a kind of श्वित. -तदा, -दावः 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमर-तदकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2. देवदाक. -3. the wish-yielding tree. -द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. -पुत्र 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various

other towns. —पुष्पः, -वृक्षः 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत). —2. N. of a kind of grass. —3. The wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष). —पुष्पिका N. of a plant (अयःपुष्पिकृष्ण); a kind of anise. —पुष्पः, -पत्र a. like an immortal. —पुष्पः one of the 1000 names of Vishnu. —माला N. of a lexicon. —रत्न a crystal. —लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; 'त' heavenly bliss; तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकात् Ms. 2. 5. —चतुरी N. of a plant (आकाशवल्ली). —सहृदः N. of the author or Amarakosha; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kālidāsa, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kālidāsa as the *terminus ad quem*.

अमरणं Not dying, immortality.

अमरता, -त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the son's orb; cf. Ki. 7. 2); सप्तर्षिभेदद्रुतपतितार्गला निमीलिताक्षो वन्यामरावती K. P. 1 —2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरिणु, अमरं a. Ved. Immortal. —अमर्य a. Immortal, divine, imperishable; भावेति R. 7. 53; पुबनं heaven; 'त' immortality. —अमर्यः A god. —Comp. —आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरुः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरु-शतक.

अमुमेरु a. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. —Comp. —जात a. not produced in a vital organ. —वेदि a. not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्याद a. [न. व.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः श्रियस्तद्वति सर्वा Pt. 1. 142; पादुशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rām. —2 Boundless, infinite. —दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष a. Not enduring or bearing. —र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जेतुना न जातहर्षेन न विविधादरः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं तु भवतस्त-

तपतापोरकर्षण्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or अभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it 1 परकृताङ्गादिगनापराधजन्यो मौनवाक्यारुप्यादिकारणभूताश्चेतवृत्तिविशेषोऽमर्षः —2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्षोऽपि तेन गांधीविना Ve. 2; सामर्ष angry, indignant; सामर्षे angrily. —3 Impetuosity, violence. —4 Determination of purpose. —Comp. —ज a. arising from anger or impatience. —हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण, -र्षित, -र्षित्, -र्षवत् a. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving; विशेषास्परिपूर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः अभिमुखः Pt. 1. 326. —2 Angry, indignant, passionate; द्वे क्षत्रो गोत्रभिद्वयमर्षणः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युप्रधानर्षितः पंडिपुत्रेः Ve. 4. —3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल a. [न. व.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless; Ku. 7. 32, 33; अमलाः सुद्धः Pt. 2. 171 puro, sincere. —2 White, bright, shining; कर्णवस्तकामलद्वयं Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. —ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. —2 The navel cord. —3 N. of a tree (Mar. आमला) Emblica Officinalis Gaertn; also of a plant (सातलवृक्ष), also n. in this sense. —ल 1 Purity. —2 Tale. —3 The Supreme Spirit. —Comp. —आमल a. of pure or undefiled mind. —पतत्रिन् m. (नी) the wild goose. —रत्न, -मणिः a crystal.

अनलयति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन a. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलममलिनं न त्वेवायं जनो न च जीवितं Māl. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-anaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु a. Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अ-असत्] 1 Disease. —2 Stupidity. —3 A fool. —4 Time.

अमसृष a. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु n. Curds.

अमा a. [न मा-का] Measureless. —ind. Ved. 1 At home, in the house; कामधरताममाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. —2 In this world, here below (इहलोक). —3 With, near, close to; अमेवासी तद्भवति Sat. Br. —4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य, अमावास्या q. v.; अमाकृ to draw near, have near oneself. —f. 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. —2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —3 The fifteenth digit also. —m. The

aoul. —Comp. —अक्त a. Ved. met, come together. —अंतः the end of the day of new moon. —जुर् f. living at home during life, growing old at home; Rv. 10. 39. 3; being without husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृ-वत्) Rv. 2. 17. 7. —पर्वन् n. the sacred time of अमा- day of new moon.

अमांस a. 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. —2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeebled. —सं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. —Comp. —अद्वनिक a. (की f.) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् ind. Ved. From near, at hand. —a. Not measuring.

अमातृ -तृक a. Motherless.

अमातृभोगिण a. Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वसति, अमा-त्यत्, P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). —2 A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिर-न्वितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र a. [नस्ति मात्रा इयता यस्य] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not elementary. —4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. —त्रं 1 Non-measure. —2 Not a measure or quantity. —त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवत् 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. —2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं, -ना Disrespect, insult; disobedience.

अमानव a. 1 Not human; animal. —2 Superhuman.

अमानस्य Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति).

अमानिन् a. Modest, humble.

अमानिता, -त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमातुष a (की f.) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवा-नुमायत्यमातुषतां K. 132; 'आकृति K. 131, 132, 258; 'शक्तिस्त्वं 103; 'शक्तिस्त्वं 126 an unearthly melody. —2 Inhuman, monster-like; ill-disposed towards man. —3 Tenantless, desolate; 'वं वनं 135. —वः -की One not a man, an irrational animal; Ms. 9. 284, S. 5. 22.

अमातुष्य a. Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम(मा)सी = अमासी or अमावस्या q. v.

अमाय a. 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere, honest. —2 Immeasurable. —य 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. —2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of

delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —यं The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, -मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमार्गः Not dying.

अमार्ग *a.* Pathless. —नः Not a road absence of road; a bad road.

अमावस्या, -वास्या, -वसी, -वासी (also written अमावसी-मासी) [अमा वस-उत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्रार्कौ असां सा P. 111. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; पूर्वाचंद्रमसीः यः परः सज्जिकः सः समावासा Gobbila. —2 A sacrifice offered at that time. —3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्या, -रयक *a.* [अमावास्या, उन्-अ P. 1V. 3. 30-31; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense; मितं वृद्धति हि पितृ मितं भ्राता मितं सुता। अमितस्य हि वृद्धांतरं भ्रातरं का न पूजयेत् Rām. —2 Neglected, disregarded. —3 Unknown. —4 Unpolished. —Comp. —अक्षर *a.* Not having a fixed number of syllables; prosaic. —अशनः powerful devourer, epithet of परमेस्वर; of Viṣṇu. —आम *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (—अः) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. —अजस्र *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, almighty; Ms. 1. 4. —कृत *a.* of unbounded wisdom or energy. —तेजस्, -यति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —विक्रमा 1. of unbounded valour. —2. a name of Viṣṇu. —वीर्य *a.* of immense strength.

अमित्रः [न मित्रं; by Up. 4. 173 fr. अन्तु to go against; अमेद्विषति चित्; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent; स्याताम मित्रो मित्रे च सहजमाकृतवाचि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; Dk. 109, 171; M. 1; प्रकृत्यामित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21; Ms. 7. 83; 12. 79; 2. 239. —त्रा An enemy; °युध् Ved. subduing one's enemies. —Comp. —खाद् *a.* devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —घात, -घातिन्, -घ्न, -हन् killing enemies. —जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजिग्मिन्त्रजिद्वेजसा यत् N. 1. 13; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. —हृषन् *a.* Ved. hurting one's enemies. —स(सा)ह *a.* enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —सेना hostile army.

अमित्रता, -स्त्वं Enmity; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयति Den. P., अमित्रायते A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रीय, -इय *o.* Hostile, inimical.

अमिथित *a.* Ved. Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely truly; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिन *a.* Ved. Inviolable (अहिंस्य); imense (?).

अमिनत् *a.* Ved. Not hating; un-bort.

अमिलतकं Globo-amaranth.

अमिश्र, -अमिश्र *a.* Unmixed, un-blended; not shared by others.

अमिष *a.* [न. ब.] Free from guile or deceit. —ई [अप् भोगे-कर्मणि इषत्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. —2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. —3 Flesh.

अमीत *a.* Unhurt; °वर्णाः of un-burt or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अम्-वन्-ईदामः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. —2 Distress, terror. —3 A demon; tormenting spirit. —त्रः An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. —ई Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* [अद्-टोक्-उत्त्वमसे Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यद्विषयं लिखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयास्त्रयार्थेनेतन्मया ह्यमुकमुत्तुना। लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकोति ततो लिखत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. —2 Not-liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —क्त A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. —Comp. —हस्त *a.* one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense); frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense); सदा ब्रह्मया भास्यं व्यये चामुकहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. —2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुक्त् *f.* Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुक्ती *f.* Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमुत् *ind.* 1 From there, there. —2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. —3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत् *ind.* (opp. इद्) [अद्-वद्] 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्तासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. —2 There in what precedes or has been said, in that case. —3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come, यावज्जीवं च तत्कृपायिनामुत् सुखं वसेत्; यत्तु वाणिज्ये वृत्तं नेह नामुत् तद्वत् Ms. 3. 181; Bg. 6. 40. —4 There; अनेवैवा-भंकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत् भक्षिताः Ka. —5 Thither, that way. —Comp. —भूय Ved. being in the other world; dying.

अमुत्स्य *a.* Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुत्था *ind.* Thus, in that manner, like that; °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for 'to fare very ill.'

अमुत्था *ind.* Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुहिं *ind.* Then, at that time.

अमुवत् *ind.* Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अद्) Of such a one (in comp. only). —Comp. —कुल *a.* [अदुक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (—ल) a well-known family. —पुत्रः —त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमुद्ग, -श-अ *a.* (—शी, -क्षी *f.* cf. अन्वदश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर् *a.* Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. दूर्त where Mukṭa. says दूर्तं = अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्). —ती N. of Śiva. —Comp. —मुणः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अर्थम् &c.; धर्मविर्मो भावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्यादयोपि च। एतेऽमूर्तमुणाः सर्वे Bhāṣā P.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —ति N. of Viṣṇu. —ती *f.* Shapelessness. (m. pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमूर्तिम् *a.* Formless &c. —m. N. of Viṣṇu.

अमूल, -लक *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); पञ्चोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिण्याः Sat. Br.; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. —2 Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिखते किञ्चित् Malli. —3 Without material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhya; द्रव्यं मूलमावाद्यमूलं. —4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. —ल N. of a plant (अग्निशिला).

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमुक्त *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. —2 Unwashed.

अमृणालं [तादृश्यं नञ्] The root of a fragrant grass (बीज, Mar. काळा बाज) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead; अमृते जारजः कुंभः Ak. -2 Immortal; अमृत मोममृता अमृत Rv. 8. 43. 3; U. 1. 1; Bg. 14. 27. -3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. -4 Causing immortality. -5 Beautiful, agreeable, desired. -तः 1 A god, an immortal, deity. -2 N. of Dhruvantari, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajāpati, of the soul, Vishnu and Siva. -3 N. of a plant (वनमुद्र). -4 N. of the root of a plant (बाराहीकंद). -तर 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of various plants; *a.* *g.* आमलकी, हरीतकी, यूहवी, मागवी, तुलसी, इन्द्रवाकणी, ज्योतिष्मती, गारक्षदुष्या; अनिता; रक्षितु; दुर्वा, स्थूलमांसहरित्री. -3 N. of one of the Nādis in the body; Mā. 5. 2. -4 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58. -तं 1 (a) Immortality, imperishable state; न मृचुरापीदमृतं न तद्धि Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. b) Final beatitude, absoluteness; तपसा क्लिप्तं हृदि विद्यमानं तममृतं Ms. 12. 104; स भिवे चामुगय च Ak. -2 The collective body of immortals. -3 (a) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. -4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवाभ्युदयतमं नृनिधिमये Ki. 6. 30; विषादपचयं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 239; विषमपचयं कविज्ञेयमृतं वा विषादपचयं R. 8. 46; of used in combination with words like वायु, वचन, वाणी &c.; कुमारचमत्कृतसंनिता R. 3. 16; अद्यायितो वाचनादनेन Mb.; अमृत शिशरे बहिरमृतं क्षीरभोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. -5 The Soma juice. -6 Antidote against poison. -7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष); Ms. 3. 285. -8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; दत्तं स्वायाचितं मेघममृतं रगादुपचिन्नं M. 4. 45. -9 Water; अमृतधमाजमृत U. 6. 21; अमृतानुसमधामना K. 136; of. also the formula अमृतोपसरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतविधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. -10 A drug. -11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नारं यत् संतो मंत्रनिष्ठं बुद्धति Si. 2. 107. -12 Milk. -13 Food in general. -14 Boiled rice. -15 Any thing sweet, anything lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. -16 Property. -17 Gold. -18 Quick-silver. -19 Poison. -20 The poison called सर्पाश. -21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). -22 N. of a sacred place. -23 N. of particular conjunctions of

Nakshatras (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारनक्षत्रयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिवारयोग). -24 The number four. -25 Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrosia*, *ambrosia*; L. *immortalis*]. -Comp. -अमृतः, -करः -वीथितिः, -युतिः, -रदिनः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतादीथितिरेव विदुर्भजे N. 4. 104; अमृतानुजव born from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishnu. -अक्षर *a.* immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरा Svet. Up. -अंश, -अशनः, -आशिनम् 'one whose food is nectar' a god, an immortal. -अमृत *a.* whose soul is immortal. -आशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a god. -आसंगः a sort of collyrium. -आहरणः N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. -इष्टका a kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beasts &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Siva. -उदरका *a.* fly. (-वं), -उदरवं a kind of collyrium (क्षीरितुल्यं). (-वः) N. of the Bilva tree. -कुंडं a vessel containing nectar. -क्षारं sal ammoniac. -गतिः N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables. -गर्भ *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (-र्भः) 1. the individual soul. -2. the supreme soul. -चितिः *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. -ज *a.* produced by or from nectar. (-जः) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobala. -जटा N. of a plant (जटामासी). -तरंगिणी moon-light. -तिलका N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called स्वतिलगति. -द्रव *a.* shedding nectar. (-वः) flow of nectar. -धर *a.* shedding nectar. (-रा) 1. N. of a metre. -2. flow of nectar. -यः 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3 one who drinks wine; ध्रुवममृतपानमावापसावधममृतं नृपुस्तवाजिहीते Si. 7. 42 (where *am* has sense 1. also). -पक्षः 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. -2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. -3 fire itself. -फलः N. of two trees; पटोल and पारावत (-ला) 1 a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). -2. = आमलकी. (-लं) a sort of fruit (रक्षिकल) found in the country of the Madgalas according to Bhāva P. -चक्षुः Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. -2. a horse or the moon. -भद्रातको a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. -युक् *m.* an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -यु *a.* free from birth and death. -मति = गति q. v. -मंथनं churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -मल्लिनी N. of Durgā. -योगः see under अमृत. -रसः 1. nec-

tar, ambrosia; काष्पाधुतरसास्वादः H. 1; विविधाकाष्पाधुतरसान् पिबामः Bh. 3. 40. -2. the Supreme Spirit. (-सा) 1. dark-coloured grapes. -2. a sort of oak (Mar. अनसी). -लता, -लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant (यूहवी). -वाक *a.* producing nectar-like sweet words. -संवाचं a sort of dish mentioned in Bhāva P. -सार *a.* ambrosial; रानि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (-रः) 1. clarified butter. -2. a sort of अयःपाकः. ०जः raw sugar, molasses (गुड). -स्यः, -स्यतिः 1. the moon (distilling nectar). -2. mother of the gods. -सोद्वरः 1. 'brother of nectar,' the horse called उश्मःश्वम्. -2. a horse in general. -स्रवः flow of nectar. (-वा) N. of a plant and tree (स्वेदी). -मुत् *a.* shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतता, -त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2; Ms. 6. 60.

अमृतमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. -2 Immortal.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality. **अमृताफलं** The fruit of the *Trichosanthes* (पटोलफल).

अमृतापत Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4.

अमृतेशयः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमृत्यु *a.* Immortal; causing immortality. -रुः 1 Not death, immortality. -2 N. of Vishnu.

अमृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. -2 Unremitting, unceasing.

अमृषा ind. Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट *a.* Unrubbed. -Comp. -वृष *a.* of unimpaired purity.

अमैवस्क *a.* Fatless, lean.

अमैधुस् *a.* [अ-मेधा; नित्यमविष् P. V. 4. 122] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमैधय *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामैधयं प्रक्षिपेद्गो Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. -3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. -स्व 1 Excrement, ordure; सहास्रस्वज्ञानार्थं ब्रह्मैधयमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. -3 An unlucky or inauspicious omen, अमैधयं बुद्ध्या स्वस्वपतिहेतु Kāty. -Comp. -कुणपाशिव *a.* feeding on carrion. -युक्, -लित *a.* smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. -लेपः smearing with ordure.

अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower. -2 Not injuring or hurting.

अमैय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमैयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. -2 Unknowable. -Comp. -आमन् *a.* possessing an immeasurable soul,

magnanimous, large-minded. (-m.) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ *a.* [अमा-इह] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोघ्य *a.* Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचन Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष *a.* Not liberated, unloosed.

—*का* 1 Bondage, confinement -2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ *a.* 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark ; धनुस्त्वमोघं समश्च बाणं Ku. 3. 66 ; R. 3. 53 ; 12. 97 ; कामिलकवे-रमोघैः Me. 73. -2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.) ; अमोघाः प्रति-युक्तावर्षावुपहृद्मनाशिवः R. 1. 44 ; युत-मोघश्च Ki. 6. 40. -3 Not vain or use-
less, efficacious, fruitful, prodnotive ; पद्मोघमपामंतवत् बीजमज रश्च Ku. 2. 5 ; so 'बल', 'शक्ति', 'वीर्य', 'क्रोध' &c. -*या* 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness.

-2 N. of Vishnu. (or of Siva according to some). -3 N. of a river. -*या* 1 N. of the plant पाटला (Mar. पाटली) (the trumpet flower). -2 N. of another plant विंग (Mar. वायलिंग) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कुमिन्न. -3 = पर्या. -4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of Siva's wife. -6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant ह. -*Comp.*

—इह, unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. —इति, इति *a.* of unerring mind or view. —बल *a.* of never-failing strength or vigour. —वाच *f.* words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (*a.*) one whose words are not vain. —वसित *a.* never disappointed. —विमल of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत *a.* [अमा-उत] Ved. The hems or kirts of which are not out ; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home ; पुत्रका maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home (as a child). -2 A weaver (?).

अमोने 1 Non-silence. -2 Knowledge of the son's.

अमनसु *ind.* Ved. (ह being changed to र by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1 Unaware, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अम् 1 P. 1 To go. -2 (*A.*) To sound.

अम्बः 1 A father. -2 Sound ; the Veda. -3 One who sounds. -*या* See below. -इ 1 The eye. -2 Water. -*व* *ind.* A particle of affirmation ; 'well,' 'well now.'

अम्बक 1 An eye (in संस्कृत). -2 A father. -3 Copper.

अम्बया Ved. A mother ; good woman (as a courteous mode of address) ; or, conveying water.

अम्बरं [अम्बः शब्दः तं रानि धत्ते, रा-ञ्च] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether ; तावतर्ज्य-कुम्बरं R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress ; दिव्यमालयां च-रधरं Bg. 11. 11 ; R. 3. 9 ; विम्बर, सागर-रश्मि रानी the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron. -4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.). -10 Lip. -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroyer of elephants (नागमिन्दु Tik). -*Comp.* -अंतः 1. The end of a garment. -2. the horizon. -ओकम् *m.* dwelling in heaven, a god ; (मरु-रजः) मिलित्यते मीलितिर्यौकम् Ku. 5. 79. -*ग* *a.* sky-going. -इं cotton. -मणिः the sun -युगं two principal garments used by men ; upper and lower. -लेखिन् *a.* sky-touching ; R. 13. 26. -शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. -स्थली the earth.

अम्बरति Den. P. To bring together.

अम्बरीषं [In some senses अम्बरीषः also ; 'वः only by Up. 4. 29 ; कृषिंश्चरीषं चादौ ना Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. -2 Regret, remorse. -3 War, battle. -4 One of the bells. -5 A young animal, colt. -6 The one. -7 The hog-plum plant (आम्रान्तक). -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 N. of Siva. -10 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishnu.

अम्बुः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe ; नाक्षत्राद्वैदक्यपराया मंबडो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15 ; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अम्बु is the curing of diseases ; अम्बुना विदितं) -2 An elephant-driver -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants ; (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tāk, comprising the modern district of Lahore). -*हा* N. of several plants : - (*a*) गणिका, सूयिका (Mar. लुई) ; (*b*) पाठा (Mar. पाठाशुद्ध) ; (*c*) डुकिता (Mar. चुका) ; (*d*) another plant (Mar. अम्बाडा). -*हा*, -*डी* An Ambashtha woman.

अम्बुती = अम्बु (पाठा) See above.

अम्बुटिका N. of plant (बाली).

अम्बा [अम्बयम्] (Voc. ओरे Ved. ; अम्ब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother ; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address ; 'good woman', 'good mother' ; किमम्बाभिः वेष्टिता ; अम्बानां निर्दयः S. 2 ; कृतजलिहस्तय यम्ब सखात् R. 14. 16. 2 N. of a plant (अम्बाडा). -3 N. of

Durgā, wife of Siva. -4 N. of an Apasara ; of a sister of Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāsirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra Virya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to him ; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. 8. she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her ; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhishma's death] -5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid Amma ; Germ. amme ; old Germ. Amma].

अम्बाडा (Ved. -ला) A mother ; P. VI. 1. 118.

अम्बायुः *f.* A mother.

अम्बालिका 1 A mother ; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment). -2 N. of a plant (Mar. अम्बाडा) -3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāsirāja, wife of Vichitra-Virya. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Virya who had died without issue.

अम्बिः *f.* Ved. Water ; woman ; mother ; nurse.

अम्बिका 1 A mother. good woman, also used like अम्बा as a term of respect or endearment ; अम्बिके आम्बिके श्रुतं मम विज्ञप्ति Mk. 1. -2 N. of a plant (अम्बा 2) ; of another plant कटकी. -3 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva ; अशीर्षिरेवामाहा पुता पाकाभि-रम्बिका Ku. 6. 90. -4 N. of the middle daughter of Kāsirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Virya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named पुतराष्ट्र. -*Comp.* -पतिः, -भर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, -सुता N. of पुतराष्ट्र.

अम्बिकेयः, -यकः N. of Gaṇesa, Kārtikeya or Dhritarāshtra ; more correctly written अम्बिकेय q. y.

अम्बु *n.* [अम्-शब्दश्च] 1 Water ; गान्ध-सूतिसंयुक्तं वायुनं K. P. 10. -2 The watery element of the blood (of imber). -3 N. of a metre. -4 A term in astrology (लग्नाधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं). -*Comp.* -कणः a drop of water.

—संज्ञः (short-nosed) alligator. —किरातः alligator. —कीशः, कुमी a tortoise (किशुमर); particularly Gangetic. —केशः lemon-tree (छालगुह). —क्रियर libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. —ग, —वर, —वारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.). —घनः hail. —चवरं a lake. —चामरं an aquatic plant (शेवाल). —ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp स्थलज); सुगंधिनि चामर्यानि स्मलजम्पुजानि च Rām. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2 camphor. —3. the Sārasa bird. —4 the conch. —5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (—जं) 1. lotus; इंद्रिवरेण नयनं सुलभं पुनः S. Til. 3. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. *भूः, आसन्: 'the lotus-born god,' Brahmā; आसन्ना the goddess Lakshmi. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. (m.) 1. the moon. —2. the conch. —3. Sārasa. —तक्रः 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). —तालः = चामर. —व a. giving or yielding water. (—वः) a cloud; नवांशुधानीकमुहूर्तलांछने R. 3. 53. —वर [धरतीति वरः, अंशुना धरः; धृ-अच्] 1. a cloud; यज्ञिनश्चांशुवराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शरत्पुष्पांशुवरोरारवः R. 6. 44. —2. the plant मुस्तक. —3 talc. —धिः [अंशुनि धीयते अत्र; धा-कि] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; अंशुधिर्षतः Sk. —2. the ocean; सात° Bh. 2. 6. —3. the number four (in Math.). —पल्लव N. of a plant (पुल्लवमारी). —निधिः 'treasure of waters,' the ocean; देवास्तुरैरमुतमंशुनिधिमंये Ki. 5. 30. —य a. drinking water. (—यः) 1. the ocean. —2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters; रक्षोभुवानिलशङ्कोऽपराणि चाष्टौ Sid. Sir. —3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्क). —यन्ना N. of plant (उच्छता पुष्प). —यन्ति f., —यतः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगांशुपातप्रतिमा गृहस्था Bk. 1. 8. —यसादः, —यसादनं [अंशुनि प्रसादयति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum; (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; कतकं कतकद्रवस्य यथार्थं पुनः सादकं न नामयद्गम्यं तस्य वारि प्रसीदति). —यसं a lotus. —युत् m. 1. water-bearer, a cloud. —2. the ocean. —3 = पद्मा q. v. —4. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —5. talc. —मात्रज a. produced only in water. (—जः) 1. a conch shell. —मुक् m. a cloud; ध्व-नितमुच्चितमंशुमुक् चयं Ki. 5. 12. —प्राजः 1. the ocean. —2 Varuṇa. —राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; त्वयि उल्लस्योर्ध्वं हवांशुराशौ S. 3. 3; चक्रोदयार्थं हवांशुराशिः Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. —रह n. 1. a lotus. —2.

Sārasa. —रहः—ह a lotus; विपुलिनां-बुद्धा न सरिद्वत् Ki. 5. 10. (—हा) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपद्मिनी). —रोहिणी a lotus. —वाक्ती [अंशु तद्वर्णं वाचयति वृत्तयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Āshādhā when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited; *प्रदः the 10th day; *यग्नः the 13th day. —वातिनी, —वासी N. of a plant (वाटल), the trumpet flower. —बाहः [अंशु वहीति] 1. a cloud; तद्विषयं मिमंशुवर्धं Ki. 3. 1; भर्तृमित्रं मिमंशुविधेरे वि-जि ममंशुवाहं Me. 99. —2. a lake. —3. Water-bearer. —4. the number 17. —5. a sort of grass. —वाहिन् a. carrying or conveying water. (m.) 1. a cloud. —2. = मुस्तक (—नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. —2. a woman fetching water. —3 N. of a stream. —विहारः sporting in water. —विशवा म्पुङ्गुमारी. —वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —गिरीचिका N. of a plant. —सरणं flow or current of water. —सर्विणी a leech (अंशुनि सर्षति). —सेचनी a wooden bailing vessel.

अंशुमत् a. Watery, containing water. —नी N. of a river.

अवकृत a. Spattered, pronounced indirectly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the month; uttered while emitting saliva from the month. —तं A spattering noise, the growling of a bear; वधति कुहरभाजामत्र मल्लकयुनाममुरासित-युक्ताणि स्थानमंशुकृतानि Ū. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अवयः Ved. A chenter.

अंशु 1 A. [अंशने, अंशित] To sound.

अमल [By Ū. 4. 209 आप-अमल; or अंशु शब्दे अमलः] 1 Water; कथमप्य-भ्रमं तं तरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीकते Ku. 2. 37; स्थेयमानउपरं प्राज्ञः कोभसा परिषिञ्चति Si. 2. 54; अंभसाकृतम् done by water P. VI. 3. 3. —2 The sky. —3: The fourth sign of the zodiac. —4 Mystical name of the letter व. —5 A god. —6 A man. —7 The world of the Manes. —8 A Rākāṣa or Asura. —9 (In phil.) तृति or acquiescence of the soul. —10 Power; splendour; fruitfulness. —(Dual. अंशुः) Heaven and earth. —(pl.) Collective name for gods, men, Manes, and demons. [cf. L. imbes; Gr. ombpos] —Oomp. —अ a. produced in water, aquatic. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2. the (Indian) crane or Sārasa. (—जं) a lotus; बले तव मुखा-भोजे कथमिदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17; सोपाद°, नेत्र°; खंडः a group of lotus flowers; कुमुद्वनमपि श्रीमदंभोजखंडं Si. 9. 11, 64; जम्बन्वा, जनिः, योनिः, the lotus-

born god, epithet of Brahmā. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. —वृ, —वर, 1. a cloud. —2. the plant मुस्तक. —धि निधिः, —राशिः 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; संयुवांभोधिमयेति महानद्या नवापना Si. 2. 100; पादुवांभोनिधौन्द्रे बलेव भवता क्षम 58; 80 अमसां निधिः, शिखारि-श्लिष्ट हवांभसां निधिः Si. 1. 20; *बल्लभा a coral. —रह n. (र), —रहं a lotus; हेमंभोजहस्तस्थानं तद्वाप्यो धाम सांयह Ku. 2. 44. (—m.) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl —सुः smoke; cloudiness. —स्थ a. living in water; what holds or contains water.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; *वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. —2 A group of lotus flowers. —3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अंशुण a. Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty (महत्). —2 Roaring terribly. —णः 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing the Soma juices. —2 The father of Vāoh.

अमय a. (यो f.) [अ-मय] Watery, formed from water.

अम्यक् Ved. Towards, near.

अम्र = आम्र q. v.

अम्रातः—तक्रः A species of hog-plum; see आश्रातक.

अम्ल a. [अम्ल Up. 4. 108] Sour, acid; कटुम्ललवणाद्युष्णतीक्ष्ण-रसविदादिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. —म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v.; यो देवर्ष्यगुरादप्यति सुखात्तावं जनयति अद्वां पोषा-यति सोमः (रसः) Snar. —2 Vinegar. —3 Wood sorrel. —4 = अम्लवेतस् q. v. —5 The common citron tree. —6 Belch. —म्ली = चाग्रेरी. —म्ल Sour curds, butter-milk, with a fourth part of water. —Oomp —अक a. acidulated. —अंशुकाः a variety of sorrel (वेतस). —अश्रुविर्णं a disease of the eye. —उदारः sour eructation —काहं N. of a plant (लवणतृण). —केशरः the Citron tree. —गंधि a. having a sour smell. —गोरस sour butter-milk. —कुक्रिका—चूडा a sort of sorrel. —जंभीरः, निंबकः the lime-tree. —नायकः = वेतसः q. v. —निजा N. of a plant (शटी). —पंचकं—पंचफलं a collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits; कौलं च दक्षिणं चैव वृक्षान्ते बुक्रिका तथा । अम्लवेतसमिथेयं तदंशुफलं स्मृतम् ॥ or जंबीरं नागं च तथाखं वेतसं पुनः ॥ त्रितिकं बज्रं मृगं च फलं स्मृतम्. —पुत्रः N. of a plant (अश्मवक). (—त्री) पलाशीला and सुद्राक्षिका. —पनसः N. of a tree (लवच). —विंस acidity of stomach, sour bile. —पूरं = वृक्षम्लं q. v. —फलः the tamarind tree. (—रु) tamarind fruit. —भेदः = वेतस q. v. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रस a. having an acid taste (—सः) sourness, acidity.

—वह्नः a kind of betel (मालवदेशजनानाम्-वह्निभिः). —लोणिका, -लोणी, -लोलिका wood sorrel (Mar. लुका). —वर्गः a class of sour things including plants with acid leaves and fruits. —वह्नी N. of a plant (त्रिपर्णिका नामः कंदविशेषः). —वाटकः hog-plum. —वाटिका a sort of betel. —वस्तुका a sorrel (लुक). —वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः a kind of sorrel (Mar. लुका, चागेरी). —शाकः a sort of sorrel (शाकाम्ल, शुक्राम्ल, अम्ल, चुक्रिका, चूड) commonly used as a pot-herb. (-क) = वृक्षाक्ष, लुक. —सारा 1. the lime tree. —2. a sort of sorrel (*वेतस). —3. N. of a plant (हिंगल). (-र) rice water after fermentation (काजिक). —हरिद्रा N. of a plant (*निशा). —अमृता N. of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अमृति (म्लो) का 1 Sour taste in the month, sour eructation. —2 The tamarind tree. —3 Wood sorrel; also पलाशलिता, श्वेतलिता, and सुदाम्लिका. —Comp. —वटका a sort of cake.

अम्लिमन् m. Sourness.

अम्लः Sourness.

अम्लान् a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). —2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; परार्थस्यायवदेषु काणोप्यज्ञानदर्शनः. —नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आबोली). —नं A lotus.

अमृशान् a. Vigorous, not fading. —नि f. 1 Vigour. —2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A collection of globe-amaranths.

अय 1 A. (Sometimes P. also, especially with लु) (अयति, अयाचके, अयितु, अयिन्) To go.

अय a. Going, moving. —य 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अस्मय). —2 Good actions of former birth. —3 Good fortune, good luck (शुभाशुभौ विधिः); शुद्धपारिणियन्त्रितः R. 4. 26. —4 A move towards the right (in chess). —5 A die or cube (to play with); कलिः सर्वाभियान-भिभवति Sat. Br. —Comp. —अयित, अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभः सदा नयवत्तदयवत्तः Kl. 5. 20. —शोभिन् a. bright with good fortune.

अयन a. [अय-ल्युट्] 1 Going (at the end of comp.); यथेमा नयः रयं-मानाः समुद्रायनाः Pras. Up. —2 (As a patronymic affix) Descended from; e. g. शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving, walking; as in समायन. —2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यचिह्नादय-नन्त R. 16. 44. —3 A place, site, abode, place of resort; ता यद्वसायनं पुनं Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the derivation of the word नायन). —4 A

way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. —5 Rotation, circulation period; अ-निरसं अयनं, इष्टि, पशु. —6 A particular period in the year for the performance of particular sacrificial or other religious works; N. of certain sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं. —7 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. —8 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन; cf. also सायन and नैरयण. —9 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिण अयनं winter solstice; उत्तर अयनं summer solstice. —10 Method, manner, way. —11 A Sāstra, scripture or inspired writing. —12 Final emancipation; नान्यः पथा विद्यतेऽयनाय Svet. Up. —13 A commentary; treatise. —14 The deities presiding over the *ayanas*. —Comp. —अयः, -आयः the arc between the vernal equinoctial point and the beginning of the fixed zodiac or first point in Aries. —कालः the interval between the solstices. —जः a month caused by *ayana*'s. —संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः f. passage through the zodiac. —वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयश्म a. Ved. 1 Not consumptive, healthy. —2 Causing health. —इने Healthiness, freedom from disease. —Comp. —करण a. causing health, making healthy and sound. —साति f. health.

अयजुष्क a. Without a sacrificial formula or verse.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice. —ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms. 3. 120. —Comp. —साच् a. not performing a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक a. Unfit for sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as पात्र). —2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). —3 Profane, vulgar, common.

अयज्यु a. Ved. 1 Profane, impious. —2 Obstructor or destroyer of sacrifices.

अयज्वन् a. Not sacrificing according to the rites; godless, impious; Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् a. Not attempting.

अयत a. Uncontrolled, unchecked. —अयतिन् a. Of unsubdued desires or passions, incontinent.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort; अवसातां R. 4. 55. —रनः Absence of effort or exertion; —अयत्नेन, -रनात्, -रनात् without effort or exertion, easily, readily. —Comp. —कारिन् a. making no effort or exertion, indifferent.

idle. —कृत, -ज a. easily produced, spontaneous. —लभ्य a. easily obtainable; Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, leg.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly. —यं Ved. Without effort. —Comp. —अय a. 1. not true to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical; Mu. 3. 4. —2. incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथार्थोऽयथार्थश्च T. S.; अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion; तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽयथार्थानुभवः । यथा शुक्ला रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं सैव अप्रमेत्युच्यते. —इष्ट a. 1. not as wished or desired, disliked. —2. not enough or sufficient. —उचित a. unfit, unworthy. (तं) unfitly. —तय a. 1. not as it should be, unfit, unamitable, unworthy; इदमयथातथं स्वामिनश्चेति Ve. 2. —2. vain, useless, profitless. (-यं) 1. unfitly, unsuitably. —2. in vain, uselessly; तदुच्यते अ° Ms. 3. 240. —3. wrongly; Ve. 5. —तयं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. —द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected. —पूर, -पूर्व a. unprecedented, unparalleled, unusual. —मुखीन a. having the face turned away. —वृत्त a. acting wrongly. —शः शकारिन् a. not acting according to the Sāstras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्रकारी च न विमोहे पिता प्रभुः Nārada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly, erroneously, improperly.

अयत्रे 1 Non-restraint; having no restraint. —2 A powerful weapon for restraining enemies.

अयत्रित a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. —2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Ms. 92.

अयत्र a. 1 Deficient. —2 Having worthless or no barley, such as a religious ceremony (also अयवक in this sense). —नः 1 Name of a worm bred in excrement. —2 (अयवन् m., अयवन् n. also) The dark half of the month; पूर्वपक्षा वै यथा अपरपक्षा वा अयवसते हीदं सर्वं युते चायवते च ; Sat. Br. —3 An incongruous enemy.

अयव्य a. Unfit for barley.

अयशस् a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in this sense. —नः (झः) Infamy, disgrace, ignominy, ill repute, stain, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महदाप्नोति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु धीरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोभेऽयशः प्रमुष्ट R. 6. 41. —Comp. —कर a. (री f) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् *a.* [इ-गती-अह्] Going, moving; nimble. -*n.* (-यः) 1 Iron (एति चलाति अयस्कालेनैर्कर्म इति तथायं) ; अभितस्तमयोपि माद्विधं भजते कैच कथा शिरीषु R. 8. 43 -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloe wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. -*m.* Fire. [cf. *aes, aeris* ; Goth. *aia, eisarn* ; Ger. *eisn*]. -*Comp.* -अग्र, -अग्रकं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. -अपाहि *a.* Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. कस्तः -सं an iron goblet. -कांडः 1. an iron-arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. -कांतः (अयकांतः) 1. ' beloved of iron, ' a magnet, load-stone; शिरीषतद्वामाकृष्टमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चकर्व परस्मात्तद्वयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2. a precious stone; ' मणिः a load-stone; अयस्कांतमणिजालाकिव लोहधातुमंतःकरणमाकृष्टवर्ती Māl. 1. -कारः 1. an iron-smith, black-smith. -2. the upper part of the thigh. -कृति rust of iron. -कुम्भः an iron vessel, boiler &c. ; so ' पात्र. -कुश a rope partly consisting of iron. -कृतिः *f.* a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकृष्टचिकित्साभिः). -गः an iron hammer. -गुहः 1. a pill; one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron hall; Ms. 3. 133. -घनः [अयो हन्यते अयेन इति P. III. 3. 82] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभितस्तं R. 14. 33. -चूर्ण iron filings. -जाल *a.* guile iron nets; of impenetrable bailes (-लं) An iron net work. -ताप *a.* making iron red-hot. -द्वृत्, -द्वृष्ट *a.* Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as obarlots); having iron weapons. -वही a proper name; (P. V. 4. 143). -द्वः an iron club, K. 76. -पातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -पानं (अयःपानं) N. of a hell (where red hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). -प्रतिमा (अयःप्रतिमा) an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so ' रजः, ' रसः -सुख *a.* (की *f.*) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. -2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (-खा) an arrow (iron-pointed); भेस्वययजः कुम्भयोदुखेन R. 5. 55. -शङ्का 1. an iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. -शय *a.* lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). -शूल 1. an iron lance. -2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (निदणः उपायः Sk.); cf. आयःशूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छन्निपायःशूलिकः). -स्पर्श *a.* (अयं or यः) having iron pillars or staves. -हत Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who

wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.). -हृदय *a.* iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्रणिगर्जतात् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय (अयोमय) *a.*, (यी *f.*) : Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. -यी N. of one of the re-habitations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिदं Rust of iron.

अयस (At the end of comp.) See कर्णायस, कालायस &c.

अया *nd.* Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक *a.* One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित *a.* Unsolicited, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अयूतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 5; 11. 212. -तः N. of the sage Upavaraha. -तं Unsolicited alms. -*Comp.* -उपगत, -उपस्थित *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंशु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.). -2 (Hence) Out-cast; degraded, not admissible to or incapable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -*Comp.* -याजनं, -संयाज्य sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not gone. -*Comp.* -पूर्व *a.* following, succeeding, subsequent to. -याम *a.* not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; ' सं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; ' सं चयः 158; छंदस्य यातयामानि Bhāg. (where Sridhara says अं = विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (-सं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yājñavalkya. ' यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vigour, purity.) -यामन् *a.* Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु *a.* Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. -तुः Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not destructive.

अयाथाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) : 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper. -2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्यः 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. -2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposition, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तथाः समाहारः] Good or bad luck. -यः A particular

position of the pieces on a chess-board (आनीयते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः ; अयेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसंयमनेन आनयः अयानयः शीर्षस्यानं Saralā).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-न्] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थूल-विशेषः तं नेयोऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Str.

अयावक *a.* Naturally red.

अयावन् Not causing to unite.

अयायु *a.* Ved. 1 Unfit for co-pulation. -2 Destructive of good things.

अयास्य *a.* [fr. इ ' to go ' Nir.] Ved. Agile, nimble. -यः *ind.* [इ-आसिः Up. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, inexhaustible, valiant, invincible. -स्यः 1 A mystical name for the chief life-wind -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयसोमीयं N. of some verses of the Śāma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of ' friend ', ' oh ', ' ah ' (कोमलात्मने) ; or simply as a vocative particle; अयि निवेकीयभ्रातृमभिहितं M. 1; अयि कठोर U. 3. 27 Oh you ruthless one; अयि भो महर्षिषुश्च 8. 7; अयि विद्युत्प्रमदाय स्वमयि च दुःखं न जानाति Mk. 5. 32; अयि मातृद्वयजन-संभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. -2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation (अनुय), ' I pray ', ' prythee ' ; अयि संपति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि संदस्मिन्मधुरं वदन् तत्त्वमि यदि मनाक्कुरु Bv. 2. 150. -3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3; अयो-दमेने परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीये रामे-लस्य सार्धवाहस्य युधं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 Not yoked or harnessed. -2 Not joined, united or connected. -3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. -4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; ' बुद्धि, ' चार. -5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तो-यं निर्देष्टुं P. IV. 2. 64, Mhb. -6 Untrue, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8 Opening externally. -9 Reduced to straits, miserable. -*Comp.* -कर्मन् *m.* an official (perhaps for आयुक्त) -कृत् *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. -यदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; ' ये किमताः परं वद् Ku. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Disunion, separation. -2 Unreasonableness, want of conformity to correct principles. -3 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग, -गल *a.* 1 Separate, single. -2 Odd, uneven. -*Comp.* -अश्वि *m.* Fire. -नेत्रः, -नयना, -शरा See under अयुग. -सप्ति having seven horses; Si. 11. 61.

अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -**Comp** -ग्रहणः apprehending gradually. -**भावः** successive order, successive-ness.

अयुग्मः *f.* A woman that bears only one child. (= काव्यव्या. q. v.)

अयुग्म *a.* 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. -2 Odd, uneven (as a number) अयुग्मासु रात्रिषु *Ms.* 3. 48. -**Comp.** -छद्मः -पत्रः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तपर्ण tree; *Ki.* 1. 16. -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, *N.* of *Siva*; *Ku.* 3. 51, 69. -बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; *N.* of *Cupid*. -वाहः, -सतिः having seven horses, the *sun*.

अयुज् *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज् even); अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजौ जरणाश्च बुद्धिताया *V. Ratn.* -**Comp.** -इयुः -बाणः, -शरः *N.* of *Cupid* (having 5 arrows). -छद्मः = सप्तपर्ण (*Mar.* सप्तपर्ण); वदुःखच्छद्मच्छद्मसुगंधः *Si.* 6. 50. -पलाशः = सप्तपलाश. -पादपमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, -शक्तिः *N.* of *Siva*.

अयुज *a.* 1 Having no equal or companion. -2 Separate, single, odd. **अयुग** *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

अयुत *a.* 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. -2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed (*Ved.*). -नं Ten thousand, a myriad. -**Comp.** -अर्यपकः a good teacher. -सिद्ध *a.* (in *Vais. phil.*) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. -होम a kind of sacrifice.

अयुद्ध *a.* Ved. 1 Not fighting. -2 Unconquered, irresistible. -द्ध Absence of fighting or war. -**Comp.** -सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies (or arrows), irresistible.

अयुद्धी *ind.* Without fighting.

अयुध *a.* A non-combatant.

अयुध *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

अयुधिन *m.* Not a warrior.

अयुध *a.* 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. -2 Unconnected.

अये *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (= अयि); अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो जिनयन *Bh.* 3. 123. -2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये मातलिः *S.* 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मणः मातः *U.* 1; अये मयवेध भुकुडीधरः संवत्सः *U.*

5; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपञ्चोपजीविनोऽयस्येयं *Mu.* 2 (also 1); (c) 'anger'; अये अस्मेध इति विश्वविजयिनां क्षत्रियाणां महादुःखनिकषः *U.* 4; (d) 'fear', 'fury', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोग *a.* 1 Unconnected with. -2 Indistinctly connected. -3 Making vigorous efforts. -**गः** 1 Separation, disjunction, interval. -2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. -3 An improper conjunction. -4 Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine (as of a purgative or emetic). -5 Strong or vigorous efforts. -6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. -7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. -8 A sort of disease (cured by prescribing emetics). -9 -widower; absent lover or husband (विधुः). -10 A hammer (for अयोग्य, अयोग्यन). -11 Dislike. -12 A conjunction of two planets (also in anapicione). -**Comp.** -बाहः a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनिय, उपमानिय and जिह्वामूल्य as standing between vowels and consonants; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च क पी चैव पराश्रितौ । अयोगबाहो विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानमाभिनुः ॥

अयोगवः (*व* or *वी* *f.*) The sun of a *Sūdra* man and *Vaiśya* woman; *Ms.* 10. 32; see अयोगव; (his business is carpentry).

अयोग्य, -जाल &c. See under अयम्.

अयोग्यः A blacksmith.

अयोग्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, unsuitable, useless. -2 Not ascertainable by senses.

अयोद्ध *m.* 1 No warrior, a bad warrior. -2 One who is not equalled by other warriors.

अयोध्य *a.* Not to be warred against, unassailable; irresistible; अद्यायोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः *Rām.* -र्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of *Raghu*, (the modern *Oudh*) situated on the river *Sarayu*. [It is said to have extended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called *Saketa*, and one of its suburbs was *Nandigram* where *Bharata* governed the kingdom during the absence of *Rāma*. The town plays an important part in the story of the *Rāmāyana*; the second book (अयोध्याकांड) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of *Rāma*.]

अयोनि *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्व *Ku.* 2. 9. -2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -**निः** *f.* 1 Not the

womb; *Y.* 2. 293; *Ms.* 11. 174. -2 *Nc* a particular verse of the *Sāmaveda*. -**निः** 1 *N.* of *Brāhma* and *Siva*. -2 A pestle. -**Comp.** -ज, -जन्म *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनिजं चेति *T. S.* तन्मयी अयोनिजं *R.* 11. 47, 48; कन्पारनमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते *Mv.* 1. 30. (-जः) *N.* of *Viṣṇu*. ईशः, ईश्वरः *N.* of *Siva*. (-जा), -संभवा *N.* of *Sitā*, daughter of *Jansaka*, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोनि *a.* Without the words एत यानिः.

अयोग्यपदं Absence of simultaneity.

अयोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अयोग्य *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

अर *a.* [इति गच्छत्यनेन, अ-अर] 1 Speedy, swift. -2 Little. -3 Going (at the end of comp.). -**रः** 1 The spoke or radius of a wheel; (रं also); अरैः संधार्यते नाभिनीमौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः *Pt.* 1. 81. -2 A spoke of the time-wheel; a *Jaina* division of time. -3 A corner (कोण) or angle; त्रिचारे पीठे *Syāmalatava*. -4 Moss (झैवाल). -5 = पर्यट *q. v.* -**Comp.** -अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spoke; *V.* 1. 4 -पट्टः, -पट्टकः [अरैः पट्टयते रच्यते असौ] 1. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (*Mar.* राहट). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel); पट्ट खेलयमानः *Pt.* 4 turning this machine; पट्टी a bucket so used; कूपमासाद्य ऽटोमाणं सर्वस्तेनानीतः *Pt.* 4. -2. a deep well.

अरक्षम् *a.* 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. -2 Harmless, honest.

अरंछ, -गम् See under अरं below.

अरंजि *a.* Passionless, सत्त्वः a passionless being; a class of divinities with *Buddhists*.

अरज, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). -2 Free from passion (रज्ज्). -3 Not having the monthly courses. -**र** (-जा) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

अरजायते *Den. A.* 1 To become dustless or pure. -2 To lose the monthly courses.

अरज्जु *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -**न**. A prison-house.

अरण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote; (opp. स्व, निय, or अमा); (Sāy. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. -ज 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

अरणि: *m. f.*, -णी *f.* [ऋ-अनि Up. 2. 101; अरणि: अग्नेर्वनिः] A piece of wood (or the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णि: 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमय -णि: *f.* 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. -केतुः = अग्निमय Priemna Intergrifolia. -सुतः N. of Suka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyāsa fallen upon an Arani at the sight of the nymph Ghṛitāchī).

अरणिमत् *a.* Related to the two Aranis; to be produced by them.

अरण्यं (Sometimes *m.* also.) [अर्यते ण्यते शेषे ष्यति ऋ-अण्यञ्चिन्त Up. 3. 102] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; विद्यानाशे कृत्स्नं किल जगद्वर्ण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्य चापियवादि-नी । अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं Chāp. 44; oft used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; 'बीजं wild seed'; 'कार्पासी', कुलथिका; कुसुमा &c.; so 'माजीरा', मूषका. -ण्यः N. or a plant कदफल. -Comp. -अध्वक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest-keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यद्वरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch. Up. -ओकस, -सद् *a.* 1 dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किंतु 'सतो वयं अनयस्त्रयचर्चाः U. 5; वैकुण्ठं मम तापवीर्यमपि ज्ञेहाद्वरण्यैकसः S. 4. 5. -2 especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कणा wild cumin seed. -कदली wild plantain. -कांडं N. of the third book of the Rāmāyana which embodies Rāma's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Viśvāmitra. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -गानं N. of one of the four hymn-brooks of the Sāmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). -चटका a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just

as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on खण्डो विद्यालोक-कलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. -चर (°ण्येचर also). -जीव *a.* wild, living in woods. -ज *a.* wild; 'आर्द्रका wild ginger. -जोरं wild cumin. -दमनः N. of the pilant called dona. -द्वादशी, -वतं N. of a ceremony performed on the 22nd day of Mārga-Srāsha. -धर्मः 1. wild state or usage, wild natural; तथाप्यधर्मद्वितीयोऽयं ग्राम्य-धर्मे नियोजितः Pt. 1. -2. the duties of a Vānaprastha or anchorite. -धान्यं, -शालिः wild rice (जीवर). -द्वपतिः, -राज् (इ), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. -वंडितः [अरण्ये एव पंडितः, नतु नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish, person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -मव *a.* growing in a forest, wild; यथा वासिलः Pt. 2. 86. -माक्षिका a gadfly. -मुद्गकः a kind of wild bean. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः conservator of forests, forest-keeper. -राज्यं sovereignty of the woods. -रुदितं (°ण्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; योक्तं ब्रह्माविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्वलमधुनारण्यरुदितः Amaru. 76. -बायसा a wild orow, raven. -बासा, -समाभया 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; 'योग्यस्य पितरं R. 8. 12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. -वासिन *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-*भी*) N. of a plant अक्षर-पर्णी. -वास्तु (स्त्व) का N. of a plant वनवेत. -विलपितं, -विलापा (°ण्ये) = °रुदितं above. -श्वम् *m.* 'a wild bound', wolf. -वर्षा N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyeshtha. -सभा a forest-court.

अरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

अरण्याणि. -नी *f.* [अरण्य-आनुक्, की-पूच; P. IV. 1. 49; त्वमारण्यमोहवे] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यस्याहुस्तामरता Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अरण्यीय *a.* 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

अरण्येऽनुच्यः (scil. प्रोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनुच्यः पटनीवाः मंत्रयस्य). -2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्येतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

अरत् *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -नत् Non-copulation. -Comp. -त्रप *a.* Not (as) bed of copulation. (-पः) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without abame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. -ति: *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टवशवलाभेन चेत्ततो याजन्वतिथिः । अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संघते भृशमरतिं हि सद्विद्योगः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dullness. -6 A bilious disease. -ति। [ऋ-अति] 1 Auger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अरतिः (*m.* or *f.*) [ऋ-कलि रतिः स नास्ति यव] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कान्तेन मुष्टिना Ak; मध्याह्नलीङ्गपर्योर्मध्ये प्रामाणिकः करः ॥ बद्धमुष्टिकरो रतिरतारोः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Halāy.; Ki. 18. 6 -3 The arm.

अरतिकः The elbow; Y. 3. 86.

अरथिन् *a.* One who does not fight in a war.

अरथी: Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरद् *a.* 1 Toothless (as a child).

-2 Whose teeth are broken.

अरध *a.* Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

अरंधनं Absence of cooking (as on सिद्धि and कन्या संक्रांत).

अरपस *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अरपचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं *ind.* Ved. [ऋ-अम्] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंकु To prepare, make ready, serve; °कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; °कृतिः decorating, gratification.

अरंगम् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.

अरंगमः Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगः 1 Praising readily. -2 Factionist or made up poison.

अरंशुष *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

अरमणसू *a.* Ved. 1 Hostile. -2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

अरम *a.* Low, vile.

अरमति *a.* Not resting, active, going everywhere. -*ति*: *f.* 1 Splendour. -2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Veda as a goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

अरमिष *a.* Ved. Going near quickly.

अरमण, अरमण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं [*अ-अरु*; *अरश्चि* स्यात् Up. 3. 132] 1 The leaf or panel of a door (*कपाट*). सरभममरराणि द्वाग्पावुष्य Mv. 6. 27. (*-रा*, *-री* also); चचूतोद्विषादितारर-पुदो वास्याम्यहं पंजरत् Bv. 1. 58. -2 A door. -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (*करीकोप*). -4 A covering or sheath in general -*र*: 1 An awl -2 A part of a sacrifice -3 War, fighting.

अररि: The leaf of a door; a door.

अररिदं Ved. Water (*अररि* विषाक्षोप-शमं ददाति).

अररिबसू *m. f.* 1 Not giving or offering. -2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

अररु *a.* Ved. 1 Moving (*गमनस्वभाव*), -2 = *अररिबसू* above. -*रु*: [*अरं*; *अरु* Up. 4. 79] 1 An enemy. -2 A weapon. -3 N. of an Asura.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great hate; (2) contempt or disdain; *अररे* महाराजं प्रति कुतः सन्धियाः G. M.

अरर्यति Den. P. 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

अररिदं [*अररु* चक्रांगानिव पञ्चाणि विंदे विद् श P. III. 1. 138 Vart.] 1 A lotus; (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see und पञ्चाण); शक्रमरारिदं पुरभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सूर्याशुविजि-जमिवारिदं Ku 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, सुखं &c. -2 Also a red or blue lotus. -*द*: 1 The (Indian) crane. -2 Copper. -*Comp.* -*अररु* *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu -*रुलपनं* copper. -*नाभिः*. -*नाभः* N. of Vishnu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmā; हृदये मङ्गीये देवश्चक्रास्त भगवान-रविदनाभा Bv. 4. 8. -*सद* *m.* N. of Brahmā.

अरविदिनी 1 A lotus plant: प्रसीतमधुका युगैः सुदिविचारविदिनी Bk. 5. 70. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Spleen, not juicy, tasteless, insipid. -2 Dull, flat. -3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious. -*म*: No juice, absence of juice. -*Comp.* -*आश* 1. eating spleen food. -2. maceration of the body. -*आशुन* *a.* 1. eating spleen food. -2. macerating the body.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). -2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c); *अरसिकेषु कविस्त्वन्निवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.*

अरहसू *n.* Absence of secrecy.

अरहायते Den. A. To become known.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वेद Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजकं जनपदे Rām. : Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जावलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरेः । पंडित्ये न हि वितेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्तद् Mb. शोच्यं राजमराजकं Chan. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -*Comp.* -*योगिन* *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -*स्थापित* *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराजन् *a.* Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

अराटकी Ved. N. of the plant अजर्गुमी

अराति: [*न राति ददाति सुखं, रा-क, न. न.*] 1 An enemy, foe; *वेशः सोयमराति-शोणितजलेयमिन्द्राः परितः* Ve. 3. 31; (in the Veda) non offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity; malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (*used in f.*). -2 The number six. -3 The sixth position (in astronomy). -*Comp.* -*दूषण*, -*दूषि*, -*ह* *a.* Ved. destroying adversaries or enemies. -*भंग*; destruction of enemies.

अराति (त्) यति Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

अरातीयत् *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

अरातीय *a.* Ved. Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

अरातीचत् *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

अराद्धिः *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

अराधसू *a.* [*राध* धनं—*Nir.* न. व.] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

अराय *a.* [*नास्ति रा य यस्य वेदे वच् मासः*] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts. -2 Stingy, niggardly. -*यः*, -*यी* Any malignant of evil spirit.

आरान *a.* [*अ-विच् अरं अलावि, ला-क*] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पादावराण्युली M. 2. 3. -*ल*: 1 A bent or crooked arm. -2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta (सर्जस). -3 An elephant in rut. -*ल* 1 An unchaste woman harlot, courtesan. -2 A modest woman (*अपृष्टा*). -*Comp.* -*केशी* a woman with curled hair; *मिश्रा निराकामद्वाल-केश्याः* R. 6. 81. -*पद्मन्* *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

आरावन *a.* Ved. Not offering, malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

आराहं Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

अरि *a.* [*अ-इर्*] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). -*रि*: 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Up. 4. 138); (*used in the Veda* like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping' or 'devoted', 'hostile'). -*विजितारिपुरासरः* R. 1. 59. 61; 4. 4. -2 An enemy of mankind (*said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind*); कामः क्रोधस्तया लोभो मदमोहो च ममसरः; कुतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9. -3 A species of spider or Mitea (*वित्तादर*). -4 N. of the number six (*from the six enemies*). -5 N. of a condition in astronomy -6 Any part of a carriage. -7 A wheel. -8 A lord, master. -9 The wind. -10 A pious or religious man. -*Comp.* -*कृपण* *a.* tamer or abduer of enemies. -*कुले* 1. a host of enemies. -2. an enemy. -*गुर्न* *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted man or worshippers. -*हन*; destroyer of enemies. -*चित्तन*, -*चित्ता* schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs -*त्र* *a.* protecting from enemies. -*धायसू* *a.* possessed by lords only (*i. e.* very precious). -*नन्दन* *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. -*निग्रत* invasion made by enemies. -*भद्रः* the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 11, 31. -*मर्दा* 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant (*काममर्द*). -*मर्दन* *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies. -*मेदः* N. of a tree (*वित्तादर*); N. of a country; Bri. S. 14. 2. -*मेदकः* N. of an insect bred in excrement. -*स्थानकं* consternation, defeat. -*सूदन*, -*हन*, -*हिसकः* destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिदम् *a.* [अरीन् दाभ्यति दमयति वा-
इच् मुम्भ] Subduer of enemies, victo-
rious conquering.

अरिद्वयभाजः अरिद्वय, *a.* Not en-
titled to a share in the ancestral pro-
perty (as an heir incapacitated by
impotence &c.)

अरिणिन् *m.* A cook.

अरिन् [ऋ-वृच्-इहागमः] A rower,
helmsman (Ved.).

अरिञ्च *a.* [गच्छत्यनेन ; ऋ-हन् P. III.
2. 134] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging
onwards. -2 Protecting on all sides.
—३ 1 An oar ; लोलैररिञ्चैश्चरणावामितः
Si. 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm. -3 A
ship, boat. -4 A part of a carriage.
-5 A Soma vessel. —३ A Soma ves-
sel. [cf. *aratum* ; Gr. *eretmos*].
—Comp. —गाथ *a.* 'oar-deep,' shallow
(water). —परग *a.* Ved. crossing by
means of oars.

अरिन् *n.* (रि) A wheel ; disson.

अरिप्र *a.* [रिं पायनाम Nir. तत्तारि
यस्य] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blam-
less.

अरिफित *a.* Not changed to (said
of the Visarga).

अरिष् [न रिष्यते विच्छिद्यते] A conti-
nuous downpour of rain. —वः A sort
of disease in the anus.

अरिषण्य *a.* Ved. Not harming or
injuring, inoffensive.

अरिषण्यत् *a.* Ved. Not being hurt
or injured.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt ; perfect, com-
plete ; imperishable, undecaying, in-
secure, safe ; अरिष्टं गच्छ पयानं, अरि-
ष्टं मार्गमनिष्ठत् पुण्यं वा तु निषेविं Rām-
—ष्टः 1 A heron (हंक्र). -2 A raven,
crow. -3 An enemy ; अरिष्टस्वाद्भ्य
Mv. 4. 18. -4 N. of various plants :—
(a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रि-
तर) ; (b) another plant (Mar. निर).
-5 Garlic. -6 A distilled mixture -7
N. of a demon killed by Krishna ; a
son of Bali. —ष्ट 1 A bandage. -2 N.
of a medical plant (कटुका). -3 N. of
a daughter of Dakṣa and one of
the wives of Kaśyapa. —ष्ट 1 Bad or
ill/luck, evil, misfortune, calamity.
-2 A portentous phenomenon fore-
boding misfortune, unlucky omen
(such as earth-quake). -3 Unfavour-
able symptom, especially of ap-
proaching death ; रोगिणीं मरणं यस्माद्-
वश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तल्लक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्विष्ट-
मप्यभिधीयते ॥ -4 Good fortune or
luck, happiness. -5 The lying-in-
chamber, delivery-room, women's
apartments (अंतपुरं) ; अपरनात इषा-
रिष्टं प्रविशेत्तु स्यात्तमं Rām. -6 Butter-
milk. -7 Spirituous liquor ; Si. 18.

77. -Comp. —अरु *a.* Ved. having
one's life unhurt. —वातु *a.* Ved.
dwelling securely. —युहं the lying-in-
chamber. —ग्राम *a.* Ved. of undivided
group, having a complete troop.
—नाति *a.* Ved. making for-
tune or happy, auspicious. (-तिः *f.*)
safety, security, succession of
good fortune, continuous happiness
(अरिष्टं करोतीति तातिः ; अरिष्टस्य भावी वा P.
IV. 4 143-4 Sk.) ; तद्व्यभवता निष्प-
न्नाशिवां काममरिष्टतातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1.
—दुष्पथी *a.* apprehensive of death,
alarmed at the approach of death.
—पुरं N. of a place ; cf. अरिष्टाश्रितपुरं
P. VI. 2. 100 —भयं *a.* granting se-
curity. —मयः N. of Siva or Vishnu.
—शय्या a lying-in couch ; अरिष्टशय्या
परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15. —सुदनः, —हन्
m. killer of Arishta, epithet of
Vishnu.

अरिष्टः = अरिष्टः The soap-berry tree.
अरिष्टिः *f.* Security ; safety.

अरिष्टत् *a.* Not hurt.

अरिच्छि *a.* (= अरिष्ट) Ved. Not
licked.

अरुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of a
plant (रक्तदिर).

अरुपिका [अरुपि ममस्थान्मयविकृ-
यता] Scab on the head (Mar. खड्डे).

अरुच् *a.* Ved. Lightless, dark.

अरुचिः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in
general ; कृ सा भोगानमुपरुचिः K.
146. -2 Want of appetite, diarrhetic,
disgust ; सन्निपातक्षयश्चासक्तसद्दिक्का-
च्यणुत् Suar. -3 Absence of a satis-
factory explanation.

अरुचिर, **अरुच्य** *a.* Disagreeable,
disgusting.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Free from disease,
sound, healthy. -2 Not festering
(as a boil).

अरुग *a.* Not broken, not diseas-
ed, sound.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Sound, healthy ; याव-
त्स्थमिदं शरीरमरुज् Bh. 3. 88. v. 1.
-2 Not breaking, not suppurating.
—जः N. of a plant (आरुग).

अरुण *a.* (-णा, -णी *f.*) [ऋ-उन्त् ; cf.
Up. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny,
red, ruddy (of the colour of the
morning as opposed to the darkness
of night) ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं
इयामावदातरुणं M. 3. 5 ; नयनान्यरुणा-
नि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4 12. -2 Perplexed,
embarrassed. -3 Dumb. —णः 1 Red
colour, the colour of the dawn or
morning twilight. -2 The dawn per-
sonified as the charioteer of the sun ;
आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतर्कः S. 4. 1, 7.
4 ; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ;
R. 5. 71. [Aruna is represented as
the elder brother of Garuda, being the

son of Vinata by Kasyapa. Vinata
prematurely hatched the egg and the
child was born without thighs, and
hence he is called *Anuru* 'thighless,' or
Vipāda 'footless'. He cursed his
mother that since she had brought
him forth before the due season she
would be a slave to her rival Kadru ;
but at her earnest entreaties, he
modified the curse and said that her
next son would deliver her from
bondage. Aruna now holds the office
of the charioteer of the sun. His wife
was Syeni, who bore him two sons
Sampāti and Jātāyu.] -3 The sun ;
रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30, 5
8 ; संशुष्यते सरसिजेरुणाश्रुभिः R. 5.
69 ; S. 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy
with red spots and insensibility of
the skin. -5 A little poisonous
creature. -6 N. of a plant पुनाग ;
also a synonym of अर्क *q. v.* -7
Molasses (गुड़). -8 N. of a peak of the
Himālaya situated to the west of
Kailāsa. -9 N. of one of the 12
Adityas, the one presiding over
Māgha. —णा 1 N. of several plants
(a) अतिविषा (Mar. अतिरिख) ; (b) Mad-
der (मंजिष्ठा) ; (c) त्रिवृत् commonly
called Teeri ; (d) a black kind of
the same (इयामाका) ; (e) bitter ap-
ple (ईद्वारुणी) ; (f) the Gunja plant
that yields the red and black berry
(गुंज) used as a weight by jewellers
&c. ; (g) मुंडातिर. -2 N. of a river.
—णी 1 A red cow (Nir.). -2 The
early dawn. —णं 1 Red colour. -2
Gold. -3 Saffron. —Comp. —अयजः
N. of Garuda (अरुणः अयजो यस्य).
—अयजः —अरुजः N. of Garuda, younger
brother of Aruna. —अरिच् *m.* the
sun. —अरुच *a.* having red horae,
epithet of the Maruta. —आत्मजः 1.
son of Aruna, N. of Jātāyu -2. N.
of Satrū, Sāvargi Maun, Karna,
Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvina.
(-जः) N. of Yamunā and Tāpti.
—ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed. —उदकं N. of a
lake. (-कः) N. of a river. —उदयः
break of day, dawn ; चतस्रे पटिकाः
प्रातररुणादय उच्यते. —उपलः a ruby.
—कमलं a red lotus. —उपारिख *m.* N. of
Siva. —दूर्वा reddish fenel. —प्रिय
a. 'beloved of red flowers and
lotuses', N. of the sun. (-या) 1. the
sun's wife. -2. shadow. —रुच् *a.* [अरुण
स्य रूपं यस्य] Ved. of reddish shape or
colour. —रुज् *a.* reddish yellow
—युज् *a.* furnished with red rays of
light, epithet of the dawn. —लोचन
a. red-eyed. (-नः) a pigeon. —सारथिः
' having Aruna for his charioteer, '
the sun.

अरुणित, **अरुणीकृत** *a.* Reddened,
dyed red, impurpled ; स्तनानगरागानि-
ताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5 11.

अरुणीम् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour ; अरुणिना विहितोऽपि छुल्लभाः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः -योगः The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुतुद *a.* [अरुणं मर्मणि तुदति, अरु-तुद, खड्गं सुमामस्र P. III. 2. 35 ; VI. 3. 67] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fiz. also) ; caustic ; अरुतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य वंतिनः R. 1. 71 ; Ki. 14. 55 ; Si. 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition) ; Ms. 2. 161.

अरुधती [न रंघती प्रतिरोधकारिणी] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 N. of the wife of Vasishtha ; अन्वासितमरुधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56. -3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishtha ; one of the Pleiades. -4 N. of the daughter of प्राचेतसदश, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajapati by Devabuti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same even more veneration as the Saptarshis ; cf. Ku. 6. 12 ; तामगिरिवभेदेन सुवीश्राप्यदीश्वरः । श्री-पुमानित्यनारथैषा वृचं हि महितं सताम् ॥ cf. also Janaka's remarks in U. 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached ; cf. Susruta न पश्यति सनक्षत्रं यस्तु देवी-मरुधती । ध्रुवमाकाशगंगा च ते वदंति गतादुर्ध्वं ॥ see H 1. 76 also]. -5 The tongue (personified). -Oomp. -जानिः, -नयः -पतिः N. of Vasishtha one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. -दर्शनस्यायः see under न्याय.

अरुध-*a.* Not angry, calm.

अरुध *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright ; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). -*a.* 1 The red horse of Agni ; a flame. -2 The sun ; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. -*बी* 1 The dawn. -2 A flame. -3 N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Arva.

अरुध (य)ति Den. P. To go.

अरुधकः [अरुधमेयान् कायति पीडयति] N. of a tree (भृगुतक).

अरुध [क उ उ P. 2. 116] Wounded, sore. -*m.* (-*र*) 1 The Arka tree.

-2 Red Khadira. -*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-*m.* also). -3 An eye. -Comp. -कर *a.* [अरुध-कृटः P. III. 2. 21.] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-*र*) N. of a tree अरुधक q. v. (-*र*) the nut of this tree. -कृत *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुधिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा N. of a plant (श्यामलकी).

अरुक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft ; bland.

अरुक्षित, अरुद्ध *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरुण *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. -*र* 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. -Comp. -हार्थ *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty ; अरुणहार्थं मदनस्य नि-ग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरुणक *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरुणता -*रु* Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरुणः [ऋ-ऊन् Up. 4. 73] 1 The sun. -2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors ; आत्मा वा अरे दृढ-स्यः श्रोतव्यः न वा अरे पटुः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति, Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi) ; (b) of anger ; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4 ; (c) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty ; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). -*n.* (-*णु*) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपस *a.* [नास्ति रेपः पपं यस्य] 1 Sinless, spotless. -2 Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling out angrily ; अरेरे दुग्धेन प्रमुखाः कुम्बलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3 ; अरेरे वाचाट *bid* ; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt ; अरेरे राधागर्भ-भारधुत सुतापसद् *ibid*.

अरोक *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without holes (अच्छिद्र). -2. Without splendour, obscured, dim. -Oomp. -दत्, -दंत *a.* [P. V. 4. 14] 1. having black teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth (निविद्धंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well ; अरोगः सर्वसि-द्धार्थश्चतुर्वर्षशतायुषः Susr. -*ग*: Sound health ; न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगं H. 1. 167.

अरोग *a.* Ved. 1 Freeing from disease. -2 Free from disease.

अरोगिन्, -अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. -2 Causing loss of

appetite, producing loathing or disgust. -*क*: Loss of appetite ; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining. -2 Not attached ; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining, dark. -2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोषः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरोद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce ; an epithet of Vishnu.

अर्क 10 P. [अर्कवति, अर्कं वेत्तुं, अर्कित] 1 To heat or warm. -2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [अर्कं वृत्तं कुलं Up. 3. 40] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय). -*क*:

1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.). -2 The sun ; आविष्कृता-रुण्युरः सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1. -3 Fire. -4 A crystal. -5 Copper. -6 Sunday. -7 Membrum virile. -8 N. of the sun-plant, Calotropis Gigantea (Mar रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and root ; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं चतुर्मासं नव-मश्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8 ; यमाश्रय न वि-स्मानं ध्रुवायं पति सेवकाः । सोऽर्कवन्द्याति-स्थायः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सत् Pt. 1. 51.

-9 N. of Indra. -10 A sort of religious ceremony. -11 Praise, hymn ; praising, extolling, song of praise.

-12 A singer (Ved. in these two senses). -13 A learned man. -14 An elder brother. -15 Food (अर्क also).

-16 N. of Vishnu. -17 A kind of de-fection. -18 The seventh day of a month. -19 The उत्तराफल्गुनी asterism.

-20 The number 12. -Oomp. -अंशः, -कला a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. -अश्मन् *m.*, -उपलः 1.

the sun stone, heliotrope, girasol. -2. a sort of crystal or ruby. -आर्कः the

swallow wort. -इंदुसंगमः the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). -कांता 1. N. of a plant

commonly called हुडुडुडिया. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's shadow. -क्षेत्र 1. the field of the sun ; the sign Leo, pre-

sided over by the sun. -2. N. of a holy place in Orissa. -चंदनः a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). -जः epithet

of Karna, Yama, Sogriva. (-जौ) the two Asvins regarded as the physi-

cians of Heaven. -तनयः 'a son of the sun,' an epithet of Karna, Yama,

Manu Valvasvata, Manu Sārpa and Satru ; see अर्कान्त न. (-*य*) N. of

the rivers Yamuna and Tapti. -त्विक् *f.* light of the sun. -दिनं, -वासरा

Sunday. -दुग्धं milky sap or exuda-

tion of arka. -नंदनः, -धुवः, -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Saturn. Karna, or Yama.

-नयन *a.* one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (-*न*) an epithet of

Viraj Parusha. -नामन् *m.* the red arka

tree. —पत्रा, —पर्णः N. of the plant अर्क-
(-त्रा) a kind of birth wort (सुन्दरा,
अर्कमूला) with wedge-shaped leaves
(-त्रं, —र्णः) the leaf of the अर्क plant.
—पादपः N. of a plant (निंब) ; ano-
ther tree (आर्कः) . —पुष्पः a flower
of arka. (-पर्णः) , —पुष्पिका N. of a
plant (कुटुंबिका) . —त्रिया N. of a plant
(जवा) . —चंद्रः, —चांद्रः 1. N. of Bu-
ddha, Sākya-muni. —2 a lotus (the
sun-lotus) . —नं 1. an asterism influen-
ced by the sun. —2. the sign Leo. —3.
उपराकृत्यनीनक्षत्र. —भक्ता = °काता q. v.
—मंडले the disc of the sun. —सूर्यः,
—ला = पत्रा; बिलिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हनोः
Bh. 2. 100. —वर्षः a solar year. अक्षुभः
1. N. of a plant (बंधूक) . —2. a lotus.
—विवाहः marriage with the arka
plant (enjoined to be performed
before a man marries a third wife,
who thus becomes his forth) ; चतु-
र्षविंशतिवार्यं तृतीयोऽर्कं समुद्रहेतुः Kāśy-
apa. —वेषः N. of a tree (ताञ्जोशपत्र) .
—व्रतः—तं 1. a vow performed on माघ-
शुक्लसप्तमी. —2. the law or manner of the
sun; when a king exacts taxes from
his subjects only to add to their ma-
terial comforts and happiness, just
as the sun draws up water during 8
months of the year, only to give it
back increased a thousandfold, he is
said to follow अर्कव्रत ; अष्टौ मासान् य-
थादित्यस्तोयं हृदि तिष्ठतिभिः । तथा हरैस्करं
राष्ट्राक्षिरयमर्कव्रतं हि तत् ॥ Ms. 9. 305 ;
of. R. 1. 18 (the point of compari-
son may also be the imperceptible
way in which the sun absorbs water,
see Pt. 1. 221) . —शोका Ved. brilli-
ancy of rays. —सातिः f. 1. finding
of rays. —2. poetical inspiration ;
finding out hymns. —सौदरः ' brother
of the sun ', an epithet of Airāvata.
—हिता = °काता q. v.

अर्कवत् a. Containing flashes of
lightning.

अर्किन् a. Ved. 1 Shining, bright
—2 Praising. —3 Praised or worship-
ped

अर्कीय, अर्क्य a [अर्कः; अर्च-स्वरूपं कुर्वं]
1 Belonging to arka. —2 To be praised
or worshipped.

अर्गलः = अर्गल below.

अर्गलः —ला-ली-लं [अर्हं कलत्रं न्येव-
दि° दुष् Tv.] 1 A wooden bolt, pin,
bar &c. (for fastening a door or
the cover of a vessel) a bolt, latch-
bar ; पुराणलादीधुमुक्तो बुभोज R. 18. 4;
16. 6 ; अनापतामर्ग Mk. 2 ; ससंभ्रमद-
व्रतपातितार्गला निमीलितानीव भियाः सारा-
की K. P. 1 ; दृष्टं च बाहिरार्गलं Ms. 4.
62 bolted from without ; oft used
figuratively in the sense of a bar,
impediment, something intervening
as an obstruction ; बाधार्गलया निवा-
दिता Pt. 2 ; Si. 2. 118 ; इतिष्ठं तद्व-
त्

ज्ञानाद्विद्धि सागलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 ob-
etracted ; बाधार्गलायैव इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45 ;
कंठे केवलमर्गलेन निहितो जीवस्य निर्गच्छतः
K. P. 8 ; see अर्गल also. —2 A wave
or billow. —3 The leaf of a door
(कपाटं) . —4 A kind of etotra or
hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small
bolt.

अर्गलित a. Fastened by a bolt,
chained, bolted ; °द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलीय, —त्य a. Belonging to a bolt
or pin.

अर्घ 1 P. [अर्गति, अर्गित्, अर्गित] To
be worth; have value, to cost ; परी-
क्षका यत्र न सति देशे नार्थति रत्नानि सधु-
द्रजानि Subhāsh.

अर्घः [अर्च-यत्] 1 Price, value ; कु-
र्तुं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398 ; Y. 2. 251 ;
कुस्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो वैरथतः
पातिताः B. 2. 15 reduced in their
true value. depreciated) ; so अर्घ्य
priceless ; महार्घं very costly. —2 A
material of worship, respectful offer-
ing or oblation to gods or venerable
men, consisting of rice, Durvā grass
&c. with or without water ; दूर्वासर्घ-
पुष्पाणां दक्षार्घ्यं पूर्वमंजलिं Y. 1. 250 ;
कुटजकुसुमैः कलिपातीयं तस्मै Me. 4 ;
(the ingredients of this offering
are : आपः क्षीरं कुशाद्यं च दधि सर्षपः सतंडुलम् ।
यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अट्ठीगोर्ध्वः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see
अर्थ below. —Comp. —अर्घ a. worthy
of a respectful offering. —दानं pre-
sentation of a respectful offering.
—बलाबलं rate of price, proper price,
the cheapness or dearness of articles,
fall or rise in prices ; Ms. 9. 329.
—संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price of com-
modities, appraising, assessing of goods ;
कुर्वीत चेर्षा (वणिजा) प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं
नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्गशिः N. of Siva.

अर्घ्य a. [अर्च-यत् अर्घमर्हति] 1 Valu-
able ; अनर्घ्यं invaluable ; see s. v. —2
Venerable, deserving respectful of-
fering ; तानर्घ्यानर्घ्यमादाय दूरात्समुद्रयो
गिरिः Ku. 6. 50, Si. 1. 14 ; Y. 1.
110. —र्घ्य 1 A respectful offering or
oblation to a god or venerable per-
son (see अर्ग) ; अर्घ्यं पूजाविधिः तदर्थं द्रव्यं
अर्घ्यं Sk. ; अर्घ्यमस्मै V. 5. ; ददतु तस्मा
पुष्पैर्घ्यं कलेश्च मधुसूनुतः U. 3. 24 ; अ-
र्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं हरे R. 11. 69 ; 1.
44 ; Ru. 1. 58, 6. 50 ; (it often con-
sists only of water given in a dropa
and forms part of the Madhuparka
ceremony) . —2 A kind of honey.

अर्घट Ashes.

अर्च 1 U. [अर्चति-ते, आर्चन्, आर्चन्त,
अर्चति, अर्चत] 1 (a) To adore, wor-
ship, salute, welcome with respect ;
R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90 ; 4. 84, 12. 89 ;
Ms. 3. 93 ; आर्चद् द्विजातीयं परमार्थवि-

दात् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63 ; 17. 5 ; यस्या-
र्च्यसौ शासनं Mv. 1. 29. honours, res-
pectfully obeys. (b) To honour, i. e.
decorate, adorn ; U. 2. 9. —2 To praise
(Ved.) —3 To shine. —10 P. or Caus.
1 To honour, adore, worship ; स्वर्गोक्-
र, संचितमर्चयत्वा Ku. 1. 59. —2 To
praise. —3 To cause to shine. —Desid.
[अर्चिषिषति] To wish to worship.
—With अतु to congratulate, hail with
joy. —य 1. to praise, sing praises
of. —2. to honour, worship ; प्रान-
र्चुरर्थं जगद्वर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20 ; (—caus.)
to honour. —सं 1. to worship, adore.
—2. to fix, settle, establish.

अर्च a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चक a. [अर्च-युक्] Worshipping,
adoring. —कः A worshipper ; गुरुदेव-
द्विजाचकः Ma. 11. 225.

अर्चनीय a. Ved. [अर्चं वेदे बाहु° अभि]
Adorable, venerable (Sāy.) ; roar-
ing aloud, singing loudly.

अर्च्य a. Ved. To be praised or
worshipped.

अर्चन a. [अर्च-युक्] Worshipping,
praising. —नं, —ना Worship, rever-
ence or respect paid to deities and
superiors.

अर्चनीय अर्च्य pot. p. [अर्च-अनयि-
यत्] To be adored or worshipped,
venerable, adorable, respectable R.
2. 10 ; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च-अह] 1 Worship, adora-
tion. —2 An idol or image intended
to be worshipped ; सौवर्हिरण्याधिभिर-
र्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. ; (there is some
dispute among scholars as to the pre-
cise meaning of this passage) .

अर्चिः f. [अर्च-इत्] Ray, flame (of
fire or of the morning twilight) ; आ-
सीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपाक्षिरशोषानि R.
12. 1 ; नैशस्याभिर्हृतमुज इव छिन्नधूवि-
धूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिष्मत्, —वत् a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चित p. p. Worshipped, respect-
ed, honoured ; R. 10. 55 ; Ms. 4.
235 ; Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चित्वि a. Honouring, adoring.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Praising, honouring,
worshipping. —2 Shining as a ray of
light, radiating. —m. (ची) A ray of
light.

अर्चिष् n. (-चिः) [अर्च-इति Up. 2.
107] 1 A ray of light, flame ; यत्ते-
पवित्रनक्षिष्येण विततमंदरा Bv. 9. 67. 23 ;
प्रक्षिणाक्षिहिराग्निरावदे R. 3. 14. —2
Light, lustre ; प्रज्ञामर्चिषां Ku. 2. 20 ;
Ratu. 4. 16 (said to be also f.) —f.
N. of the wife of कृशाश्व and mother
of धूमकेतु. —m. 1 A ray of light. —2
Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् a. [अर्च्यं मत्पु] Flaming,
brilliant, bright ; V. 3. 2. —m. 1

Fire, the god of fire. -2 The sun -3 A sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of Vishnu. -नी 1 N. of the town or world of Agni. -2 One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.

अञ्ज 1 P. [अञ्जि, आनञ्ज, अञ्जित, अजीत, अजितु, अजिन] 1. To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense ; पितृद्वयविरोधेन यवन्परस्परमजितं Y. 2. 118. -2 To take up ; आनञ्जितुजोषाणि Bk. 14. 74. -10 P. or *caus.* 1 To procure, acquire, obtain ; स्वयमजित, स्वाजित obtained by one's own exertions, self acquired. -2 To work or manufacture, make, prepare (सतो गुणांतरायान्). -WITH अति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to remove, despatch, make away with. -अनु to let go, set free, deliver. -अपि to add to. -अन्वय 1. to cause to go after or in a particular direction. -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. -अपयति to add, append ; say something in addition to what is already said. -अव to permit to leave, release, let go. -उद् to drive out, remove. -उ *caus.* to furnish, supply, procure.

अञ्जक a. [अञ्ज-कृत्] (-जिका f.) Procuring, acquiring ; one who acquires or gets ; अञ्जको ऋषिनाहरेत् Smṛiti. -कः N. of several plants सित-पर्णाक्ष, वर्षभिद ; सामान्यतुलसी.

अञ्जने [अञ्ज-युद्] Getting, acquisition ; अर्थानामञ्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्जपितृव्यापारोऽर्जने Dāy. B.

अर्जुन a. [अर्ज-उत्तर णिङ्क् च Up. 3. 58] (ना-नी f.) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day ; अर्जुनः कृष्णमहर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1 ; पिङ्गमर्जुनं युजमर्जुनं च Si. 1. 6. -2 Silvery. -नी 1 The white colour. -2 A peacock. -3 A sort of cutaneous disease. -4 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसादृश), with useful rind. -5 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuṇṭi by Indra and hence called द्रिदि also [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (पृथिव्यां चतुर्तायां वर्णे ये दुर्लभः सन् । करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः)]. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dvaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in

marrying Suonadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalaya to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata ; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pāṇḍavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishtira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed ; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvaraka amid the intestine struggles of the Yādavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pāṇḍavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pāṇḍavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Pārtha, Gudākṣa, Savyasāki, Dhanañjaya, Phālguna, Kirita, Jishnu, Svetavāhana, Gāndivin &c.]. -6 N. of Kārtavīrya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. -7 N. of a country Bri. S. 14. 25. -8 The only son of his mother. -9 N. of Indra

-नी 1 A procress, bawd. -2 A cow. -3 A kind of serpent. -4 N. of Ushā wife of Anuruddha. -5 N. of a river commonly called करुवेया. -6 (ऋ-न्वः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalguni. -नं 1 Silver. -2 Gold. -3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. -4 Grass. -नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. -Comp. -उपनाः the teak tree ; also शकटुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. -कांड a. having a white atom or appendage. -उवि a. white, of a white colour. -धरजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. -पाकी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक a. Belonging to Arjuna. -कः A worshipping of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस a. [वृणादि गण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण a. [ऋ-न्] 1 Being in motion, agitated ; restless. -2 Foaming, effervescing. -र्णः 1 A flood, stream ; water (Ved.). -2 The teak tree. -3 A letter (of the alphabet) ; एच्चाण मञ्जुरितः. -4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Dandaka. -र्णः A river (Ved.). -र्णः Tumult or din of battle, confused noise.

अर्णव a. Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.) ; fall of water (Śāy.). -पः [अर्णोति इति यस्मिन्, अर्णस्-व सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vārt.] 1 A stream, flood, wave. -2 The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also) ; शोकं ocean of grief ; सञ्चितं ; जनं ocean of men ; संसारार्णवमलं च Bn. 3. 10. -3 The ocean of air. -4 N. of a metre. -5 N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). -Comp. -अंतः the extremity of the ocean. -उत्तमः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजरा. -2. the moon. (-वा) Lakshmi. (-दं) nectar. -ज a. sea-born, marine. (-जं, -जः) cuttle-fish. -पोतः, -यानं a boat or ship. -मंदिरा 1. inhabiting the ocean. N. of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्णस् n [क-अवृत्-उद् Up. 4. 196] 1 Water ; a wave, flood, stream ; सर्ववर्णमर्णः कथमन्यथास्य Si. 12. 69. -2 The sea, ocean (usually °सः). -3 The ocean of air. -Comp. -दः 1. a cloud. -2. N. of a plant मूलक. -मवः conch-shell. -वृत् a. Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् a. Having much water. -m. The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन a. [ऋ-ल्युद्] 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Sorry, grieved. -नं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अतिः *f.* [अर्द-क्रिन्] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. -2 The end of a bow.

अतिका [कृत्-ण्डल्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [कृत्-बाहु उक्त्वा] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्क)

अर्थ 10 A. [अर्थयते, epic अर्थते ; अर्थयाचके अर्थवियन्ने, आर्तयत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.) ; स्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71 ; तमभिकस्य सर्वेद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb. ; प्रहस्तमर्थयाचके योदुः Dk. 14. 88. -2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थ ; in others from अर्थ-य Up. 2. 4 ; अर्थते ह्यस्ति अर्थमिः Nir.] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim ; wish, desire ; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते ; सिद्धिः, परिधिः Mu. 5 ; वशात् 5. 8 ; तन्मर्थोऽस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary ; Y. 2. 46 ; M. 4. 6 ; oft used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' on account of, 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns ; अर्थेन तु नित्यमासां विशेष्यनिष्ठा च Vārt. संतानार्थोऽपि विधेयः R. 1. 34 ; अं देवता-पित्रिभिर्दत्तार्थार्थी (धनुः) 2. 16 ; द्विजार्था यवाः Sb. ; यज्ञार्थकर्मनोऽप्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे or अर्थय and has an adverbial force ; (a) किमर्थे for what purpose, why ; यद्यर्थे for whom or which ; बेलो-पक्षार्थः S. 4 ; तदर्थानां वृद्धं भोऽयं यावदा-र्थमादावः Ku. 6. 13 ; (b) परार्थं मांश्च उच्यते H. 1. 44 ; गार्थं ज्ञातार्थार्थं च Pt. 1. 420 ; मद्यर्थं त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9 ; (c) सुखार्थं Pt. 4. 18 ; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र न लक्ष्यार्थं देवताः Nala. 13. 19 ; कृतपण-स्य चार्थोऽयं 23. 9. -2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means ; अनुसृत्य सुनः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause ; अतोऽर्थात् Ms. 2. 213. -3 Meaning, sense, signification, import ; अर्थे is of 3 kinds : -वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested ; तद्वद्वोषी शब्दार्थो K. P. 1 ; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिविधा धनः (S. D. 2. वाच्यत्ववि R. 1. 1 ; अर्थश्च धनोऽर्थ-मार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. -4 A thing, object, substance ; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21 ; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense ; इन्द्रियं H. 1. 146 ; Ku. 7. 71 ; R. 2. 51 ; न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थोऽपि निरः Nir. ; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्थो अर्थस्य परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five स्म, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work ; प्राकृत्यतिपक्षोऽयमर्थोऽपराजयः Vo. 3 ; अर्थोऽयम-धर्मांतराभ्या एव Ku. 3. 18 ; अर्थोऽप्योद्धर्षे

Dk. 67 ; संगीतार्थः Mo. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing) ; संदेशार्थः Ms. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object ; स्वार्थमधनतत्परः Ms. 4. 19 ; द्वयमेवार्थमाधनं R. 1. 19 ; 2. 21 ; दुरापेक्षं 1. 72 ; सर्वार्थचिन्तकः Ms. 7. 121 ; मालविकायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 38 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.) ; स्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Ms. 1 will acquaint you with the matter ; उत्तरोऽयं लेखायः ibid. ; तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थो भवति V. 2 if so I should know its contents ; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5 ; तथा भवताऽविनयमंतरणे परिगृहीतार्थो कृतो देवी M. 4 made acquainted with ; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अत्रभवती कथं न वारिता 3 ; अगृहीतार्थं आवा S. 6 ; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कुत्वा ibid. -6 wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds : -शुद्ध honestly got ; शबल got by more or less doubtful means and कृष्ण dishonestly got) ; त्यागाया संभूतार्थानां R. 1. 7 ; धिगर्षोः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्थनामजने दुःखं ibid. ; ययार्थ-सत्य मित्राणि 3 ; तेषामर्थं नियुजोत सूरान् वृक्षान् कुलद्रुमान् Ms. 7. 62. -7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष ; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad ; cr. Ku. 5. 38 ; अयर्थकामो तस्यास्तौ धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -8 (1) Use, advantage, profit, good ; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यास्तं परार्थक-फला गुणाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others ; अर्थानर्थोऽयं बुद्धा Ms. 8. 24 good and evil ; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52 ; यानार्थं उच्यते सर्वतः संस्तोतुके Bg. 2. 46 ; also व्यर्थ निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern (with instr.) ; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1. what is the use of a son being born ; कथं तेनार्थः Dk. 59 ; कोऽर्थ-स्तिरश्चो गुणेः Pt. 2. 33. what do brutes care for merits ; Bh. 2. 48 ; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66 ; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो बाहुतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18 ; यद्दि प्राणोऽपि रात्रौ नो निवर्तते Rām. को नु मे जिवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 95 -9 Asking ; begging ; request, suit, petition. -10 Action, plaint (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter ; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, 'तत्त्वविद्'. -12 Manner, kind, sort. -13 Prevention, warding off ; मशकार्थो धूमः ; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्थ). -15 Fruit, result (फल). -16 N. of a son of वर्म. -17 The second place from the लग्न (in astr.). -18 N. of Vishnu. --Oomp. —अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer ; *२ न निरोक्तयोः H. 2.

—अधिकारिन् *m.* a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. —अन्वेषणं inquiry after a matter. —अन्तरं 1. another or different meaning. -2. another cause or motive ; अर्थयमर्थतरमात्र एव Ku. 3. 18. -3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. —व्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is added to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition ; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa* ; उक्तिरर्थतरस्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमान्निबन्धनाद् दुष्करं किं महात्मना ।। (२) गुणवद्भूतसंसर्गादिति नीचोपि गौरवं । प्रथमाहनुष्मणेन घनं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval. ; cf. also K. P. 10. and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kālidāsa, —Māgha and Bhāravi). —अन्वित *a.* 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. —अर्थयन् *a.* one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). —आगमः 1. acquisition of wealth, income ; 'गमाय स्यात्' ; Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense ; S. D. 737. —आपत्तिः *f.* [अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्ति-सिद्धिः] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsākas. It is 'deduction of a matter from that which could not else be' ; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved' ; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency ; as in the familiar instance पितो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्के the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night' ; पितृत्वविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दादनुक्त्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof ; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a स्वतरेक-व्याप्ति ; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa* ; it corresponds to what is popularly called केषुतिकन्याय or दंडाष्टकन्याय ; e. g. हारोय हरिणाक्षिणा लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुकानामप्यस्य स्येयं के वयं स्मरंकिंकराः Amar. 100 ; अस्मिन्मन्योऽपि मारुदं भजते कैव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43

S. D. thus defines the figure:—**इशप-**पिक्यात्प्रायमोऽर्थोपचिरिष्यते.—**उत्पासि** *f.* acquisition of wealth; *so* 'उत्पासने'.—**उपप्रे-**पका; an introductory scene (in dramas); **अर्थोपप्रेषका**: *पंच* S. D. 308.—**उपमा** a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under *उपमा*.—**उष्मन्** *m.* the glow or warmth of wealth; **अर्थोष्मणा चिरहितः** पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40.—**ओचा**,—**राशि**; treasure, hoard of money.—**कर** (—*रि* *f.*),—**कृत** *a.* 1. bringing in wealth, enriching; **अर्थकरी च विद्या** H. Pr. 3.—**2.** useful, advantageous.—**कर्मन्** *n.* a principal action (opp. *गुणकर्मन्*).—**काम** *a.* desirous of wealth (*—मो* dual) wealth and (*sensual*) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25.—**कष्टम्** 1. a difficult matter.—**2.** pecuniary difficulty; न सुखेद्यं कष्टम् *Niti*.—**कर्यं** doing or execution of a business; **अभ्युपेतार्थकर्याः** Ms. 38.—**क्रमः** due order or sequence of purpose.—**गत** *a.* 1. based on the sense (as a *द्वेष*).—**2.** devoid of sense.—**गौरवं** depth of meaning; **भार-वेर्यगौरवं** Udb., Ki. 2. 27.—**घ्न** *a.* (*घ्नो* *f.*) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal; Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80.—**चित्तक** *a.* 1. thinking of profit.—**2.** having charge of affairs; **सर्वार्थचित्तकः** Ms. 7. 121.—**चित्ता**,—**चित्तनं** charge or administration of (*royal*) affairs; **मंत्री स्वाधर्थ-चित्तायां** S. D.—**जात** *a.* 1. full of meaning.—**2.** wealthy (*जातवन्*). (*—तं*) 1. a collection of things.—**2.** large amount of wealth, considerable property; Dk. 63, S. 6; Mk. 2. 6.—**3.** all matters; Si. 11. 6.—**4.** its own meaning; Ki. 3. 48.—**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the sense or purpose; **अर्थज्ञ इत्येकं भद्रमश्नुते** Nir.—**तत्त्वं** 1. the real truth, the fact of the matter; H. 4. 94.—**2.** the real nature or cause or any thing.—**दा** *a.* 1. yielding wealth; Dk. 41.—**2.** advantageous, productive of good, useful.—**3.** liberal, munificent; Ms. 2. 109.—**4.** favourable, compliant. (*—दा*) *N.* of Kubera.—**दर्शनं** perception of objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155.—**दूषणं** 1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115; Ms. 7. 48.—**2.** unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due.—**3.** finding fault with the meaning.—**4.** spoiling of another's property.—**दोषः** a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being *पददोष*, *पदादोष*, and *वाक्यदोष*; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7.—**निरय** *a.* = *अर्थप्रधान* Nir.—**निबधन** *a.* dependent on wealth.—**निश्चयः** determination decision.—**पतिः** 1. 'the lord of riches'; (*किञ्चिद्विहस्यार्थपति* *वभाषे* R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3. 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74.—**2.** an epithet of Kubera.—**पर**,—**लुब्ध** *a.* 1. intent on gaining wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous.

—2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2. 47; Pt. 1. 425.—**प्रकृतिः** *f.* the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—*वर्जं विदुः पताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च* || *अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि* S. D. 317).—**प्रयोगः** 1. usury.—**2.** administration of the affairs (*of a state*).—**प्राप्त** *a.* derived or understood from the sense.—**बंधः** 1. arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; **ललितार्थ-बंध** V. 2. 14 put or expressed in elegant words.—**2.** connection (*of the soul*) with the objects of sense.—**बुद्धि** *a.* selfish.—**बोधः** indication of the (real import).—**भाष** *a.* entitled to a share in the division of property.—**भूत** *a.* receiving high wages (as a servant).—**भेदः** distinction or difference of meaning; **अर्थभेदेन शब्द-भेदः**—**मात्रं**,—**त्र 1. property, wealth; Pt. 2.—**2.** the whole sense or object.—**युक्त** *a.* significant, full of meaning; Ku. 1. 13.—**लाभः** acquisition of wealth.—**लोभः** avarice.—**वादा** 1. declaration of any purpose.—**2.** affirmations, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence (it usually recommends a *विधि* or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support; *स्तुतिनिष्ठा परकृतिः पुराकल्प इत्यर्थवादाः* Gaut. Sūtr.; (*said by Lau-gākshi to be of three kinds:—*गुणवादो विधिस्वादिशब्दोऽवधारितः। धृतरथवादस्तद्वानादर्थ-वादश्चिवा मरः; the last kind includes many varieties).—**3.** one of the six means of finding out the *tatparya* (real aim and object) of any work.—**4.** praise, eulogy; **अर्थवाद एषः। दोषं तु मे किञ्चिदकथय** U. 1.—**विज्ञानं** comprehending the sense, one of the six exercises of the understanding (*यथिज्ञ*).—**विदुः** *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious.—**वि-प्रकृतिः** difficulty in the comprehension of the sense.—**विकरणं** = *अर्थविक्रिया* (change of meaning).—**विकल्पः** 1. deviation from truth, perversion of fact.—**2.** prevarication; also *वैकल्प्यं*.—**विशेषणं** a reprehensive repetition of something uttered by another; S. D. 490.—**वृद्धिः** *f.* accumulation of wealth.—**व्ययः** expenditure; **ज्ञ** *a.* conversant with money-matters.—**शास्त्रं** 1. the science of wealth (political economy).—**2.** science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120; **इह खलु अर्थ-शास्त्रकारास्त्रिविधाः सिद्धिसुपवर्णयन्ति** Mu. 3; **एष्वहास्त्रिणोऽनुद्वेष्टाः** dealing with politics, a politician; *Ms.* 5.—**3.** science giving precepts on general conduct, the science of practical life; Pt. 1.**

—**शौचं** purity or honesty in money-matters; **सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं स्मृतं** Ms. 5. 106.—**संस्थानं** 1. accumulation of wealth.—**2.** treasury.—**संग्रहः**,—**संचयः** accumulation or acquisition of wealth, wealth, treasure, property.—**समाजः** aggregate of causes.—**भमाहारः** 1. treasure.—**2.** acquisition of wealth.—**संपर्कः** accom-lishment of a desired object; Ki. 1. 15.—**संबन्धः** connection of the sense with the word or sentence.—**साधक** *a.* 1. accomplishing any object.—**2.** bringing any matter to a conclusion.—**सारा** considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42.—**सिद्ध** *a.* understood from the very context (though not expressed in words), inferable from the connection of words.—**सिद्धिः** *f.* fulfilment of a desired object, success.—**हर** *a.* inheriting wealth.—**हीन** *a.* 1. deprived of wealth, poor.—**2.** unmeaning, nonsensical.—**3.** failing.

अर्थतः *ind.* [*अर्थ-तसि*] 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object; **यच्चार्थतो गौरवं** Māl. 1. 7 depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28.—**2.** In fact, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56; **इत्यादिदमर्थतो भवति** Mv. 3.—**3.** For the sake of money, gain or profit; **ऐश्वर्याद्वनतोऽमोऽस्मयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते** Mn. 1. 14.—**4.** On account of, by reason of.—**5.** By reason of wealth or a particular purpose; **अर्थतां पुरुषो नारी या नारी साधेतः पुमान्** Mk. 3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् *a.* 1. Wealth, rich; R. 14. 23.—**2.** Significant, full of sense or meaning; **अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः** S. 5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51.—**3.** Having meaning; **अर्थवद्वातुपरस्यः प्रातिपदिकं** P. 1. 2. 45.—**4.** Serving some purpose; successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62.—**adv.** According to a purpose.—*m.* (*—वान्*) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.—**अर्थोत्** *ind.* (abl. of *अर्थ*) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; **सुषिकेण वंडो भवति इत्यनेन तस्मिन् चरितः सुपुत्रमभ्यनमर्षोदायातं भवति** S. D. 10.—**2.** According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact.—**3.** That is to say, namely.

अर्थोपयु = *अर्थ*.—**अर्थिकः** [*अर्थयने इत्यर्थी कर्*] 1 A orier, watchman.—**2.** Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.—**अर्थित** *p. p.* Requested, asked, desired.—**तं** [*मनिक*] Wish, desire; application, petition.

अर्थिता,—**स्व** 1 State or condition of a supplicant, begging, request; न

बहुवचन कदाचिदर्थिता R. 11. 2; M. 3; K. 141; तेनापिस्व त्वयि विविधशब्द इर-
बहुवचनोऽङ्गः Me. 6; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish,
desire; R. 14. 42; अनधिस्वामनुष्याणां
Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् *a.* [अर्थ-इति] 1 Seeking to
gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous
of, (with instr. or in comp.); तुष्यैरर्थि-
ना Dk. 132; कोषद्वयार्थो Mu. 5; को
बोधेन समर्थो स्यात् Mb. Vo. 6 25;
अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4. 6. -2 Entreating or
begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी
वरकाचमेऽस्तु Ka. -3 Possessed of de-
sires; अनर्थो पार्थिवारवहः R. 10. 18. -*m.*
1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a
beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थ-
तार्थिना R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27;
कार्यं गतो गौरवे Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नम-
यानिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1.
30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complain-
ant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थमन्त्रः श-
श्वदार्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं । उदृष्टं संशयच्छेद्यान्
श्ववहारात्तद्विद्वः R. 17. 39. -3 A
servant, follower. -4 A master or
lord. -Comp. -भावः state of a sup-
pliant, begging, request; Māl. 9 30.
-मात *adv.* at the disposal of beggars;
विमज्ज मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थ्य *a.* [अर्थ-उ] (In comp.) 1
Destined or intended for, doomed to
suffer; शरीरं यातनार्थ्यं Ma. 12. 16.
-2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव
तदर्थ्यं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य *a.* [अर्थ कर्मणि प्रयत्] 1 Fit to be
asked or sought for. -2 [अर्थ्यतेनेत्य-
अर्थ-यत्] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थ्यो-
विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not
deviating from the sense, signifi-
cant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरष्टाभिहृत्पतस्य सर-
स्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich,
wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. -र्थ्य
Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [अर्द्ध, आनर्द्ध, आर्द्ध, अर्द्धितं,
अर्द्धित, or अर्द्ध] 1 To afflict, torment;
strike, hurt, kill; रयःसहस्राणां चतु-
र्दशार्द्धा Bk. 12. 52, see *caus.* below.
-2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितं बुधैर्
शरत्पुनः नादति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -3
To go. -4 To move, be agitated or
moved; be scattered (as dust); fly
in pieces, dissolve (Ved.) (The
past participle is usually अर्द्धित, but
अर्द्ध when the root is preceded by अभि,
नि, वि, स; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5)
-*Caus.* (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict,
torment, distress; तत एनं महोदयेरु-
यामास तोमरः Mb.; कामार्द्धित, कोप-
र्थ्य &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure,
kill; यथादेवतं देव्युपरि विनाशो Bk. 2.
46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir up,
rouse, agitate, shake vehemently,
make agitated or restless. -3 To
distort; अर्द्धित्वानिलो वक्रमर्द्धितं जन-
यस्मत् Suaruta. -With अर्द्धित to tor-
ment excessively fall upon or at-

tack; अत्यार्द्धित बालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15.
115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain,
oppress; अम्यर्द्धितो बुधलः (शीतेन पीडि-
तः) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. -नि Ved. to
stream forth, flow out. -प्र to over
work, to work or exert oneself be-
yond measure; to cause to flow away.
-रति to oppress or press hard in
return, assail in return, return an
attack. -वि Ved. to go or move
away; to oppress, harass, pain.
(-*Caus.*) to cause to be scattered
or dissolved, destroy, annihilate.
-स *caus.* to pain greatly, wound
dreadfully.

अर्द्धन *a.* 1 Distressing, afflicting,
tormenting; दुर्, यत्. -2 Moving
restlessly, being agitated. -नं [भाव
ल्युट्] Distressing, afflicting; pain,
trouble, anxiety, disturbance, exor-
tation, agitation, restlessness. -नं,
-नः 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking
begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving
pain.

अर्द्धनि 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sick-
ness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्द्धित *p. p.* [अर्द्ध-कृ] Tormented,
afflicted; begged &c. -तः A disease,
swarm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or
hemiplegia (paralysis of the muscles
on one side of the face and neck).

अर्द्धित्व *a.* [अर्द्धितस्यत्य-इति] Suffer-
ing from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध *a.* [ऋ-णिच्-अच् ; according
to Nir. from धृ or ऋ] Half, form-
ing a half (divided into 2 parts);
-अर्ध-अर्ध the one half-the other half.

-र्धः [ऋ-पञ्च] 1 A place, region,
country; house, habitation (Ved.).
-2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A
part, portion, side. -र्ध, -र्धः 1 A half,
half portion; सर्वनाशं मुहुराशं अर्धं द-
जति पक्षितः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; पु-
र्धर्धः first half; so उत्तरं latter half;
दक्षिणं southern half (half on the
right side) so जघनं, अवरं, परं,
ग्रामं &c.; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9 divid-
ed in half; ऋज्वार्यार्थं M. 27; R. 3.
59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तदर्थं गतं Bh. 3. 107; one
part of two, apart, partly (Ved.).

-2 Nearness, proximity; see अर्धेव
(अर्धं may be compounded with
almost every noun and adjective;
as first member of compound
with nouns it means 'a half of',
and forms an एकदेशिमास or तदुत्तर;
'नायः = अर्धं कायस्य; 'विपली, 'मार्गः,
'पुरुषः &c.; with adjectives, it has an
adverbial force; 'इयमर्धं half dark;
'भुक् half eaten; so 'विष्ट, 'पूर्ण &c.;
with numeral adjectives it may
mean either 'a half of' or 'with an
additional half'; 'ज्ञतं half of 100 i. e.
50; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं i. e. 150; with
ordinal numerals 'with a half or that

number'; 'तृतीयं containing two and
the third only half; i. e. two and a
half; so 'चतुर्थं three and a half.
-Comp. -अक्षि *n.* side-look, wink;
Mk. 8. 42. -अर्धं half the body.
-अर्धं half the distance; 'एकपदानां
a fault in composition; see S. D. 575.
-अर्धः a half, the half. -अर्धश्च *a.*
sharing a half. -अर्धः -र्ध 1. half of a
half, quarter; चतुर्धर्माभावात् तामवे-
ज्यतामुपि R. 10. 56. -2 half and half.
-अर्धभृक् pain in half the head,
hemiplegia (Mar. अर्धशिरी). (-कं) di-
viding in equal parts. -अर्धशेषा, hav-
ing only a half left. -आकारः 1. half
the letter अ. -2. N. of अवयव q. v.
-आसनं 1. half a seat; अर्धासनं गोत्र-
भिदोषिणो R. 6. 73; सम हि विषाकसां
समसमर्धासनोपवेशितस्य S. 7 (it being
considered a mark of very great
respect to make room for a guest
&c. on the same seat with oneself).
-2. greeting kindly or with great
respect. -3. exemption from con-
sue. -इन्द्रः 1. the half or crescent
moon. -2. semicircular, impres-
sion of a finger-nail, crescent-
shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25. -3.
an arrow with a crescent-shaped
head (= अर्धेन्द्र below.). 'मौलि N. of
Siva Me. 59. -इन्द्र *a.* that of which
a half belongs to Indra. -उक्त *a.*
half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अ-
र्थोक्ते महाराजः U. 1. -उक्तिः *f.* a broken
speech; an interrupted speech. -उदयं
water reaching half the body. -उदयः
1. the rising of the half moon -2. par-
tial rise. -3. a kind of *parvan*; 'आसनं
a sort of posture in meditation.
-उदित *a.* 1. half risen. -2. half uttered.
-उत्तरक *a.* [अर्धयुगोः अर्धोत्तरं काशे]
reaching to the middle of the thighs.
(-कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar.
परकर); see चंडाकर. -2. mantle, veil.
-ऊत *a.* half done, incomplete. -केतुः
N. of Rudra. -कोशः a moiety of
one's treasure. -कोशविक *a.* measuring
half a kodava. -कारः, -रो a kind of
measure, half a Khâr; P. V. 4. 101.
-काश N. of the river Kâvati; (सनादी
मंगलास्वायं नदीयति); so 'जाह्नवी. -गर्भ *a.*
Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb.
-2. N. of the rays of the sun. -गुच्छः
a necklace of 24 strings. -गुञ्जा half a
gunja. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चक्र-
वर्तिनः, चक्रिण *m.* N. of the nine black
Vaudeuses and the nine enemies
of Vishnu. -चन्द्र *a.* crescent-shaped.
(-र्धः) 1. the half moon; सार्धचन्द्रं विभक्ति-
यः Ku. 6. 75. -2. the semicircular
marks on a peacock's tail. -3. an arrow
with a crescent-shaped head; अर्धचन्द्र-
सुवैवाणेश्विच्छेद कदलीसुखम् R. 12. 96.
-4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. -5.
the hand bent into a semicircle, as
for the purpose of seizing or clutch-

in anything ; ० द्वा to seize by the neck and turn out ; दीयतामेतत्पर्यंचद्रुः Pt. 1. (-द्रा) N. of a plant (कणस्फोट).
 —चंद्राकार, —चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. (-रः, -तिः f.) a meniscus.
 —चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant.
 —चोलकः a short bodice. —जरतोयः न्यायः a kind of न्याय, see under न्याय.
 —तद्वः f. half the body. —तिकः N. of a plant (नेपालनिव). —तुरः a kind of musical instrument. —दिनं, दिवसः 1. half a day, mid-day. —2. a day of 12 hours. —देवः 1. demi-god. —2. Ved. being near the gods ; (देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Sây.). —द्वैणिक a. measuring a half dropa. —धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Śusruta). —नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow ; युधलक्षणेर्ध्वनाराचः V. 5. —नारायणः a form of Viṣṇu. —नारोशः, —नारीश्वरः a form of Śiva, (half male and half female). —नारं half a boat. —निशात midnight. —वेचाशत f. twenty-five. —पणः a measure containing half a pāṇa. —पथं half way. (-थे) midway Y. 2. 198. —पादाः half a pāda or foot ; अर्धपादं किञ्चुविक्रममुद्धृत्य Dk. 109. —पार्थिक a. having half a foot ; Ma. 8. 325. —पार्थालिक a. born or produced in the ardhapanchāla. —पारावतः a kind of pigeon (अर्धनगेन पारावत इव). —पुलायितः a half gallop, oanter ; चित्रं चकार पद्मर्धपुलायितेन Si. 5. 10. —पहरा half a watch, one hour and a half. —भागः a half, half a share or part ; तद्वर्धमानं लभस्व कांसितं Ku. 5. 50 ; R. 7. 45. —भागिक a. sharing a half ; सुते त्विरि कुपुते अतस्त्वर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. —भाज् a. 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half ; Ma. 8. 39. —2. a companion, sharer. —भास्करः mid-day. —भोटिका a kind of cake. —भ्रमः, —भ्रमका a kind of artificial composition ; for instances see Ki. 15. 27 ; Y. 72. The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus : —आहुरध्वमं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. —माणवकः 1. माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). —मात्रा 1. half a (short) syllable. —2. a term for a consonant (यंजनं चार्धमात्रकं). —मार्गे ind. mid-way ; V. 1. 3. —मासः half a month, a fortnight. —मासतम ० मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. —मासिक a. 1. happening every fortnight. —2. lasting for a fortnight ; Y. 2. 177. —मुष्टिः f. a half-clenched hand. —यामः half a watch. —रथः [अर्थः असंयुक्तः रथः रथो] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथो) ; रणे रणेऽस्मिन्मनो च विमुखश्चापि दृश्यते । वृणी कर्णो प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्थरथो मतः Mb. —रात्रः [अर्थ रात्रेः] 1. mid-

night ; अथार्धरात्रे स्तिमितपदीये R. 16. 4 ; स्थितेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109. —2. a night containing half a whole day or 24 hours. —रात्रार्धविवसः equinox. —लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakṣmī. —विसर्गः, —विसर्जनोयः the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, and क्, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga (०). —वोक्षणं a side-look, glance, leer. —वृज् a. middle-aged. —वैनायिकः N. of the followers of Kanāda (arguing half perlehableness). —वैशर्षं half or incomplete murder ; त्विधन कतमध्वैशर्षं ननु मां कामवधे विमुचता Ku. 4. 31. —व्यासः the radius of a circle. —जतं fifty. —ज्ञनं [अर्धमज्ञस्य जन्] half a meal. —शफरः a kind of fish. —शब्द a. having a low voice. —शेष a. having only a half left. —श्याम a. half clouded. —श्लोका half a Sloka or verse. —सम a. equal to a half. (-न) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and Gana ; anoh as पुष्टिताया. —सस्य a. half the crops, half grown. —सौरिन् m. 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour ; Y. 1. 166. —2. = अर्थिक q. v. —हर, —हारिन् a. occupying the half (of the body) ; Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. —हाराः a necklace of 64 strings. —ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable. —अर्धक a. Half ; see अर्ध. —अर्धचः चं Half a verse, hemistich ; *आदिगणः a class of words either m. or n. —अर्थिक a. (को f.) [अर्धमज्ञाने टन्] 1 Measuring a half ; तदर्थिक Ma. 3. 1. —2 Entitled to half a share ; Y. 2. 296. —कः A half-oate man ; वैदकन्याः समुपज्ञो ब्राह्मणस्तु संस्तुतः । अर्थिकः स तु विज्ञेयो मोक्षो विवेकं संशयः Parāśara. —अधिन a. [अर्ध-असत्यं इति] Sharing or entitled to a half ; Ma. 8. 210. —अर्धुक् a. Prospering, succeeding. —अरुक् a. 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). —2 Fit to be increased. —अर्पणं [अर्ध-ज-स्युट्] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon ; पादार्पण-लघुपुटं R. 2. 35. —2 Inserting, placing or putting in. —3 Giving, offering, resigning ; स्वदेहापणानेककेण R. 2. 55 ; सुखापणेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः 13. 9 ; तत्कुलव्यमपणं Bg. 9. 27. —4 Restoration, delivery, giving back ; न्यायं Ak. —5 Piercing, perforating ; ताक्ष्णं हृत्पापेणवीर्यं नलेः सर्वं व्यदारयत् Rām. (Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire. —Tv.). —अपिसः [अर्ध-ज-इहुर Up. 4. 2] The heart ; flesh in the heart. —अर्ध 1 P. (अर्धति, आनर्ध, आर्धु) 1 To go towards. —2 To kill, hurt.

अर्धु (बु) दः, —दं 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds) ; मांसं, मासां, शोणितं &c. —2 One hundred millions. —3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Ahn). —4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. —5 A serpent. —6 A cloud. —7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jains). —8 A long round mass, lump of flesh ; यद्वि पिंडा दुमास्ती वेत् पेशी नपुंसकं चेद्विदं Suar. ; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपिंड). —9 N. of a people. —10 N. of a hell. —अर्धुदिः 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. —2 All-pervading lord.

अर्धुदिन् a. Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्ध a. [अ-भृज् Up. 3. 152] Ved. Little, small, nimportant. —अर्धः 1 A child, pupil. [cf. L. orbis].

अर्धक a. [According to Nir. अर्ध-हन् भवति ह्रस्वं तस्मादर्थकः.] 1 Small, minute, short ; नमो महद्भ्यो नमोऽर्धकेः स्य ; Rv. 1. 27. 13. —2 Weak, emaciated, lean. —3 Foolish. —4 Young, childish. —5 Like, similar. —का 1 A boy, child ; सुनस्य यायाद्वयमंतमर्धका R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. —2 The young of an animal. —3 A fool, idiot.

अर्धेण a Ved. Youthful, young. —अर्ध-मे [अ-भृज् Up. 1. 137] 1 A disease of the eye. —2 A country to which one should go (गंत्यदेशः or चिंतनग्रामनिवासः). —3 A cemetery. —अर्धक a. Narrow, thin. —कं Nar-

rownness. —अर्धेण A measure of one dropa. —अर्धन n. [अ-भृज्] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्थ a. [अ-भृज्] 1 Excellent, best. —2 Respectable. —3 Attached, true, devoted. —4 Dear, kind. —ई 1 A master, lord ; अर्थः प्रेम्णा नो तथा बहुभूय Si. 18. 52 ; Sānti. 1. 18. —2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. —य 1 A mistress. —2 A woman of the Vaisya tribe. —यी The wife of a Vaisya. —Oomp. —जरा the mistress of an Arya. —परनी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. —वयी a Vaisya of rank.

अर्थोणी [अर्थ-आनु-कीर्ण] A woman of the Vaisya tribe.

अर्थमन् m. [अर्थ अर्थं मिमोले, मा-कविर् निपातौ Up. 1. 156] 1 The sun ; योगि-तयमर्धं मेरोरंधकारस्तदोमिव Si. 2. 39. —2 The head of the Pitrīs or Manas ; तित्थनामयमा चारिम Bg. 10. 29. —3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —4 N. of the arka plant. —5 One of the Adityas. —6 A bosom-friend, play-fellow. —Oomp. —देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्थमिक a. Compassionate ; (dimi- nutive of अर्थमद P. V. 3. 84).

अर्थस्यः The sun ; a bosom friend.
अर्त्वे 1 P. To kill.

अवेष्ट Aethen.

अर्वन् *a.* [ऋ-वर्तिर्] 1 Going, moving, running. —2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गद्य Up. 4. 112; कुसित 5. 54). —*m.* (अर्वो, अर्वतो, अर्वतः &c.) 1. A horse ; श्रुती हुतमपहमर्चनं वज्रा Si 12 31. —2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. —3 One of the ten horses of the moon. —4 Indra. —5 A short span (गोक्षेपरेमण) —ती 1 A mare. —2 A bawd, procress. —3 A nymph. —Comp. -वत्सु: one of the principal seven days of the sun.

अर्श *a.* Possessed of cursers, quick.

अर्वाच् *a.* [अरे काले देशे वा अचरि पुरोः अर्वादेशः] 1 Coming hitherward (opp. पश्च.) —2 Turned towards, coming to meet any one. —3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river) (opp. पश्.) —4 Being below or behind (in time or place). —5 Following, subsequent. —*ऊ ind.* 1 Hitherward, on this side. —2 From a certain point. —3 Before (in time or place) पश्यदेविकमलिनयं ब्रह्माडमधू K 125; अग्रे मन्त्रस्य (सर्व्वाम्) हवनं परतो वृषः Y. 2 176, 113 ; 1. 234 ; Ms. 8. 30 ; 5 59. —4 On the lower side, behind, downward (opp. ऊर्ध्व.) —5 Afterwards, subsequently. —6 (With loc.) Within, near ; एते चार्वाङ्गवन्मुखि (इक्ष्वाकु) कुरावः S. 1. 15. —Comp. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक *a.* belonging to proximate time, in dera ; 'ता modernness, posterity of time ; Ms. 12. 96. —कूलं the near bank of a river. —विल *a.* Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. —वत्सु *v.* offering riches. —(सुः) 1. rain. —2. a cloud —सामन् *m.* Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. —क्षेतस् *m.* N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके *ind.* In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन *a.* [अर्वाच्-ल] 1 Turned towards ; favouring. —2 Being on this side, below. —3 Born afterwards, posterior. —4 Modern, recent. —5 Reverse, contrary ; 'न state of being posterior or recent ; state of being contrary. —न *ind.* (With abl.) 1 On this side of. —2 Thenceforward. —3 Less than. —4 Later than ; यदुर्व्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमन्तरीयात् Sat. Br.

अर्वावत् *a.* [अवरकाशेऽस्य स्य मत्पुत्रोः] Later, modern. —*f.* Proximity.

अर्वावत्सु *N.* of the Hotri of the gods (देवानां होता).

अर्बुक [अर्बु-हिंसने बाहु उक्त्वा] *N.* of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahābhārata and conquered by Sahaदेवः ; *N.* of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श *a.* Bringing misfortune, sinful ; indecent —*शः* 1 Damage, hurt. —2 = अर्शस् *q. v.*

अर्शस् *n.* [ऋ-अवृत्त्याधो हृत्च Up. 4. 135] Pilo. —Comp. —घ्न *a.* destroying piles (-घ्न) 1 *N.* of the plant गुल्फ, so called because it is said to cure piles. —2 one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. (-घ्न) 1. *N.* of the plant *Curculigo Archioidea* Lin. —2 the marking nut plant (मल्लिक). —युक्त्वा *a.* afflicted with piles. —हित *a.* ening piles. (-तः) the marking nut plant.

अर्शम् *a.* [अर्शस् अस्यैव-अर्] Afflicted with piles ; Ms. 3. 4.

अर्शन् *a.* [अर्शमस्यस्य इति] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान *a.* [ऋ-असावृत् हृत्च] Striving to hurt, malicious. —नः 1 Ere. —2 *N.* of a demon.

अर्पण *a.* [ऋ-गवी ल्युट्] Flowing, moveable. —नं Going, moving. —णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. —2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हते, अर्हति, आनर्ह, अर्हति] (epic A. as रावणा नर्हते पूजा Rām.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.) ; किमिव नायुत्मानमर्हत्वा नर्हति S 7 ; 'so दुर्ह, प्रायश्चित्ते, वधे &c. —2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.) ; ननु गर्भः रिच्यं रिच्यमर्हति S 6 ; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9 3 ; also with inf. ; न स तल्लभ्यमर्हति Ms. 8. 147 ; 11. 7, 18. —3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft implying duty or obligation ; नाप्यस्त्री वातुमर्हति Y. 2. 49 ; इमां प्रसादयितुमर्हति R. 1 88. —4 To be fit or deserve to be done ; अर्थना मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5, 112 ; Dk. 137. —5 To be equal to ; be worth, न ते नात्राप्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18 are not equal to ; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां नर्हति षोडशी Ms. 2. 86 ; 3. 131. —6 To be able, translatable by 'can' ; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; विनाशमस्यस्यस्य न कश्चिदकर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17 ; अन्तर्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तमर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. —7 To worship, honour ; see *caus.* below. —8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्ह represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by 'pray', 'deign', 'be pleased to', 'will be pleased to' ; द्वित्राप्यहान्यर्हति सोढुमर्हत् R. 5.

25 pray wait. &c. ; नर्हति मे प्रणयं ति. हंतु 2. 58 ; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it ; Kn 6. 32 ; Ms. 1. 2 ; Bg 10. 16. 2. 17 ; R. 1. 72 ; 1. 89 ; 3 46. —*Caus.* or 10 P. To honour, worship ; राजानिहन्तं मनुष्यकंपाणिः Bk. 1. 17 ; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह *a.* 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving ; अर्हो नभोजयन् विमो दंडमर्हति माषकं Ms 8 392. —2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to (with acc., inf., or in comp.) ; नैवाहः वैतुर्ह रिच्य पत्न्येरागदितो हि सः Ms 9. 144 ; संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लक्ष्यसे Rām. ; तस्मात्तस्माद् वयं हंतुं धर्ताराम्नाम्न स्त्वांधवान् Bg. 1 37 ; पद् क्षमकियाहोवां R. 1. 76 ; 'so मानं, वधं, दुर्ह' &c. —3 Being required, obliged, or allowed (with inf.). —4 Becoming, proper, fit, के वन् यानमर्ह स्यात् Pt. 3 ; with gen. also ; स भृत्याहो महोभुजा Pt. 1. 87-92 ; or in comp. : तद्वर्हण प्रायश्चित्तेन 1. 275 ; 'so हृत्, यत्' Ak. —5 Worth (in money), costing ; see below. —हर्हः [अर्ह-वृत्] 1 *N.* of Indra. —2 *N.* of Vāshqu. —3 Price (as in महाह) ; महाहर्हः पारिवर्तनं न्युनेः Ku. 5. 12 (महाहर्हः यस्याः Malli.). —4 Fitness, propriety. —5 Motion, course (गति). —हर्हः Worship, adoration ; Ki. 2. 58 ; R. 1. 75.

अर्हण-णा [अर्ह भवेत्युट्] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration ; अर्हणमर्हते चक्रुः सुनयो नपचक्षुः R. 1 55 ; St. 15. 22 ; 14. 58, R. 11 23, Ms. 3. 54.

अर्हणा *ind.* Ved. According to what is one ; according to one's means.

अर्हणाय *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped, adored.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह शतृ] 1 Worthy, deserving, deserving respect, respectable, adorable ; S 5 15 ; R 5. 25 ; 1. 55 ; Ru. 6. 56 ; Ms. 3. 128. —2 Praised, celebrated (स्तुत. ख्यात). —3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.). —*m.* 1 A Buddha ; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy. —2 A superior divinity with the Jainas ; सर्वज्ञो जिनरागादिशेषलोकाप्यपजितः यथास्थितायवादी च देवाहर्ह परमेश्वरः । see the word जित also.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह-वा-ल] Worthy, deserving. —तः 1 A Buddha. —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 *N.* of Siva.

अर्हती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration ; श्रीनार्हती चणैर्गुणैः Sk.

अर्हो *pot. p.* [अर्ह-वृत्] 1 Worthy, respectable. —2 Fit to be praised. —3 Right, fit, proper. —4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्हिरिषाणि *a.* Ved. Making enemies cry aloud ; exultant.

अल 1 U. (अलति-ने, अलितं, अलित)
1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or
able. -3 To prevent ward off ; see
अलम्.

अल [अल-अच्] 1 The sting in the
tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpi-
ment ; cf. आ

अलकः [अल-क्व, अलति वृषयति मुलं]
1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in gene-
ral ; ललाटिकाचन्दनधूसरालका Ku. 5.
55 ; अस्पृष्टालकचन्दनौ R. 1. 42 ; 4. 54 ;
अलकभगता गतः K. 4 ; अलके बालकु-
दावुविन्द Me 65 (the word is n. also,
as appears from a quotation of Malli ;
स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि तासः) . -2 Curls on
the fore-head. -3 Saffron besmeared
on the body. -4 A mad dog (for अ-
लकं). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten
years of age. -2 N. of the capital
of Kubera (situated on a peak of
the Himalaya above the peak of Me-
ru, inhabited also by Siva), and of
the lord of the Yakshas ; अलकामति-
वाह्ये Ku. 6. 37 ; विभाति यस्यां ललित-
लकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2.
10 ; गतस्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वरा-
णां Me. 7. -Comp. -अधिपः, -पतिः, -ई-
श्वरः 'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera ;
अत्यजीवदुमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15. -अंतः
the end of a curl or ringlet ; Si. 4.
9 ; Me. 8. -नंदा 1 N. of the Ganges,
or a river falling into it. -2 a girl
from eight to ten years of age. -प्रभा
N. of the capital of Kubera. -व्रियः
N. of a tree (पीतमाल). -संहतिः f.
rows of curls ; Si. 6. 3.

अलकं ind. In vain, for nothing.

अलकः -लकः [ल रकोऽस्मात्, रस्य लक्, स्वार्थे क्व Tv.] The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip) ; (दंतवाससा)
चिरेज्जिह्वालककपाटने Ku. 5. 34, 68 ;
7. 58 ; विभातरालकः M. 3. 5 ; अल-
ककां पद्मं ततान K. 7. 7 ; स्त्रियो ह-
तार्थाः पुष्पं विरथं निष्पीडितालककवर्य-
जंति Mk. 4. 15. -Comp. -रसः red lac,
juice ; अलकरसरकाभावलकरसवर्जितौ ।
अद्यापि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशमप्रभौ
Rām. -रसः the red colour of alaka.

अलक्षण a. 1 Having no signs or
marks. -2 Having no characteristic
or distinguishing marks, undefined,
undistinguished ; M. 1. 5 -3 Having
no good marks, inauspicious,
unfortunate, ill-omened ; क्लेशावहा
मद्वैरलक्षणाह R. 14. 5. -ण 1 A bad
or inauspicious sign ; Ms. 4. 156.
-2 That which is no definition, a
bad definition.

अलक्षित a. 1 Unseen, unperceived,
unobserved ; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1 ; अल-
क्षितास्पृश्यतनो दूषण R. 2. 27. -2 Un-
characterized ; not marked. -Comp.

—अंतक a. suddenly dead. —उपस्थित
a. one who has approached unobser-
ved.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having
no particular marks. -4 Insignificant
in appearance. -5 Having no pre-
tence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or
secondary (as meaning). -Comp.
—गति a. moving invisibly. —जन्मत
unknown birth, obscure origin ; वपु-
विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यमतर Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग
a. disguised, incognito. —वाच a.
addressing words to no visible ob-
ject ; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मीः f. Evil fortune, bad
luck, distress, poverty ; कामाच इमे
विमर्कवर्षलक्ष्मी U. 5. 31.

अलगदः [Ety. ?] A water-ser-
pent, the black variety of the Cobra
de Capello (also written अलगर्थ).
—र्दा A large poisonous leech.

अलरल a. 1 Speaking unconnect-
edly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (घु-घी f.) 1 Not light,
heavy, big, weighty (as breast, hips
&c.) ; आयासादलघुतरसासैः Si. 8. 1 ; 7.
5. -2 Not short long (in prosody).
-3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense,
violent, very great. -Comp. -उपलः
a rock. —ऊदमन् m. intense heat. —प्रति-
ज्ञ a. solemnly pledged or promised.
अलाघवे Meanness, niggardliness ;
R. 3. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not
transgressing, not passing over or
beyond.

अलंघनीय a. Insurmountable, im-
passable, inaccessible, beyond the
reach of ; त्रिदशपरिषत्स्यलंघनीये कृते
स्वा V. 2 proof against injury ; V. 4.
Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, in-
surmountableness, inaccessibility ;
Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability ; respect-
ability. -3 Authoritative or absolute
rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य a. 1 Not to be transgressed,
overcome &c. ; Si. 3. 64. -2 Beyond
the reach of, impossible to be done ;
Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or at-
tain, unattainable ; K. 10. 6, 13 ; Si.
8. 57 ; °ता state of being proof
against an attack or injury ; Ki.
11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye ;
a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज a Shameless. —जा 1
Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः जुः [अलं सामर्थ्यं जृणाति ;
तृ-अच्, प्रो-उत् Tv.] An earthen jar.

अलतिः [अल-वा°-अतिच्] Commence-
ment of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध a. Unobtained. -Comp. -अ-
भीक्षित a. disappointed in one's
desired object. —नाथ a. friendless,
without a patron.

अलभ्य a. Unobtainable, unat-
tainable.

अलम् ind. [अल-बाह° अम्] 1 (a)
Enough, sufficient for, adequate
to (with dative or inf.) ; तस्यालमेवा
क्षुधितस्य नृपत्ये R. 2. 39 ; Ku. 6. 82 ;
अन्यथा प्रातराण्य कुर्याम त्वामलं वयम्
Bk. 8. 98 ; Si. 2. 40, 106, 110 ; K.
133 ; Bh. 3. 22 ; Ms. 11. 77 ; R. 2.
39. 9. 32 ; 15. 64 ; Me. 64, 88. (b)
A match for, equal to (with dat.) ;
वैश्येभ्यो हरिरल Sk. ; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय
Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with
inf.) ; अलं भोक्तुं Sk. ; वरेण शमितं
लोकानलं दृष्टुं ति तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56 ;
V. 3. 10 ; with loc also ; त्रयाणाम-
पि लोकानामलमसि निवारणे Rām. -3
Away with, enough of, no need of, no use
of (having a prohibitive force),
with instr. or gerund ; अलमन्यथा गृही-
त्वा M. 1. 20 ; अलमलं बहु विकल्प M.
1 ; आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रोर्यस्त दारानयाहरत्
Si. 2. 40 ; अलं महीपाल तव श्रेण K. 2. 34 ;
Ku. 5. 82 ; अलमियाद्विः कुसुमः S. 4 so
many flowers will do ; Si. 10. 75 ;
som-times used, though less cor-
rectly, with the inf. in the same
sense ; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2, 3 ;
अलं सुसजनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 (a)
Completely, thoroughly ; अहंरूपं ज-
यितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53 ; स्व-
पि विततयः स्वर्णिः प्रीणयाम् S. 7. 34 ;
R. 10. 80 ; K. 169 ; Si. 3. 58 ; 4.
39. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a
high degree ; तदलं अलम् K. 2 ; यो
गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. ; Mv. 6. 40 ;
इत्यलमन्वज्ञानं सुनिमी Ki. 13. 13 again
and again, exceedingly. -5 In vain.
-6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of
अलि and वृषण also. -Comp. —कामण
a. [अलं समर्थः कर्मणि ख] competent to
do any act, skilful, clever. —कुमारि a.
[अलं कुमार्ति] sufficient to support a
maiden (घन) ; P. 1. 2. 44. —कृ-कार
&c. see separately below. —नामिन् a.
[अलं पर्याप्तं गच्छात्, गान] going after, fol-
lowing in due or proper manner ; P.
V. 2. 15. —जीविक a. [अलं जीविकयै च.
त.] sufficient for livelihood. —जुष a.
[अलं जुष्यते कर्मणि बाहु°] sufficient,
adequate to eating. —तम a. able,
sufficient, having power. —घन a. [अलं
प्रभूतं घनमस्य अच्] possessing suffi-
cient wealth, rich ; निरादिष्टघनश्चेतु
प्रतिभुः स्यादलंघनः Ms. 8. 162. —धूम
a. [अलमस्यो धूमः] thick smoke,
volume of smoke. —पशुः [अलं यते नि-
रर्थः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for
sacrifice). (-a.) able to keep cattle.
—पुरुषीण a. [अलं समर्थं पुरुषायः स्वार्थे-
ख] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man.
-2 sufficient for a man. (-ण.) a man

who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. —बल *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. —2. an epithet of Siva. —बुद्धि: 1. sufficient sense. —2. false notion (मिथ्या-बुद्धि). —पूण्य *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्यं पू-पूण्य] able, competent; विनाप्यस्मद्वलपूण्युरि-
यपारै तपसःसुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंकृ 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. —2 To ornament, decorate, grace; तत्र च शयनीयमलं-
कार K. 207; कृतमो वेशोऽलंकृतः S. 1. —3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. —2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सृजति तावद्वेशेषुणाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं मुखाः Bh. 2. 92. —3 Preparation.

अलंकरिण्यु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments, —2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. —3 Ornamented. —स्युः An epithet of Siva.

अलंकर्तु *a.* A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. —2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्णस्य V. 1; अनुस्तेकाः कृतं विक्रमालंकारः *ibid.* —3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds: —शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°; शब्दार्थयोरेवियं यं धर्माः शोभाति-
शायिनः । सादीशुपकुर्वतोऽलंकारास्तं आदादिवत् ॥ B. D. 631; उपबृजति तं संतं वैगद्वारेण जातु-
चिन् । हारादिष्वलंकारास्तेषुमासोपमादयः K. P. 8. —4 The whole science of Rhetoric. —Comp. —चंद्रिका a commentary on Kavyaśāstra. —शास्त्रं the science and art of Rhetoric, poetics. —सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments. —सूत्र N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism. —हीनं *a.* unadorned.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. —2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृति Amaru. 13. —3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्वदौ शब्दार्थौ सयुगावनलं-
कृतिं पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थवनलंकृतिः । अतो न मन्यते कस्यचिद्वृत्तवनलं कृतिः ॥ Chandra. 1; सालंकृतिः भवणकोनलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6. (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलंक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also); प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंक्रिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. —एः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting. —2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —3 Prahashta, the minister of Rāvaṇa. —4 A demon killed by Ghaṭot-
kacha. —ए 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs. —2 A kind of plant (हज्जालु). —3 A barrier, a line of

water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलेरेखा).

अलप्य *a.* [नास्तिलयः अवस्थानं यस्य] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about; Si. 4. 57. —2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction, permanence. —2 irth, production.

अलंबुसा N. of a country.

अलंकः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. —2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs. —3 A kind of worm. —4 N. of a plant (चेतार्क).

अलपस्य *n.* Merit.

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pisā-
cha (mostly used in dramas).

अलवाल A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

अलस्य *a.* Not shining.

अलस्य *a.* [न लसति व्याप्रियते, लस-अल्] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent. —2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गभ्रमादलसशरीरे दारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4. 90; खेदालतेव K. 143, 197, 211, 62, 98; Si. 8. 7; V. 3. 2; Dk. 20, Si. 13. 48; 9. 39; U. 1. 24; Ki. 10. 60, V. 5; गगनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. —3 Soft, gentle. —4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोत्राभारादे-
लसगमना Me. 82; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भ-
भालसायाः U. 3. 28. —सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes. —2 A kind of tree. —3 N. of a sage. —4 N. of a small poisonous animal. —स्य N. of a plant (हंसपदी). —Comp. —ईक्षणां a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाथेस्तादाहारो न च पच्यते ।
आमशयोऽलसकस्तस्मै सोऽलसकः स्तुतः ॥
अलस्य *a.* Idle, lazy.

अलांडुः N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

अलातः —तः [ला-क, न. त.] A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निवाणोऽलात-
लाचवं Ku. 2. 23 coal; सद्गुरुक्षणा Rām. चक्रपतिनं V. 5. 2.

अलातुण्य *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much. —2 Not granting anything. —णः A cloud.

अलाडुः —डुः *f.* [नलंबते; नलंब-उणिच् न लोपश्च वृद्धिः Tv.] The bottle-gourd. —डु (*n.*) 1 A vessel made of gourd. —2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नामैतत् अंबुनि मज्जंतेलाडुनि यावाणः हंत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —Comp. —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. —एषां a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलाडुमय *a.* Made of a bottle; Y. 3. 60.

अलाभ *a.* [न. व.] Without gain or profit. —भः 1 Non-acquirement, Me. 2. 43; 6. 57; 2. 184. —2 Loss; Me. 9. 331, 11. 81; Bg. 2. 38.

अलास्य *a.* Ved. 1 Going forward (to meet). —2 An assailing enemy, an assailant. —3 Epithet of Indra.

अलारं A door.

अलासः Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

अलास्य *a.* Devoid of dancing, idle, unengaged; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [अल्-इल् Up. 4. 138] 1 A black bee. —2 A scorpion. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The sign of the zodiac called वृश्चिक. —6 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —कुलं a flight or number of bees; संकुलं full of a swarm of bees; अलिकुलसंकुलकुलुम-
निराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1; संकुलः the *kubja* plant. —जिह्वा, —हिका [अलिश्च क्षुद्रा जिह्वा] the uvula, soft palate. —दूर्वा N. of a plant; (मालादूर्वा), —पत्रिका, —पर्णा N. of a tree. (वृश्चिकपत्रा-
ख्यवृक्षः). —गिय *a.* pleasing to the bees. (—यः) the red lotus. (—यः) the trumpet flower. —माला a flight of bees. —मोदा N. of a plant (गणितकारी). —विरावः, —रतं song or hum of a bee. —बलम = गिय *v.*

अलिम् *m.* [अल्-इल्] 1 A scorpion. —2 A bee; मलिनिमालिनिः साधवयोवि-
ताम् Si. 6. 4. —नी A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी शिलीभिः Si. 6. 72; अलिनी-
जिण्युः कचानी चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिंशः Ved. A kind of demon.

अलिङ्क [अल्-इल् धृष्यते अल्-कमणि इकच्] The forehead; अलिङ्केन च हेमकातिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिङ्कवः A kind of carrier bird.

अलिङ्गदः A kind of snake.

अलिङ्ग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. —2 Having bad marks. —3 (In grammar.) Having no gender. —यः An epithet of the Supreme Being. —यः Absence of marks.

अलिङ्गिन् *m.* An impostor, a pretended ascetic.

अलिंजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिन *a.* [अल्-बाहु इन्] Greatly advanced in penance (तपोभिरतिवृद्ध). —नः N. of a tribe.

अलिङ्गः [अल्-इल् धृष्यते, अल्-कमणि-किङ्च्] 1 A terrace before a house-door; सुखालिङ्गतोरनं M. 5, Dk. 74. —2 A place (like a square) at the door. —3 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; or its ruler also.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. -2 A bee. -3 A dog.

अलिप्ता Freedom from desire or cupidity.

अलिमकः = अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक -चक see अनिमक.

अलीक a. [अल्-कीक् Up. 4. 25 निपातः] [Unpleasing, disagreeable. -2 Untrue, false, pretended; °सुग्यः K. 84; अलीक-कोपकानि K. 147; °वचन Amarn. 23, 33, 43. -3 Little, not much, few. -कं 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगता गतः K. 4. -2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth. -3 Heaven. -Oomp. -मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling taste of fish (' mock-fish ').

अलीकायते Den. A. To be deceived.

अलीकिन् a. 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 False, deceiving.

अलीक्य a. False.

अलीगर्दः A snake; see अलिगर्द.

अलुः [अल्-उत्] A small water-pot. अलुक्, समासः [नास्ति विभक्तः लुक् लोपो यक्] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिजं, आरमनेन्दं, जनु वायः &c.

अलुप्त a. 1 Not cut off, undiminished. -2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुब्ध a. Moderate, content; not covetous; °स्व contentment.

अलुक्ष्ण a. Soft (Ved. for अलुक्ष).

अले } ind. Unmeaning words
अलेले } in the dialect of the Pisāchas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक a. Stainless. -का An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलेश a. Not little, much, large. -कं ind. Not at all.

अलेशीज a. Firm, steady.

अलोका a. 1 Not having space (Ved.). -2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोका लोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोकयत इत्यलोकः Malli.); see लोका-लोक also. -3 Having no people. -4 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. -2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सप्तानि-मौल्लोकान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām. -3 The immaterial or spiritual world. -4 The nether world (सातल). -5 A Ritvij or any such priest. -6 One who is not a seer or observer. -का A kind of bird. -Oomp. -सामान्य a. extraordinary, uncommon; °युगसन्तुजः Māli. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोकीय a. Invisible.

अलोकित a. Unseen.

अलोक्य a. Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ma. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग a. Not defective in a single limb.

अलोभः 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation. -2 Non-confusion right process.

अलोभित् a. Not wanting or desiring anything.

अलोला a. 1 Tranquil; unagitated. -2 Firm, steady. -3 Not fickle. -4 Not thirsty, free from desire. -लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

अलोलु a. Indifferent to sensual objects; °स्व indifference to sensual objects.

अलोलुप a. 1 Free from desire. -2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित a. Bloodless, not red. -कं Nymphæa Rubra, a red lotus.

अलौकिक a. (-की f.) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural. -2 Unusual, rare. -3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अभिश्रि हरि इद्विलौकिकं -4 Theoretical; °स्व rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वाद्मरः स्वकोषे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिख विलोच्य तैत्थ्यधुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Prik. 1. -Oomp. -संनिर्गन्धः proximity not common to the world (of three kinds).

अलकः 1 A tree. -2 A member of the body.

अल्प a. [अल्-प] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or बृह); Ma. 11. 36. -2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचा-तरा V. 4. 26. -3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up. -4 Young. -5 Seldom, rare. -ल्पं Very little. -ल्पं लप्तेन लप्तात् adv. 1 A little. -2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिरल्पेन नि-द्यते Rām. -3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. -Oomp. -अल्प a. very little or minute, little by little; Ma. 7. 129; °भासं Me. 81. -असु = °प्राण q. v. -आकांक्षित् a. desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस् a. short-lived; Ma. 4. 157. (-युः m.) 1. a young one, cub. -2. a goat. -आरम्भः a small or gradual beginning. -आहार, -आहारिन् a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (-रि) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. -इच्छु a. moderate in wishes, seeking little. -इतर a. 1. other than small, large. -2. other than few,

many; as °राः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ईशारय्य a. named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin -ऊन a. slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -कार्यं a small matter. -केशी 1. N. of a plant (स्रुतकेशी). -2. the root of a sweet flag. -क्रीत a. bought for a small sum, cheap. -गंध a. having little scent or odour. (-घं) a red lotus. -चेष्टित a. inert. -छद्, -छाद् a. scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ a. knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तनु a. 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short. -2. weak, thin. -3. having small bones. (-नुः) a kind of tree. -दक्षिण a. defective in presents (as a ceremony), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ma. 11; 39. 40. -दृष्टि a. narrow-minded, short-sighted. -घन a. of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor, Ma. 3. 66; 11, 40. -धी a. weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. -पद्म 1. N. of a plant (a species of the Tulsi). -2. a tree having a few leaves. -रक्ष a red lotus. -पशु a. Ved. having a small number of cattle. -पञ्जस् a. having few descendants or subjects. -प्रमाव a. of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °स्व insignificance. -प्रमाण, प्रमाणक a. 1. of little weight or measure. -2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. (-णः -णकः) common cucumber. -प्रयोग a. of rare application or use, rarely used. -प्राण, -असु a. having little power or strength, having a short breath, asthmatic; °णश्च क्रियासु भवति Suar. (-णः) 1. slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2. (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet (in pronouncing which little effort is required); अयं मी वर्गमगा यणश्चापासवः स्मृतः Sk. i. e. the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals and the letters ह् च् द् त् प् ग् ज् ङ् द् ब्. -बल a. weak, feeble, having little strength. -बाध a. causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. -बुद्धि-मति a. weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ma. 12. 74. -भाषिन् a. speaking little, taciturn. -मध्यम a. slender-waisted. -मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely. -2. a short time, a few moments. -मारिषः [अल्पः मारिषः शाक. कर्म°] a kind of amaranth (शाक) Amaranthus polygamus. -मूर्ति a. small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-तिः f.) a small figure or object. -मूल्य a. of small value cheap. -मेधस् a. of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् a. young in age, youthful. -वाचिन् a. speaking little, taciturn. -विद्य a. ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. -विषय a. 1. of limited range or capacity; क चाल्पविषया मतिः

R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. —शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. —शमी *a.* small tree-like shami. —सरथ *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (लिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 Contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 23; नतिप्रशुद्धिमापि अल्पका प्रतिपद्यते U. 4. —कं Little. —कः N. of a plant (यवः).

अलपता, स्त्र्व 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37. -3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —चः A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्युदयिकेषु, अल्पशः आदिषु P. V. 4. 42 Com., P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately. -3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल, कृतार्थे जिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न च केऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्टः] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, commit.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः ईयस्] Smaller, less; very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voc. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अल 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवात्, अवि, अविन्, अवित or ऊन्] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरदाभिराशः S. 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्दीपा रत्नचुरपि मेदिनी 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love. -4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; e. g. गति, कति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वागम्य, or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दीप्ति, अवाप्ति, वृद्ध, व्याप्ति, आलिंगन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाग and वृद्धि). —Caus. To consume, devour. —WITH अलु to encourage, inspire. —उल 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. —उव 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. —सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव-लुट्] 1 Protecting, defending; अनवनी नवनपिवनावालि, Si. 6. 37. —नं Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (The initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वोक्ते तेष्विषी वगण Ku. 1. 1.) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधु, अवसो; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ, -कीर्ण; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन; (d) littleness; वीहीनवर्द्धति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलंब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रून् (परामर्शित); (h) commanding; अवकल्प; (i) depression, bending down; अवदृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवह -3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकुट; अवकोकिलः = अवकुटः कोकिलया; Sk.

अवंशः A bad family, wrong family; पतितो राजा Chāṇ. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कट् P. V. 2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर, -कर्त &c. See under अवकु-कृत्.

अवकर्ण 10 P. To hear; Si. 15. 67.

अवकर्णनं Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शैवाल) growing in marshy land. —Comp. —अद *a.* eating moss. —उलव *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश 1, 4 A. To be visible, to be manifest. —Caus. To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; तत्ते चापद्वितीये बहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः V. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहंरत्या K. 204, 265; साहाय्यदानावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft used with लभ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविध्यम् तत्र वृथो मनोभवः Ka. 1. 41. -2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोद्वान् न्रामायम्बधितो वदौ R. 4. 58; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; M. 3. 201; यथावकाशं नीतो take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथं चिद्विहावकाशः Pt. 5. 8; अवकाशो विविक्तोऽयं महानद्योः समागमे Rām; सदो-वावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषाः V. 3. your unfinished sentence shows that there is: room to find fault. (b) Footing admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु वर्ण-तले सुलभावकाशः S. 7, 52; oft used

in these senses with लभ्; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकावगृहिते मे मनसि धिवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prabh.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for,' 'admit,' 'give way to'; अतो हि वृथा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्माद्विषो विपुलमभिर्नावकाशोऽधमानः Pt. 1. 366; जपने वृत्तोऽवकाशः Aam. 18; अदृत्तावकाशो मत्तरस्य K. 45 not awayed by malice; Ma. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; वदो च निजचित्तेऽपि सोऽवकाशं मनोभुवः Ka. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं रुध् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलेऽपि बद्धावकाशं (निद्रा) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time -4 An aperture, opening. -5 A glance cast on anything. -6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāśa* verses.

अवकीर्ण -गिन्त् See under अवकु.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards, backwards. —टं Deformity See अवकट.

अवकुष्ठित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंठनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंठित *a.* 1 Investing, surrounded. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, revile, condemn.

अवकुत्सित *p. p.* Blame, reviled &c. —तं Blame, censure.

अवकुत् 6 P. To cut off or away. —Caus. To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तनं संघीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तन Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्थस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्त्तिव *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्म Ms. 4. 218.

अवकृ 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down, or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षण 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed. -3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उकृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन सुपते Rām. —एः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त);

रणो देवोऽवकुटस्थ षड्रकुटस्थ वेतनं Me. 1. 126.

अवक् 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; Si. 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रवृत्तैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्यन्तरीयाणि Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out; Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (Atm.) (Used reflexively) (a) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरन्ते हस्ती स्वयमेव Sk. (b) To fall asunder. (c) To pass away, fall off. (d) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कु अप] Dust, aweepings; अवकरानकरं विकिरति Bh. 2. 124.

अवकीर्णः p. p. 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपि रजोभिरपिरेरवकीर्णस्य मणेरुद्धार्यता Si. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकीर्णम् a. [अवकीर्णमेव इष्टां इनि] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. -m. (-र्ण) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णो मवेद्वा ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम् । गर्भं पशुमालम्ब्य नेकतः स विशृण्यते ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155, 11, 118-9; त्वत्तं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवकल्प 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B. -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); ज्ञातीरिणं संसृतयेऽवकल्पते Bhāg. -Caus. 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्पयामिर्वृत्त्यायेष्टरुद्धेषु भवानि Bk. 19. 17; यच्च भवान्मृगं राजयेन्नावकल्पयामि P. III. 3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित p. p. Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवकृतिः f. 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केच भोग्यस्ते अनवकृतावेव Sk. (अनवकृतिर्संभारता). -2 Suitableness.

अवकेश a. Having the hair hanging down,

अवकेशिन् a. 1 Unfruitful, barren (asa tree). -2 [अवसन्नाः केशा विद्यन्ते अस्य इति] Having small or very few hair. -m. A fruitless tree.

अवक्रोकेल a. [अवक्रुष्टः कोकिलश्च] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्तव्य a. 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवक्त्र a. Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र a. Not crooked, straight; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रासिन् [अव-कृष्णिनि पृ०] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रासिन् वृषभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1 2.

अवक्रन्द 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रन्द a. Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. -दः A cry.

अवक्रन्दं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रेणैवैनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 To descend, come down. -Caus. To cause to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रातिः f. 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रामिन् a. Ved. Running away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omissions non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री 2 A. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राज्यांशं द्रव्यं Sk.)

अवक्रुश 1 P. To call down to; to revile.

अवक्रुष्ट p. p. Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रिन्न a. Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्रेदः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्रेदं Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्राथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्रामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To remove, carry off, destroy. -Pass. To waste away; decay.

अवक्षयः 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लक्षं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगारं.

अवक्षीण p. p. Wasted, emaciated. -णं Loss, destruction.

अवक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सूक्ष्मवक्षमवक्षिप्य मुनिवक्ष्णायवस्त ह Rām.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, elander; मदलेखामवक्षिप K. 317; अवक्षिपद्वासुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. -Caus. To cause to fall down.

अवक्षित p. p. 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of karmāṇāṁ. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कृत् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195. -4 Overcoming, subduing. -णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षु 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवक्षुत p. p. Sneezes upon; द्विषत्सं नगर्गस्य पतितान्नमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

अवखंड 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां विभाचर्या K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखंडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं [निम्नः खातः] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [अवखातः निन्दितः खादः खाद्यं] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति माचरीगणः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard. -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण a. Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

अवगंडः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगथ a. [निपातः Up. 2. 9] Bathed early in the morning (पातःखातः).

अवगदितः 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम् 1 P. 1 To go down, descend अंजः समुद्रमवगमुदायः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (a) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतारारयमिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मानेव

मवगच्छति V. 2; कथं ज्ञातमित्यभिहिते
श्रुति इत्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1; न खल्व-
वगच्छामि, परस्तादवगम्यत एव S. 1; तत्त-
त्प्रावगच्छत्वं मम तेजोऽज्ञेभवं Rg. 10. 41;
R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. (b) To consider,
regard, look upon. -5 To assure one-
self, be convinced. -Caus. 1 To bring
near. -2 To inform oneself of, find
out, know; तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिमवगम-
यितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to
know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mu.
5; सर्वमिव प्रितारवगमयति Dk. -4 To in-
dicate, show; संनानोप साहसमवगमयति
Dk. 96; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगत p. p. 1 Gone away or down.
-2 Known, learnt, understood; some-
times used actively; तवैवध्यानादव-
गतोऽस्मि S. 7. 11 arnt; उदपूर्वा तद्विहित-
मवगतोऽहं ibid. came to know. -3
Assented, promised.

अवगतिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception,
comprehension. -2 True or determi-
nate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः;
ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः. -गमनं 1 Going near, descend-
ing. -2 Understanding, comprehen-
sion, perception, knowledge, being
acquainted with. -3 True or deter-
minate knowledge; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं
सुसुक्तं कर्तुमवययत् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगाढा A small wooden basin
for bailing water out of a boat.

अवगाह 1 A. 1 (a) To bathe one-
self in, plunge into, dive into; with
acc. or loc.; तमोपहंती तमसां वगाह
R. 14. 76; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहिये V. 4;
स्वप्नवगाहतत्पथं जलं Y. 1. 272; Bk. 6.
29, 16. 38. (b) To go deep into, be
absorbed into (fig.); आत्मपरास्ते-
नाप्यनवगाहितमार्गज्ञाप्यस्य चरितमवगा-
हितमिच्छति Mn 6. -2 To enter, pene-
trate, fully pervade; विमानशृङ्गाण्यव-
गाहमानः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40; पृथोपरौ
तोपनिधौ वगाह Ku. 1. 1; पूर्वपरसमुद्रा-
वगाह S. 7; Mk. 2; see अवगाढ also.
-Caus. To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढ p. p. 1 Plunged into, entered
into, immersed; जलावगाढस्य वनद्वि-
पस्य Mk. 2; अमृत-हृदमिवावगाढोऽस्मि
S. 7; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rām. -2 De-
pressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.);
अभ्युक्तता परस्तादवगाढा जघनगौरवात्प-
श्चात् S. 3. 8; मयुरभजदवगाढतरः Si.
15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes;
अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनरायासमं
कुलं Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as
blood).

अवगाहः. -हनं 1 Bathing; सुभगस-
लिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3; अवगाहप्रसिध-
मिव वनमहिषयूथं 1. 29; सदावगाहक्षम-
चारिसंघाः Ra. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, im-
mersing (in general); entering into;
हृत्पुङ्गवगाहनसाहसिकता Dk. 16; परदेशाव-
गाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षममात्र-

ज्ञाता R. 5. 47; दुग्धानामवगाहनाय विधिना
रम्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. -3 (fig.)
Mastering, learning, studying com-
pletely; सकलशास्त्रावगाहनभीरुद्विः
K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A
bucket.

अवगाह्य pot. p. 1 Fit for bathing.
-2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit;
अवगुणं परावगुणं Malli. on K. 13. 48.

अवगुं 10 P. 1 To come with,
abound; परवचनीवगुंठितं J. 1; Ms. 4.
49. -2 To draw over, conceal; veil.

अवगुंठनं 1 The act of covering the
head of women; hiding, veiling. -2
A veil (for the face); (fig. also);
अवगुंठनसंघाता कुलजाभिसरेद्यपि S. D.;
चांडालस्तिमिरावगुंठनपटकेषु विधत्ते विधुः
ibid.; कृतज्ञावगुंठनं Mn. 6; उत्सृष्ट-
सत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावगुंठनानां Ve. 3; Mk.
4. 24; Si. 5. 17. -3 A covering,
mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping
broom. -Comp. -सुद्रा [अवगुंठनाय सुद्रा]
a sort of religious ceremony; सव्य-
हस्तकृता सुहृदिघोषो मुखतर्जनी । अवगुंठन-
सुद्रेयमभितो धूमिता नता ॥

अवगुंठनवत् A. Covered with a veil,
veiled; वती नारी S. 5.

अवगुंठिका 1 Veiling, hiding, cover-
ing. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवगुंठित p. p. 1 Veiled, covered,
concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुंठिते Ku. 4.
11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness.
-2 Powdered, pounded.

अवगुंठित a. Pounded, ground.

अवगुंफित a. Woven.

अवगुर् 6 U. To assail with
threats, to attack, to raise a weapon
for the purpose of striking a blow
(with loc. or dat.). न कादाचिद् द्विजे
तस्माद्विद्वानवगुरेद्यपि Ms. 4. 169; ब्राह्म-
णावगुयेव 165; 11. 207.

अवगुरां-गुराणं Menacing, assaul-
ting with intent to kill, assailing
with weapons.

अवगुह 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide,
conceal; (रविः) पञ्चांजुावगुहः Mb. -2
To put into or inside; उष्णोर्वं संवेष्ट्य
निधीतेऽवगुहत Kāty. -5 To embrace; या
ममोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावगुहते Pt. 4.

अवगुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. -2
Embracing.

अवगो 1 P. 1 To sing in a discord-
ant tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly,
satirize in a song, revile, reproach
(mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीत p. p. 1 Sung in a discord-
ant tone, sung badly. -2 Reproached,
abused, censured; अनवगीता पश्चिप;
U. 2. 2; अवगीतां गमिसे दशगमिनां Ki.
2. 7; मोढावगीतप्रथमाधुरय 17. 28;
Si. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Sati-
rized in a song. -5 Seen frequently,

well-known (सुदृष्ट). -नं 1 A satire in
song, derision. -2 Reproach, blame.
-3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रह 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go
(as reins). -2 To divide, separate
(as words or parts of words); विनुग-
णमित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्यकारोऽवग्रहते P. VIII.
2. 46 Com. -3 To break off, discon-
tinue; to distinguish, discriminate,
discern. -4 To punish, chastise; मन्त्रो-
पि नाम न महानवग्रह साध्या Si. 5. 49.
-5 To seize, choke; मृदादिकावग्रहमात्रकंटा
K. 307, 328. -6 To capture, take in
possession, overpower; स्त्रान्नमवग्रह-
वगुहति Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46. -7
To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct. -8
To lay hold of (with the feet). -Caus.
To knead, make dough.

अवग्रहीत p. p. Obstructed, impeded,
restrained.

अवग्रह्य a. Separable. -घ्नं A pada
having the name प्रत्यक्ष.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the compo-
nent parts of a compound, or of
other grammatical forms. -2 The
mark or interval of such a separa-
tion; समासेऽवग्रहोऽह्यसप्तमकालः. -3 The
syllable or letter after which such
separation occurs; ऋद्वग्रहात् P. VIII.
4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi
(as in चिकृता च ते च मदनं च इमां च मां च
instead of चैमां च) Bb. 2. 2. -5 The
mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision
of an afterer and ओ. -6 Withholding
of rain, drought, failure of rain; ह-
र्षिर्भवति ज्ञस्यानामवग्रहविशोधिनां R. 1.
62; रावणावग्रहकृतमिति वागमुतेन सः 10.
48; नभोनभस्योर्ध्वद्विषमवग्रह इवांतरे 12.
29; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61.
-7 An obstacle, impediment, hind-
rance, restraint; संसारं Māl. 1 the
bonds or fetters of worldly exist-
ence; प्रसङ्ग रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Rām.; see
अवग्रह and निवग्रह. -8 A herd of
elephants. -9 The forehead of an
elephant. -10 Nature, original
temperament. -11 A sort of know-
ledge, a false idea. -12 Punishment
(opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रहयोर्विधाता Si.
1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term
of abuse. -14 An iron hook with
which elephants are driven.

अवग्रहन् 1 An obstacle, impedi-
ment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3
Knowledge.

अवग्रहाः 1 Breaking, separation.
-2 Impediment; अवग्रहस्ते घृयात् Sk.
-3 A curio; see अवग्रह.

अवघट् 1 A. 1 To push or brush
away or off. -2 To split, break or
cut asunder; पंचबाणात् अवघट्यती
Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub;
जलौकोन्नयनमधुनाऽवघट्येत् Susr. -4
To stir up, agitate.

अवघट्टः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 stirring up, shaking.

अवघट्टनं Ru bbing away or off.

अवघुष 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. -2 To send for, summon, convoke; as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant; नदीषु कौचावघुषा Mb.

अवघोषा, -घणं Proclaiming, denouncing. -णा A proclamation.

अवघूर्ण 1 U. To whirl round, brandish, move to and fro; as in अवघूर्णमानताम्रदृष्टिः; वने यथा शाल इवावघूर्णितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवघूर्णः Whirling round, a whirlpool.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling orwhirling round.

अवघृष्ट 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder; मृदुना सलिलेन क्षयमानान्यवघृष्टंति गिरिरपि स्थलानि Pt. 1. v. 1. -Caus. To rub off, scratch.

अवघर्षणं 1 Robbing into. -2 Grinding. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलैः छुद्धिरेशा गोवालेश्चवघर्षणात् Y. 3. 60. अवघोदित a. Covered on all sides, concealed.

अवघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch with the mouth; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To kiss (as the head) मूर्धनि त्रिवघ्राय Aeval. ; अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. -Caus. (घ्राययति) To cause to smell at.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवच a. Lower.

अवचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.). -2 To perceive, observe.

अवचक्षण a. One telling a censured tale. -णं Looking down upon.

अवचन a. [न. व.] Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला साध्वसाद्वचना तिष्ठति S. 1. -न [अभावे न. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽस्मिन्मोमः Kāty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर a. not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent; (language); शब्देऽवचनीयेषु तदेत द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable; not blamable, free from censure; लोकैरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ता impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा अवचर्तये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर a. Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

अवचंद्रमनं The looking down of the moon (Ved.).

अवचर 1 U. 1 To move or come down. -2 To go down towards. -Caus. 1 To cause to move or

descend upon -2 To employ, use, apply; लिखन्, शक्यं. कषायं &c.

अवचार a. Going or moving down in or upon. -रः A place of descent, road; field of action.

अवचारण a. Moving, going. -णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of saline preparation (क्षारपकविधि).

अवचार्य a. To be cast down, to be given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3 P. 1 To worship, honour, respect. -2 (5 U.) To gather pick up, pluck (with two acc.); गता स्वादवचिन्वाना कुसुमान्याश्रमदुमान् Bk. 6. 10; वृक्षमवचिनीति फलानि Sk. -3 To take off. -4 To let down behind, to open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमावचयमभिनयेयो सख्यौ S. 4.

अवचायः [अवचि-वृत्] Gathering flowers (with the hands); अवचित-कुसुमावचायसेवात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचायित a. Gathering, picking off. अवचित p. p. 1 Gathered. -2 Filled, inhabited.

अवचूडः-लः [अवचना चूडा अयं यस्य वा. डो लः] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a choeri) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावचूडमनु माधवधाम जगुः Si. 5. 18; दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलायः K. 26, 114, 116; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

अवचूर्ण 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust. -2 To cover, put on or over, overlay; चूर्णः शनैर्घणमुखमवचूर्णय Sugar. ; भेयो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णितः Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. -3 A kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित a. 1 Pounded coarsely; त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133. -2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

अवचूल = अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलका, -कं A choeri or brush (formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. -2 To conceal, obscure, leave in darkness.

अवच्छ (च्छा) दः A cover, covering; कौचनावच्छादान् (खान्) Rām.

अवाच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. -3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c.) used in Nyāya; see अवच्छिन्न below. -4 To detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt.

अवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off. -2 Separated, divided, detached, excerpted. -3 (In logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. -4 Bounded, modified determined; दिक्कालानवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. -5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized as by an attributive word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion (अवयव). -2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation. -4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). -5 Determination, decision, settlement; शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषस्मृतिहेतवः Vāk. P. -6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. -7 Bounding, defining. -8 Pervading (आविः). अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing, distinctions.

अवच्छेदक a. 1 Separating. -2 Determining, deciding, प्रतियोगिकावच्छेदकावच्छिन्न. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4 Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, particularizing. -6 Peculiar, characteristic. -कः 1 That which distinguishes. -2 A predicate, characteristic property. -3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदने Cutting off, separating, determining, bounding &c.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. -तं A horse-laugh.

अवाञ्छि 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive by conquest); to win; अवजिश्य च तद्धनं Mb.; Ms. 11. 81; युष्मकं नाम विमानं वीर्यादवाञ्छितं Rām. -2 To recover; हतां कुणामवाञ्छयत् Mb. -3 To ward off, prevent. -4 To conquer, अवजितमधुना तवाहमश्नोः Si. 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over; येन-दलोकावजयाय दूतः R. 6. 62.

अवजित p. p. Conquered; contempted, disregarded.

अवजितः f. Conquest, defeat; Ki. 6. 43.

अवजुष्ट a. Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with contempt, disregard; अवज्ञानासि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77; अवज्ञानंति मां मृदा मातुर्भी तनुमाश्रितं Bg. 9. 11; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अवज्ञा अह] Disrespect, contempt; slighting, low opinion; नास्म्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आस्म्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये नाम केचिद्विह नः प्रथम्यवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6; Sānti. 3. 23; अवज्ञावज्ञेय परितपति मोक्षरसि बुधं Udb. -Comp. -उपहृत a. treated with contempt, humiliated. -बुद्धिः the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् या परावज्ञादुल्लङ्घयेति जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवतारः [अतु कणे वृत्] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पार्श्वोपधावतारः Dk. 7; advent, setting in; वसन्तावतारसमये S. 1.-2 Form, manifestation; मायाविभिरवतारैरवतारयतावतारः Sankara.-3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कोट्येष संप्रति भवः पुष्पावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारोऽयं वृषति Ks. 7. 18.-4 An incarnation of Vishnu

विष्णुर्देव दशावतारमहने क्षितौ महासकले Bb. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them; देवानुद्धते जगत्त्रिवहने ध्रुगोलप्रदुषिते दैव्यं दायते बलिं हलयते क्षत्रस्यं कुर्वते ॥ पोलस्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमात्मन्ये स्लेच्छान्मुच्छयते दशाकृतिके कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोयामनः ॥ रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं क मलादिबोरोपलम् R. 3 36, परीक्षावनवावतारः 5. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Sānti. 2 2b; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30. -6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). -7 Aiming at an object. -8 A landing-place; रुद्रे गजेन सरिताः सखावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; *रं लभ् to gain one's object (with gen.). -Comp. -कथा account of an अवतार. N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. -मंत्रा the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारण 1 Causing to descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The edge or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्ण p. p. 1 Descended, alighted, come down; शैलराजावतीर्ण जङ्घोः कथं Me. 50; जलनिधिमुत्तुर्ण जङ्घकथावतीर्ण R. 6 85; संसारपथमवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in; उदधिमिश्रावतीर्णः K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मलियोमाश्चतुर्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणयोधरं Mā. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows; वृक्षेन पथमवतीर्णः S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णोऽयं तस्य यामिन्यां K. 269; भरेणावतीर्णो रजिन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. -क्षण a. absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Dan. P. To rub with cotton; तुलेरवकुण्याति तुलेन तुणाग्रमवहयति Bop.

अवतोका [अवतिर्णं तोकं अस्याः; प्रा० व०] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवन, अवतिन् See under अवदो.

अवव्रस्त a. Terrified.

अवव्रस्तीय a. Not suitable for a calf.

अववृक्षः [अवदश्यते पानरुच्यर्थः; अवद्वृ कर्मणि वृ] Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्त a. 1 Given away -2 Finished, accomplished

अवदह 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदाहः 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः हं [अवसदिता दाहो येन; प्रा० व०] 1 N. of the root of a plant (शिरण). -2 Burning down, heat; इह-कापयं the root of the शिरण plant.

अवदात a. [अवदैक] 1 Beautiful; अवदातकतिः Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेतः K. 36; an विद्यावदातं सुखं; शास्त्रं. -3 Bright, white; अविशंगवदातया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128. 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजिनिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुदावदातः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; cf. also Bb. 2. 25; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25; 13. 37; Sānti. 3. 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious; अव्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. -5 Yellow. -तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीमानवज्रपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; Si. 7. 2, 13, 16; पापब्रह्ममदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21; Ki. 17. 16; तत्त्वपूर्ववदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदाय्य a. Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवद्व 9 P. To split or force open to tend or tear asunder. -Caus. 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split; ममशिलागिरेः शृंगं वज्रेणवावदारितं Rām. -2 To dig down, excavate; तदर्थ-सुर्वीमवदारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चावदारयत् Rām.

अवद्वरण Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवद्वारण 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणे-रुट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्ण p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुट्टमुक्तमौक्तिकप्रकरः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed; भयावदीर्णः संज्ञासाद्वन्द्वं बहु भाषते Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त p. p. [अवदो-सङ्गे कर्मणि क] Cut off.

अवतिन् a. [अवचमनेन इडा° इति]

One who divides or cuts off; पञ्च° dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अव दौ लुट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces. -2 A part, portion; इदं पात्रं अवदानानाम् S. B. -3 The root of a plant. -4 The root of a plant; see अवदान also.

अवदाहः 1 Milking -2 Milk

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्यं करिकुम्भजो माणः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्यावृतेतः R. 7. 70; see अवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. -च 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्यावृतेतः R. 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp. -मोहन a. concealing or keeping off want. -भीः f. fear of vice or sin.

अवद्यवत् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्रंगः A market.

अवध्य a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. -घा. Exemption from death; Me. 5. 39.

अवध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; ता, भाष्यः, त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधाहोणामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सदैवावध्य-भाषेन दूतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवध्यर्थ a. To be defied.

अवध्या 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय स्वध्रे मृत्पिण्डं Kāty.; यथा धुतः क्षुरधानेऽवधितः Sat. Br.; ततस्तस्ते-षु कुण्डेषु गर्भानवधये तदा Mb.; वासुदेवः स्वमाययामवध्यधीयमानः Bb&g.; to fix; पादाग्रे दृष्टमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive; इतोऽवधयां देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतं listen, hear.

अवधाय } pot. p. To be attended
अवधानीय } to, deserving attention and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयातोऽग्निमिति विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; अवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1; intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively -2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जन अवधानात् क्रियामिदं कालिदासरय V. 1. 2. v. l.

अवधानिन् a. Attentive.

अवधि. [अव-धा-ति] 1 Applia-
tion, attention. -2 Boundary, limit
exclusive or inclusive, (in time or
space); conclusion, determination ;
एकैकस्य जगत्प्रपञ्चमधनत्राणावधिर्योग्यता
Mv 1.46; रवितेजसामवधिनाधिबद्धितम् Ki.
12. 22. -3 Furthest limit ; दृष्ट आह्ला-
दनीयानामवधि: K. 124 ; स्मरज्ञापावधिरां
सरस्वती Ku. 4. 43 conclusion ; oft.
at the end of comp., in the sense of
' ending with, ' ' as far as ', ' till ' ;
एव ते जीवितावधि: प्रवाद: U. 1 ; तत्परया-
गमनकालावधयोपि तावत् धियंता प्राणा: K.
171 ; व्याहो रक्षत मे देहं ततः प्रत्यागमा-
वधि Me. 4 100 ; रक्षं: स्वाम्भूलाच्छास्त्रा-
वधिरस्तो: Ak. -4 Period of time,
time ; सर्वे निद्रापावधिना प्रमुष्टा: R. 16 ;
52 ; ज्ञेयान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्था-
वधिर्वा Me. 87 ; अपि समाप्तः वनवासस्याव-
धि: Mv. 7. 2. 48 ; विवाहं मासावधिकम-
कल्पयत् Dk. 54. 174 ; K. 328 ; Ki. 12.
17 ; यदवधि-तदवधि from or over since,
till, Bv. 7 29 ; अयं वेदवधि प्रतीत्यते
Ki. 2 16. -5 An engagement, ap-
pointment ; रमणीयवधिरितिना विसर्वा-
द्वित: S. 6. -6 A division, district,
department ; जनपदतदवधोश्च P. IV.
2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. °ता, °त्व limit,
limitation.

अवधिमत् a. Limited, bounded.

अवधेय pot. p. 1 To be placed down
or deposited. -2 To be attended to,
to be believed. -3 To be known or
apprehended. -यं Attention.

अवधित p. p. 1 Deposited, placed.
-2 Attentive, careful ; शृणु न मनोभि-
रवाहेते: V. 1. 2 ; शृणु मेऽवधिता वचः
Rām ; Me. 100. -3 Celebrated known.
°ता application, attention. -Comp.
-अञ्जलि a. with joined hands.

अवधात् 1 U. To run down, to
drop down, to run after.

अवधावने 1 Running after, pursu-
ing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधायित p. p. 1 Chased, pursued.
-2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधार् 10 P. To disregard, dis-
respect treat with contempt, slight ;
अवधीतिदुष्टद्वन्द्वस्य H. 1. ; Si. 9 59,
Amara. 83, to despise, repudiate, re-
pudae ; तत्किमवधोरपति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5.

अवधारेण Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising ;
repudae ; कृतवत्यति नावधीरणापर-
ज्ज्ञेयि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48 ; M. 3. 19 ;
अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विज्ञातेऽभी-
यतोऽवधीरणा S. 3. 14.

अवधोरित p. p. Disrespected, dis-
regarded, slighted ; अवधीरितानवधुणं
Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught
अचेतने नाम धुणं न लक्ष्येन्मयैव कस्माद्-
वधीरिता प्रिया S. 6. 12.

अवधीरि a. 1 Despising, scorning.
-2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move,
wave, cause to tremble ; रेणुः यवना-
धूतः R. 7. 43 ; लीलावधूतः चामरैः Me.
35 ; Ra. 6. 15 ; Ki. 6. 3 ; Si. 13 36.
-2 To shake off or out, shake, toss
(lit. and fig.), remove (fig. also) ;
overcome, get the better of ; राजस-
त्त्वमवधूय मातुर्क R. 11. 90 ; मुरवधूवधूत-
भयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears
of ; अवधूय तद्वधूय 3. 61 ; तर्जितं शत्रू-
नवधूय निस्तुहाः ज्ञेयं सिद्धिं सुनयो न भू-
धूतः Ki. 1. 42 ; इरावधूय रक्षांसि Rām.
-3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat
with contempt, disregard ; चंदो मामव-
धूय पादपतिं Ve. 4. 38 ; Ku. 3. 8 ; अव-
धूयमणिपानाः V. 3. 5 ; अवधूतद्विहित-
प्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. -Caus. (-धूतवति)
To shake.

अवधूत p. p. 1 Shaken, waved. -2
Discarded, rejected, despised ; R. 19.
43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Ex-
celled, surpassed ; Ratn. 2. 8. -5
Attacked, overcome. -6 Separated
from worldly attachments. -तः An
ascetic who has renounced all
worldly attachments and connec-
tions ; यो विलब्ध्याभ्रमावर्णानामन्येव स्थितः
पुमान् । अतिवर्णाभ्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥
or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यश्चात् धूतसंसारबंधानात् । तद-
मस्यसिद्धत्वावधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥. -Comp. -वश
a. undressed, naked.

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving ; पाद-
स्पर्शस्त रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीनावधूतनं Ms. 3.
239 ; अमंदवृष्टीकरावधूतनम् Ki. 8. 6.
-2 The practice of medicine, curing.
-3 Agitation, trembling. -4 Disre-
garding. -5 Trampling; on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित a. Perfumed with
incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent
powders on sores.

अवधू 10 U. 1 (a) To determine,
fix, resolve ; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1 ; यन्म-
याऽवधारितं Mk. 4 ; चयस्तिष्ठामित्यवधा-
रितं पुरा Si. 1. 3 ; विदुर्भगवतमुत्तमवधा-
रितं M. 5. (b) To ascertain, determine
accurately, make out; know, perceive,
understand ; न विदुर्मूर्तेरवधार्यते षडु
Ku. 5. 78 ; Mk. 3. 4. -2 To consider
or regard, think, look upon ; सुतां मा-
मवधारय Mb. ; कुलीनेत्यवधार्यतां Ks. 21.
124 ; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to,
become acquainted with ; वानस्पत्यश्च
धर्मं ते कथयाम्यवधार्यतां Mār. P. -4 To
reflect, consider, think ; बालकोऽपि नि-
त्यवधार्य Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारा Accurate determination,
limitation ; सर्वत्र यद्वधारणोच्यते स
एकतः Sast.

अवधारक a. 1 Determining accura-
tely ; इरावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bharata.
-2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण a. Restrictive, limiting.
-ज-णा 1 Ascertainment, determina-

tion ; मान° Dk. 161. -2 Affirmation,
emphasis. -3 Limitation (of the
sense of words) ; याचद्वधारेण एवावधा-
रणे ; मात्रं कात्स्न्येऽवधारणे Ak. ; तुरवधा-
धारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to a certain
instance or instances to the exclu-
sion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य pot. p. To be
ascertained, determined or consider-
ed ; विष्णोरिवस्वानवधारणीयं R. 13.
5 ; परिणतिरवधार्या यतनतः पठितेन Bh.
2. 99.

अवधारित p. p. Ascertained, known,
well observed, marked ; सम्प्रगवधारितं
Ratn. 1.

अवधूय p. p. 1 Determined, resolv-
ed, settled. -2 Heard.

अवधय See under अवय.

अव (व) ध्र a. Ved. Not injurious,
innocuous, beneficent.

अवध्वस् 1 A. 1 To apply oneself
to, set about. -2 To strew over, scat-
ter, spread ; चूर्णीरवध्वस्ते Sk. -Caus.
1 To cast down. -2 To atrew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting.
-2 Powder, dust. -3 Disrespect, cen-
sure, blame. -4 Falling off or from.
-5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त p. p. 1 Destroyed, perish-
ed. -2 Censured, disrespected. -3
Pounded coarsely or badly. -4 Aban-
doned. -5 Sprinkled. -6 Scattered.

अग्नं [अव-न्यु-द] 1 Protection, de-
fence ; धृजोऽग्नये P. I. 3. 66, Nalod.
1. 4. -2 Gratifying, pleasing. -3 Wish,
desire. -4 Delight, satisfaction. -5
Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of
the stars.

अवनम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to
bend down, stoop ; Si. 9. 74. -2 To
bend oneself, hang down ; त्वय्यादात्
जलमवन्ते Me. 46. See अवनत also.
-Caus. (अवन-ना-मयति) To bend down,
bend ; अवनमय द्विषतां क्षीरति K. 1. 9 ;
अवुच्यमवधामितम् Pt. 4.

अवनत p. p. 1 Bent down, hung
down, downcast ; विनय°, यश्रय°, ल-
ज्जा°, उत्तरकाय R. 9. 60 ; कलपुषेरव-
नतम् Rām. -2 Verging in the west,
setting ; रजनिरवन्ते दुर्लज्जयाधोऽधुली च
Si. 10. 91. -3 Bending, stooping,
deepened, not projecting. -4 Hum-
ble. -Comp. -अंग a. with stooping
limbs ; Ku. 5. 86. -काय a. bending
the body, crouching down. -मुख a.
with down-cast countenance. -शीर्ष a.
bowing the head.

अवनति f. 1 Bending, bowing
down, stooping ; अवनतिमवने: Mu. 1.
2, 3. 8 ; Si. 9. 8. -2 Declining in the
west, setting ; Si. 9. 8. -3 A bow,
prostration. -4 Bending (as a bow) ;
धनुषामवनतिः K. (where अ° also

means 'stooping'). -5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनम्र *a.* Bowled, bent ; पर्याप्तपृष्ठ-स्तब्धकवचन Ku. 3. 54 ; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवनमः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet ; गस्तिनयनकारेणनि पादावनमं Si. 11. 35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनमक *a.* What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनमिन् *a.* Bending or bowing down ; Ki. 7. 19.

अवनह 4 U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Formed, made. -2 Fixed, seated ; स्वयानवनद्धचनशोणितशोण-पाणिः V. 1. 21. -3 Covered, encircled ; तावलीलावनद्धयुग्मं हर्मद्विनेः K. 19 ; Si. 3. 7 ; bound on, tied ; चर्मवनद्धं दु-ग्धिपुष्पं मूत्रपुरीषयोः Ms. 6. 76 ; हेममाला वनद्धः (रथः) Mb. ; युष्मत्तवनद्धः (पादः) Rām. ; Bri. S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84 fastened, woven, put together ; जगव नद्धमनोरमपद्मवा Si. 6. 53 ; 7. 52. -द्ध A drum.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः अव-नाटच् = अवशीट] Flat-nosed. -ट The Condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः -नी *f.* [अव-नि Up. 2. 101] 1 The earth ; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground' 'place' ; काननावनो Dk. 7. 13 ; लीलावनो place of recreation 25. -2 A finger (Nir). -3 A river ; Rv. 1. 190. 7. -4 N. of a plant. -5 Course, bed of a river. अव-निगत *a.* fallen prostrate on the ground. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः lord of the earth, king ; पति-रपतिपती तैश्चकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. -चरः *a.* roving over the earth, vagabond. -ग्रः a mountain ; Si. 16. 78. -तल the surface of the earth. -मंडलं the globe. -रुहः, -रुद्ध a tree.

अवानज 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. -Caus. 1 To cause to wash off. -2 To fill with, pervade ; सुसुगंधतपावनेजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवनिक *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Searched.

अवनेय *a.* Used for washing.

अवनेजन 1. Washing, ablution ; न कुप्यं दुष्टपुत्रस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. -2 Washing off, ablution. -3 Water for washing, foot-path ; अपः पादावनेजनीः Ait. Br. -4 Sprinkling water on the darbha grassata Srādh-dha ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीयनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into ; अवानपोऽवनीयमाना Kāty. -2 To cause to descend or flow. -3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over.

अवनायः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. -2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक *a.* Causing to descend.

अवन्तिः -न्ती *f.* [अव-वाह् उक्त्वि Up. 3. 50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness ; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी काचिरवन्तिका ॥ पुरी द्वापारतो चैव सेवेता मोक्षदायिकाः ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts : cf. आवन्त्येव निष्णा सुदृशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. -2 N. of a river. -म. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants ; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु ; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवन्ति is synonymous with Malava or the modern Malavā ; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as Bana applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi] अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदयमाहूः R. 6. 32 ; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसन्तदूरे किल चन्द्रमौलेः 6. 34, 35 ; प्रादपावतं हि दुयनकथाविद्वद्ग्रामद्वयान् Ms. 30 ; अवन्तीषु उज्जयिनी नाम नगरे K. 52. -3 Comp. -पुर the city of उज्जयिनी. -महा [अवन्तिषु त्रया अञ्च समासः P. V. 4. 104.] a Brahmapa residing in Avanti. -सोमः [अवन्तिषु सोम इव] a sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (काजिकं).

अवन्ध्य *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive ; अवन्ध्यवाहितफलप्रदान K. 260 ; अवन्ध्यपातेन बाणेन V. 2. 2 ; H. 2. 12.

अवपट् 10 P. To split. -pass. To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon ; द्येनावपातमवपस्य Prabh. ; कलेर्दृष्टावपत्तिः Rām. -Caus. To thrown, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down ; जलं कृत्वावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk. 9. 24 ; अधश्चरणवपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet (tig) bringing. -2 Descend,

descending ; सञ्जावपातः Y. 2. 277. कपोन° H. 1 ; द्येन° चक्षिता Mal. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit. -4 Particularly a hole or pit for catching elephants ; अवपातस्तु हस्त्येषां गते लुके तुणादिना Yādava ; रोधांसि निघनजवपातमग्नः करीव वन्यः पक्षै ररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down ; दुग्गां Ms. 11. 65 ; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down ; to descend, fall down as केश, र्म &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. -Caus. To cause to glide or go down.

अवपज *p. p.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपाद्ः falling down.

अवपाक *a.* 1 Badly or ill-cooked. -2 Without a net. -कः Bad cooking.

अवपात्र *a.* [अवर् भोजनयोग्यं पात्रं यस्य] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित *a.* [अवपात्र कुर्यथे निञ्च-क] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel ; see अपपात्रित (= भिक्षोर्दक्षीकृत Day.)

अवपालित *a.* Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित *a.* [अवपाशः समतां पाशो जालोऽस्य तार इव] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides) ; पद्मा-स्यैव हि कटे स्वां कालपाशावपाशितं Rām.

अवपीड 10 P. To compress ; ममज-व मही तस्य भूरिभारवपीडिता Mb. ; पादौ शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Rām. ; to press or squeeze together ; एकीकृतस्त्वचि निवि-क इवावपीड्य Māl. 6. 12.

अवपीड *a.* Pressed on all sides. -डः 1 Pressing down, pressure. -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. -2 A sternutatory. -ना Damage, violation ; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूणी *a.* Full of, filled.

अवप्रजनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवफः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अववधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (tig also) ; नीचा कर्म गौरवेणावबद्धः Si. 18. 19. -2 To atreat, rivet ; शिल्प-कुशलतयावबध्नाति दृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अवबंधः 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Blepharoptosis ; व्याधिर्नेत्रावबन्ध-

चक्रः *Susr.* -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अववाचा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अववाहकः [अववाहो वाह्येन प्रा० सं०] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध 4 A. 1 To awake; to recognise; तं चावबुधायाम् *Dk.* 127.

-2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वत्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यते *Mb.*; एकांतमौग्धयान-बुद्धिबिभ्रमे; *Si.* 12. 39; *Bk.* 15. 101; *Ms.* 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबुध्यते तत्त्वं प्रकृतेः पुद्बुध्य च *Bhāg.* knows. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधिता *B.* 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्मचो-दनादुपबोधमवबोधयेव केवलं *S. R.*;

योगेन विदुरो वेदं तेनास्मरन्वबोधयत् *Mb.*

-3 To remind, put in mind of; आर्यं सम्प्रवबोधितोऽस्मि *S. I. v. 1.* -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Known. -2 [कर्तृ-रि-क] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वमावबोधौतौ भूतानां पल्लवाद्यौ *Ku.* 2. 8; *Bg.* 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभर्तृनामय-ह्णाद्भूय मां देव राजात्मपरावबोधः *B.* 7. 41; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव राज्ञो 5.64; प्रतिकूलेषु तैश्चर्यावबोधः कोप इत्यने *S. D.* 3. 10; स्वात्मावबोधं महः *Prab.* 1. 1.-3 Discrimination, judgment; अवबोधवारि रजसं ज्ञानं *Ki.* 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमवबोधकानि चरितानि *Dk.* 175. -कः 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; मद्बोधकं प्रकटय-तां *Dk.* 153; त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रजः [कुसितः ब्रजः] Ill-report, defamation.

अवबन्ध 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं ब्रज इवावबन्ध *Ku.* 3. 74; अवबन्धं मे मानः *Rām.* broken down, humbled.

अवभगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating; मानावभगनिपुणं त्वममोघमञ्जं *V.* 4. 11.

अवभञ्जनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभास 1 A. 1 To shine; नार्यर्च-मसौरवभासवानः *Ki.* 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभासते *Mb.* -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहारिणमुत्तमवभासते युवताः *Si.* 8. 29. -3 To appear; seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्स्वर्यं तत्ताया-रिष्यदेकस्मिन्नावभासते *Vedānta.* -*Caus.* To irradiate, illuminate; अधिकावभा-सितदिशि निकरा *Si.* 9. 37.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनावभ तस्त्रेभु कृतेऽवभासे *Ki.* 3. 26.

-4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. -*Comp.* -करः *N.* of a divinity. -प्रभाः (*pl.*) *N.* of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous, irradiating. -कं The Supreme Spirit; त्वं lami-nousness.

अवभासित *p. p.* 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, mani-fest.

अवभासित *a.* Shining, bright. -नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter. अवभेद्ः Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदित *a.* Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज 6. P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुज *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुजभोगकणमहली भुवं *Si.* 15. 54.

अवभुजः [अव-भु-ज्यन् *Un.* 2. 3] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; नावभुये सरस्वत्या *Kāty.*; भुवं कावर्णन कुंडोदनी मेधेनावभुयाद्वि *R.* 1. 84; श्रीत्याश्वमेधावभुयाद्वि *मूर्तिः* 6. 61; 9. 22; 11. 31. 13. 61; *Y.* 3. 244; *Ms.* 11. 83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्पवधुधे तत्तत्स्वयि *Si.* 14. 10. -*Comp.* -स्नानं ablution after a sa-crifical ceremony.

अवभ्रजः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः, अव-भ्रट् *P. V.* 2. 31] Flat-nosed; see अवदीट.

—कं The state of having a flat nose.

अवम *a.* [अव-अमन् *Un.* 5. 54.] 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. -3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अवलकानल-कानवमो दुर्गि *R.* 9. 14; see अवमः या त उक्तिरवमा या परमा *Rv.* 6. 25. 1. -4 Next, intimate. -5 Last, youngest -6 decreasing. -मः 1 A protector. -2 A class of Manes; त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा ऊवाः कात्यायनः -मं 1 Sin. -2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chāndra (29 days, 31 Chātikā and 50 Pāla) and a solar month (30 days); तिथ्येन-द्रव्येको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं *Jyotiṣha.*

अवमन् 4 A. (or Poet. P.) 1 To despise, contemn, disregard, dis-

respect; चतुर्विंशतिमानवमन् मानिनी *Ku.* 5. 53; *Ms.* 2. 11, 4. 135, 7. 150; *V.* 2. 11. -2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of; तद्वीक्षितारं चेद्वी-नां भवतिस्तमवमन्त मा *Si.* 2. 95; जगन्मल-मारतानं कथं त्वमवमन्यसे *U.* 7. 8; *Bk.* 8. 81; 12. 25; 15. 14. 66. -*Caus.* To despise &c.; या चेन नावमानयेत् *Ms.* 2. 50, 4. 136.

अवमन्त *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. -*Comp.* -अंकुशः a restive ele-phant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमन्तांकुशवद् *Si.* 12. 16.

अवमतिः A master, an owner. -ति *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. -2 Aver-sion, dislike.

अवमत्तय, अवमानय *pot. p.* 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted; बालोऽपि नावमन्तयो मनुष्य इति भूमिः *Ms.* 7. 8. 9. 82. -2 Contemptible, mean.

अवमन्तु *a.* 1 Disrespectful, contemp-tuous, despising. -2 Arrogant.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, dis-regard; अमृतस्यैव चाकोक्षेऽवमानस्य सर्व-दा *Ms.* 2. 162, *Bg.* 14. 25. ता, -रवं dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं, -ना Despising, disrespectful contempt; अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमन्त्रितो *Si.* 15. 18.

अवमानित *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing; धिक् मा-नुषस्थितभेयोऽवमानिनं *S.* 6; अथि आरममु-णावमानिनं *S.* 3.

अवमथ *a.* [अवमथानि अव-मथ-अच्] Producing swellings. -थः A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration, investi-gation. -2 One of the five principal parts or *Sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख-फलोपाय उद्भिर्नो गर्भतोऽपिः शापयिः सौतरा-यश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति स्तुतः *S. D.* 336; also written निमर्ष. -3 Attacking; वीर्या-वदानेषु कृतावमर्षः *Ki.* 3. 43.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience, -2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse). -2 To take off (a garment &c.); मेखला, किरिट, वासांसि मूष-णानि &c. -3 To unbarber.

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, loosen-ing, letting go.

अवमूषण *a.* [अवमनो मूषादस्य] With one's head hanging down. -*Comp.* -ज्ञाय *a.* [अवमूषां सन् ज्ञेते; श्री-अच्] lying with the head hang-ing down. (-यः) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव); उत्तानशया देवा अव-मूषशया मनुष्याः

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अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, loosen-ing, letting go.

अवमृज् 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip off, remove; लेपमवमृजि. -2 To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवमृद् 9 P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; crush, tread down, trample upon; अवमृद्वन्त रात्र्याणि पार्थिवानां हयोत्तमः Mb. -2 To rub. -Caus. To pound down &c.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. -2 Pain, toil; रणावमर्दमासाद्य Rām. -3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression; अवमर्दः मतीघातस्तथा चैव बलीयसां Mb. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्दन a. Trampling down, grinding, crushing; झगुबलं Rām. -नं 1 Rubbing, shampooing; हस्तपादं Pt. 1. -2 Oppression, crushing down.

अवमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch; अवमृशती कलहसकात् K. 232. -2 To consider, ponder, reflect. -Caus. 1 To cause to touch. -2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज् 1 A. 1 To expiate (sin) drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. -2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि &c. Tāpdyā Br. (अयमनसायनं).

अवयज् f. [अवयज्-णि] A particular portion of a sacrifice. -m. (-याः, -याजो) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवयवते कार्यक्षेत्रेण संबध्यते, अव-यु-कर्मणि-अच्] 1 A limb (of the body); सुखावयववद्वान् तं R. 12. 43; Amarn. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति नंदावयववयवे Mn. 1. -2 A part, portion (as of a whole); पदेन वर्णा विद्यते वर्णेष्ववयवान् च Bhartr. ; द्रव्याणां केनास्मिद्वयववने Dk. 61; केनाहोरात्रावयवाः P. II. 1. 45; I. 1. 46. -3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -4 The body. -5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. -6 A means (साधन, उपकरण). -Comp. —अर्थ the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवज्ञः ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् a. [अवयवः कारणत्वेनास्यस्य हनि] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); अप-यविना सह पूर्वायः समस्यते P. II. 2. 1. Sk. -m. (वी) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; नद्य अवयविनि किं मानं Sid;

Mkt. -2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 P. 1 To go down, to give away. -2 To desist from, turn off or away. -3 To know, understand; अथवा न धर्ममनुबोधतमयमवयात् बालिज्ञाः Si. 15. 19; न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसेः Ki. 12. 5. -4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया, -यात् a. Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; हेला Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयातु a. 1 One who separates. -2 Turning away, averting. -3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat. Ved.). -2 Appeasing, pacification. -3 Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन a. [वयुर्न प्रज्ञा निरु न. व.] Having no intellect (Ved.).

अवर a. [वृ-वां. अच्. न. त.] 1 (a) Younger (in years); मातेनावर = मासावर; Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Rām; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभि-विष्यते Rām; यद्वरं कौशांब्याः, यद्वर-माग्रहायण्याः P. III. 3 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्वर्षणाधोभोजोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (यवराः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णाद्वरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अस्वंग्यम-वरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दूरणं ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियो-गाद्धनं जय Bg. 2. 49; अद्वयानं शुभां वि-द्यामाद्वीताचरादपि Ms. 2. 238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्यमेव प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; स्ववरो साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12. 110; स्ववरपरिवद ज्ञेया 112; Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यंतश्रेष्ठ). -र 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone. -र 1 A direction. -2 N. of Durgā. -र The hind thigh of an elephant (also र). -Comp. -अर्थ 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of body. (-र्थ) ind. in a certain succession of parts, successively. -तः ind. from below. -अर्थ a. [अवरार्थे भवः भू] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3. beginning from below. -4. defective (वृत्त). (-र्थ) the least or smallest part. -अवर a. lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यास्तु प्रेष्यं त्यवाचरान् kām. -उक्त a. named last. -ज a. 1. younger, junior, born afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior. (-जः) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sūdra. (-ज) a younger sister; त्रिभूराजावज्जा R. 6. 68, 84; 12. 32. -यर ind. one after another. -युववाः (pl.) one's descend-

ants. -वर्ण a. belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-र्णः) 1. a Sūdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. -वर्णकः, -वर्णजः a Sūdra. -व्रत a. having no vow (हीनव्रत or अपमव्रत). (-तः) [अवरं अत्यंतश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the sun. -2 a kind of tree (arka). -शैला [अवरः पश्चाद्वर्षी शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः ind. [अवर-तासिन्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् ind. [अवर-प्रथमाद्यर्थे अस्ता-ति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण a. Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अवरीण).

अवरेण ind. (With acc.) Below.

अवरीति Den. P. To become lower.

अवरस् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in p. p.)

अवरत p. p. Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः f. 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरहस a. [अवततं रहः अच् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुण a 1 Broken, torn; अवरुण-तुंगमुखादरतो Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवरोध-या S. 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवारोहं गौर्गोपेन; अवारुध् गौः (स्वयमेव) P. III. 1. 64. Sk.; so पुरमवारुध्; to confine, lock up (oft with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; व्रजमवारु-दि गौ Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मान-मामास्यवरुधय Bbhāg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one); get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं. -4 To suspend, attach oneself.

अवरुध् p. p. 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 Incognito, disguised; अ-स्ति काश्चिद्वाजसूतवरुधश्चरत् Dk.; अ-रुद्धोऽचरत्यर्थो वर्षाणि विद्वद्भिराच Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. -वेह a. incarcerated.

अवरुद्धिः f. [रुच्-क्ति] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इंद्रियाणां वीर्याणां चारुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; कनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Re-straint; अंतःभागोऽवरोधः Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apart-ment, barem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतै-रवरोधवृक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; Si. 5. 7; अवरोध-जनः K. 57; गृहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft pl.); अवरोधे महस्यपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mr.

6. 20. -5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege, investment, blockade; दुर्गोदरोधः H. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen. -9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow. -11 Layer (plant) see under अवकृ. -Comp. -अयनं 1. a seraglio. -2. aiege

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding. -2 Besieging; सुधन्वा कीर्यवान् राजा मिथिलासरोधकः Rām. -कः A guard. -कः A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयतः Si. 5. 18; अवरोधने स्यास्यति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि मिथोः Si. 8. 8 (समुद्रमहिष्यो नयः)

अवरोधिका *a.* Obstructive, impeding. -कः [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणदौ नियुक्तः उन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. -का A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुर्गायिकरुहोऽवरोधिकाः Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधिन *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

अवकृ 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूरं, पंथानं &c.; come down (in general); to dismount, get down; यानामनस्थश्चैवेनमवकृत्वाभिवाक्येत् Ms. 2. 202; R. 4. 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रासादात्, वृक्षायात्; ऐश्वर्यात् अवकृत्; come down from, bereft of, prosperity. -Caus. (-रोहयति or -रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोपय Dk. 139; वृक्षाद्धृषि, गङ्गाधरे &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकारस्यामवरोपय Ms. 3; चानक्यं साचिव्यादवरोपयत्.

अवकृत् *p. p.* 1 Descended, alighted; dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोधः 1 Moving down, descending. -2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, descending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing. -4 Setting (as of the sun).

अवरोपित *p. p.* 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

अवरोहः 1 Descent, going or coming

ing down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the गृह्वी creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्धि भोगावसाने सर्वेऽवरोहन्ति). -4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशतकीर्णं वटमासाद्य तस्थुः Rām. -6 The growth of a plant or vine. -7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -Comp. -शायिन the Indian fig-tree; so -शाखा, -शाखिन...

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

अवरोहिका *N.* of a plant अश्वगंधा. अवरोहिन *a.* Descending. -म. (ही) *N.* of the Indian fig-tree (वट). -णी A particular condition (दशा) brought about by a particular position of the stars; उच्चार्गवमस्तस्य दशा स्यादवरोहिणी। तस्यामल्यमवाप्नोति फले क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः ॥

अवरूप *a.* 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन् *a.* Ved. Shining, brilliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहमधिकमुखं तत्र कामश्वासापरोचकः।

अवरोहित *a.* Light red coloured.

अवर्ग *a.* Having no class. -र्गः The vowels.

अवर्चस् *a.* Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

अवजिघृक्ष *a.* Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. -जः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; तोडुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमज्ञे R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure; न चावद्वर्तुषणमायौ 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to दस्व, दीर्घ, लृट्, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -Comp. -वादः reproach, censure.

अवर्तन *a.* Destitute of livelihood. -नं 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

अवर्ति *f.* Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्त्त *a.* Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः, अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक् *a.* Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ष्य *a.* Being active in rainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष *a.* (Also written वलक्ष) White. -क्षः [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-यञ्] The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with;

विपुलतरनिरतं राचलम् Si. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. -ग्रः The waist.

अवलम्ब 1 A. 1 (a) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended, कनकशृङ्खलावलम्बिनी Mn. 2. suspended by a golden chain; स्तनबद्ध-लम्बने यः कंठेऽजानो मणिः स विज्ञेयः Bri. S. 65. 3; शाखायां सुतकमवलम्बितमास्ते Ved. (b) To rest, recline, sink down, remain; यस्य बचनात्तत्रावलम्बिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तद्दीपामवलम्ब्य चांगुलि R. 3. 25; उर्वशी राजानमवलम्बते V. 1; दंडकाष्टमवलम्ब्य स्थिताः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलम्बिता V. 1 leaning on supported by; K. 17, 185. -3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; अवलम्बतां पुत्रः S. 7; हस्तेनावलम्ब्योर्वशी V. 3; हृदयमवलम्बे रात्रिसंभोग-लक्ष्मीः Ki. 9. 78; अधिकांशमवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18; हृदयं न स्ववलम्बितं क्षमा R. 8. 60. नास्मिन्नावलम्बे Me. 109; हस्तेन तस्यावलम्ब्य वासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68; 7. 58; तदहरेया जीवितमवलम्बितं S. 3; Dk. 162; Ve. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mn. 5; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलम्बते Bk. 18. 41; व्यवहारोऽयं चावद्वलम्बते, वसन्तेनामातरमवलम्बते Mk. 9; Bhāṣya P. 16. -5 To have recourse to, resort to; नैरादयमवलम्बितं H. 1; स्यादां Bk. 7. 71; वैकुण्ठं Māl. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलम्ब्य to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair; साध्यस्यमिदं द्रष्टव्यमवलम्बते S. 1. 52; दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्य M. 2 politely; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15; K. 220; आशां to cherish hopes; किं स्वतन्त्र्यमवलम्बसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलम्ब्योचरां दिशं Ka. 37. 33 taking the northern direction. -6 To be slow or tardy, be late. -Caus. 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलम्ब्य Pt. 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

अवलम्बः 1 Hanging down. -2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तनुजालावलम्बाः Me. 70; कुट्टपतिभवनहार-सेवा Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलम्बमनरा R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; नभसि निरवलम्बे Chāt. 1. 8; संततिविच्छेदुनिरवलम्बानां S. 6; देवेनेत्यं वृत्तहस्तावलम्बे Rāt. 1. 8; चित्रलेखाद्वहस्तावलम्बा V. 1; see हस्तावलम्ब also. -4 Hence a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line.

अवलम्बकः *N.* of a metre.

अवलम्बनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलम्बनाय दिनभर्तृशुभं पतिप्यतः करसङ्क्षमपि Si. 9. 6; सहिष्यते तत्पथमावलम्बनं Ku. 5. 66; कथं स्यादुपरिहावलम्बनं भव-

स्था: H. 3; प्रधानविक्रमगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; सम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कुल्लोसिंह H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; हस्त-पञ्चावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160. -4 Walking-stick.

अवलंबित *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सौधा-वलंबितया वरत्रया Pt. 2; चतुर्धावा-लंबिते ससुद्धे S. 4. -3 Expeditious, prompt (शीघ्र). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलंबित *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious, quick.

अवलंबित् *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on, holding, supporting &c; अस्ताचल-पञ्चावलंबिनि कुसुदिनीनायके H. 1; अथ धूमभिताग्राहं वृक्षशाखावलंबिनं R. 15. 49; नवाक्षिबिरावलंबिनि 19. 7; अपरपुष्पदाव-लंबी 5. 66, Ku. 7. 37; इयं हि निद्रा नयनावलंबिनी Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलंबि-नि: (नक्षत्रि) Rām.

अवलिप् 6 P. To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

अवलिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्ति] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed; केना-श्वेनावलिप्ता Mu. 8. 27. 'ता, 'रव' unction; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेप: 1 Pride, haughtiness; पित्त-संगमेष्णवलेपमद्: Si. 9. 51 (where 'अ' also means ointment); स्वक्तमानावलेपा: Mu. 3. 22; R. 5. 53; हस्त- Me. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपनापराद्धं V. 1; असुर- ibid.; दृष्टो पचनावलेपज-सुजती बाह्विनिर्वाजनावलि R. 8. 35. -3 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament (सुष). -5 Union, association (संग). अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any unctuous substance. -3 Union, asso- ciation. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह 2 U. To lick, lap; see अवलीह below. -freq. (लेहेदि) To lick again and again.

अवलीह *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; हर्मैरधवल्लोह: S. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विश्वज्वालावलीहावयथा Dk. 9; नवयौवना-वलीहावयथा 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अखज्वालावलीहमतिजलजलेरंतरौवायमाणे V. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11; bit; बीजाजलि: पतति कीट-मुखावलीह: Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. -दा Disregard, contempt.

अवलेह: 1 Licking, lapping. -2 An extract (as of Soma). -3 An elec- tuary, confection; दाहिम.

अवलेहनं Licking with the tongue.

अवलेहिका = अवलेह (3)

अवली 4 A. To sick, hang on.

अवलीन *p. p.* Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगादिभिरवलीने Bri. 8. 53. 114.

अवलीला [अवलीला] 1 Sport, play, mirth. -2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुच् 1 P. To pull down or out.

अवलुचनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केन. -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुचनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुप् 6 U. 1 To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey), to burst or break in upon; वृकवचचावलुपेत. -2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig. also); अयोध्यास्यावलुपति सारमेया यथामिषं Mb.; सन्नेवावलुपति H. 2. 99; अवलुप्तमान इव दृष्टिपते: K. 93, 109. -3 To suppress, crush, keep down, stifle; रक्ष-स्यवलुपते च य: Bhāg.; जरावलुप्तमाना-वमानचित्त: having lost all sense of &c. अवलुपनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोप: 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting; kissing (as a lip); Si. 7. 45.

अवलोप्य *a.* That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलोस् 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scrap- ed off.

अवलेखनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलोक 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at; observe (lit.); नोलूकोप्यवलोकते यदि विद्या सूर्यस्य किं दृ- ष्यं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रियावलोक्य च (in dramas); सलिलेवलोकयत इवामानं प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in; मार्गो वरमं अवलोक्ते to wait for; प्रयोगं witness a performance; M. 2; निमि- त्तानि Bri. S. 53. 105; look out for, seek; consult (as opinione). -2 To look at or see (in astron.); exer- cise influence upon; सुरपतिगुणाव- लोकिते 5. 62; द्युक्तावस्थापतिर्गोच- रं तत्र भाग्यवलोकितः Mark. P. -3 To find; observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect upon; आत्मानामात्मन्यवलोक- यंत Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलोक: 1 Seeing, beholding; ज- भागभगनयनमीलनंगावलोककृत् S. D.; वनशोभावलोक्याय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with com- passion.

अवलोकक *a.* Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमा: R. 11, 60. -2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनयवाक्षगा M.

1. -3 Sight, eye. -4 A look, glance; योगनिर्वातविशदो पावनैरवलोकनै: R. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry, seeking.

अवलोकयितु *a.* Looking upon, con- sidering.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. -त: N. of a Buddha. -न A look, glance; परितुरयावलोकितं R. 4. 72. -Comp. -ईश्वरा N. of a Bodhisatva wor- shipped by the northern Buddhists.

अवलोकित *a.* Looking at, seeing. चतुरावलोकिन: (चतुर:) Ku. 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sensual desire.

अवलोम *a.* [अवलेह लोम आनुहन्त्ये P. V. 4. 75] One who is favourable; suitable.

अवल्युज *a.* Of no good origin or extraction. -ज: N. of a plant सोम- राजी.

अवल्युली A. poisonous insect.

अवबद्: -वदनं Censure, an evil re- port or reputation.

अववदितु *a.* 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudica- tor.

अववाद: 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, dis- respect. -4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report. -6 A command, an order. -7 Information.

अववरक: 1 An aperture. -2 Win- dow; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (com- pletely.).

अवविद्ध *a.* Cast down.

अववत्रश्च 6 P. To splinter, to cut off.

अववत्रश्च: A splinter, chip.

अवश *a.* [नारित वश आयत्तं यस्य] 1 Independent, free. -2 Not com- pliant or docile, disobedient, self- willed; श्री चावश Pt. 1. 424; Ms. 5. 33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed; अवशो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled- unrestrained; ईद्वियचित्तानां H. 1. 18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मयुरैरवशानि ले- भयन् वशं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not mas- ter of oneself, subject to the senses; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुपु: Ku. 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, depen- dent, helpless, powerless; सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; कार्यते वाशका: Bg. 3. 5; K. 174; Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवशो वाशकोविषं पिबामि Mk. 10. 13; बिभुचंरवशका देहं कालस्य वशमागतः Rām.; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, cer- tain; किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृद एव ना- जोऽवश: Mu. 6. -Comp. -ईद्वियचित्त *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवशंगम: Not submitting to any- other's will.

अवशिका = अवश; Mk. 1. 23.

अवशीभूत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः *Ve.* 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -Comp. -पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* [अवश्ये-ङ्ग Tv.] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; स्वाम्यस्य नव-जलमयं मोक्षमिदं अवश्यं *Me.* 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यानि तिर्य-क्तानि जगता च बाहुतं हावः *Ms.* 12. 68; अवश्यं यतारब्धितरमुचिस्वापि विद्याः *Bh.* 3. 15; तं चावश्यं दिवसगणना-त्परामेकपत्नीं (द्रुपति) *Me.* 10. 61. अवश्यमेव *Most* surely; if compounded with *pot. pass.* the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यभाविन *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; °अदोहा *M.* 5: अवश्यभावि लक्षणम् *II.* 3; अवश्यभाविने भावा भवति महतामपि *II.* Pr. 28; *S.* 6. अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता. -रत्वं Necessity, obligation, certainly.

अवशक्तिः = अवसक्तिः *q. v.*
अवशास् *f.* [अव-शंस-ङ्] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा *Ved.* Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष्ट (Used mostly: in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; *Bg.* 7. 2. -*Caus.* To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशेषितः *Bhāg.*

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining; स्तेनैर् नारायणं द्वावाशेषः *R.* 5. 15; किमवशिष्टमहः *Ratn.* 3; निदागमसीमः कियदवशिष्ट *Mv.* 6; कियदवशिष्टं राज्ञः *S.* 4. how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. -*ङ्*, -*ङ्क* Rest, remainder, remnant; *Y.* 2. 47

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रश्मामवशेषः, अहः, पुण्यात् *Rām.*; वृत्तान्तं *M.* 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in *comp.*; अर्धं having only one half left; कथं or नामं one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; need figuratively for dead; see the words *s. v.*; भस्म remaining only in ashes,

reduced to ashes; *S.* 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार reduced to ashes *Ku.* 3. 72, *Si.* 10. 16; सावशेषमिव भट्टिन्या वचनं *M.* 4. unfinished; सावशेषो विवशः *ibid.* still remaining; शिवांशवशेषकृतः *Bh.* 2. 34; *Ratn.* 2. 2; *R.* 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः *S.* 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अत्यावशेषायुः *K.* 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left, remaining.

अवशनिः, A Scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-वर्क *a.* [अवनतं शीर्षं यस्य वा क्व] Having the head bent down. -*वर्क*: 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [अवश्ये क] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An independent woman.

अवश्याः [अवश्ये-ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवश्यापावसिक्ताय पुंडरीकरूपं चाव-श्या *U.* 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अवश्रयण); अवश्रयणो-दश्रयणादादिव्यवहारीयस्य व्यापारकलापः पाकादि-शब्दश्च *S.* D. 2.

अवश्रयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To lean or rest upon; धनुर्वष्टम् *Mv.* 5; so वृद्धं; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टम् *Bg.* 9. 8 by the help of; वृद्धा भार्यामवष्टम् *Rām.* on account of. -2 To block up; कोसलद्वयतेर्द्वारमव-ष्टम् *Ratn.* 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; *K.* 116; तिमिरमावष्टम्-माने जीवलोकं 159 occupy; *Dk.* 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टपासो मां *Mv.* 5. 5; क्रो-डिभागेन मामवष्टम् *K.* 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back; अवष्टयमानं द्वजलधरो *K.* 303. -6 To be hoar. -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टम् *p. p.* [अवष्टम्-क्त, वक्तम्] 1 Supported; rested on, protected & held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टम्पा दाहः *Sk.* -3 Near; contiguous; अयश्चीनावष्टम् *P. V.* 2. 13, *Bk.* 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralyzed. -6 Bound, tied, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcame.

अवष्टम् [संभ्रं वत्, सय वत्] 1 Lean- ing, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; वक्ष्यामीति वत्कृतावष्टम् *K.* 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; अहंलतावष्टमनिश्चलः *Māl.* 3; (hence) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टमं करोमि *Pt.* 1; so वीरवत्, धीरवत्. *Māl.* 2; सहजसत्त्वं *K.* 286. -3 Haughtiness,

pride, dignity, majestic greatness; सावष्टभाकृतिना *K.* 179 dignified, noble; see सावष्टम्. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Gold. -6 Commencement, beginning. -7 Stopping, standing still, staying. -8 Courage, steadiness; *K.* 155, 157 resolute determination; वृद्धोऽवष्ट-ष्टम् *Ratn.* 4; अविनयकोपिरोऽवष्टं कुरवा *K.* 261 plucking up courage; पलायन-मवष्टमो वा *Pt.* 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायन). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefac- tion; *K.* 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टमय *a.* (*वी f.*) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोर्वष्टममयेन पत्त्रिणा *R.* 3. 53 (*अ* is usually rendered in the above man- ner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness, 'breathing defiance.'

अवष्टमनं 1 Reating upon, having re- course to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paraly- ing, stupefying. -4 A post; pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवष्टवन् 1 P. To smack (one's lips), make a noise in eating.

अवष्टवाणः [अवष्टवन् वक्तम्] Noisy eating, smacking (the lips).

अवस् *n.* [अव-भावे अंसिच्] *Ved.* 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth, riches. -5 Going. -6 Satis- faction, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. -*ind.* [अव-प्रथमा-याः प्रथमा सप्तया वादृष्ये अस्ति, अस् आदेशः *P.* V. 3. 39] 1 Below, downwards, hithorward. -2 (As a preposition with *istr* or *abl.*) (*a*) Below, at the lowest places. (*b*) Without, on the outside.

अवष्टवत् *a.* *Ved.* Striving, as- piring.

अवसः [अ-असच् *Up.* 3. 117; अस्तीतिवसो राजा भागुश्च *Ujjval.*] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (*अर्क*). -*सं* 1 Refreshment, food, provision (especially for a journey) *viaticum* (*म* ; also); एतत्ते वद्धावसं *Yv.* 3. 61. -2 Preserving, protect- ing.

अवसक्तिः [अवष्टं सक्तिनीयस्या क्व] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः शीतपादश्च कुरवा वेवावसक्तिकाम् *Ms.* 4. 112; अतिना अवसक्तिकाबंधहेतु-यूतेन *Māl.* on *Ki.* 12. 22. -2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज् 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अग्निधिलमप- दावसंज्य कंठे *Si.* 7. 16; so संक्षेपे पार्णि,

जसिरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed; कणोवसक्तमलवृत्तपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, K. 206; Ki. 7. 40; Si. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन दूषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. -कं Contact.

अवसज्जनं { Embracing,

अवसज्जनं { clining.

अवसङ्गीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः [अव-सो-कथ्] 1 A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college (छात्रालयः, मठः,) see आवसथ. -थं A house.

अवसथ्यः [अवसथ-सार्थं यत्] A college, school

अवसद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणी ऐकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6. sinks or fails; पौरुष 7; अवसीदति मे प्राणाः Mb. ; न ह्रीं गितञ्जोऽवसरं अवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not (does not shut his lips); न कुक्ष्येऽवसीदति Mb. ; Ma. 4. 187, Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with; नावसीदति वा युद्धप्रयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुम्बकमवसद्वित् Dk. 60, नास्त्युद्यमममो यद्धः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2. 86. -Caus. 1° To cause to sink; to dispirit, render: downhearted, to ruin; कुटुम्बकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined; आरमानमास्मानावसाद्योवोद्वृत्तिं सता 54 without ruining or killing; Bg. 6. 5; राज्यस्य मूलं हस्यध्वमवसादयेत् Mu. 3 ruin. -2 To ally, remove; ओत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति मणिटा S. 5. 6; अयमहमवसादयामि वा मयस्मान् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसादितवाचां Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. aleo), enervated, sinking, drooping; अतिथलविपामावसक्तानि K. 26; Si. 15. 85; मद्वावसक्तहस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy; दधिकर्णोऽवसक्तो ब्रूते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसक्ततापमममिन्नभात् Si. 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवसक्तार्थो राज्ञे H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; पित्रोः सक्ताशमवसक्तदुर्भोगिन्य R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसक्तत्वात् 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसात् 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसादाः safety, protection; failure, as of the

voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline; परयिजयावसादा Ki. 17. 18; विपदेति तावद्वसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue; किन्निवावसादकरमास्मत्ता Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause); अलं स्वपक्षवसादशंकरा M. 1.

अवसात्क *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue; एष शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यवसादकः Rān. -3 Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction; अनुनामवसादनं Ve. 6. -2 Inability to do one's duty. -3 Oppression. -4 Finishing. -5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application; उत्सक्तमुदुर्मासानां व्रणानामवसादनं Buar.

अवसादित्व *a.* Sinking, drooping; Si. 15. 81.

अवसम्भ *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade; गगनगिनावकाशावसरत्कलकलं Māl. 8.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थिन् M. 3; नास्वसरं वास्यामि S. 8; अवसरं प्रवृत्तानां वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सरासराः S. 7; प्राप्तं सुमितं to the occasion M. 1; 158; तुलितानिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion; वेदस्यावसरस्य कः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here? -2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शर्तं सेवावसरं सुख्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरस्यमास्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसरः also; अवसरस्यसर्पणाय राजानः S. 6. -3 Space, room, scope; कुसुदेगममनसि चावसरं (अलभत) Si. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q.v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसर्पित्व *a.* Stepping down. -णी A long period of time (with the Jains); according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years.

अवसथ्य *a.* Not left (= अवसथ्य).

अवसामि [अवरं साम अश्माम् P. V. 4. 75] A bad song.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त *p. p.* Sprinkled; *ऊंग् having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेकः 1 Sprinkling, bedewing; देवाः को दुजलावसेकसिर्धितः Mk. 3. 12.

-2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिमा [अवसेकेन विवृत्तः अवसेक-इम्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (बटकम्).

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पाद्° Ma. 4. 151.

-3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त *a.* Asleep.

अवसृज् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1. 8; so सायकान्, कीजं, वृद्धिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 To form, create. -5 To place on, throw or set at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation, -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 Independence.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish.

-2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand; किमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278;

आवामासीच्च वैप्रासिकीं (वार्णी) Malli. -4 (Intrans.) To fail; be at an end;

शक्तिमदावस्यति हिनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -5 To put up (as at an inn). -6

To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9

To settle, fix -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know; Bk. 19. 28.

-12 To get, attain to, reach. -Caus. 1 To cause to be completed, finish,

complete; अथ विधिमवसाद्य शास्त्रद्वयं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, comprehend; अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29.

अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसातु *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो लृट्] 1 Stopping.

-2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोर्ध्नी R. 2. 23, 45; तन्निष्ठप्राप्ययननिवेदितावसानां 1. 95; इत्येतदवसानं कथायां M. 5

thus ends the story; विरते K. 180; आरम्भः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of; (at the end of comp.) ending with, terminating at; स चायमे-

मुल्लिख्यदुर्ज्ञानावसानः S. 7; परल्लुट् दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death,

decease; अवसानेऽपराजस्य योद्धव्यं मधता किल Ve. 5. 38; मूलप्रवापसाने संयदाः परमुपनिष्ठति S. 6. -4 Boundary, limit;

विलोकितादर्शनीयानामवसानमूनिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In

gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि) ; अविधमवावसानेयु

यस्ता याति लाघवः ; अनोक्तपदावसानं देशादि नाम R. 18. 10 (i. e. देश नीक); वणिनाम-

माद्यवसानसंज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110; VII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself; एतावसाना-

द्वयवसानाश्च क्- -8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान)

resting place, residence; °दर्श a. looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक a. Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसार्य a. Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसाया [अव-सो-य P. III. 1. 141] 1 Conclusion, end, termination; destruction; शरवर्षवसायमाश्रयः Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् a. Residing, dwelling in; of, अवसायसायिन्.

अवसित p. p. [सो-क्त] 1 Finished, ended, completed; अवसितो वर्जनायाः M. 2; वृषव्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ D. 91 it is all over with the brute; 'मदनासि S. 4; वक्ष्यवसिते तस्मिन्मसर्ज गिराम्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause. -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). -तं 1 A dwelling place; नवावसिते वैनामहरेषुः Sat. Br. -2 Coin ground.

अवसेय pot. p. 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कन्द 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault; overpower; overwhelm; क्षायामप्यवस्कन्दितं Mv. 3; प्रयतिव मामवस्कन्दयितुं; ibid. to attack or insult; पुद्गिमवस्कन्दं लुनीदि नन्दं Si. 1. 51; स्नेहावस्कन्ददया Rām. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवस्कन्दः -तं 1 Attacking; attack; assault; पदान Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending; स नयवस्कन्दमुपासृज्यच Bk. 2. 11. -3 A camp. (जिगीषुणा निवेशस्थाने Halāy.).

अवस्कन्धित p. p. 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, deceased. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कन्धिन् a. 1 Attacking, assaulting, outraging; गौतमद्वारावस्कन्धिन् Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कृ 6 U. To scotch, butt against; रोधांसि धीरमवस्कृकरि मदीशः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्कृता [अवकीर्यते इत्यवस्कृताः, कु-अव सुद P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordure, excrement. -2 The privities (छल्लेश). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general); वृष्टद्वाराद्युचिस्थानरथावस्कृताशोधनं Nārada. -4 A place for faeces, dung-hill. -0omp. -मन्दिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्कृता a. [अवस्कृते भवः, वृत् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordure. -का 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, a scavenger. -3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कृत् a. Noxious, injurious. -नः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् ind. [अवस्ताम् अवस्तात् अवस्ताम् अस्ताति अव-आदिशः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards; 'प्रपदन a. attained from below (as heaven &c.). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु n. [कृत्स्नार्थे नञ्] 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्धायरे कथं कुते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुमप्यवस्तारोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality; 'ता-स्व unreality.

अवस्तु 9 P. To cover, spread, over-spread, overcast; प्रकंपयमानवस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled; उरसि रसाववस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां S. 7. 47.

अवस्तरण Spreading out.

अवस्तरः [अव-स्तु कर्मणि वञ् P. III. 3. 120] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent. -3 A mat.

अवस्त्र a. Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide; तेन सह दुःखमवतिष्ठते K. 108 oft. with an adj. or adv.; विलोकयंती तावदवस्थे 205; वादौ विदुष्य क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait; अनिरावा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey; न सासनेऽवस्थित यो गुरुणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते 'भसन् यदि जंतुर्मुलाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 14. 23; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 43, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend; go to. -10 To place (Ved.). -Caus. (-स्थायति-) 1 To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीक B. 13. 66; रक्षणावारमवस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped; निक्षेपात्रं नागदंतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1. 3. -2 To fix, settle; जाक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found; देवाग्रमवस्थापयितुकामोऽसि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.); न ह्यकामोऽहं दयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्था The nombrum virile. -स्थ [अवस्था-अङ्] 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनो महत्त्वस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तद्वत् कथमेवाध्यामवस्था Māl. 9. 26; तुष्टावस्थाः स्वयः कुतः R. 12. 80; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रयच्छेति S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; सर्वं Me. 108; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थाः Pt. 5. reduced to that state; एतद्, बालावस्थाः अधिपतिः V. 5; अंशवस्था Pt. 4; so कामवस्थामा-

वस्थो राजा S. 3; स्कुलिगवस्थया वक्तिः 7. 15; अंतर्महावस्थो द्विपेदः R. 2. 7. rotting state. -2 Position, circumstance. -3 Period, stage (of life &c.); यौवनं; वयोवस्थां तस्याः स्मृणुत Māl. 9. 29. -4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree, proportion. -6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. -7 Appearances in a court of law; कृतावस्थां धनैविण Ms. 8. 60. -8 The female organ of generation. -Comp. -अनरं another or altered state; 'रं आरोपिता S. 3. 5. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life, i. e. बाल्य (childhood); कोमारं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्धक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three states, i. e. जाग्रति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -दशानं the ten states of lovers; दह्म मनः संगसंस्कृते जागरः कृतावस्थेः द्विषाग्रेऽन्मादृष्टता इत्यनेन दशा दश || D. R. -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. हृत्सं and दुःखं (happiness and misery). -षडक्षं the six states of an action mentioned by Yāska; जायतेऽस्ति वर्धते विपरिणमतेऽपक्षयिते नश्यति Nir.

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining, residing, abiding, dwelling; पूर्वकृतावस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92; किमिह निवृत्त्यावस्थानं Pt. 1; चतुर्भेदावस्थानेन ibid. -2 Situation, station, position; मधुरं दर्शनीयः S. 6. -3 Residence, abode, place; घनावस्थाने K. 127. -4 Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थायिन् a. Staying, residing, dwelling; पश्चादवस्थायि वलं Ak.

अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed; कथमित्यंतं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती V. 4; remaining, standing firm or fixed; staying, abiding, lasting &c.; R. 6. 19; एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, steady; see अनवस्थित. -3 Engaged in prosecuting; following; abiding by; Ms. 8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with, dependent on; मयि सुखिहि लोकानां रक्षा युष्माकवस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; K. 344. -5 Settled, a matter of course; पितुरस्याः समीपमनमवस्थितमेव S. 5. -6 Resolved; युद्धाय Pt. 1. अवस्थितिः f. 1 Abiding, dwelling. -2 Residence, abode; अव कृतावस्थितिना धर्मण K. 44. -3 Following, practising.

अवस्पर्तु a. Preserver, saviour.

अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder; K. 305.

अवस्फोटः Appearance.

अवस्थति Den. P. Ved. To seek favour or assistance.

अवस्तु a. [अवः रक्षणं तद्विच्छति कश्च उन्] Ved. Desiring favour, help or protection.

अवस्वत् a. [अवो रक्षणमस्त्यस्य मनुष्य मय वः] Defended, protected.

अवस्यद्नं Trickling, oozing.
अवस्यन्ने Dropping or falling down, falling off, a fall.
अवस्यन्ति a. Burst, fallen down.
अवस्यत् a. 1 Apt to fall down. -2 Burst, cot.

अवस्यन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in eating.

अवस्यन् a. Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवह a. 1 Not carrying. -2 Having no stream. -हः A kind of wind.
अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove; दुरितं, दुष्ठा, द्विषः &c. -3 To thresh (as rice); अवहत् तण्डुलान् Dk. 132.

अवहतिः f. Beating, threshing.
अवहनन् 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवहननापोल्लल Mbh. -2 The lungs; वषा वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 (वस-हननं = कुण्डसः Mit.).

अवघाता [अवहन्-वत्] 1 Striking. -2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general; कर्णावघातनिपुणेन च तडह्यमाना हरीकृताः करिवरेण (भृंगान्) Nttipr. 2; अघरे दृष्टदंतावघाते B. D. -4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवघातिन् a. Striking, killing.

अवहस्य 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule; Bk. 1. 6.
अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2 A jest, joke, ridicule; यच्चावहासार्थमस-त्कृतोसि Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य pot. p. To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [अवरं हस्तस्य एकं तं] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used only in derivatives).

अवहानिः f. Loss.

अवहीन p. p. Abandoned, left; अवहीनाः कथाः Dk. 129 over, at an end; अस्मास्वहीनेषु S. 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(व)हित्या-त्ये 1 Dissimulation in general. -2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभावः); भयगौरवलज्जादिर्हृ-षोयाकाराण्यवहित्या S. D.; or according to R. G. ब्रह्मादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्युभावात् गोपनाय जनिता भावविशेषोऽवहित्यः; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवह 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside; place down; अर्भकं कस्या-वहत् भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain; कुहमवहति Sk. -3 To throw or knock down (Ved.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing, plundering. -4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-delivery. -6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [अवह कर्तृणि P. III. 1. 141] 1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brāhmanas. -4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce. -5 Removing to the camp; ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव तेषां च भारत Mb. -6 Cessation, stop (in general). -7 Summoning, inviting. -8 Any object fit to be brought near (उपनेतव्य). -9 Apostacy, abandoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक a. 1 One taking away from one place to another. -2 One who desists from fighting. -3 Preventing, stopping. -कः A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. -2 Fiable, punishable; Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced to restore or redeem; आधिश्चोपनिधि-श्चोभौ न कालास्वयमर्हतः। अवहार्यो भवे-त तो दीर्घकालमवस्थितिः Ms. 8. 145. -4 To be completed. -5 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहत p. p. 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard; सावहेलं K. 244; अवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-नार Disregard.

अवहेलित a. Disregarded, slighted, contemned; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

अवहर् a. [अवहन्-अच्]. Crooked.

-रः A crooked way; (fig.) deceit.
अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक् Ved. Speechless.

अवाक् 6 P. To strew, pour upon; sprinkle with.

अवाकरा A mint.

अवाक्ष a. [अवनताम्बसाणि ईदिवानि वक्ष A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र a. [अवनतमयमस्य] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् a. [न. व.] Speechless, dumb. -न. Brāhma. -Comp. -मनसो-च्चर a. beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable. -भृति a. deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो वीक्षितो नाम्ना वधी-वादि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered, vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतित तव कāmः; पादोऽथ वदन् व-द्विष्यति तवाहिता Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not

distinctly expressed, not expressible in words; तत्, त्वं impropriety; re-proach, calumny. -Comp. -देशः 'the unspeakable place, the vulva (योनि).

अवाच् a. [अवाचति अव-अच्-किप्] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping; कुर्वन्तिस्त्वपिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79; वनान्यवांचीष चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.), यद्वाक् पृथिव्याः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards. -4 South. -म, न. Brāhma. -ची 1 The south. -2 The lower region.

अवाक् ind. 1 Downwards. -2 South-ern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं dis- respect. -पुष्पी [अवाक् अधोमुखं पुष्पमस्याः] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अधःपुष्पी). -भागः the part below. -भव a. southern. -मुख a. (खी f.) 1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards; अवाक्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60; तस्युत्तेऽवाक्मुखः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-खः) N. of a weapon. -शाखः [अवाच्यः शाखा यस्य] 'having the branches turned down-wards,' epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). -शिरस् a. having the head hung downwards; न मूढो नरकं याति कालसूचनमाक्षिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन a. [अवाच्-ल P. V. 4. 8] 1 Downward, headlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवाचिन् a. Bent, low.

अवाच्य a. Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् m. A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात a. [न. व.] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind. -2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन् a. 1 One who is not speak-er or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace- loving.

अवान् 2 P. [अव-अच्] To breathe or inhale.

अवान् Breathing, inhaling; see अव-वान also.

अवान a. [अव-अच्-ल] Dried, dry.

अवातर a. [अवगतमेतत् मध्यं वा. व.] 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -दिक्षु, -दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, रेवती, मै- करी, धारणी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an inter- mediate region.

अवातराम् ind. [अवातर नाम्] Be- tween (Ved.).

अवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain; तमचाप्य सत्यति R. 3. 33; दीर्घमायुः Ms. 4. 76; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं &c.; पुत्रं सम्राजभवाप्नुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with; निदामवामोति Ms. 5. 161; so दोषं &c.; मृत्युमवामोति meets with death.

अवाप्त p. p. Got, obtained, received; अनवाप्तचक्षुः फलोऽस्ति S. 2.

अवाप्त्य pot. p. Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्तिः f. Obtaining, getting; तप्य किलेदं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवाप्य a. [न. त.] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित a. 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम a. 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not-adverse. -3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

अवायः [अव-इ-वृ] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः, -रं [न. वार्यते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि वञ्] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वे सैवस्तरस्यावारं पारं च वेद Ait. Br. *तच्छ ind. to this side. -Comp. -वारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2. 11.). -वारीण a. [अवारपरं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93;] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

अवारीण a. [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य a. Being on the near side.

अवारण a. Insuperable, not to be remedied, irremediable. -यं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय a. 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, **अवारयितव्य** a. Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [नास्ति वारि वय] N. of a plant (पन्थाक).

अवावटः The sod of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयेन तु यः विना सवर्णीयां प्रजायते। अवावट इति ख्यातः क्षत्रधर्मी स जातिः न

अवावन् m. [Said to be fr. ओण् P. VI. 4. 41] A thief, stealing away.

अवावस् a. Unclothed, naked. -m. N. of Buddhas.

अवावस्तव a. (की. f.) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument.).

अवावस्तु a. Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन a. Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि a. Ved. [अव-इ-वृ] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed.

—विः 1 A sheep; (f. also in this sense); जीवनकायैकवस्त्रावाव Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 N. of a tree (अर्क). -4 A goat.

-5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind. -7 A woollen blanket (of the skin of mice). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen attrainer (for Soma juice). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. —विः f. 1 An ewe -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her course. [cf. L. ovis; Gr. oia].

-Comp. —कटः [अवि संवति कटञ् P. V. 2. 29 Vart.] a flock of sheep. —कटोरणः [अविकटे भवति वाते देयः उरणः मयः P. VI. 3. 10] a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). —गंधा, —गंधिका N. of a plant (=अमृगंधा). —दुग्धं, —दुग्धं, —मरीसं, —सोढं the milk of an ewe. —पटः sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. —पात्रः [अवीन् पात्रयति उप. स.] a shepherd.

—विषा a kind of grass liked by sheep. (—याः) N. of a plant. —स्थलं sheep-place; N. of a town; अवस्थलं वृक्षस्थलं मार्कंडे वारणावतं Mb.

—आवकः [अविवि अविकः, अविक P. V. 4. 23] A sheep. —आन एवे. —कं A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकथ्य a. Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकथ्यन a. One who does not boast, not vaunting; सत्यमतिज्ञेयविकथनेपि R. 14. 73; विद्वत्सोऽविकथनमभ्यन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल a. 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; नार्तिद्विषाण्यविकलाणि Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; *लं कलं Ms. 24. 34; *शस्त्रचंद्रमधुरा Mā. 2. 11 full, full orbed; *इन्द्रियः K. 35, 71; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29; *लमरश्च 5. 5 entirely, competely; यल्लोकेऽविकलमासमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलत्वं गायकैर्बोधितोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प a. Unchangeable. —ह्यः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. —ह्यं ind. Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार a. Immutability, unchangeable. —रः Immutability.

अविकृत a. Unchanged.

अविकृतिः f. 1 Absence of change. -2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रिय a. Unchangeable, immutable. —यं Brahmas.

अविक्रम a. Powerless, feeble. —मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविर्क्रांत a. 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeble, powerless.

अविक्रमः Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविकृत a. Unimpaired, uninjured; unburnt, whole, entire; विकृतः पतिदेयं तस्मिन्नेवाह्वयविकृतम् Smṛi.

अविकृति a. Unimpaired, unburnt; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्षिप a. [P. VI. 2. 157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (अक्रोशयि); (विक्षितं न शक्तः or यो न विक्षिपति); not distributing or badly distributing.

अविक्षिप्त a. 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविवगत a. Not gone off, retained, present.

अविवगम a. Unseparated, unremoved. —मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (करमर्दक).

अविग्रह a. [नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body). -2 Not known. —ह्यः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (नियुक्तमास).

अविघात a. Unimpeded, unobstructed; *गति a. unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न m. Unobstructed, free from impediments; *क्रियोपलंभाय S. 1. —ह्यं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare; (this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is m.); साध्याभ्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 9; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेभ्यः पुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 19; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रदाने बुधितस्तव Mb.

अविचाचल a. Ved. Not, staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार a. 1 Void of judgment, undiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. —रः 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय a. Not to be called in question; आज्ञा गुरुणा अविचारणीया R. 14. 45.

अविचारित a. 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. -Comp. —निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् a. 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt,

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Unmoved, unshaken. —2 Victorious.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not separated, undivided. —2 Continuous, uninterrupted; संताना संतति: K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद *a.* 1 Uninterrupted. —2 Undivided, entire, whole. —3 Entirety, wholeness. —4 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. —2 Eternal, permanent.

अविज्ञात *a.* Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अविज्ञातीय *a.* Of the same kind.

अविज्ञा *a.* 1 Ignorant, untaught. —2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown. —2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. —Comp. —अज्ञ *a.* Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

अविज्ञात *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (ता) 1 The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर) —2 N. of Vishnu; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशु: V. Sah.

अविज्ञात *a.* Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. —य: The Supreme God.

अविहीन *a.* A direct flight of birds (पक्षिणामभिमुखमभिगमन).

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; अवितथमवादीयंमम त्वेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा चित्ता सखि मा मित्रा 6. 18.

—2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथकला: सप्तम: K. 65; कुब शुक्रचक्षुषम वतथं K. 178; चकारावितथां भ्रातु: प्रतिज्ञा R. 15. 95; 5. 26. —थं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंयद् S. 3, P. is right; अवितथमाह प्रियंयद् S. 3, P. is right; Ve. 2. —थं ind. Not falsely, according to truth; Ma. 2. 144. —था N. of a metre.

अवितरिन् *a.* Ved. 1. Not doing any harm, harmless (अपराधे). —2 Not departing, remaining.

अविचि *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. —2 Poor.

अविचि *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. —2 Unwise, foolish. —चि: *f.* 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. —2 Want of wisdom. —3 Poverty.

अवित्यज: -जं Quicksilver.

अविथुर *a.* Not separated, united (Ved. for अभिथुर).

अविथ्या [अथे हिता, अभि थ्य P. V. 1. 8] N. of the plant अजथ्या.

अविदग्ध *a.* 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. —2 Not well burnt, indigested.

अविदाहिन *a.* 1 Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. —2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदश्य *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

अविदासिन् *a.* Perennial.

अविदित *a.* Unknown; गतयामा राशि: U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away) —त: The Supreme God.

अविदीधयु *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. —2 Shining.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. —रं Proximity, vicinity. —रं ind. Near to, not far from; अविदूरेण, अविदूरतः, दूरतः, —दूर.

अविद्ध *a.* Unpierced. —Comp. —कर्णा, —णी [अविद्ध: अविद्ध: कर्णा: कर्णा: स्या:] N. of a plant (पट्टा) Cie-sampelos Hexandra. —दृष्ट *a.* all-seeing.

—वर्चस् *a.* of unimpaired glory.

अविद्य *a.* 1 Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise; अविद्यानां सर्वे ब्रह्माहातश्चेदं भवेत् Ma. 9. 205. —2 Not pertaining to knowledge. —था 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning.

—2 Spiritual ignorance. —3 Illusion, illusion personified or Māyā (a term frequently occurring in Vedānta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings: (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिप *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. —2 Impenetrable, solid.

अविधवा *a.* Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंभुवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा ind. An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान *a.* [न. व.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. —नं Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

अविधि *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. —चि: Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; पूर्वकं not according to rule.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विधेरविधेयता Mu. 4. 2; हविषादधोर-विधेयत्वं Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविन: [अवि यज्ञं, अवि यज्ञं Up. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. —2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

अविनय *a.* [न. व.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. —य: 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बहवोऽविनयाज्ज्ञा राजानः सः परिरुद्धः Ms. 7. 40, 41. —2 Rude behavior, rudeness, immodest or rude act; बहुलतया चाभिनवयौवनस्य K. 143; अयमाचारस्यविनयं युष्मासु तपस्वि-कस्यासु S. 1. 25 indecorum, impropriety of conduct. —3 Inoivility, disrespect. —4 Offence, crime, fault. —5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमनय विष्णोः Sankara.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmannured. —2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. —3 Insolent, rude. —4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. —ता An unchaste woman.

अविनश्य *a.* Indestructible. —र: Th. Supreme God.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. —2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. —3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽयं संबन्धमात्रं न तु नातिरिक्तं K. P. 2.

अविनिगमः An illogical conclusion.

अविध्य: N. of a Rākebaa, minister of Rāvaṇa. —व्य: N. of a river.

अविपक्व Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; बुद्धि inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

अविषाक *a.* Suffering from indigestion. —कः The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

अविषद् *f.* Absence of misery, prosperity.

अविषक्त *a.* 1 Uninjured, unburnt. —2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

अविष *a.* Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. —2 Not a worshipper or praiser. —य: One not a Brāhmaṇa.

अविप्लुत *a.* Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heire); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सविधा: स्थावरे समाना. —2 Not broken, entire. —3 Not different. —4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. —ग: 1 Not dividing. —2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —ज्यं 1 Indivisibility. —2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); e. g. वज्र पद्ममल्लकार कृताचमुरदं त्रियः । योगक्षेमं प्रचारे च

न विभाज्य प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभाजना -नं Non-perception ; disappearance.

अविभाजनीय *a.* Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

अविमुक्त *a.* Unloosed, not quitted or let go. —कं 1 N. of a Tirtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself ; न विमुक्तं शिवाम्नां यद्विमुक्तं ततो विदुः. —2 The space between the chin and the head. —Comp. —ईश्वरः a celebrated Siva-linga at Benares.

अविमुष्य *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable ; Ki. 6. 44.

अविमोक्त *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अवियुक्त *a.* Undivided, conjoined, united ; not separated, present.

अवियोग *a.* Not separated, united, connected. —नः 1 Non-separation, presence. —2 Conjunction, association. —Comp. —तृतीया N. of a certain festival or holiday. —व्रतं a vow to be observed by women on the third day of the first fortnight of Mārgasīrsha.

अविरत *a.* 1 Not desisting or ceasing from (with abl.) ; uninterrupted, continual, unbroken, perpetual ; अविरतोक्तं दुष्कृतिन Me. 102 ; Prov. मंजोष्पविरतोयोगः सदैव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race'. —2 Abandoned. —तं *ind.* Eternally, continually ; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant, ceaseless. —तिः *f.* 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. —2 Incontinence.

अविराम *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous. —मः Uninterrupted succession, continuance. —सं *ind.* Uninterruptedly.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense ; °वारिचारा U. 6 sharp-driving shower ; °अशुविदुः not thin, many ; सार्वभिमिहख-द्वत्ताविरलपदाः K. 95. —2 Contiguous, close. —3 Coarse, gross, substantial. —4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं *ind.* 1 Closely ; अविरलमालिगिदुः S. 3. 7. —2 Uninterruptedly, incessantly, constantly ; U. 3. 24. —Comp. —वारासाः an incessant down pour of heavy rain.

अविरलित *a.* Closely stuck, lying very close ; कपोलं U. 1. 27. cheek to cheek.

अविराचयत् *a.* Ved. Not withdrawing oneself ; not desisting.

अविरुद्ध *a.* 1 Not opposed, compatible, consistent with. —2 Living together. —3 Unobstructed, unin-

dered, unimpeded. —4 Allowed ; proper ; यद्यविरुद्धं भोक्तव्यम् V. 2.

अविरोधः 1 Consistency compatibility, congruity ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यम-भूतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest ; सर्व-व्यामविरोधेन ब्रह्मकर्म समारभे Pūjāmantra. —2 Absence of impediment. —3 Assent, concurrence.

अविरिचनं Anything which causes constipation.

अविरिच्य *a.* Not to be purged.

अविलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Having no sim or mark. —2 Guileless. —3 Irremediable.

अविलघनं Non-transgression.

अविलघनीय *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed. —2 Prescribed, fixed, settled.

अविलंब *a.* Prompt, not delaying-quick. —नः Absence of delay, quick,ness, promptitude. —नं, अविलंबेन *ind.* Without delay, quickly.

अविलम्बित *a.* Without delay, quick expeditions, prompt. —तं *ind.* Quickly, without delay.

अविला [अङ्ग-इल] An ewe.

अविलास *a.* Free from whims, faithful, constant. —सः Absence of pastime or whim.

अविलिख 1 Not writing or painting, or unable to do so ; (P. VI. 2. 157-8). —2 Writing badly. —3 Different from one who writes.

अविवाक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or aimed at ; अतः इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रहण म विवाक्षितं. —2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविवादः Agreement, consent.

अविवादिन *a.* Not contending, quiet, peaceable.

अविवाहिन् *a.* 1 Not marrying, remaining single or celibate. —2 Not relating to marriage. —3 Interdicted as to marriage.

अविचिक्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out. —2 Indiscriminate, unfounded. —3 Public. —4 Making no difference ; °दृष्टुं viewing all as one with God.

अविचेक *a.* Wanting in judgment or discrimination, thoughtless. —नः 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, absence of prudence, imprudence ; अविचेका परमापदा पदं Ki. 2. 30. —2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness. —3 Ignorance (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यरूपमि-ध्यानात् न). —Comp. —कृत *a.* done rashly.

अविचेकिन् *a.* 1 Undiscriminating, inconsiderate, thoughtless. —2 Superficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

अविचेन *a.* Ved. Not disaffected. —नं *ind.* Not disaffectedly, favourably.

अविशंक *a.* Having no fears or doubt, fearless. —का Absence of doubt or fear, confidence, certainty. —कं, —अविशंकेन *ind.* Without doubt, hesitation.

अविशंकित *a.* 1 Unapprehensive, fearless. —2 Without doubt, confiding ; गृध्रावकाशकथं मृदास्त्यजध्वमविशंकितः K. P.

अविशस्तु *m.* An unskilful cutter up or killer (of animals at a sacrifice)

अविशुद्धिः *f.* Impurity.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference, alike, similar, uniform. —नः, —वं 1 Absence of difference, uniformity, similarity. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 The subtle elements (in ' Sān. phil.). —Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* Not knowing the difference (in things), undiscriminating.

अविश्रांत *a.* 1 Unfiring, incessant, ceaseless ; S. 6. —2 Unburt. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously.

अविश्वास *a.* Not inspiring confidence, mistrusted. —मः Mistrust, suspicion. —सा A cow calving after loving intervals.

अविश्वस्त *a.* Not trusted, unsuspected ; न विश्वस्तद्विश्वस्ते H. 1.

अविश्वास्ति *a.* Mistrusting, unbelieving, diffident.

अविष *a.* 1 Not poisonous. —2 Anti venomous, antidote. —3 Protecting. —नः [अङ्ग-टिक्च Up. 1. 45] 1 An ocean. —2 A king. —3 Sky. —नः N. of a plant (निर्विशतृण). —नः 1 A river. —2 The earth. —3 Heaven.

अविषय *a.* 1 Unperceived, invisible, beyond the reach of the senses. —2 Insensible. —3 Disregarding objects of sense ; मनसां यतीनां M. 1. 1. —नः 1 Absence, disappearance ; रवेः रविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनं H. 2. 79. —2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending ; न कश्चिद्धीमतामविषयो नाम S. 4 ; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words ; सौमित्रेऽपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र श्रिये कामिभोः U. 3. 45. —3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

अविषयकीरणं Not making anything an object of.

अविष्ट Ved. Gladly accepting, protecting very carefully or attentively ; Rv. 7. 28. 5.

अविष्ट्या [अङ्ग-गती इहम् अविष्टितिमिच्छति क्वचि मावे अ Tv.] 1 Wish to go (गमने-च्छा) ; Rv. 2. 38. 3. —2 Wish.

अविष्ट्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. —2 Desirous, wishing. —3 Violent, vehement. —4 Wishing to protect.

अविस् *n.* [अ-वि-स् इत्] 1 Protection. -2 Going. —*m.* An extender, enlarger.

अविस्वादिन् *a.* Unfailing, not false; Ki. 13. 15; लक्षणान्येव तत्राविस्वादिनि Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

अविसर्गिन् *a.* Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. —*m.* (—र्गि) An intermittent fever.

अविस्तर *a.* Of small extent or length, concise.

अविस्तरा *a.* Absence of amplification or diffuseness.

अविस्तीर्ण *a.* Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

अविस्तृत *a.* Compact, compressed, close.

अविस्पष्ट *a.* Not clear or plain, indistinct; obscure. —*द्वं* An indistinct speech.

अविहृत *a.* Not desired (अनिल-वित्); येनाविहृतकरोः Rv. 1. 63. 2 door of undesired acts; whose will cannot be averted.

अविहृत *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be killed, unavailable. -2 Unbent, unbroken -3 Not curved.

अविहरत् *a.* Ved. 1 Net slipping, not falling. -2 Undeviating.

अवी [अथवाभान लज्जया अ-ई Up. 3. 158] A woman in her courses.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —*चि*: N. of a particular hell; मयः a place of punishment for liars (यत्र जलमिव स्थलमस्मत्पुत्रमवमासते Bbh.).

अवीज-जक (अवीज) *a.* 1 Seedless; Ms. 10. 71. -2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79. -3 Having no prime cause. —*ज*: Restraint, controlling the mental passions. —*जा* Vine plant. —*जं* 1 Bad seed, bad grain; विकल्पित Ms. 9. 291. -2 Absence of seed. —*Comp.* -हन् *a.* Ved. nor pernicious to men.

अवीति A variety of अनुमान or inference; (अतिरिक्तमुक्तेन प्रवर्तमान निषेधकम-र्गित; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरभिन्ना गंधवत्त्वात् Tv.).

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate, cowardly. -2 Having no son (as a woman). -3 Helpless. -4 Destitute of men. —*रा* A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अजातपुत्रा वि-भवा साक्षीर परिकीर्तिता; (अप. वीर which is thus denoted; पत्न्युपवर्ती नारी वीर शोका मनीषिणि:); अगर्हित वृथा मांसम-वीरवाद्य योविता: Ms. 4. 213; Y. 1. 163.

अवीर्य *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

अवृक् *a.* 1 Free from danger, safe. -2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. -3 Free from one who obscures. —*कं* 1 Safety, peace, security. -2 Quiet, repose.

अवृजिन् *a.* Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting (friends); an epithet of the Adityas; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

अवृत्त *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimpeded -2 Unselected. -3 Uncovered, unprotected. -4 Unsubdued.

अवृत्ति *a.* [न व.] 1 Not existing, not present, not being in. -2 Having no livelihood. —*चि*: *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिकविता हि कीं प्रदुष्येत स्थितिमस्यपि Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आदुदाताममेवासमादुदात्तविकाराविकं 4. 223. -2 Absence of wages; *स्व- non-existence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful, gaining one's desired object.

अवृद्धि *a.* Not augmentative, not bearing interest (as capital). —*कं* Original capital, principal.

अवय *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing. -2 Not promoting, not honouring.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). —*ष्टि*: Want of rain, drought; famine.

अवे 2 P. [अव इ] 1 (a) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of; अवेमि ने तस्यां सोदर्यस्वेहे S. 4; अवेमि चेनामनचिहे R. 11. 40; द्विष्वामि-योग इत्यवेमि Mn. 1. 7; अवेमि ते मारं Kn. 3. 13; R. 2 35 (b) To know, look upon or consider, regard. तदवे-मि केतनं Kn. 4. 9; S. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 33; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवेमि Ve. 5. 2. -2 To go or move away. -3 To go to, approach (with acc.). -4 To rush upon, come down upon (Ved). —*Freq. or Pass.* (अवयत्) To beg pardon for conciliate.

अवेत् *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. -2 Obtained, attained. -3 Joined or united with.

अवेक्ष 1 A. [अव-इत्] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. -2 To aim at, have in view; यात्ययमानानव-क्षेहं Bg. 1. 23; take into account or consideration have regard to; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थविद् R. 3. 21; किमपि निमित्तमवक्ष्य V. 5; निदाद्योऽनुक्षयव्य-क्ष्य मां R. 8. 60 out of regard for me; K. 320; oft. with न meaning 'not to mind or heed', 'disregard'; R. 11. 69; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राममवेक्षते मतंगजा: M. 3. (It may also mean 'ex-pect' here); निदाद्यंश्चान भवता ह्यनवक्ष्य-माणः R. 5. 67. -3 To look to or after, attend to; अवक्षमागं महर्षीं सुहृदुः सुहृ. 1. 10. -4 To take care of, guard, watch over, protect; बहुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां स्वयां R. 8. 83; भ्रातृणां दुहितरमवेक्षस्व जानकीं U. 1. 7. -5 To think, consider; यद्वोचद्वेदय मानिनी Ki. 2. 3.

-6 To look into or examine, inspect; स कदाचिद्वेक्षितप्रजा R. 8. 32; प्रकती-रवेक्षितुं 18 inquire into; Si. 6. -7 To export, hope for.

अवेक्षक *a.* 1 Showing showing all round. -2 Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. -2 Guarding, watching over, protection, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection, पर्णाश्रमा, वक्षणाजागृहकः R. 14. 85; इत्ययं चावेक्ष-णेऽनुभियुक्तः Mu. 3. -3 Attention, care, observation. -4 Regarding, consider- ing; see अन्वेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pat. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्विनामायमवेक्षणीयः R. 14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. -2 At- tention, care, regard; लक्ष्यं वेक्ष्यतेत्यप- Ms. 7. 101; अवास्तव्यं चास्वा मे Rām. -3 Agreement, engagement

अवेक्षित *a.* Looking at; thinking of regarding &c.

अवेक्षित *a.* Seeing, observing; धर्मो- वेक्षितः S. 5. regard or justice or righteousness.

अवेणि *a.* 1 Not braided. -2 Hav- ing no braid of hair. -3 Not flowing together or commingled (as the waters of rivers).

अवेदयान *a.* Not knowing, not ascertaining.

अवेदि: *f.* Absence of know- ledge.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. -2 Unattainable. —*या* A calf. —*या* (A woman) not to be married; Ms. 10. 24.

अवेदत् *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

अवेद *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. -2 Having no time, untimely. —*ला* Concealment of knowledge. —*ला* 1 Unfavourable time -2 Chewed hotel (supposed to be = अव + हन्).

अवेदि: Ved. Expiation (of sins) by sacrifices.

अवेध *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवेधं पञ्चनं कृष्यं राज्ञो वृद्धेन क्षुण्यते. -2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

अवेमस्यं Unanimity.

अवरहृत्य Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवोक्षणं [अव उष्-मावे स्फुट] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand lightly heat; उत्तानवेव हस्तेन प्रक्षणे पाककीर्तिः. स्वं-चानामुष्णं प्राक् तन्वावाक्षणे स्वनः.

अवोद् *a.* [अव-उद्-मावे वञ् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29] Wet, moist, —*दः* Sprinkling, moistening.

अबीदेव *a.* [देवनामवस्तान् अव्ययी०] Bringing down the gods; below (the region of the) gods.

अघोषः Hot food.

अव्य *a.* [अवि भवार्ये यत्] Coming or belonging to a sheep.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate; °वर्ण indistinct accents *S.* 7 17; कलमव्यक्त-मन्वीत्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3 Undetermined; अव्यक्तोयमव्यक्तोयं *Bg.* 2. 25; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, uncreated. -5 (In alg.) Unknown (as a quantity or number). -कः 1 *N.* of Vishnu. -2 *N.* of Siva. -3 Cupid. -4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence. -5 A fool. -क (In Vedānta phil.) 1 The Supreme Being or universal Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The state of sleep (सुषुप्त्यवस्था). -5 (In Sān. phil.) The primary germ of nature (संसारण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed; बुद्धेरिवाम्यक्तमुदाहरन्ति *R.* 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तारुचयः परः *Kāth.*, Sān. *K.* 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7 Nature. -क ind. Imperceptibly, indistinctly, inarticulately. -Comp. -अनुकरणं imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds; *P. V.* 4. 57; *VI.* 1. 98. -आदि *a.* whose beginning is inscrutable. -क्रिया 1. an algebraic calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct character. -पत् *a.* inarticulate. -मूर्ति *a.* having an incomprehensible form. -मूलप्रभवः the tree of mundane existence (In Sān. phil.). -रङ्ग *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (-यः) the colour of the dawu; अव्यक्तारङ्गस्त्वव्यक्तः *Ak.* -राशिः an unknown number or quantity (in algebra). -लक्षणः-व्यक्तः an epithet of Siva (whose qualities are not perceptible). -लिंग *a.* whose signs are invisible (as a disease). (-यः) an ascetic (संन्यासी). (-तः) the great principle (महत्) (in Sān. phil.). -वर्त्मन्-मार्ग *a.* Whose ways are mysterious or inscrutable. -वाच *a.* speaking indistinctly. -साम्यं an equation of unknown quantities. अव्यय *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or occupied (in business); अव्ययस्य पुनरव्यय *U.* 2. -3 Indifferent, undisturbed. -4 Attentive, careful. -ग्रं ind. Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely; अव्ययमव्ययमस्ति *Mā.* 5. 16. अव्यय *a.* 1 Not mutilated or defective, well-made, sound, perfect; अव्ययगोर्नी सौम्यनार्मी *Ms.* 3. 10. -2

Plain, not figurative (as a meaning). -गा 1=अव्यय *q. v.* -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्ययचक्षुः *a.* Ved. Not apacious.

अव्ययजन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs (as of the sex); °ना कर्मा. -2 Having no good marks. -3 Indistinct. -4 Not figurative. -नः An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.

अव्ययंदा [न विगतमहं बीजमस्याः] 1 *N.* of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्ययतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction, satiating. -2 Desire.

अव्ययतिकीर्ण *a.* Unmixed, unblended, distinct; specific, separate.

अव्ययथ *a.* 1 Not giving or inflicting pain, merciful. -2 Free from pain. -यः [न व्ययते पद्व्यां न संचलति व्यथ्य संचलनयोः अच्] A snake. -या 1 *N.* of two plants; Terminalia Citrina Roxb., and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2 Dry ginger. -3 (Ved.) Firmness, steadiness.

अव्ययथयः A horse.

अव्ययथि *a.* Ved. [व्यथ-इत्, न. त.] Not tremulous or tottering (in steps), steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epithet of the horses of the Asvins. -थिः *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undauntedness.

अव्ययथि *a.* [Cf. *P.* III. 2. 157] 1 Free from pain. -2 Free from fear, fearless; *Si.* 15. 12. -3 Not giving pain.

अव्ययथिषः [न-व्यथ-तिषच् *Un.* 1. 49] 1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. -थि 1 The earth. -2 Midnight; night (अव्ययथिषा पराश्रयोः *Ujjal.*)

अव्ययथय *a.* Free from pain; not giving pain.

अव्ययथ *a.* Not pierced; *Si.* 18. 47.

अव्ययन्त *a.* Ved. Not breathing, lifeless.

अव्ययपेक्षा Carelessness; °व्युत्तेन *M.* 3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अव्ययभि (भी)चारः 1 Non-separation; अव्ययव्यस्थाप्यभीचारो भवेदावमरणतिकः *Ms.* 9. 101. -2 Constancy, steadiness, fidelity.

अव्ययभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable; अव्ययव्यभिचारिणो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः *Ku.* 6. 86. -2 Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary; यदुच्यते पारंति पापवृत्तये न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वच्चा *Ku.* 5. 36; त्रिषोपनिषातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तद्व्यभिचारि वच्चा *S.* 6; इतिपाथसैनिकवर्जान-

मव्ययव्यस्थाप्यभिचारि *Gaut. Sāt.* -3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady, permanent, faithful (as devotion.).

अव्यय *a.* [नास्ति व्ययो यस्य] 1 (*a*) Not liable to change, imperishable, undecaying, immutable; वेदाविनाशिनं नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं *Bg.* 2. 21; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न काश्चित्तुमर्हति *17.* 4. 1, 6, 13; *7.* 24-5; *15.* 5, 17; *Ms.* 1. 18, 19, 57; *2.* 81; *R.* 8. 24. (*b*) Eternal, everlasting; अव्ययं मातृद्वयं *Bg.* 15. 1; अकीर्ति कथयिष्यति तेऽव्ययं *24.* -2 Unexpended, unwaisted. -3 Economical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit. -यः 1 *N.* of Vishnu. -2 *N.* of Siva. -यं 1 (In the Vedānta) A member or corporeal part of an organized body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.) An indeclinable particle &c. ; सरज्ञं त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वांश्च विभाक्त्रिषु च सर्वेषु यन् व्योति तदव्ययम् ॥ -Comp. -आ. स्मत् of an imperishable or eternal nature. (-स्मा) the soul or spirit. -वर्गः the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभाषः [अव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन; अव्यय-व्यि-भू करणे वच्च्] 1 *N.* of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, i. e. a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); आधिद्वि, सत्तुं &c. -2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); द्वंद्वो द्विरव्ययि चाहे मन्त्रे नियमव्ययीभावः । तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहे स्या बहु-व्रीहिः ॥ *Udb.* (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit). -3 Unchangeable state, imperishableness.

अव्ययर्थ *a.* 1 Not useless or fruitless, fruitful, profitable. -2 Effectual, successful.

अव्ययलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. -2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (विय); इयं गिरः वियतमा इव सोऽव्ययलीकाः शुभावा सूततनयश्च तदा व्यलीका *Si.* 5. 1.

अव्ययवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate, without any intervening object, direct. -2 Not screened or concealed, open. -3 Not covered, bare (as ground). -4 Careless, inattentive. -नं Carelessness; °ता, °रत्वं contiguity; carelessness.

अव्ययवहित *a.* = अव्ययवधान (1) above. अव्ययवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलारविंदभ्रियमव्ययवस्था *Ku.* 1. 33. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unsettled, indiscriminate; भयं जयं चापहृत्यवस्थं *R.* 7. 54; disorderly, irregular. -स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule; किमव्ययवस्थां चलिताः स्यि केशवाः *Si.* 12. 36. -2 An incorrec-

opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित a. 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. -2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्य प्रसादोपि भयंकरः। Niti. 9. -3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहाय a. 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यसन a. Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. -नं absence of vice, morality, virtue.

अव्यस्त a. 1 Undecomposed, simple. -2 Not separated, collected.

अव्याकृत a. 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्वद् तद्व्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं S. B. -2 Not decomposed, elementary. -तं (In Vedānt phil.) 1 An elementary (substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma). -2 (In Sān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याख्या -ख्यान् Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अव्याख्यात a. Unexplained, obscure.

अव्याख्येय a. 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अव्याज a. Free from guile or fraud. -जः, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. -2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुन्दर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18; M. 2. 14; रमणीयं प्रेम K. 175.

अव्यापक a. 1 Not comprehensive. -2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; ता, त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्याप्य a. 1 Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

अव्याप्त a. 1 Not pervaded, peculiar special. -2 Limited.

अव्याप्तिः f. 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. -2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्येकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः; यथा शिक्षास्वभावाद् ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संख्यादिन्याव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वमपि शिक्षास्वभावाद् ब्राह्मणत्वमव्याप्तिः.

अव्याप्य a. Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; बहिर्भूतमाव्याप्यः.

-Comp. -वृत्तिः f. (Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः सुगुणिको विशेषण इत्येते Bhaṭṭa P. 27.

अव्यापार a. Having no work, unemployed. -रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business; अव्यापारेण व्यापारं कृत्वा to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्यायाम a. Having no exercise. -नः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अव्यायत a. Not occupied; not detached.

अव्याहत a. Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; मनुर्व्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. -तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

अव्युत्पन्न a. 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. -2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अव्यवस्थितशून्य), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. -कः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दाव्यवस्थितमिज्ञोऽव्यवस्थितः).

अव्रण a. Without wounds or scars or rents, unharmed, sound. -मं One of the four diseases of the eye.

अव्रत a. Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानामव्रतणं जातिमात्रेण जीविनाम् सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषरवं न विद्यते ॥ Ma. 12. 114; S. 3. 170; 10. 20.

अवर्त्य [व्रताय हितं, वृत्तं न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अश्नु I. 5 A [अश्नुते, आनशे, आशिश्र-माष्ट, आशिता-अष्टा, अशिश्रते] -अश्नुते, अशिश्र-माष्ट, अशिता-अष्टा, अशिश्रते 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृण्येति चानशेऽश्नुते Bk. 2. 30; सद्विगच्छवानमिव विश्वमेजसा Ki. 12. 21; Si. 17. 46, 65.

-2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमश्नुते Y. 1. 260.

-3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अश्नुतेऽपि पापपुण्येति च कलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; उद्वपमस्तमं च रघुहृद्वाहुर्भूमानशिरं वसुधाधिपारः R. 9. 9; न वेदकलमश्नुते Ma. 1. 109; 4. 149; 5. 46; अथैष इदमकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. 6. 43; Bg. 3. 4; 5. 21; Bk. 3. 37; 5. 14; 14. 19. -4 To become master of; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. -With अश्नु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. -अश्नु 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to add to one-

self to. -उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. -उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकाव्याप्यते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ma. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. -परि to reach, attain; fill completely, pervade. -य 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9. P. (rarely A.) (अश्नाति, आश, आशीत्, अशिता, अशिश्रति, अशित) 1. To eat, to consume; निवेद्य गुरवेऽश्नीयात् Ma. 2. 51; अश्नीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. -2. To taste, enjoy; यद्वाति यद्वाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रयसं कलमश्नन्ति कमणा Mb. -Caus (आशयति) To feed give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयच्छामुतं देवाश्च Sk. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under आ). -With अति to precede or surpass in eating. -उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

अशन a. [अश्-च्युट्] Reaching, reaching across. -नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. -नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food; अशनं धानं मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; मांसाशनं च नाश्नीयुः Ma. 5. 73; पञ्जशिष्टं 3. 118; कलमूलशान्तेः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; कलमूलशान, हुताशन, पचनाशन &c. -Comp. -कृत a. Ved. preparing food. -पति lord of food. -पर्णो a kind of tree.

अशना [अशननिच्छति अशन-व्यच्-किट्] Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनपति Don. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34; यावद्विदुः स्वयं भवति नैव तावदाशनपति Sat. Br.

अशनपाया [अशननिच्छति अशन-व्यच्-त्रिषां भावे अ] Hunger; च्युताशनपायः कलवद्विभूत्या Bk. 3. 40; अश्नाद्वाशनपाय निवर्तते पानास्तिपासा Sat. Br.

अशनपायिद, अशनपुक् a. Hungry. **अशित p. p.** [अश्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed.

अशितंगवीन a. Formerly grazed by cattle; see आशितंगवीन.

अशित्व a. [अश्-वृत्] An eater, eating.

अशिन a. [अश्-णिनि] Reaching far, enduring, lasting.

अशकुनः -नि An insuspicious or bad omen; Si. 9. 83.

अशक्त a. Unable, incompetent; ता, त्वं inability.

अशक्तिः f. 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; अशनेन तद्वक्तृत्वा वा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -3 (In Sān. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यद्दशकं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* unavailing, useless.

अशंक, **अशंकित** *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु *a.* 1 One who has no enemy. —2 One whom no enemy dells or challenges. —3 Without opposition from foes. —*त्र* *n.* The condition of having no enemies. —*त्रु*; The moon. **अशत्रु** *m.* Ved. A stone for sling-ing; a stone or cloud.

अशनिः *m. f.* [अश्नुते संशति, अश् अनि Pp. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; जगत्स्य महाशनिश्चक्रं R 3 53. —2 Flash of lightning; अश्विनमशनिर्गता S. 4; अशनिः पश्चिम एव वेष्टा S. 8. 47; अशनेरश्वस्य चोभयोर्वैश्विनश्चांशुश्चराश्च वीर्यः Ku. 4. 43. —3 A missile. —4 The tip of a missile. —5 A sacrificial rite (अनुवाज) to kill an enemy. —6 A master. —*निः* *m.* 1 Indra. —2 Fire. —3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमशब्दं कथते K. 60 inaudibly. —*शब्द* 1 The 'inexpressible,' *i. e.* Brahma. —2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईशतेजोऽशब्दः S. B.

अशम् *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. 1 The Supreme Being (परमात्मन्), Brahma. —2 (In Mīmāṃsā) A god or deity in general. —3 Cupid, the god of love; जेतासि जितानि विवाशरीरः Ki. 17. 10; Si. 9. 61. —4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; ईश-*शरीर* abeolution.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like राणी, वाक् &c. U. 2, V. 3, S. 4. —*री* *m.* 1 Brahmā. —2 A god.

अशर्मन् *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, sorry. —*न*. Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकोऽपभूतं तदशर्मं कृष्णो (श्वेदे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् *a.* Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. —2 Cursing, bating.

अशस्त *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. —2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-esteemed. —*Comp.* —*वार* *a.* Vated, who is not asked for wealth, *i. e.* who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having lude-scribable treasures (?).

अशस्तिः *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. —2 A curser, hater.

अशस्त्र *a.* Having no weapons, un-armed. —*स्त्रं* Not a weapon; °विहितो वधः H. 2. 85; °वृत्तं मरणमुपादिशानि Ve. 2 (आत्मधातिरेन शस्त्रेण न वृत्तं); अशस्त्रपूतं Māl. 5. 12.

अशांत *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिर्युक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. —2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशाप्य *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.)

अशारीरिक् = अशरीरिक् *q. v.*

अशाश्वत *a.* Perishable, transient.

अशासन *a.* Having no order or rule —*नं* Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. —*Comp.* —*विहित*, —*सिद्ध* *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशित्रः [अश्-संहति इव उप. 4. 172] 1 A thief. —2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः [अश्-इत्] 1 The fire. —2 The sun. —3 Wind. —4 A demon; N. of a Rākṣhasa. —*रा* The wife of a Rākṣhasa. —*र* A diamond.

आशरम् *a.* Headless. —*m.* A body without head, a trunk. —*Comp.* —*स्नानं* bathing the whole body except the head.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवो दिशि दीप्त्या विवास्तत्र भयावहा (रुद्रः) Rām. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. —4 Pernicious, dangerous. —*व*: N. of a certain divine being. —*वा* A female demon or goblin. —*वै* 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. —2 Mischievous. —*Comp.* —*आचारः* 1. improper behavior, rudeness of conduct. —2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिशु *a.* Childless, without young ones. —*शुः* A youth. —*श्वी*, अशिश्विका 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). —2 A childless woman.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. —2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; °आलापेन Pt. 4. —3 Atheistical, profane. —4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. —5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; °तः, °तं rudeness.

अशिष्य *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

अशिव *a.* 1 Eating much. —2 Ved. Reaching very far. —*इ*; Fire.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. —*Comp.* —*करा* —*रश्मिः* &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* [नितातेन P. V. 1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; विंशतिं त्रिंशोऽशीती. Ms. 11. 221. —*Comp.* —*भागः* the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

अशीतिक *a.* [अशीतिः पश्चात् वयं, इत्] 1 An octogenarian, one eighty years of age. —2 Measuring eighty.

अशीर्वक *a.* = अशिरक् *q. v.*

अशील *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. —2 Indifferent. —*लं* Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; शोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning; त्रिरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. —2 Black. —*चिः* The black colour —*चिः* *f.* 1 Impurity. —2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure, foul. —2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. —3 Unknown, unascertained. —*Comp.* —*वासकः* a vagrant, a suspicious person.

अशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Impure, foul. —2 Wicked. —*चिः* *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशुधन, **अशुध** *a.* Unclean. —*नं* 1 Uncleanliness —2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. —2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभेन-शुभेन बोधयेत् K. 158 by any means, fair or foul. —3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —*भं* 1 Inauspiciousness. —2 Sin, a shameful deed —3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्तद्व्यशुभं प्रजानां B. 5. 13; मायः शुभं च विद्वद्धारयशुभं च जेतोः Māl. 1. 23. —*Comp.* —*उद्गः* an inauspicious omen.

अशुष *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. —2 [न शुष्यति शुष्कं, न त.] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. 174. 3. —3 Not extinguished.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निष्पुत्रशून्यताशुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. —2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वभियोगमशून्यं कुर्व (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business. —*न्यं* 1 Not a void. —2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किञ्चिदनुवेति Mb. 5; अथ लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भविष्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). —*Comp.* —*ज्ञानं*, —*ज्ञानद्वितीया*, —*ज्ञानवत्* N. of a certain ceremony or vow

अशूला The tree Vitex Aitae.

अशूत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशुचि *a. Ved.* Not loosened.

अशोच *a. [शोचति न. त.]* Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a. [न. च.]* Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषशेषशेष मयः मन्त्राणि केवलं Ubd.; कतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यते R. 3. 65, 48. —च: Nonremainder. —च, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *inl.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूताशेषेण द्रव्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16. एतद्वैचित्र्यं यद्वा ज्ञानं आनन्दपद-रक्षणतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. —Comp. —साम्राज्यः N. of a Siva.

अशेषता *Totality.*

अशेषयति *Den. P.* To finish completely; म वेद निःशेषमशेषयति कियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषम् *a. Ved.* Without offsprings or descendants.

अशेषः *An Arhat* (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. —कः 1 N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्वत्थः कुहमान्यशोकः... गद्गेन नपिप्लव संदरीणं संपेकमाशितजितदुःखेण Ku. 3. 26; Ms. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16; also पादाघातादशोकसिलककुरवकः वक्ष-गालितनयन्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शान् प्रिययुक्किसति बकुलः शीघ्रगन्धर्वसेकात्। मैदारी नर्मवाक्यात् पद्ममुद्रसनाच्च-पको वक्ष्यतातः वृणी गतिनामभेदकिसति च पुरो नर्मनामिकारः।) —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. —4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maury dynasty, said to have reigned from 231-198 B. C. —5 N. of the tree बकुल. —कः 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. —3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jains. —का 1 Quicksilver. —2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid.). —Comp. —अतिः the कदंब tree. —अष्टमी [मासि शोका वक्ष्याम्] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —तरुः, —नयः, —वृक्षः the Asoka tree. —तीर्थं a holy place named Asoka near Benares. —त्रिरात्रः, —त्रं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्यशोकत्रिरात्रव्रतं शोक-प्रयागं। त्रिरात्रं तत्र कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकविनाशनं। —पूर्णिमा N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phālguna. —मञ्जरी N. of a metre. —रोहिणी N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —वमिका a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see

under न्याय. —वडी N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यसिने पक्षे षड्या वडी प्र-जयत्। सुखाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्रपक्षे तथैव च॥

अशोचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. —2 Tranquillity, calmness. —3 Modesty.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोच्यमानवशाच्चित्तं प्रज्ञावा-दांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचः 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. —2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जन्माशौच) or by the death of some relation (called स्मृत्याशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the स्मृत्याशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same room or to do any sacred action; अशौचात्तुपासीरजशौचं बांधवैः सह Ms. 11. 184. —Comp. —अंतः end of defilement. —संकरः blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अश्न *a.* [अश्नुते व्याघ्रोति अश्नाति वा, अश्न-न्] 1 Pervading. —2 Eating, voracious. —3 Pervaded, filled. —आ 1 N. of a demon. —2 A cloud (Nir.). —3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्नया *Hunger.*

अश्नोतिपित्रता [अश्नोति पिबत इत्युच्यते पर्यायं निदेशकियायां, मृगं सः] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्नोति-पिबतीत्यंती प्रयुता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). —2 (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्मकः [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कन्] 1 N. of a sage. —2 N. of a country in the south; तथाश्मकाः पुल्लिदाश्च कर्लिगाश्च विक्षतः Kām.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bpi. 8. 14. 22 it is in the north-west. —3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). —4 A part of the सात्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्मन् *a. Ved.* Eating or pervading. —मः [अश्नुते व्याघ्रोति संहृथनेन वा मन्वि उप. 4. 146] 1 A stone; नाराचक्षेपणी-यादमनिष्येधोप्यतितानलं R. 4. 77. —2 A hard stone, rock. —3 Flint. —4 A cloud. —5 A thunderbolt. —6 A mountain. —Comp. —अश्म *a.* having a stone mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —अश्मं bitumen. —कदली N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —कुहः, —कुहक *a.* 1. breaking anything on stone. —2 broken by a stone. (—हः, —हकः) a class of devotees; a धानवस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —केतुः [अश्मेव केतुर्गन्धः] N. of a plant. —गंधा N. of a plant. —गंधी, —गंधी, —गंधी, —जं,

—योनिः an emerald. —गर्भजः fire produced from a flint. —गुहः—हा a kind of weapon. —हनः N. of a tree. —चक्र *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. —जः, —जं 1. red-chalk. —2 iron. —जतु *n.*, —जतुकं bitumen. —जातिः an emerald named जति. —दारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones. (—जं) breaking stones or rocks. —द्विष्ट *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamant weapons or grasped weapons (व्याघ्रायुध, अश्ममयायुध). —पुष्पं bitumen, benzoin. —भालं a mortar of stone or iron. —भिद्, —भेदः, —भेदकः the plant Colcus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder). —रथः N. of a sage. —सज्ज *a.* included in rocks. —सार *a.* like iron or stone. (—रः, —रं) 1. iron; पाणाः सत्वर-मश्मसारकठिनां गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वमो S. D. —2. sapphire. —मय *a.* made of iron. —हन्मय *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. —2. a stroke of the thunderbolt.

अश्ममय, अश्मवत् *a.* Stony, made of stone.

अश्मर [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. —2 Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [अश्मानं राति रा- क गीरा० कर्] (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel, strangury. —Comp. —हन्ता N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontription). —भेद्वनं a lithontription. —हरः N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithontription.

अश्मरिः —र Stone or gravel (the disease.)

अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky (अशुभ). —2 Unlimited. —तः N. of a Marut. —तं [अश्मन्तोऽन्तः पक्षं परकृष्यम्] 1 A fire-place. —2 A field, plain. —3 Death.

अश्मंतकः —कं 1 A fire-place. —2 The shade for a lamp (द्विधार). —3 A kind of grass. —कः N. of several trees :—(a) अश्लोक; its leaf; Mā. 9. 7; (b) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (c) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्रः A corner, mostly at the end of comp; अश्रुश्च, अश्रुश्च &c. —अश्रु [अश्रुते मेनं, अश्रु-रश्] 1 A tear. —2 Blood (usually written अश्रु q. v.). —Comp. —पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्रु *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. —द्ध Unbelief, diffidence.

अश्रद्धान *a.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

अश्वम *a. Ved. Indefatigable, untiring.* —मः 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. —2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्वमण *a. Indefatigable.* —णः One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्वत *a. 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, undired.* —2 Incessant, continual; अश्वतपुष्पकर्मणः *Mv. 1. 26.* —त *ind.* Absence of rest. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continually; मयूखैरश्वतं तपति यदि देवे दिनकरः *U. 6. 14.*

अश्ववण *a. Deaf, having no ears.* —णः A snake. —ण Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य *a. 1 Not to be heard.* —2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

अश्रातस् *ind. Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw.*

अश्राद्ध *a. Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it.* —द्धः Non-performance of a Śrāddha *q. v.* —Comp. —भोजित् *a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.*

अश्रिः —श्री *f.* [अश्र्यते संहृत्यते अशया अश्रं वक्रयदि० किं; cf. *Up. 4. 137*] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर, त्रि, बद् and a few other words; see चतुर्(त्रि)); अश्रिभिर्वै बज्रः *Ait. Br. 2. 2* The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); इवस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुटिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते *Ku. 2. 20.* —3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिम् *a. Cornered, angular.*

अश्रित *a. Ved. Difficult of access.*

अश्रीक *a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; St. 15. 96.* —2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीम् *n. 1 Unfortunate, unlucky.*

अश्रीर [न श्रीः अश्रीः अत्यर्थं ० र] *Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20.* —2 Inauspicious.

अशील = अश्रीक *q. v.*

अश्रु *n.* [अश्रुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्रु कुट् *Up. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102*] A tear; पपात द्रुमो सप्त सैनिकाश्रुभिः *R. 2. 61.* [cf. *Zend aaru; Pers. ars*]. —Comp. —उपसृत *a. affected by tears, covered with tears.* —कला a tear-drop. —नाली *Fistula Lachry-malia.* —परिपूर्ण *a. filled with tears; ० अस्य having eyes filled with tears.* —परिप्लुत *a. suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears.* —पतः flow of tears, shedding tears. —पूर्ण *a. filled with tears; ० अकुल troubled and filled with tears; Bg. 2. 1.* —सुरा *a. suffused with tears, sud-*

denly) bursting into tears; एकपदे-ऽश्रुमुखी संवृता *V. 5*; संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ *R. 15. 66; Ku. 6. 92.* —लोचन, —नेत्र *a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.* —शालिन् *a. having tears, tearful.*

अश्रुत *a. 1 Unheard, inaudible.* —2 Contrary to the Vedas. —3 Not acquainted with the Śāstras, foolish, uneducated; भागं विद्याधनासत्मात् संलभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् *Day. B.*

अश्रोत *a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.*

अश्रुत *a. Without ears.* —तिः *f.* Not hearing, forgetfulness; अश्रुतिमिनीय *U. 3.* —Comp. —ग्र *a. 1. not striking the ear or attention.* —2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रियस् *a. 1 Not better, inferior, worse; Ms. 10. 64.* —2 Worthless, useless. —न. (स्) Miechief, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ *a. Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.*

अश्रुत्या Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य *a. 1 Undeserving of praise of honour, worthless.* —2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक *a. Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.*

अश्लील *a.* [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. —2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलपावान् कलकलात् *Dk. 49*; परिहार *Y. 1. 33.* —3 Abusive. —हं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. —2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; निषा अश्लील; विधेति ब्रह्मजुषु-स्मानलब्धं जकत्वात् *K. P. 7*; *e. g.* in साधनं सुमहत्स्य, सुधा कुटमलिताननेन दधती बाधुं रिधता तत्र सा, and सुदुपवनाविभिषो माधियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, बाधु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिङ्ग (male organ of generation), बाधु of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश or मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under *S. D. 574*; हताश्रिजये राजन् साधनं सुमहत्स्य ॥ प्रससार शनैर्बाधुर्विनाशो तन्वि ते तदा ॥

अश्लेषा [न मिलयति यत्रोपवेन शिञ्जना, श्लि-चत् *Tv.*] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. —2 Disunion, disjunction. —Comp. —जा, —भवा, —यूः *N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.* —ज्ञातिः *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aśleṣhā.

अश्लोन *a. Ved. Not lame.*

अश्वः [अश्रुते अश्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशनो वा भवति *Nir.*; अश्व-क्त् *Up. 1. 149*] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds — अश्वताक्षो बह्वेदस्योऽष्टाक्ष गर्भतः । साक्षो हयानामुत्पत्तिः सप्तधा परिकीर्तिता ॥ —2 Symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सश्वरः शार्दूलविकीर्णित *V. Ratn.* —3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठस्यवपुर्धृष्यो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्धयः । द्वादशाश्वमेदूश्च दरिद्रस्तु ह्यो मता ॥ —श्वी (*du.*) A horse and a mare. [cf. *L. equus*; *Gr. hippos*; *Zend aspa*; *Pers. asp*]. —Comp. —अश्वः *N. of a plant देवसर्पण.* —अजनी a whip. —अधिक *a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses.* —अर्यक्षः a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. —अनीक a troop of horsemen, cavalry. —अरिः a buffalo. —अवरोहकः *N. of a tree अश्वगंधा.* —आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. —आरुह *a. mounted, sitting on horse-back.* —आरोह *a. riding or mounted on a horse.* (—हः) 1. a horseman, rider. —2. one who is fighting. —3. a ride. (—हा), —आरोहकः *N. of the plant अश्वगंधा.* —आरोहिन् *a. mounted or riding on horse-back.* —इविन् *a. hurried along by horses.* —उरस *a. broad-chested like a horse.* (—सं) the chief or principal horse. —कंदा, —कंदिका *N. of a plant अश्वगंधा.* —कर्णः, —कर्णका 1. a kind of tree (*Vatica Robusta*) *Māl. 9.* —2. the ear of a horse. —3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (—र्णः) *N. of a mountain.* —कुटी a stable for horses; *Pt. 5.* —कुशल, —कोविद् *a. skilled in managing horses.* —कंदः 1. *N. of a bird.* —2. a general of the army of the gods. —खरजः [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वश्च खश्च पातायौ जायते पुंवद्भावः *Tv.*] a kind of horse, mule. —खुरः 1. a horse's hoof. —2. a kind of perfume. (—रा) *N. of the plant. अपराजिता.* —गतिः *f.* 1. the pace of a horse. —2. *N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each.* —गंधा [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेरुभिः सुलमस्याः] *N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin.*; तैले a kind of oil. —गोद्वगः, —गं a pair of horses. —गोष्ठः a stable. —ग्रीवः 1. *N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishnu more commonly called Haya-griva.* —2. an incarnation of Vishnu. —घासा a pasture for horses. —घ्नः [अश्वं हति अमनुष्यकवृकत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane. —2. *N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Olorum Ait.* —चक्रं 1. a collection of horses. —2. a kind of wheel. —चलनशाला a riding-house. —चिकित्सका, —वेद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary sci-

ence. —चेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. —2. an omen auspicious or inauspicious. —अचनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. —जित् a. gaining horses by conquest. —तिथि N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kānyakubja on the Gangā. —वृ a. giving horses. —वृद्धा the plant Tribulus Lanuginosus (गेहूँ). —वाः, —वाच m. giving horses. —वृनः a riding messenger. —नदी N. of a river. —वायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निबंधिका a groom, a horse-fastener. —मिषिज् a. Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. —यः Ved. a groom. —पतिः 1. lord of horses. —2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sāvitrī. —पण a. [अश्वानां पणं गमनं यत्] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. —2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पाला, —पालकाः, —रक्षः a horse-groom. —बुध्नी N. of the tree माषपर्णी. —वृद्ध horse-back. —पेशज् a. decorated or embellished with horses. —बंधः a groom. —बंधन a. used for fastening horses. —(बंधं) fastening of horses. —बल N. of a vegetable. —बालः 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Lin. —2. the tail or hair of a horse. —बुधन a. Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, i. e. on a carriage drawn by horses. —बुधय a. Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —माह्विका [अश्वम-हिषयोर्बै दुर्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मारः, —मारकः, —हंत m. 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. —मालः a kind of serpent. —मुख a. [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखमस्य] having the head or face of a horse. —(सः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. —(स्त्री) a Kinnara woman; भिदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुदयः Ku. 1. 11. —मुक् m. a horse-stealer. —मेघः [अश्वः प्रयान्तया मेघते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेघं हिंसते च] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः कः तुराज् सर्वपापापनोद्धनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a

year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in this train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called Asvamedha was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always, represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. *कांड N. of the thirteenth book of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. —मेधिक, —मेधीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—का, —यः) a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. (—कं) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahābhārata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्विंश Mb. —युज् a. 1. yoking the horses. —2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनाश्वयुज् Rām. —3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (—फ.) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Arica. —2. the first lunar mansion. —3. the month of Asvina. —4. a chariot having horses. —यूयः the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. —योग a. 1. causing the yoking of horses. —2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. —रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. —(था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नः, —राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैः-श्वस्य. —राधस a. Ved. furnishing horses. —रोधकः N. of a plant (अश्वमार). —लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. —ललितं N. of a species of the Vikriti metre. —लाला a kind of snake. —लोमन् n. horse-hair; a kind of snake. —वक्त्रः = अश्वमुख q.v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —वहवः a stud of horses and mares. —(वै) a horse and a mare. (—वाः) horses and mares. —वदनः = मुख. —वहः a horseman. —वाराः, —वालः, —वारका [अश्व वावरयति उप. त.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रमुत्-श्रववाराः Si. 3. 66. —वरणं N. of the Bos Gavæus (गवय). —वाहः, —वाहकः [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —विक्रियन् a. a horse-dealer. —विद् a. 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. [अश्वं विंदते विद्-किर्] procuring horses. (—म.) 1. a jockey. —2. an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. —वेद्यः a farrier. —शङ्कु n., —शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. —2. N. of a river. —शङ्कुः a pillar to tie a horse. —शाला a stable. —शवः a colt, a foal. —शालं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. —शिरस a. having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. (—न.) 1. a horse's head. —2. N. of a Dānava. —शृगालिका [अश्वशृगालयोर्बै द्रव्यं वैरे दुर्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal.

—वह्वं a set or team of six horses. —सनि, —सा, —सा a. Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mb.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —सादः, —साविन् m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —सुवृत्त a. Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. —2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. —सेनः 1. N. of a king. —2. N. of a Nāga. —स्तोमीय a. relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —स्थान a. born in a stable. (—नं) a stable or stall for horses. —हंतु a. killing a horse. (—ता) N. of a fragrant plant. —हय a. [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तारि अश्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. —2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —हरकः a horse-stealer. —हृदयं [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतमावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. —2. a kind of veterinary science. —3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेद्यात्मानं K. 80.

अश्व A mare. —Comp. —सच a. rich in horses.

अश्वक a. Horae-like, acting like a horse. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. —2 A hack, a bad horse. —3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुखं तद्वदशाकरोऽस्यस्य इति धीय् Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर a. Swift, speedy. —रः [तनुः अश्वः, अश्वं तनुवै हरत्, P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. —2 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. —3 A male calf. —4 A class of Gandharvas. —री A mule; उदरस्य ससृथानि रसगर्भाऽश्वतरी-मिव Rām.; Pt. 2. 32; Chāp. 19. [cf. Pers. aster].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्थः [न श्वत्थिरं शास्त्रकीदृशादिवृत्ति-उति स्यात् कृत्वा निष् Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाकृशाश्च एवोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15. 1. —2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (पैद्वृक्ष). —3 N. of another tree गर्दभाद. —4 The constellation Asvini. —5 The time indicated or presided over by Asvini; अश्वत्यो सुहृन्ः Sk. 00 P. IV. 2. 5. —6 A vessel made of the अश्वत्य tree (Ved.). —7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्यस्य फलमश्वत्यः Sk. —8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्यफलयुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्यः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. —9 An epithet of the sun. —10 N. of a people; Bṛi. S. 14. 8.

—स्या The day of full moon in the month of *Āsvinā*, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). —स्थी [सुदोऽश्वत्थः अश्वत्थे इति] A small fig-tree. —Comp. —कुणः [अश्वत्थस्य वाकः पीत्वा कुणश्च P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. —भेदः N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्षः).

अश्वत्थक a. To be given or to be done when the *Āsvattha* tree bears fruit. —कः [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तदृक् कः कालोऽश्वत्थस्य तत्र देवयुग्मम् वृत् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the *Āsvattha* tree bears fruits. —2 [स्थार्थे क्] The *Āsvattha* tree.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [अश्वत्थेन स्याम बलमस्य, एषो स्यामसः; of. Mb. अश्वत्थेवास्य यत्स्याम नद्वनः प्रविशो यत्म् । अश्वत्थामेव बालोयं तस्मान्नामन्म मविद्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated *Brāhmaṇa* warrior and general on the side of *Kaṇvaśa*, son of *Droṇa* and *Kṛpī*. [After the last great battle in which *Dṛyodhana* was mortally wounded, *Āsvatthaman*, with two other envying *Kaṇvaśas*, entered the *Pandava* camp at night, where he stampeed *Dhṛiṣṭadyumna*, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the *Pandavas*, killing even *Parikshit* while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by *Kṛishna*. The next morning *Draupadi* clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. *Bhīma*, *Arjuna*, and *Kṛishna* overtook *Āsvatthaman* and compelled him to yield the jewel which *Yudhiṣṭhira* afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of *Brahmanic* and saintly lustre, and his altercation with *Karna* about the nomination of a general to succeed *Droṇa* clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see *Ve*. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajīvinas* 'ever living persons'.]

अश्वत्थिक a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, इत् P. IV. 1. 10] Feeding on *Āsvattha* fruits.

अश्वत्थिल a. See P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वत्थि Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वत्था A desire to get horses.

अश्वत्थु [अश्वोऽश्वत्थस्य युक्] 1 Having horses. —2 Desiring horses.

अश्वत्थः [अश्वे लाति - क] N. of a sage, the *Hotrī*-priest of *Jamka*. अथ ह जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वत्थो बभूव *Bṛi*. Up. अश्वत्थसि Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वत्थति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् a. [अश्व-अश्वर्ये इति] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; *Rv*. 4. 2. 5. —m. A cavalier, a horse-tamer. —नो (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; of. स्वामी तु सवितुर्मर्यां बद्धास्त्वचरिणी । अद्यत महाभागा तारिषि ऽश्विनाबुमि ॥ [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of *Uśas* or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. and, according to *Yaska*, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the *Nirukta* they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, and the physicians of the gods, and are called *Godaganāu*, *Sarvaidyau*, *Dasrau*, *Nasatyau*, *Vadaveyau*, *Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage *Chyavana*, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life]. —2 Two horses —3 (In *śatr*.) The twins of the *zodiac*.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्वत्तुचमागाकारोऽश्वस्य इति इति] 1 The first of the 27 *Nakṣatras* or lunar mansions (consisting of three *astars*). —2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the *Āsvins*, the wife of the son, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. —Comp. —कुमारो, -पुत्रो, -सुतो the twin sons of *Āsvini*, the son's wife.

अश्विन्त n. Containing the word *Āsvin* (such as a *Mantra*).

अश्विप a. Referring to horses. —य *Ved*. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्वीन a. [अश्व-ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय a. [अश्व-उ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —यं [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] —2 A number of horses, cavalry; *Si*. 18. 5; *K*. 222.

अश्वय a. [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. —2 Consisting of horses. —यं 1 A number of horses. —2 Possession of horses.

अश्वयन् a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. —2 Unbounded, unlimited. —तः 1 Death. —2 A field —3 A fire-place. —4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक a. 1 Not of tomorrow, of to day. —2 One who makes no provision for the morrow; *Mā*. 4. 7.

अप् 1 U. [अप्ति-ते, अप्ति] 1 To shine. —2 To go, move. —3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषटक्षिण a. Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); 'जो मन्त्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृतः इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. —अं A secret

अषतर a. *Ved*. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ a. *Ved*. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; *Rv*. 2. 21. 2. —2 Born under the constellation *Aśādhā* (P. IV. 3. 24.). —दः 1 The month *Aśādhā* commencing with the sun's entrance into *Gemini* (usually written *आषाढ*). —2 A staff made of the wood of *Palasa*, carried by a religious student or ascetic. —3 N. of the *Malaya* mountain. —द्वि 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पुष्यपाद) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढ) lunar mansions.

अषाढक The month of *Aśādhā*.

अष्ट num. a. [अष्ट-व्याप्तो कश्चिन्नुद च Up. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टे) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टाक्षर, अष्टांशिते, अष्टपर &c. [cf. *L. octo*; *Gr. okto*; *Zend. astan*; *Pers. hasht*]. —Comp. —अष्टर a. consisting of eight letters or parts. —(र) N. of a metre. —अष्टग a. consisting of eight parts or members. —(यं) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; 'पातः, प्रणामः, साष्टांगनमस्काराः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टांगपातं प्रणामं fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जन्मस्य च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया । शिरसा बभूव हृष्टया प्रणामोऽष्टांग इति). —2. the 8 parts of *voga* or concentration; यमो नियमश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च र्गणं सार्वं समाधिना । अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिना योगसिद्धये ॥ —3. materials of worship taken collectively. —4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are: शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कायचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभूय, अग्दन्त्रं, रसायनतंत्रं, and वाजीकरणतंत्रं). —5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 a scribe, 4 a scribe, 5 a astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. —6. any whole consisting of eight parts. —7. a die, dice. 'अष्टर' an offering of eight articles. 'अष्ट' a sort of medicinal incense removing fever. 'सैधुन' 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds', the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; रमणं कीर्तनं कलिः प्रेक्षणं दूषणं मायणं । संकल्योऽप्यवसायश्च क्रियांनप्यतिरेव च ॥ 'हृदयं' N. of a medical work. —अष्टायारी N. of *Pāpini's* grammatical work

consisting of 8A dhyayas or chapters.

-अष्ट a. having a wheel with 8 spokes.

-अष्ट an octagon. -अष्टिय a. octagonal.

-अष्ट (८) a. lasting for 8 days.

-अष्टादशिका: the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इन्द्रश्चन्द्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः ।

पाणिन्यमरनेमिना जयत्यष्टादशिकाः ॥ -कपाल

u. (°ष्टा) prepared or offered in 'eight' pans.

(-लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans.

-कर्ण a. one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115).

(-र्षीः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā.

-कर्मन् m., -गतिः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तदा प्रैतिविषयोः) पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेश्वर्ये: ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनागतिको नृपः ।

-कृत्वन् ind. eight times. -कोणा 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine.

-खंडः a title of a collection of several sections of the Rīgveda. -गजं [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 oows. -गज्य m. 1. a fabulous animal

supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. -गुण a. eightfold; अज्ञादष्ट-गुणं चूर्णी; द्वाप्योष्टगुणमन्ययं Ms. 8. 400.

(-ण) the eight qualities which a Brāhmana should possess; द्या सर्वमृतेषु, क्षातिः, अनद्या, शीघ्रं, अनायासः, भेगं, अकारिण्यं, अरघुहा चति । Gautama. °आश्रय a. endowed with these eight qualities.

-ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोद्या महोद्या च वज्रा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चाण्डाला इत्यष्टी तारिण्यो मताः ॥ -त्रिंशत् (°ष्टा) a. thirty-eight. -त्रिकं [अष्टाष्टं त्रिकं] the number 24. -दलं 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon.

-दशन् (°ष्टा) see below after अष्टाश्रय.

-दिश्व f. [कर्म संज्ञात्वाच्च द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोद्येयी दक्षिणा च वैश्वेनी पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरेक्षानी दिशा अष्टादिभ्यः स्मृताः ॥ °करिष्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points, करिष्योऽप्रमुक्तफिलापिंगलापुष्पाः क्रमात् । ताम्रकर्णी छुप्रदीती चांगना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points, इन्द्रो बह्निः विवृषतिः (यमः) वैश्वेनी वरुणा मरुत् (वायुः) । कुबेर ईशः पतयः रवौदीना दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °भजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters, रेतावतः पुंडरीको बाभनः कुशुदोऽज्जनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -द्वयं the eight materials of a sacrifice; अश्वत्थोदुंबरपुष्प-न्यग्रोधसमिधास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्याण्यष्टी विदुर्मुषाः ॥ -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूपायं च ताम्रं च रं यशस्त्वैव च । शीतं लौहं रस्मश्चि पातवोऽष्टी प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद्व -द्व (°ष्टा) a. 1. eight-footed. -2. a term for a pregnant animal. -पद्वः (°ष्टा) 1. a spider. -2. a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3. a worm. -4. a wild

sort of jasmīn. -5. a pin or bolt.

-6. the mountain Kailāsa (the abode of Kubera). (-दः, -दं) [अष्ट-च धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; अवाजिताष्टापदकुंतलोः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2. a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); °परिचयचतुराभिः K. 196.

पत्रं a sheet of gold. -प(पा) दि-कार N. of a plant. -पदी (°ष्टा) 1. wild sort of jasmīn. -2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gītāgovinda. -पलं a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. -पाद्य a. (°ष्टा) eight-fold. -भंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) [अष्टगुणितः भंगलं, शां तं] a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are—

सगराजौ वृषो नागः कलशो यैजं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टभंगलम् ॥ according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टी ब्राह्मणो गौर्दुता शनः हिरण्यं सर्पिरिन्द्रिय आघो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -मानं one: kudrāya. -मासिक a. occurring once in 8 months. -माष्ट्रः a measure called कुंश्चि; अष्टगुष्ट्रिभवेत् कुंश्चिः. -मूर्तिः the 'eighth-formed', an epithet of Śiva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; of. S. 1. 1. -या सृष्टिः सद्रुपाया बहति विविहते या हवियों च होत्री । ये द्वे कालं विभक्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं यामाहुः सवैश्वतप्रकृतिरिति ययः प्राणिनः प्राणवतः । श्रेयैश्याभिः प्रपञ्चस्तदुभिरवत् वस्ताभिरष्टाभिराः । or, briefly expressed, the names in Saukrit (in the above order) are:—

जलं वह्निस्तथा यथा सूर्योऽर्धमनी तथा । आकाशं वायुरवनी सूर्योऽष्टी पिनाकिनः ॥ °धरः 'having 8 forms', Śiva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 Ślokas on morality. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; संगारहासकृष्णरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञो चैत्यो नाट्यै रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शांति; निर्वेदस्थायिमाबो-स्ति शांतिपि नवमो रसः (ibid); °आश्रय a. embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -लोहकं a class of 8 metals; सुवर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीतकं कान्तिकं तथा । भंगं लौहं तक्षिलौहं लोहायष्टाविमानि तु ॥ -वर्गः 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. -2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क, च, ट, त, प, य, श, ष). -3. a class of three principal medicines. -चक्रः (ष्टा) see below. -विष्ट a. [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः f. (°ष्टा) अष्टादशिका विंशतिः शा. त.] the number twenty-eight. -शतं eight hundred. -अवणः, अवन् N. of Brahmā (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक a. [अष्टपरिमाणमस्य कन्] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोध-

शोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. -कः 1 [अष्टकं (पाणिनेः) विंशतिं अर्थात्ते वा इत्यष्टकः P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Viśvāmitra. -का [अष्टे-ति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अशु-तकन्] Up. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A Śrāddha to be performed on the above days; worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113. 4. -कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's sūtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परिमाणमस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk.). -3 The study of the Sūtras. -4 A division of the Rīgveda (it being divided into 8 Aśṭakas or 10 Maṇḍala). -5 Any group of eight; ११ वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः -गं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टादशिका, अष्टादशिका a. [अष्टादशस्य स्य इति वा] Having eight parts. -की One who performs an Aśṭaka.

अष्टक्य a. [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V. 1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय c. [अष्टावध्या अष्ट अष्ट-तयप्] Having eight parts or limbs. -यं An aggregate of eight.

अष्टा ind. [अष्ट-नकारे धाच्] 1 Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections, भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टा Bg. 7. 4; भिन्नाष्टा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम a. (मी f.) Eighth; गर्भोऽष्टमेऽष्टे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -मः The eighth part. -मी 1 The eighth day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वण्येतानि राजेन्द्र राविकर्कतिरेव च ॥ -2 N. of a medical plant (कोटालता). [cf. L. octavus; Zend. astemo]. -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. -कालिक a. [अष्टमः कालः भोजनेऽस्य स्य इति] one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. -भाचः the eighth condition or position (in astr.).

अष्टमक a. The eighth; यौशम-मकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टतय a. Consisting of eight parts. -यः A collection of eight things.

अष्टादश a. [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; अगाहताष्टादशतां जिगीषया नवद्वयद्विप-पृथग्ययभिर्वा N. 1. 5. -Comp. -अष्टा(१)

—*n* the eighteen parts of medical science. —उपचारः [कर्मसंज्ञात्वात् द्विः] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping : आसनं स्वागतं पायमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकं । स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गन्धपुष्पे तथा सुवीपावत्रा च तर्पणं । माल्यानुलेपनं चैव नमःकारादिभिर्यज्जने । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मेवै पूजां सः उपपुराणं Tantra —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टाग्युपपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सप्तकमारिकं नारमिहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं शोकं कुमारैः तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्मार्थं साक्षात्तदीशभाषितं । दुर्वास-मोक्तमार्थं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाय कालिकाह्वयमेव च । महेश्वरं तथा शांवं सोरं सर्वविशेषं । पराशरोक्तं चरं तथा भाष्यतट्टं । इदमष्टादशं प्राक्तं पुराणं तामे-कजितं । चतुर्थं मरितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रमे-दतः ॥ Hemādri. —ग्रान्थे the 18 kinds of corn ; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंधकुल-स्थकाः । मषा मुद्गा मधुस्राश्च निष्ठावाः दधानसर्ष-पाः ॥ गेधुकाश्च नविरा ओदक्याऽव सती-नकाः । चणकाश्चिनकाश्चैव धान्यान्पट्टादेशेव तु ॥ —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas ब्राह्म-पादं वेष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यभार-तुयं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ अष्टोपनटकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यत्तमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिंगमेका-दशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं शोकं स्कान्दं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्म पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गार्ह्यं चैव ब्रह्माष्टादशं तथा ॥ —युजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learnings or loros ; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो भीमासा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या यथाष्टतुदशं ॥ आयुर्वेदो यजुर्वेदो गार्ग्यश्च-तिते चयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या स्यादष्ट-शं च तु ॥ —विवादपट्ट the eighteen sub-jects of litigation (causes of dis-pute) ; see Ms. 8. 4-7. —स्मृतिकारि-न् *m. pl.* the eighteen Smṛitikāras or law-givers of the Āryas : विष्णुः षडशो दक्षः संवत्सराश्रयिताः । शतान्तरो यमि-न्द्र यमपुत्रस्तथैवतामाः । देवताः संखलिखितो मर-द्वाजोऽशोभयः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्यः अष्टम् भोगेन वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa, son of the great sage Kaboda. [Kaboda married a daughter of his preceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and con- demned him to be born crooked ; so he came forth with his eight (aṣṭa) limbs crooked (vakra) ; whence his name ; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्माद्वक्रो भवितास्यष्टकृत्यः Mb. When Kaboda was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Bud- dhist, ycuṅg Aṣṭavakra defeated

the sage and delivered his father who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangā river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight].

अष्टिः *f.* [अस्थे भूमे शिष्ये अस् किन् वृ- नो-वत्त्वं] 1 A die for playing. —2 A metrie consisting of sixty-four syl- lables. —3 [अस्-व्याना-किन्] Perva- sion, reaching (Ved.). —4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment) —5 The number sixteen. —6 Seed. —7 Kernel.

अष्टेन *a.* Consisting of eight mem- bers or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अश्वे चाल्यतेऽजया अश्व-करणे दृन्] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip ; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. —2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्टिः *f.* 1 A stone or kernel. —2 Seed.

अष्टीला [अद्विस्तनुवकादिनाश्मानं राति ; राक, रस्य लः द्विः Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. —2 A kind of disease of urine. —3 A globular or round body (in general). —4 A round pebble or stone. —5 Kernel. —6 Seed-corn.

अष्टीला 1 A kind of abscess. —2 A pebble.

अष्टीवत् *m. n.* [विधातोऽं P. VIII. 2. 12] The knee, the kneebone.

अस्तु I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात् ; defective in non-conjunctive tenses, its forms being made up from the root *म्*] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence) ; नासदा-सीको सदासीत् Rv. 10. 120. 1 ; शुक्ति-द्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 14 ; शरथे नास्ति पातकं 8. 112 ; न स्वेवाहं जातु नास्ति Bg. 2. 12 ; अस्मीद्राजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1 ; Ms. 5. 79 ; न अस्तु not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish ; नायनस्ती-ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16 ; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten ; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). —2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent) ; भक्तोऽस्ति मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3 ; धार्मिकोऽस्ति राजनि Ms. 11. 11 ; आचा-र्यं संस्थिते सति 5. 80 ; so एवमेव स्यात्, तुष्णीमासीत् &c. —3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor ; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76 ; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं ; प्रज्ञा 5. 70 ; न हि तस्यास्ति किञ्चित् Ms. 8. 417 ; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तरय Bg. 2. 66. —4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.) ; यदिच्छामि ते तद्वस्तु S. 4 ; तस्य श्रेय कर्तुं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get.

—5 To arise, spring out, occur ; आ-सीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this occur- red to my mind. —6 To become ; तं दृष्ट्वा दक्षविस्तारमासं विज्ञप्ति योजनः Rām. ; also शुक्लिस्थात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. —7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.) ; स स्याणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेय-मापायतवः V. 1. 1 ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यो-र्भूतयेस्तु सदां सतां 5. 24 ; oft with dat. alone without अस्तु ; यतस्तौ स्वस्वदुःखा-व Pt. 1. —8 To suffice (with dat.) ; मा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86 ; अ-न्यैर्वृष्टालैः परिशीयमानं शाकाय वा स्यान्नव-णाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. —9 To atay, reside, dwell, live ; हा पितः का-भि हे सुभु Bk. 6. 11. —10 To take place, happen. —11 To be in a per- ticular relation, to be affected (with loc.) ; किंतु खलु यथा ययमस्यामिवमियम-प्यस्मात् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well let it be ; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form अस्तु joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself ; तं पातयं प्रथममास पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. [cf. L. est, and Gr. esti ; Pers. hast, ast]. —WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अस्तु to be at hand, reach. —अस्ति (with loc. or an adv. of place). 1. to be in anything. —2. to belong to, be closely connected with. —अस्ति 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share ; यन्ममास्ति स्यात् Sk. —2. to be over. —3. to excel, surpass. —4. to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. —अस्ति to arise, spring up, be visible ; आचार्यं किञ्चित् मान्मथमावि-रासीत् Mal. 1. 26. —उप to be near to or in. —परि 1. to be in the way. —2. to surpass. —3. to pass or spend (time). —4. to pervade. —य 1. to be in front of. —2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, sur- pass. —यस्ति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. —2. to rival, emulate, vie with. —3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. —प्रास्तु to appear, spring up ; प्रादुरासीत्तमोऽस्तुः Ms. 1. 6 ; R. 11. 15. —यस्ति (Atm. व्यतिष्ठे व्य- तिष्ठे ; व्यतिष्ठे) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weight ; अन्यो व्यतिष्ठे तु मनापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —11. 4 P. (अयति, आस, आस्यत्, अ- सिदु, अस्त) 1. To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark) ; तस्मिन्नास्थाद्वैवकार्त्तं R. 12. 23 ; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77 ; sometimes with dat. or gen. ; दस्यवे हेतिसस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. —2. To drive away, re- move. —3. To frighten or scare away. —4. To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up ; as in अस्तमान, अस्त-

शोक, अस्तकोप see अस्त. -WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having; shot beyond, having surpassed or; excoiled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. -अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. -परिनि to stretch. -III. 1 U. (असति-ते, अस्ति) 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निमग्नस्य प्रभुरास ध्रुवत R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् इवेना 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पाद्य-ह्वास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to वृत्, either taking it, as Śāketāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिरूपक-मय्ये, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, ग्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; अस्तमे यस्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -स्त Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -करुण a. merciless; Mā. 5. 24. -कोप-रूप a. whose anger is pacified; Si. 6. 65. -धी a. foolish. -व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. -संख्य a. Innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तु a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्थे चर्चकिरणा यत्र अम्-आधारे क] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोद्धुमस्तगिरिः पतन्तु Si. 9. 1; विदेवयस्यसमिन्मग्नस्य R. 16. 11; याव्येकतोस्तसिखरं पतिरोषधीना S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, युक्तास्त, युक्तास्त &c. -स्त 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लग्नास्तमने स्थाने). -स्त ind At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या, -इ, -प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिहैव युवयोस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3. and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कथयपदोऽस्तं गता Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; वृद्धेनास्तमितश्च Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैवा

कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (o) To die; अथ चास्तमिता स्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः, -अदिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलम्बनं the setting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदय-वदिसाद्विभिन्नकालं Mu. 3. 17. -ग a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2. death, annihilation of life; Mā. 9. अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolute (मोक्ष). -क Ved. Hom. अस्ततातिः Ved. Homo. अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमया 1 Setting (of the sun), करो-त्यकालास्तमये विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयनिवाहोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रघुवद्वात् R. 9. 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभापरोहतास्तमयं रजसि R. 9. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तमिके, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अम्-शक्तिर्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षोरा, 'काय'. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयाः पुत्रा देवस्य श्रियं न सहन्ते Mu. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं श्योमचारि विद्याधरोऽभवम् Ka. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रमवान् वृषलं याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 145 is it that &c. -स्ति f. N. of a sister of Prāpti, daughter of Jarāsandha and wife of Kāmas. -Comp. -कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वल्पं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jains); these categories are 5: -जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अवयव°, and आकाश°. -क्षीर [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vārt.] having milk. -नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; 'स्तं, 'ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तित्वम् a. [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमनस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अम्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; Mā. also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुकार a. [P. VI. 3. 70 Vārt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; 'आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. -ता N. of Vishnu.

असंयमः Absence or control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -क 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Histna.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. -ता An epithet of Vishnu.

असंविदान a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामात्रे कुपयसि U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत a. Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंख्यबहिर् a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. -यं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united. -हः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samakāras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; अनंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बाधणे जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसन्नं भवेत् Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चितः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमसृष्टिं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion.

असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. -तः The Purusha or soul (in Sāu. phil.).

—त A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often ; असकृदेकरथेन तर-
स्त्रिमा R. 9. 23 ; Ma. 92, 93. —*Comp.*
—समाधिः repeated meditation. —गर्भ-
पातः repeated birth.

असको *a.* = असो (his or that ; Si. 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to) ; असक्ता सुखमश्वत्तु R. 1. 21. —2 Not entangled ; S. 2. 12. —3 Not united, detached. —4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. —क *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to ; Ki. 1. 11. —2 Without any hindrance, quickly ; Dk. 35. —3 Incessantly ceaselessly ; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्त्य *a.* Thigbless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्त *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up ; not going elsewhere (असक्तमणी) ; Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुश *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). —ल A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or transmitted ; *मासः an intercalary month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable ; Ma. 1. 80 ; 12. 15 ; *ता, *रे इति infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —यः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 An epithet of Vishnu ; (V. Sahas). —यं An exceedingly large number. —*Comp.* —गुण *a.* innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. —2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted ; असंगम-
द्विषति सारवत्स्य R. 3. 63 ; तस्य मुनि-
शितं खड्गमसक्तं परितेजसि Mb. —3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. —गः 1 Non-attachment ; Ma. 6. 75. —2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sān. phil.) **a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Unnited, unaccompanied with. —2 Improbable, inconsistent. —3 Unequal. —4 Unesteemed. —5 Unbecoming, improper. —6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. —2 Incongruity, improbability. —3

(In Rhot.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect) ; भिक्षुदेशतया-
त्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धर्मयोरेव
रूपातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10 ; वि-
हं भिक्षुदेशत्वं कार्यदेशोरसंगतिः । विषं जलधरेः
पुंति मुक्तिताः पथिकोगताः ॥ Knavl.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —गः 1 Separation, disunion. —2 Incongruity.

असंगित्व *a.* 1 Not united or associated. —2 Not attached to the world.

असंचादि *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. —2 Having no enemies.

असंजात *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

असंजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Inseparable. —ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing ; तद्भावे सत्पुस्तक H. 3. 3 ; असति स्वयि Ku. 4. 12 ; Ma. 9. 154. —2 Non-existent, unreal ; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोभेद-
ममंतं कः करिष्यति. —3 Bad (opp. सत्) ; सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —4 Wicked, vile, evil ; as *विचार. —5 Not manifest. —6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue ; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). —7 Not answering its purpose. —म. (च) Indra. —न. (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity ; नामदासीनो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1 ; असद्वा इदमथ आसीत् ततो वै सदाजायत Ait. Br., Ma. 12 118 ; 1. 11, 14, 74. —2 An evil, a harm. —3 Untruth, falsehood. —ती An unchaste woman ; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. —*Comp.* —असत् *m.* a Brahmana who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Sākhā and studies another ; also called शालारंभः ; स्वशाखां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमं । शालारंभः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत् क्रियास च ॥ —आगमः 1 a heterodox Sāstra or doctrine. —2 acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. —3 a foul means itself. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—रा) an evil practice. —आचारिन् *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —कर्मन्, —क्रिया &c. see below. —कल्पना 1. an untrue action, one which never took place. —2 fabrication of falsehood. —रूपातिः *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. —म (मा) हः 1. a bad trick. —2 a bad opinion, prejudice. —3 childish desire. —वेदिहं harm, injury ; पाणिन्यसकृद्वेदिहं S. 5. 9. —जनः a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. —दृश *a.* evil-eyed. —पथः 1. a bad road

(lit.). —2. evil practices or doctrines ; नाशो इत सतामसत्ययुधामासुः समानां ज्ञतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road. —पुत्रः 1. a childless man. —2. a bad son or disreputable son. —प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things. —2. receiving unfit presents (as aas til) or from improper persons. —भावा 1. non-existence, absence. —2. a bad or wicked opinion. —3. an evil disposition. —वृत्तिः, व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—त्तिः *f.*) 1. a low or degrading occupation. —2. wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices. (—रः) evil practice. —शास्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. —2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Buddhas). —संसर्गः bad company. —हेतुः 1. a statement having exceptions (in व्याय). —2. a bad or fallacious *hetu* ; see हेत्वाभास.

असतापी Wickedness.

असत्कृ 8 U. To disrespect, dishonour, not to receive hospitably.

असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —न. (—रं) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). —2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. —2 Done from improper motives. —त A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. —2 Untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. —2 Having no aim. —3 Having no goodness. —रं 1 Non-existence. —2 Unreality, untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness. —4 Duet. —5 Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. —2 Imaginary, unreal ; असत्यकंटापितबाहु-
बंधना Ku. 5. 57. —रः A liar. —र्यं Falsehood, untruth. —*Comp.* —वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely, liar. —संघ *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous ; *ये जने सखी पदं कारित S. 4. —संनिभ *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. —2 Unfit, improper, incongruous ; *व्यवहारिन् behaving improperly H. 2 ; *संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy ; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विदुतं वच-
स्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असत्य *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असञ्ज after acc. pl.).

असन्नं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इवन्नं a bow. —नः N. of a tree (वीतसात्र); निरसनैरसनैरुपा-
यता Si. 6. 47. —ना Ved. A missile, an arrow. —Comp. —पर्णी N. of a tree (सातल).

असन्निः One who throws &c.

असंतति a. } Having no issue,
असंतान } childless. -तिः, -नः
Childlessness, failure of issue.

असंदिग्ध a. 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. —2 Not vanished. —3 Confident, unsuspected. —र्थ ind. Certainly, undoubtedly.

असंदिन a. Ved. Not restrained, free.

असन्न a. Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

असंधि a. 1 Not joined together (as words). —2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —धिः Absence of Sandhi or euphony.

असंनद्ध a. 1 Unarmed. —2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितमन्य). —3 Proud, arrogant. —4 Born or produced.

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. —2 Remoteness.

असंनिकृष्ट a. 1 Unperceived. —2 Not near, remote.

असंनिधिः, -निधानं 1 Absence, distance. —2 Confidence.

असंनिहित a. 1 Not near, distant. —2 Placed in a wrong manner.

असंनिवृत्तिः f. Non-return; असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49

असपत्न a. 1 Without a rival wife. —2 Not an enemy, friendly. —3 Without enemies, not attacked. —नः Undisturbed condition, peace. —स्त्री A sort of brick (इटकाभेद).

असर्पिड a. Not connected by offering of rice-balls; or not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य a. Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम a. 1 Uneven, odd (as a number); असमकीलाः खलु युगाः Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible. —2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीपमानः Pt. 1. 74. —3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समतारसरसैरसमैस्तटेः Ki. 5. 7; बाद्य-विशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12; Ms. 12. 73. —4 Uneven, not level (as ground). —नः N. of Buddha. —Comp. —इष्टुः, -बाणः, -सायकः 'having an odd number

of arrows, 'epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. —नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of Siva, who has three eyes. —दृशं a metre in which the *ganas* are not the same in all lines.

असमग्र a. Incomplete; partial.

असमंजस a. 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; खल्वसमंजसमुग्धजल्पिते U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. —2 Faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. —3 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्द्राशमन्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलाय वेत्ता Udb. —4 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. —सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference. —ind. 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. —2 In a fluctuating, or confused manner.

असमद f. Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

असमद a [सह मदेन गर्वेण समदः कलहः स नास्ति यत्] Without a quarrel or opposition.

असमन a. 1 Of different colours or minds. —2 Going in different directions. —3 Uneven, unequal.

असमयः 1 Unreasonableness. —2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमये मतिरस्मिन्नपति ध्रुवं N. 4. 57.

असमर्थ a. 1 Not able or competent. —2 Weak, feeble. —3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यत्तदर्थं पठयते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वं K. P. 7; e. g. in कुंजे हति कुशोदरी, हन्, though read in root books in the sense of 'going' is here powerless to convey that meaning. —Comp. —समासः a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; e. g. in अश्राद्धं भोजिन्, असूर्यस्य, अ goes not with श्राद्धं or सूर्यं but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

असमवायिन् a. Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. —Comp. —कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause; not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्मभाववृत्तिज्ञेयमथा-
प्यसमवायिहेतुत्वं Bhāṣā. P.; यथा तत्तुल्यः पुटस्य.

असमवेत a. Not classed together, incoherent; *रूपं incoherently.

असमस्त a. 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. —2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. —3 Uncollected. —4 Separate, detached, unconnected (= व्यस्त). —स्तं An uncompound-
ed word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाति a. Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

असमान a. Unequalled, matchless; *लावण्यं Dk. 13.

असमाप्त a. 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. —2 Not fully acquired.

असमावृत्तः -तकः } A religious stu-
असमावृत्तकः } dent who has
असमावृत्तिकः } not completed
the period of his residence with his
preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

असमाहार a. Not joined. —रः 1 Non-recovery of anything. —2 Disunion.

असमीक्ष्य ind. Not having (properly) considered. —Comp. —कारिन् a. acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असंपाति a. Unlucky, poor, miserable. —तिः f. 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. —2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण a. 1 Not complete, unfinished. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6.

असंप्रज्ञात a. Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समधि (= निर्विकल्पकमधि q. v.)

असंबद्ध a. 1 Unconnected, incoherent. —2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; *प्रजापिनी talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि Mk. 9 absurd fellow; मनोरथा Māl. 2; *द्वं प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2. —3 Improper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6. —द्वं An absurd sentence, unmeaning or nonsensical speech; e. g. याचजीवमहं मोनी when uttered by some one; see अवद्ध also.

असंबंध a. Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —धः Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवद्व्यवस्थि-
क्संबंध उदाहृतः Bhāṣā. P. 68.

असंवाध a. 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide. —2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. —3 Open, accessible; Ki. 3. 53. —4 Separated by an interval; द्विपैरसंवाधमयंबधूचे Si. 3. 67. —5 Without pain. —धा N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables. —धं Ved. Open space.

असंभव a. Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेमद्रुगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. —वा 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; Si. 16. 34. —2 Improbability, impossibility. —वा, —वं An extraordinary event.

असंभवं, असंभाविन् a 1 Impossible; असंभवं न वक्तव्यं. —2 Incomprehensible. —व्यं ind. In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावनीय, असंभास्य a. 1 Impossible. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. -व्यं = असंभवं q. v.

असंभूति: f. 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again. -3 Undeveloped cause (प्रकृति).

असंभूत a. 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभूतं मंडनमंगयते: Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम a. Free from agitation, composed, cool. -भ्र: Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

असंमत a. 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; असंमतः कस्त्व सुक्तिमार्गं Ku. 3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -तः An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतम् K. P. 7. -0omp. -आदायिन् a. taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमति: f. 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dialike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित a. Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ a. 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असंयुट a. Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असंयर्थ a. (नीची f.) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -0omp. -कारिन् a. 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2 ill-conducted, profligate.

असरुः [सरति मृ-उन्. त.] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व a. Not all; °वीर a. Ved. not having; all one's men collected.

असलं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते ज्ञेन; अस्, कलच्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण a. Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियसवर्णक्षेत्र-संभवा इत्यात् S. 1.

असश्रवत् a. Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् a. Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह a. 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ka. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support or endure; oft with gen. of object; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K. 250; सा स्त्री-स्वभावादसहा भरस्य Mu. 4. 13; असहतरा कुचकुम्भयोर्भरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -ह The middle of the breast.

असहन a. Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; दूरासूदः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4; 4. 27; Me. 54; Rata. 3. 15; Si. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणासहनं = अह्यार.

असहनीय } a. Unbearable, insufferable, intolerable;
असहित्य }
असह्य असह्यपीढं भगवद्भजनं-
र्यमवेहि मे R. 1. 71; 18. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान a. Impatient.

असहिष्णु a. 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परसुखासहिष्णुः -2 Quarrelsome; °तः impatient; e, envy.

असहाय a. 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary; एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °तः, °त्वं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असहित a. Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् ind. 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -0omp —कारा absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु स्वर्षेषु मिथो विवदमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षेन् a. 1 Not an eye witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद् a. Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन a. With ut means, destitute of resources, materials or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. —नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य a. 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनो-युवः K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; असाध्य इति वेद्यानादुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण a. 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a hetu; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मता. -3 Not to be claimed by any one class, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); चित्ता पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसधारणी Mit. —णः A fallacy or हेत्यामक्ति in logic; one of the three kinds of अनेकविकि q. v. —णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहिमि संतुम-साधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्मतिरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word). -इनी An unchaste woman. °तः, °त्वं Wickedness. -0omp. —वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक a. (की f.) Inopportune, unseasonable; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य a 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. —यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि a. Ved. Not half, whole complete. -मि ind. Completely, fully.

असाप्यत a. Unfit, unbecoming, improper; अनाद्यज्ञानयाऽसाप्यतं कृतं M. 5. —तं ind. Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force = असाप्यतः विवदक्षोऽपि सर्वर्ष स्वयं छेत्तुमसाप्यतं Ku. 2. 55; संप्रत्यसाप्यतं वक्तुमुक्ते सुतलपा-णिता Si. 2. 71; R. 8. 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unanitativeness (in medicine or diet).

असार a. [न. व.] 1 Sapless, insipid. -2 (a) Without essence, useless; असारः खलु संसारः Udb.; (b) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिकुषितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं Mā. 5. 30; U. 1; असारे खलु संसारं सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh. 3. 146. -3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; क्षुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहुनामप्यसाराणां संहतिः कार्यमाधिका (समाधौ हि दुर्जयः) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. —रा —रं 1 Unessential or unimportant portion; कुर्यादसारभंगो हि सारभं-समापि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (रंढ). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worthlessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness,

असिः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते ; अस्-उत् Up. 4. 139] 1 A sword. -2 A knife used for killing animals. -3 [अस्यति सेवनेन वापानि] N. of a river to the south of Benares. -4 Breath (वास). -सि ind. The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'thou'; as in कृतवानसि विमिये न मे Ku. 4. 7. (where however असि may be taken as a verb). -Comp. -असि ind. sword against sword. -गडः a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षिप्ते गडो यत्र Tv.). -जीविन् a. one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. -देवक्रः, -देवक्रः the marine monster makara or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kânadava). -दंतः a crocodile. -धारा the edge of a sword; सुरगज इव दंतैर्मद्वैत्यासिधाराः R. 10. 86, 41. -धाराव्रतं [अविधाराय स्थितिरिव दुष्करं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकशयनस्थायि प्रमदा नोपमुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदंति मुनिपुंगवाः ॥ or शयने मध्ये खड्गं विधाय स्त्रीपुंसौ यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपतस्तत् ; or युवा युवत्या साथं यन्मुखमर्तुवदाचरेत् ॥ अंतर्नि-वृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं इति तत् Yâdava. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28, 64; असिधाराव्रतमिदं यदस्ति ना सह संवासः Pt. 3. -धावः, -धावकः an armoured, furbiasher. -धेनुः, -धेनुका [असिधेनुरिव यस्याः, वा कर्प] a knife; Vikr. 4. 69. -पत्र a. having sword-shaped leaves; जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane. -2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword. -2. a sheath, a scabbard. -वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. -पत्रकः a sugar-cane. -पथः, -थं the course of the breath. -पुच्छः, -पुच्छका the Gangetic porpoise. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a knife (असिः पुत्रीव). -फेदा [असिरिव त्रीणो भेदो निर्यासो यस्य] the fetid Khadira (विट्खदिर). -हृष्य a. to be killed with a sword. (-रथं) fighting with knives or swords -हतिः [असिर्हतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी [सिता केशादौ शुभ्रा जरति, तद्विधा अट्टका, सित केशाः कीर्ष च P. IV. 1. 39. Vârt.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the lila इमं मे गंगे यमुने &c.

असिक्रिका A young woman-servant; गौतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्रिकानां Kâsi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

असित a. 1 Unbound (Ved.). -2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी Sânti. 3. 4; Y. 3. 166; लोचना, नयना &c. -तः 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल. -6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. -ता 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair are not whitened by age); see असिक्री. -3 The river Yamunâ. -4 N. of a daughter of Virapa and wife of Dakshâ. -5 N. of the river Akesines in the Punjab. -Comp. -अंबुज, -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अविच्छिन्ना m. fire. -अस्मृ m., -उत्पलः a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. -केशा a woman having black hair. -केशांत a. having black locks of hair. -गिरिः, -नगः 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. -ग्रीव a. having a black neck. (-वः) fire. -हु a. (for जाहु) having black knees. -नयनं a. black-eyed; Ms. 112. -पक्षः the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. -फलं the sweet cocoanut. -भ्रू a. having black eye-lids. -सुगः the black antelope. -यवन = कालयवन q. v.; Si. 15. 56.

असिद्ध a. 1 Not accomplished. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. -द्दः A fallacious hetu, one of the five principal divisions of हेतुमास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयसिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as 'गगनारविंदं सुरभिः अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो गुणः चाक्षुषत्वात्; and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो वह्निमात् क चतनमधुमात्.

असिद्धिः f. 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. -2 Want of ripeness. -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

असिन्व a. Ved. Insatiable.

असिरः [अस् क्षेपे किरिष्] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

असी N. of a river; see असि.

असु [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उत् Up. 1. 10; cf. Nir. ; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र

नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Broath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (a) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्यास्तु यशश्चिच्छिषतः Ki. 2. 19; परीक्षितं दुर्लभानसूत्रं प्रापितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2. 110; (b) wisdom (यज्ञ Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables. -7 A sixth part of a pala, q. v. -n. (-सु) 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief. -Comp. -धारण-या sustenance of life, life, existence. -नीतः the lord of spirits. (-तं) the world of spirits. -नीतिः f. the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life). -भयः 1. destruction or loss of life; मलिनमनुभवेत्यसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life. -भृत् m. a living being, a creature. -सम a. as dear as life, dearly loved. (-सः) a husband, lover; सुहृदसुसमं प्राप्सती नितान्तं Si. 7. 17.

असुमत् a. Living, breathing. -m. 1 A living being; सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपः Si. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुख a. 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult; Ki. 5. 49. -सं Sorrow, pain, affliction; असुखं दुर्ज्ञातं विकारेण Ms. 4. -Comp. -आवह a. pained with grief. -आविष्ट a. afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. -उद्व a. causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70. -उद्वर्क a. productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् a. Unhappy, sorrowful. असुत a. 1 Childless. -2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [स अभिषेच बा० श. न. त.] Not pressed out the Soma juice.

असुतुष्ट a. Insatiable. -पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुप्त a. Not asleep; ऽदृष्टं not closing the eyes in sleep.

असुप्त a. Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर a. [असुर Up. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Va, ruṣa. -3 Incorporeal, superhuman, divine. -रः [According to Nir. असुरताः स्थानिष्ठ न सुहृताः स्थानिष्ठ चपला इत्यर्थः; or अस्ताः प्रच्यायिता देवैः स्थानिष्ठः; or from असु; असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वर्तो भवति रो मन्त्र्यः; or सोर्द्वान्मृजत तद्वराणां मन्त्र्यः, अतोः असुरान्मृजत तद्वराणामन्त्र्यत्वं; सोः = प्रशस्तादात्मनः प्रदेष्टात्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Râm. thus accounts for the name:—सुरापाति-ग्रहदेवाः मुरा इत्यभिहित्वाः । अप्रतिग्रहणाचर्य देवैराध्वान्मुरास्तया [In the oldest parts of the Rîgveda the term asura is used

for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine'; it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Pichmanas state that Prajapati created Asuras with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The Vayu P. says that Asuras were first produced as sons from Prajapati's groin; cf. also Nir. above. -2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dānavas, distinguished from Rākshasas descended from Pulaṣṭya. -3 A ghost or spectre. -4 The sun (said to be from *as* to shine). -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -7 A cloud. -8 N. of a warrior tribe. -रा 1 Night. -2 A zodiacal sign. -3 A prostitute. -ती 1 A female demon, wife of an Asura. -2 N. of the plant *Sisupis Racemosa* Roxb. -Comp. -अधिपः, -राजः, -जः 1. the lord of the Asuras. -2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhāda. -अचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2. the planet Venus. -आङ्ग bell-metal. -क्षयण, -क्षिति a. destroying the Asuras. -द्विष m. an enemy of the Asuras. i. e. a god. -माया demoniacal magic. -रक्षस् n. (pl.) the Asuras and Rākshasas. (-सं) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. -रिपुः, -सूदन 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. -हन m. 1. one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2. N. of Vishnu.

असुर्य a. [असुराय हित, गवां यत्] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. -2 Demoniacal, belonging to the Asuras or sprung from them (असुरस्य स्वं P. IV. 4. 123). -यं 1 The water of the clouds. -2 Spirituality, divine nature. -3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुररत्न Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [न वृद्ध रसो यस्याः] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ a. Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलेषु सुखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्वि a. [सुभां कि द्वित्वम् न. त. Tv.]; Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुर्यः [असुर्य प्राणान् सुवति हृ-किम्] An arrow; स सासिः सासुर्यः सासो येपायैषा यथायथा Ki. 15. 5.

असुर्य a. Unwell, indisposed; *ता indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् m. An enemy; S. 2. 117.

असू a. Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असूत, असूतिक a. One who has not brought forth, barren.

असूतिः f. 1 Not-production, barrenness. -2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्ष्ण [संक्ष-आदेशे ह्युद् अभावे न. त.] Disrespect; also in the same sense असूक्ष्ण, असूक्ष्ण, असूक्ष्ण, अस्तूक्ष्ण.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27)

1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगो भर्ता मयाऽसूयितः M. 4. -2 To detract from; murmur, grumble at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असूयति सच्चिबोधेशाय K. 108; असूयति मया प्रकृतयः V. 4; न्यसनय मसौरभस्य कस्तक-सूनस्य शिरस्यसूयति Si. 16. 20; Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयति हि राजानो जनानश्चतुर्वादिनः Mb. -Caus. To cause to murmur at.

असूयक a. [असूय-ण्युल् P. III. 2. 146]

1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. -2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. -2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); कृष्णदुष्टदुष्टासाधनानि यं पति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. -2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); असूया परगुणेषु दोषाविकरणं Sk. (=दोषारोपगुणेष्वपि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23. -3 Anger, indignation; बहुसूयाकुटिलं दुर्दर्श R. 6. 82; सासूयसुका सखी S. 2. 2.

असूयितु a. Envious, detracting.

असूयः 1 Envious, jealous. -2 Displeased

असूर a. Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्रहित). -इ Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूते a. Not moving (अमेरित).

असूर्य a. Sunless. -Comp. -न a. not entering into the sun, i. e. not yet; R. 3. 13; (रविनास्तमयो योगो वियोग-सूदयो भवेत्.).

असूर्यपदय a. (सूर्यमपि न पश्यति इह-खण्ड मुमक्ष P. III. 2. 36) Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपदया राजद्वाराः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife

असूज् n. [न सृज्यते, इतराण्यवत् संसृज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सृज्-किम् Tv.] 1 Blood. -2 The planet Mars. -3 Saffron. -m. N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas;

षनीकुरूपः कुमती दुःशामा विदेशगामी रुधिरप्रकोपः । महाप्रलेभि पुरुषो बलीयानसृक्प्रसूतौ किल यस्य जंतोः ॥ Śabdak. -Comp. -करः [असूक्ष्ण शोणितं करोति कृ-ट] the essence of the body; lymph, serum, (the process of र्मु turning into blood &c., is thus described by Snar. :-ससादकं ततो मांसं मांसान्मेदः प्रजायते । मेदसोऽस्थि ततो मज्जा मज्जनः शुक्रस्य संभवः). -दरः an irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. -दोहः shedding blood. -धरा the skin. -धारा 1. a stream of blood. -2. the skin. -पा, -पापा 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -पातः the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. -पावन a. Ved. drinking blood. -वह्ना a blood-vessel; phlee. -विमोक्षणं blood-letting, bleeding. -श्वा (स्त्रा) वः bleeding.

असूपाटः -टी [अहजः पाटी परिपाटी पृ.] A stream of blood.

असूणि a. Unrestrained (as by a goad).

असूष्ट a. 1 Uncreated. -2 Continued. -3 Unpresented or undistributed. -Comp. -अज a. one who does not distribute food.

असेचन, -नक a. That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely; नयनयुगासेचनकं मानसदृश्यापि दुष्प्रापम् S. D.

असेन्य a. Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. -2 Not striking.

असेवन a. 1 Not serving, disregarding. -2 Not following or practising, shunning. -ने Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित a. Neglected; disused, abandoned from. -Comp. -ईश्वर or ईश्वर a. not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामन् a. Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य a. Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; रस्व a. having a bad or croaking voice.

असौष्ठव a. 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीर-मसौष्ठवं Mā. 1. 17. -2 Ugly, deformed. -यं 1 Worthlessness, absence of merit. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्कन्न a. 1 Not split. -2 Not poured out or effused. -3 Not sprinkled, not covered. -4 Permanent, durable.

अस्कंदित a. Not split; not gone; not attacked; व्रत true to one's vow.

अस्कृधोयु a. Not short or deficient; abundant, uninterrupted (अविच्छिन्न Sky.), Rv. 7. 53. 3; 6. 67. 11.

अस्खलित a. 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm; permanent. -2 Un-

hort, sound and safe ; °आवृत्तः Vc. 5. -3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful ; स मे चिराय-स्त्रलितोपचारी R. 5. 2. ; °प्रयाण a. with unfaltering steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, अस्तु &c. See under अश्.

अस्तव्य a. Not firm or self-possessed, confused ; °स्वं want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तर्क्षणं = असुक्षणं q. v.

अस्ताय a. Very deep.

अस्तिकः N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तुत a. Ved. Not overcome, invincible ; °यज्वन् a. Ved. sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यान् Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-भृन् Up. 4. 158] 1 A missile ; a weapon in general ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो बुधा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; परयाहताञ्चो गिरिशभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58 ; अक्षितस्तत्र पिदुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. -2 An arrow ; sword. -3 A bow. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut (made by a weapon). -आहत a. struck, wounded, killed -कंदकः [अस्त्रं कंटक इव] an arrow. -कारा, -कारकः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -क्षेपक a. shooting arrows. -चिकित्सक a. surgeon. -चिकित्सा surgery. -जित् m. N. of a plant. -जीवः, -जीविन् m., -धारिन् m. a soldier, professional warrior. -धारणं the bearing of arms. -निवारणं the warding of a weapon. -मन्त्रा a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile ; R. 5. 57, 59. -मार्जः -जंका a furber. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विद् a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms ; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शस्त्रं all sorts of weapons. -शिक्षा military exercise. -सायका 1. an iron arrow. -2. the nara missile. -हीन a. unarmed.

अस्त्रिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer ; अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन कृतः किल स्त्री Udb. (a pun on the word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. -2 (In gram.) The masculine, and neuter genders ; वल्कं वल्कलमस्त्रियां Ak.

अस्त्रीक a. Having no wife ; without a woman.

अस्त्रेण a. Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थन् n. (The base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after: acc.) A bone.

अस्थो Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थाय a. Very deep.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place ; अस्थाने पततामतीव महतामेतादृशी स्यादिति: S. D. -2 An improper place or object or occasion ; °वर्षी! Dk. 81 (= अपात्रदाविन्) ; अस्थानं परिभूते: K. 45.

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object ; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्ना Mn. 2 ; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः कियते Mu. 3 ; अस्थाने कोपा M. 4.

अस्थायिन् a. Not permanent, transitory, perishable ; प्रायेण साधु-वृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थायर a. 1 Moveable, moving, not fixed. -2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land (= जंगम).

अस्थि n. [अस्यते अस्-कथिन् Up. 3. 154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds ; cf. अनस्थ, गुणस्थ). -2 The kernel or stone of a fruit ; व कर्पासास्थि नटुषान् Ms. 4. 78. [of L. os, Gr. osteon, Zend. asta ; Pers. astah]. -Comp. -कृत्, -तेजस्, -संभवः, -सारा, -स्नेहः marrow ; Mal. 5. 18. -छलितं a particular fracture of the bone ; (पार्श्वोरस्थिहीनोद्गते) -जा 1. marrow. -2. thunderbolt. -तुण्डः [अस्थीव कठिनं तुण्डमस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. -2. 'a bird. -तोदः pain in the bones. -त्वक् f. periosteum. -धम्बन् m. N. of Siva. -यज्ञरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -युक् 'an eater of bones', a dog. -भंगा fracture of the bone. -भूयस् a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. -भेदः 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. -2. a sort of bone. -भेदकः a bone-breaker. -माला 1. a string or wreath of bones. -2. a row of bones. -मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -युज् m. [अस्थि युज्मि] a kind of tree (हस्तिशृङ्गावृक्ष). -योगः the joining of a broken limb. -विग्रह a. reduced to a skeleton. (-ह) N. of शृङ्गि, Siva's attendant. -शूलला, -संहारा, -संहारिका N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (श्रीवेमतीवृक्ष). -शेष a. [अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. -शोषा dryness and decay of the bones. -संहारका 1. bone-seizer. -2. the adjutant bird. -संचया 1. collect-

ing the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2. a heap of bones. -संधिः 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. uniting a broken bone. -समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूपाः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body. -संस a. Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थन्त्, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय a. Bony, consisting of bones.

अस्थित a. Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति a. 1 Not firm. -2 Having no settled boundary or limit. -तिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). -2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. -2 Uncertain. -3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य a. Unsteady. -ई Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थुरिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तशकटं स्थुरि तद्विपरीतं).

अस्नाविर a. 1 Without sinews or bands. -2 Without the gross body.

अस्निग्ध a. 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. -2 Unkind. -Comp. -दाह n. a kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह a. Unkind, cruel. -हः Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पंद a. Not trembling or moving, motionless ; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्श a. Not touching, not in contact. -र्शः Absence of contact.

अस्पर्शन Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything) ; प्रक्षालनादि प्रेक्ष्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; of. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृश्य a. 1 Not to be touched. -2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट a. Untouched. -Comp. -रजस्, -तमस्क a. perfectly pure. -बाह्वि a. unsheathed by ure.

अस्पृष्टिः f. Not touching, avoiding contact.

अस्पष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. -2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful ; अस्पष्टब्रह्मालिगानि वेदोक्तवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृत् a. Irresistible, invincible.

अस्फुट a. Indistinct, obscure. -इ An indistinct speech. -Comp. -फलं indistinct fruit or result. -वाच a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. [अस्-मदिह् Up. 1. 136] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived ; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul ; द्युयं दयं दयं द्युमित्यासीममतराण्योः किं

जातमधुना येन यूरं यूरं वयं वयं ॥ Bb. 3 65 (quite estranged from each other). -Comp. -वृद्ध a. Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. -विध, -अस्मादृश a. similar or like us.

अस्मत्वा ind. To us, with or among us.

अस्मद्विप a. [अस्मद्-छ] Our, ours; यवस्मदीयं न हि तत्परयोः Pt. 2. 105; स हास्मदीयेरपि योधमुख्यैः Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्विप a. [अस्मानं वति P. VIII. 2. 80-81] Turned towards us. -इ ind. Towards us.

अस्मयु a. Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

अस्माक a. Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मंतं = अस्मंतं q. v.

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मर्त a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. -2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. -3 Not belonging to the Smarta sect.

अस्मृतिः f. 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. -2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. -ति ind. Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसंस्मरेस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; वसिष्ठे कुतागमि भवत्युचितः प्रभूनां यादवहार इति सुंदरि नास्मि इय ॥ quoted by Malli; स्वामिस्मि वस्मि विदुषां समवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D.; अस्मत् यूरं कुतुमावचायं कुर्वन्मत्रास्मि करोमि सखयः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism; दूरदर्शनशक्तयोरेकात्मनेवासमिता Pat. Sūtra.

अस्मेर a. Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्मयामीदे [अस्मयामिति शब्दोऽस्यत्र लुके मत्वर्थे छ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्म याम् (Rv. 1. 164.).

अस्मृत a. = उद्यतासि with the sword raised.

अस्त्रः [अस्-त्र] 1 A corner, an angle. -2 Hair of the head. -छं 1 Tear; अस्त्रोच्छर्माक्षितामि Ku. 5. 61. -2 Blood. -Comp. -अर्जक a. producing blood. (-कः) 1. the white Tulsi plant. -2. the humour producing blood. -कण्डः [अस्त्रः कोणः इव कण्डोऽस्त्र] an arrow. -खदिरः the red Mimosa -खं flesh. -जित् = अजित् q. v. -यः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rākṣhaas or goblin; वस्यतेऽस्त्रयुग्मवाः Mv. 6. 24. -2. the Nakṣhatra वृद्धा. -या 1. a leech. -2. a Dākinī or female imp. -यत्रक N. of a plant (भिद्रावृक्ष). -यिच्छं hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils -कला, -ली N. of a plant (सहकी).

-मातृका chyle, chyme. -रोषिनी the plant लज्जालु Mimosa Pudica. -विंदुच्छ-द्र N. of a tuberous plant (लक्षणावृक्ष). अस्त्रायते Den A. To shed tears.

अस्त्रिः 1 An angle. -2 Ten millions; see अस्त्रि.

अस्त्रिधु, अस्त्रेधत् a. Ved. Devout, faithful.

अस्तु = अस्तु q. v.

अस्त्वम् a. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Undecaying, immortal.

अस्त्वं a. 1 Indigent, poor (नास्ति स्वं यं यस्य). -2 Not one's own.

अस्त्वक, -अस्त्वकीय, अस्त्विक a. Not one's own, belonging to another. -Comp. -न a. Ved. not going to one's home, homeless; ता Ved. homelessness. -जाति a. of a different caste or kind.

अस्त्वत्वं -ता Absence of ownership. अस्त्वच्छद a. 1 Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अस्त्वत्तं a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्त्वत्ता खी-युरुषप्रधाना Vasishṭa. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अस्त्वंत a. Ending, ill. -ताः Death. -तं Fire-place (अस्मंतं q. v.).

अस्त्वप्न a. Sleepless, wakeful. -प्रः 1 A god, deity. -2 Sleeplessness.

अस्त्वमक a. Sleepless.

अस्त्वभाव a. Of a different nature. -वः Different or unnatural character.

अस्त्वर a. 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). -रा 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. -रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्त्वरूप a. Essentially different unlike.

अस्त्वर्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्त्वर्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरन्तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्त्वदेश a. Expelled from home.

अस्त्राध्यायः [न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनस्य] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.)

अस्त्वस्थ a. Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; बलवत् अस्त्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed; शरीरा ibid., K. 159, 211; ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-health.

अस्त्रास्थं 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort

trouble, anxiety; य इत्थमस्त्रास्थमहं विनं दिताः Si. 1. 51.

अस्त्वामिक a. Unowned, unclaimed -कं (Unclaimed) Treasure &c. अस्त्वामिन् a. 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. -Comp. -वि-क्रयः a sale without ownership; नि-क्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं न ह्ये लब्धवाज्यहृत्य वा । वि-क्रोयतेऽस्मभ्यं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽस्त्वामिन्वि-क्रयः ॥ अस्त्राम्य a. 1 Unowned. -2 Not one's own. -र्यं Absence of right to property.

अह् 1 A. or 10 U. 1 = अहं q. v. -II 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. III. 5 P. (अहोति, आहोति, आह) To pervade. -IV. (a defective verb preserved only in five forms आह्य, आहृष्टः, आह, आहृतः, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard. -5 To call.

अह ind. A particle implying (a) praise (पूजा); (b) separation ; (c) resolution, ascertainment, certainty ; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yes,' 'well'; (d) rejecting ; (e) sending ; (f) deviation from custom, impropriety ; स्वमह ग्रामं गच्छ, स्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk. ; स्वयमह रथेन याति 3, उपाध्यायं पठति गमयति Sk.

अहत a 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). -तं An unwashed or new cloth ; cf. अप्रहत.

अहति, अहंतिः f. Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहंस्व, अहंस्वः a. Ved. Indestructible, inviolable.

अहम् m. [न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वथा परितनं, न, हा-कनिन् Uq. 1. 55] (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहो-र्यां &c.; अहरिति हंति पाप्मानं जहाति च Sat. Br.) 1 A day (including day and night); अघाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day time, सव्यापारमहानि न तथा पीडये-न्नाद्वियोगः Ms. 88; यदह्ना कुर्वते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समाह्वे च मध्यमह्नः सवितरि K. 99; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Viehqu -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. -नी (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहम् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अह्ना, see P. V. 4. 88-91; VI. 3. 110, VII. 4. 7. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहह or अहह्, a. g, सहाहा, एकाहा

अहना: उपवास, अहनि, अहः—पति: or अहर्-
ति: &c. &c.). —Comp. —आगमः (अहर्)°
the approach of day. —आदि: dawn ;
Si. 11. 62. —अहः (°हः or °हः) 1 the
sun ; अलेचकारस्य वधूरहस्करः Si. 1.
58 ; (P. III. 2. 21.). —2. A kind of
tree. —गणः (°हः) 1. a series of asorifi-
cal days. —2. a month. —3. aly cal-
culated term (Wilson). —जरा: [अहेमि:
परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जयति जु-णिच्-अच्, अहानि
वा अस्मिन् जीयति आधरि अच्-वा Tv.] Ved.
the year as making days old. —जात
a. Ved. born in the day or from day,
not belonging to night. —दिव a.
(°हदि°) existing every day. (-चं)
ind. [अहश्च दिवा च समा हं°] daily,
every day, day by day ; य इहमस्वा-
स्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51. —दिवि ind.
day by day, every day, constantly.
—द्वय a. Ved. belonging to the day ;
living. —नायः 1. The sun, the lord
of the day. —2. a kind of tree. —निशं
[अहश्च निशा च समा हं°] a day and night,
a whole day ; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (-इं)
ind. day and night, during the
whole day, continually. —पति: [अहः-
पतिः, अहर्पतिः, अहर्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70.
Vart.] 1. the sun ; ननु राक्षसहर्षतिं
तमः Si. 16. 57 ; R. 10. 54. —2. an
epithet of Siva. —3. A kind of tree.
—4. swallow wort. —वधवा the sun.
—भास्व-लोक a. Ved. partaking of
the day. —मणि: the sun. —मुखं com-
mencement of the day, morning,
dawn. —रथंतर (P. VIII. 2. 63 Vart.)
a portion of Sāma to be chanted at
day. —रात्रः (-चं also) 1. a day and
night (P. II. 4. 29) ; श्रीनहोरात्रान्
Nala. 12. 44 ; विश्वकर्मा सुहर्षः स्वाहो-
रथं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65 ; Ms. 11.
84 ; Y. 1. 147. —2. a day of the
Pitris, a month of the gods and a
year of Brahmā. —विद् a. Ved. 1
existing many days. —2. known long
ago. —3. one who knows the fit time
or season of a sacrifice. —शेषः, -इं
(°हः शेषः) 1. evening. —2. the last day
of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उषा Say.).

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अ-
स्मद्) I. [cf. Zend *asem*; L. *ego*; Germ.
ich.] —Comp. —अधिक a. contest
for superiority, rivalry. —अहमिका
[अहमं ज्ञातेऽस्मिन् वीर्याया दिवं दत्तं न
दिलेपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation,
competition, assertion of superiority.
—अहमहिका तु सा स्वात्परस्परं यो भ-
व वहाकारः Ak. ; अहमहमिका प्रणाम-
लाभानां K. 14, 81 ; अहमहमिका
मन्त्रकुरेत्तु वचनान् 139. Mv. 6. 54.
—2. egotism. —3. military vaun-
t. —कर्तव्य a. to be referred to
self. (-चं) the object of. अहंकार-
कारः 1. egotism, sense of self, self-

love considered as an अविद्या or spi-
ritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.
Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4 ; Ms. 1. 14 ; Y. 3.
177. —2. pride, self-consciousness,
self-conceit, haughtiness. —3. (in
Sān. phil.) the third of the eight pro-
ducers or elements of creation, i. e.,
the conceit or conception of indivi-
duality, one of the 25 elements ; Sān.
K. 22, 24, 25 ; °वत् a. selfish, proud.
—कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited.
—कार्यं that which is to be done by
oneself, personal business or object.
—कृत a. 1 egotism ; Bg. 18. 17.
—2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. —कृतिः
f. egotism, high opinion of one-
self, pride. —पूर्व a. desirous of be-
ing first. —पूर्विका, -प्रथमिका [अहं पूर्वोऽ-
हं पूर्वं इत्यभिधानं यत्] 1. the running
forward of soldiers with emula-
tion ; (hence) emulation, competi-
tion ; जवाहं पूर्विका यियागुभिः Ki. 14.
32. —2. bragging, vaunting —प्रययः
[अहर्निशकारकः प्रययः] self conceit.
—भद्रं [अहमेव भद्रं इति निगो यत्] self-
conceit, high opinions of one's own
superiority. —भास्वः 1. pride, egotism ;
अहंभावावृत्ते निष्पत्तः Bv. 4. 10. —2°मति
q. v. —मतिः f. 1. self-love or self-
illusion regarded as spiritual ignor-
ance (in Vedānta phil.). —2. conceit,
pride, egotism. —वादिन् a. speak-
ing only of oneself, proud, han-
gry ; Bg. 18. 26. —अयम् or °सं n.
claiming superiority for oneself ;
अहंअयमे विवद्वानाः Sat Br. —सन a.
Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु a. [अहं अहंकारोऽयस्य, अहं यु
P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud, han-
gry ; Bk. 1. 20. —युः A warrior.

अहर a. Not taking away ; so
अहारिन्-रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be
stolen, removed, or taken away ;
अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्वयं राज्ञो नित्यमिति स्थितिः
Ms. 9. 189. —2 Not to be won
over (by fraud), devoted, loyal ;
Ms. 7. 217. —3 Firm, unflinching,
inexorable ; °निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku. 5.
8. —यः A mountain ; °ता, -त्वं not
being liable to be taken away, se-
curity ; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि a. Unploughed, unfur-
rowed.

अहल्य a. 1 Unploughed. —2 Not
arabic. —ह्यः N. of a country. —ह्य
N. of the wife of Gautama. [Ac-
cording to the Ramayana she was
the first woman created by Brahmā,
who gave her to Gautama. She was
seduced by Indra who assumed the
form of her husband and so deceiv-
ed her, or, according to another
version, she knew the god and was
battered by the great god's condo-

scension. There is another story
which states that Indra secured the
assistance of the moon who, assum-
ing the form of a cook, croued at
mid-night This roused Gantama
to his morning devotions, and Indra
went in and took his place. Gan-
tama, when he knew of her seduc-
tion, expelled her from his her-
mitage and cursed her to be a stone
and become invincible till she should
be touched by the feet of Dasarathi
Rama which would restore her to her
former shape. Rama afterwards de-
livered her from her wretched state
and she was reconciled to her hus-
band. Ahalya is one of the five very
chaste and pure women whose names
every one is recommended to repeat
in the morning ; अहल्या द्रोपदी सीता तारा
मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरेन्नित्यं महापातकनाशि-
नीः ॥ Kumārila Bhaṭṭa explains the
seduction of Ahalya as Indra's (the
sun's) carrying away the shades of
night, Ahalya signifying night].
For a very succinct account, see also
Mv. 1. —2 N. of a sea. —Comp. —जरा
Indra. —नन्दः the sage Satānanda,
son of Ahalyā. —इदः N. of a Tir-
tha near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनि लीयते, ली-ङ्, विपातः
संज्ञायाम् क्त्वा Tv.] 1 A dead body. —2
Ved. A talker.

अहवि a. Without oblations or
sacrifices.

अहस्व a 1 Handless. —2 One
whose hand is cut.

अहह-हा [अहं जहाति, हा-ङ् प्रयोगः] A
particle or interj-ction implying (a)
Sorrow or regret (' alas, ' ahh ; अहह
कष्टमपि विना विधेः Bh. 2. 32 3 21 ;
अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विनाष्टः Mu. 2. (b)
Wonder or surprise ; अहह महतां
निस्सीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36.
(c) Pity ; भुवं ते जितवोत्पहह युवका
मंदमताः Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling ; अ-
हहारे स्वा युद्धं Ch. Up. (e) Fatigue.

आहे a. Killing ; pervaded, per-
vading. —दिः [आहति, आ-हन्-ङ् स च
दिः आहो हस्वश्च Up. 4. 137] 1 A per-
pent, snake ; अहहः सविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा
इडुमाः रघुनाः Ka. 14. 84. —2 The
sun. —3 The planet Rāhu. —4 A
traveller. —5 The demon Vritra. —6
A wicked man. —7 A cheat, rogue.
—8 The Aśvashā Nakshatra. —9 Wa-
ter. —10 Earth. —11 A milch cow.
—12 Lead. —13 The navel. —14 A
cloud. —ही (du) Heaven and earth.
[cf. L. *anguis*, *Grehis*]. —Comp. —अर्घु,
a. gliding away like a snake, not
facing the enemy. —कांतः air, wind.
—कोयः the slough of a snake. —क्षत्राः
—क्षेत्रः N. of a country in the east.
—गोप a. Ved. guarded by a serpent.
—हं the slaying of the serpent or

demon Vritra. —ही *m.* killing snakes. —उग्रः 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Droṇa. —2. a kind of vegetable poison. (—अ) 1. sugar. —2. the plant मेरुशृंगी. —3. N. of the city अहिउग्र. —उग्रकं *a* mushroom. —नित् *m.* 1. N. of Kṛishṇa (the slayer of the serpent Kāliya). —2. N. of Indra. —जिह्वा N. of a plant (बाणजिह्वाला). —तुंडिकः [अहेस्तुंडं मुचं तेन दिव्यात् इत्, उग्र बा] *a* snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. —विषः, —दुह, —मारः, —रिपु, —विद्रिप *m.* 1. N. of Garuḍa. —2. an ichneumon. —3. a peacock. —4. Indra. —5. Kṛishṇa; Ki. 4. 27, Si. 1. 41. —नकुल snakes and ichneumons. —नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयोर्वैरं दुर् P. 11. 4. 9.] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. —नामधत् *m.* N. of Baladeva. —निमोक्तः, —निलम्बनी the slough of a snake. —पताका *a* kind of snake (not venomous). —पति 1. 'the lord of snakes'; Vāsuki. —2. any large serpent. —पुत्रका *a* kind of boat (serpent-shaped). —पुनर्भ, —नर *a* kind of disease. —फेना, —न 'the saliva or venom of a snake'; opium. —इष्टिजनः, —वसनः, —अहिर्बुध्नः, —रुद्रः 1. one of the Rudras. —2. Siva. —3. Uttarābhādrapadā Nakṣatra. —4. a name of a Mubhṛta 'देवता the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. —भय 1. the fear of a lurking snake. —2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from the one's own allies; *बा [अहिं भयं घति संघयति दोक] N. of the plant मृगमण्डली. —भातु *a* Ved. 1. shining like serpents. —2. causing the motion of the sun (मृगमतिहेतु) as the wind; an epithet of the Maruts. —भुज् *m.* 1. N. of Garuḍa. —2. a peacock. —3. ichneumon. —4. N. of a plant. —भुत् *m.* Siva. —मरु *a* 1. having destructive anger, or with unimpaired knowledge. —2. enraged like serpents, epithet of the Maruts. (—रु) the anger of a serpent. —मर्दने N. of a plant (मृगमण्डली). —माय *a* having multifarious or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vritra. —मारका, —मेवका 1. N. of a plant (अरिमेद). —2. = द्विप q. v. —रता 1. the betel-nut plant. —2. N. of a plant (मृगमण्डली). —गुह्य *a* having all pervading strength; सरवत् Ved. one whose men his like serpents. —सकप *a* having a long thigh like a serpent. (—कपः) N. of a country. —हरं Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. —हन् *a* killing serpents or Vritra, Garuḍa, Indra.

अहिक 1 The polar star ध्रुव. —2 A blind snake. —3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days;

दशाहिक. —का The silk-cotton tree (शारमली).

अहिमक *a.* Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining, from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed, as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. —2 Security.

अहिंसान *a.* Ved. Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस *a* Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. —सा, —चा N. of a plant (कुलिक). —सं Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिङ्गुका A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित 1 *a.* Not placed, put or fixed. —2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20.

—3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. —4 Disadvantageous, evil. —5 Inimical, hostile.

—तः An enemy; अहिताननिलोद्धनेस्तजं पक्षि केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तदहितयुक्तेरभीष्टमहजोः Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5. 77. —सं 1 Damage. —2 Food. —Comp. —इच्छु *a.* not wishing well, malevolent. —कारिन् *a.* inimical, acting unkindly. —नामन् *a.* having as yet no name assigned. —मनस् *a.* not friendly minded, hating, inimical. —हितं good and evil; विचारयुक्तं हि H. 2. 45.

अहिम *a.* Not cold, hot. —Comp. —अंशुः, —करः, —तेजस्, —युतिः, —वसि the sun.

अहीन *a.* 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71. —2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहुः द्विपिणः शशास R. 18. 14; 9. 5. —3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. —4 Not outcast or vile. —5 (अहोभिः साप्यते, अहन्-स P. VI. 2. 43) Lasting for several days; द्यूहीन, ज्यूहीन &c. —नः 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (—नं also); Ms. 11. 198. —2 A large snake. —3 The lord of serpents, Vāsuki (अहि-नः). —Comp. —गुः N. of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. —वादिन् *m.* a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीराणिः [अहीन् ईस्यति दूराकोति ईर-अणि] A snake having two heads.

अहीश्रुवः [अहिरिव श्रूयते, श्रु-कषा* दीर्घः] An enemy.

अहु *a.* [अह-धातो-उत्] 1 Narrow. —2 Pervading.

अहुत *a.* 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. —2 One who has not yet received any oblation. —ता Religious meditation, prayer,

and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा यहुतं मेव च । ब्राह्मं हुतं प्राशितं च पंच यज्ञान् पचक्षते ॥ Ms. 3. 73, 74. —Comp. —अद् *a.* 1. not eating of a sacrifice. —2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहुणान *a.* Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहुणीयमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. —2 Willing.

अहृदय *a.* 1. Heartless. —2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमहृदया न नाम पूर्वं Ki. 10. 47.

अहृय *a.* Not desired or agreeable unpleasant; *हुत् *a.* causing disgust.

अहे ind. [अ-ए] A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret (c) Separation.

अहेतु *a.* Causeless, spontaneous involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5, 17. —तुः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे (हे) तुक *a.* Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेष्ठ (ह) तु, —हेष्ठमान *a.* Ved. Not unwilling.

अहेरुः N. of the plant शतपत्री Asparagus Racemosus.

अहो ind. 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी रस्तां पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुतासां दर्शनं S. 1; अहो बकुलावलिता *m.* 1 Oh, it is B. —(meaning 'I did not expect to see you here'); अहो रामः पञ्चस्त्रिंशद्विंशतिरालिखित इव सर्वतो भोः S. 1; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सख्यमहो छति-राम. (how wonderful his form &c.) (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचेतनरं K. 146. —2 Sorrow or regret in general, ('alas', 'ah'); अहो दुष्टयत्स्य संशयमाकृष्टाः पिबभाजा S. 6; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. —3 Praise ('bravo', 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. —4 Reproach ('fie', 'shame'); अहो भो विरवले क्षात्रं Mb. —5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्वायोसि H. 1. —6 Envy or jealousy; कटमहो करिष्यसि P. VIII. 1. 41 Com. —7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. —8 Fatigue. —9 Doubt (probably for आहो q. v.). —10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो वचनि (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो नु खलु (भो) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वहीदृशीमवस्थां पचकोऽस्मि S. 5;

अहो इ खलु भोस्तदेतत्काकतालीयं नाम
Mā. 5. अहो वत showa-(a) compas-
sion, pity, regret; अहो वत महत्प्रापं
कर्तुं श्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satis-
faction or admiration (संतोष); अहो
वतासि सुहृणीयधीर्यी Ku. 3. 20. (Oh,
how enviable is your prowess; Malli.
here takes अहो वत in the sense of
संतोषन); (c) addressing, calling; (d)
fatigue. (अहो विगर्थं शोकं च करुणार्थविषादयोः॥
संशयने प्रशंसाया विस्मये पादुपणे ॥ अस्वसाया
वितर्के च प्रायशोहो प्रयुज्यते । अहो वतावुर्कपाय

सेदामित्रणयोस्तथा ॥). -Comp. —पुरुषिका
= आहोपुरुषिका पृ. व.

अहः (The last member of a
comp.) See under अहन्.

अहवारय a. Ved. 1 Not conceal-
ing. -2 Not to be denied or set
aside.

अह्वाय ind. Instantly, speedily, at
once; अह्वाय सा नियमजं क्लमसुरससर्ज Ku.
5. 86; अह्वाय तावद्वरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R.
5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अह्वय, अह्वयाण a. Shameless, proud
presumptuously bold.

अहि a. [ह-कि] 1 Luxurious, fat,
-2 Wise, learned (कवि).

अहिक a. Shameless, impudent.
—कः A Buddhist mendicant.

अह्वुत a. Ved. 1 Not fluctuating
or stumbling. -2 Not crooked (अ-
कटिल); °सु a. Ved. of straight or
upright appearance.

अह्वल a. Not fluctuating, firm,
steady. —ला N. of a tree (पद्मलक).

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle or inter-
jection showing (a) Assent; 'yes',
'verily'. (b) Compassion (अनुकंपा)
'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually
written आह् or आः q. v.) 'alas'. (d)
Recollection (स्मरण) 'Ah', 'Oh';
आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) But (used
as a disjunctive conjunction). (f)
And (used as a cumulative con-
junction). (g) Sometimes used as an
expletive; आ एवं मय्यसे. In all these
senses आ is treated as a Pragrihya
vowel (does not form any Sandhi
with a following vowel) P. 1. 1. 14.
-2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns)
(a) it expresses the senses of 'near,
near to, towards, from all sides, all
around' (see the several verbs). (b)
With verbs of motion, taking, carry-
ing &c. it shows the reverse of the
action; as गम् to go, आगम् to come;
दा to give; आदा to take; नी to carry,
आनी to bring. -3 (As a separable
preposition with abl.) it shows either
(a) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि),
from, ever since, away from, out of,
off, from among आमुलात् ओतुमिच्छामि
S. 1; बहुभ्य आ from out of many; आ
जन्मना S. 5. 25 ever since (her) birth;
आ मनोः U. 6. 18. Or, (b) it ex-
presses the limit exclusive or con-
clusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as
far as, unto; आह मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II.
1. 13; see अभिविधि; आ परितोषादिदुषां
S. 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied;

आ केलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as
Kailāsa; ओदकांतात् S. 4; U. 1. 37; V.
2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes gov-
erns the acc.; जन्मा जातीः upto a hun-
dred births. (c) In both these senses
आ frequently enters into compound,
forming either Avyayibhāva comp.
or compound adjectives; आबालं (or
आ बालेभ्यः) हरिभक्तिः commencing
with or including children; आमुक्ति
(or आ मुक्तेः) संसारः Sk. till final
emancipation; आमेखलं Ku. 1: 5 as far
as &c.; आमर्ण Pt. 1 till death; आने
पालं नन्दतुः R. 70 down to the cowherd;
आगेपाला द्विजातयः including the
cowherds. Sometimes the compound
so formed stands as the first member
of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्ममुद्धा
नामाफलोदयकर्मणा । आतमुद्वितीजाना-
मानाकरयवर्मना R. 1. 5; आगेद्विलेखि S.
6. 17; आकर्णलेखि M. 5. 10 S. (d) Used
with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at'
(mostly Ved.); गावो न यवसेवरा Rv.
1. 91 13. -4 With adjectives (or
sometimes with nouns) आ has a
diminutive force; आपोद्गुरा a little
white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 slight-
ly visible; आकृष्टः gentle shaking;
so आनील, आरक्त. -5 (As a separable
adverb) आ chiefly occurs in the
Vedas and means 'near, near to, or to-
wards, thereto, further; and also,
even'; in many cases it emphasizes
the word which precedes it, and when
placed after prepositions it streng-
thens their sense.

आं = आम् q. v.

आः 1 = आम् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi
(आ).

आकस्थने Boasting, swaggering.
आकम्प 1 A. To shake, tremble; to
tremble with fear; S. 4. -Caus. To
shake, put in motion (fig. also)
अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; (some
take आकंपित = ईवकंपन) ; Re. 6. 22.
आकम्प 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shak-
ing, trembling; अनाकम्पयेर्वे V. 5. 22
v. 1.

आकम्पन a. Slightly shaking. —ने
Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकम्प a. Shaking, trem-
bling; moved, agitated.

आकरयं [अकत-यञ् P. V. 1. 121]
Making any thing impure.

आकर्ण 10 P. (properly a Den.
form) To hear, give ear to, listen;
सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयन्ति S. 1.

आकर्णनं Hearing, listening

आकल 10 P. 1 To take hold of,
seize, take; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलाकलितहृद-
या K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard;
स्पर्शमपि पावनमाकलयति K. 108, 23; 5
स्निग्धमस्यया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3
-3 To observe, notice, take into con-
sideration; भयहेतुमाकलयत् H. 1. -4 (a)
To bind, fasten, tie; स्वच्छदुकूलपल्लवाक-
लितमौलेः K. 99, 84; (b) To confine,
to restrain, tie up; सुवर्णसुत्राकालि-
ताधरिचरं Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; Ku. 20. 52.
-5 To shake, agitate; माकलाकलितस्तत्र
दूमाः Mb.; Bh. 1. 42. -6 To cast, throw
Si. 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender,

transfer. -8 To measure ; आकलयन्-
निव त्रिमुचनं K. 73 to count, reckon
आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing;
मेखलाकलनं K. 183; binding; Si. 5 42
confinement -2 Counting, reckoning.
-3 Wish, desire, -4 Inquiry. -5 Com-
prehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration;
आकल्पसरो रूपजीवाजना Dk. 63,
K. 313, 365 ; R. 17, 22, 18. 52. -2
Dress (in general), accoutrement.
-3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to,
increasing.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with
regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of
sense or perception. -3 Joy or de-
light. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or
joint.

आकस्य Sickness, disease.

आकषः A touch-stone.

आकषक a. Cutting, rubbing, or
testing with a touch-stone ; (आकषं
कुशलः, तत्र निष्क्रो वा) ; testing.

आकषिक a. [आकषणं चरति छल्] Test-
ing, tonohing.

आकस्मिक a. (की f.) (विनयादिगणः,
अकस्मात्-छल् टिलोपः) 1 Accidental,
unforeseen, unexpected, sudden ;
वासस्त्वाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Cause-
less, groundless ; नन्वदृष्टानिष्टौ जगद्दे-
विद्रव्यमाकस्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

आकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To desire, long
or wish for, expect; प्रत्याश्वसन्तं रिपुरा-
चकांक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38 ; Ms. 2. 162,
10. 121 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Me. 91. -2
To try to reach a place, turn to ; Ms.
3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In
gram.) To require some word or
words to be supplied for the com-
pletion of the sense ; see आकांक्ष
below.

आकांक्ष a. 1 Desiring, wishing. -2
(In gram.) Requiring some words
to complete the sense ; अंगयुक्तं तिङार-
कांक्षं P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. -आक्ष 1
Desire, wish ; भक्त° Susr., Amaro.
41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence
of a word necessary to complete the
sense, one of the three elements
necessary to convey a complete
sense or thought (the other two be-
ing योग्यता and आसक्ति) ; आकांक्षा प्रतीति-
पूर्वब्रह्मनिर्देशः S. D. 2 the absence of the
completion of a sense ; see Bhāṣā
P. 82, 84 and T. S. 43 ; in the ex.
गीतः दृष्टो हस्ती there is आकांक्षा. -3
Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose,
intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The signifi-
cancy of a word.

आकांक्षित p. p. Desired, wished,
inquired ; looked at, wanted,
necessary.

आकांक्षिन् a. 1 Wishing, desiring,
expecting ; Bg. 17. 11 ; R. 19. 57.
-2 Asking, inquiring.

आकांक्ष्य a. Desirable. -इयं Need
of supplying a word or words for
the completion of sense ; P. III.
4. 23.

आकाशः [आ-चि-कर्मणि घञ् चितौ कृत्]
1 The fire on the funeral pile ; आ-
काशमग्निं चिन्वीत P. III. 3. 41. Sk.
-2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode,
residence.

आकाश्य a. Ved. 1 Desirable. -2
Commendable in every way.

आकालः 1 The right time. -2
Wrong time.

आकालिक a. [अकाले भवः उच्] (की
f.) 1 Momentary, transitory ; Ms. 4.
103, 105 ; आकालिकाः स्तनयिस्तुः, आका-
लिकी विद्युत्, उत्पश्यन्तरे विनाशिनीत्यर्थः
P. V. 1. 114. -2 Unseasonable, pre-
mature, untimely ; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य
मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34 ; Mk. 5. 1. -की
Lightning.

आकाश 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To
view, recognize.

आकाशः -शं [समतादाकाशे सूर्यादयोऽत्र
Tv.] 1 The sky ; आकाशमवा सरस्वती
Ku. 4. 39 ; 'ग, चरित् &c. -2 Ether
(considered as the fifth element).
-3 The subtle and ethereal fluid
pervading the whole universe ; one
of the 9 dravyas or substance re-
cognized by the Vaiśeṣikas. It is
the substratum of the quality 'sound' ;
शब्दगुणमाकाशः, cf. also श्रुतिविषयगुणः या
द्विधा व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1 ; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं
गुणज्ञः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमानः
R. 13. 1 -4 Free space or vacuity ;
यश्चायमंतरास्त्वाकाशः Bṛi. Up. -5
Space, place in general ; सपरिवतन-
काशां पृथिवीं Mb. ; भवनकाशमजायताङ्-
गाशिः Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as
identical with ether) ; आकाशस्तद्धि-
गात् Br. Sū. ; यावानयमाकाशस्तथावान-
मंतर्हृदयाकाशः Ob. Up. -7 Light, clear-
ness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (In
Math). आकाशे in the air ; आकाशे
लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा fixing the look on some
object out of sight. आकाशे in the
sense of 'in the air' is used in dra-
mas as a stage-direction when a
character on the stage asks ques-
tions to some one not on the stage,
and listens to an imaginary speech
supposed to be a reply, which is
usually introduced by the words
किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c. ; द्रष्टव्यमाश्रयं
यस्यादाशरीरनिवेदनं । परोक्षतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे
जिग्यते ॥ Bharata ; cf. आकाशमाश्रितं
below ; (आकाशे) प्रियंवदे, कस्येदमुशीराबुले-
पनं युगलवेति च नालनीपत्राणि नयन्ते । (श्रुतिम-
भिनयः) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. This is
a contrivance used by poets to avoid
the introduction of a fresh character,
and it is largely used in the species
of dramatic composition called भाग

where only one character conducts
the whole play by a copious use of
आकाशमाश्रित. -Comp. -अनन्त्यापतनं the
abode of infinity or of infinite
space ; N. of a world with the Bod-
dhists. -अस्तिकाया N. of a category
with the Jains. -ईशः 1. an epithet
of Indra. -2. (in law) any helpless
person (such as a child, a woman, a
pauper) who has no other posses-
sion than the air. -कक्षा 'the girdle
of the sky,' horizon -कृष्णः Brahma.
-गः a. moving through the atmosphere
(-गः) a bird. (-गा) the heavenly
Ganges. -गंगा [आकाशययाहिनी गंगा]
the celestial Ganges ; नन्व्याकाशमवाश्रयः
क्षोतस्तुहामदेगजे R. 1. 78. -चमसः
the moon. -ज a. produced in the
sky. -जननिन् m. a casement, loop-
hole, an embrasure (left in castle-
walls). -जीपः, -प्रजीपः 1. a lamp
lighted in honour of Lakshmi or
Vishnu and raised on a pole in the
air at the Divāli festival in the
month of Kārttika. -2. a beacon-
light, a lantern on a pole. -भाषितं 1.
speaking off the stage, a supposed
speech to which a reply is made as
if it had been actually spoken and
heard ; किं ब्रवीषीति यथाटवे विना पार्श्वं प्रयुज्यते ।
श्रुतेवाश्रुतमप्यर्थं तस्यादाकाशमाश्रितं S. D. 425.
-2. a sound or voice in the air. -मंडलं
the celestial sphere. -मांसी [आकाशमवा
मांसी] N. of a plant (सुद्वज्जमांसी).
-यूली the aquatic plant (कुंभिका)
Pistia Stratiotes. -यानं 1. a heavenly
car, a balloon -2. moving or travel-
ling through the sky ; आकाशयानेन
प्रविशति enters passing through the
sky (frequently occurring in dra-
mas). -3. one who moves through
the air. -रक्षिन् m. a watchman on
the outer battlements of a castle
(आकाश इव अयुधप्राचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति).
-वचनं = भाषितं q. v. -वर्मन् n. 1.
the firmament. -2. the atmosphere,
air. -वल्ली a sort of creeper, a
parasitical plant (अमरवेल). -वाणी a
voice from heaven, an incorporeal
speech (अशीरिणी वाणी). -सलिलं rain,
dew. -स्थ a. abiding in the sky,
aerial. -स्फटिका a kind of crystal
supposed to be formed in the at-
mosphere, hail (कक्षा).

आकाशवत् a. 1 Filling a certain
vacuum or space. -2 Going through
the air.

आकाशीय, आकाश्य a. [आकाशशब्दे,
छ-यत्] Atmospheric, aerial.

आकिंचन, आकिंचन्य Poverty,
want of any possession.

आकीम् ind. Ved. From (withabl.);
leaving, excluding.

आकुञ्च 1 A., 6 P. To bend. -Caus.
1 To draw together, contract,

bend inward, curve, compress; आकुञ्चितस्य पर्यायं Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -2 To shorten.

आकुञ्चनं 1 Bending contraction, compression; K. 78. -2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmanas* q. v. -3 Collecting, heaping. -4 Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, burdened or filled with (in general); प्रचलद्भिर्मालाकुलं (समुद्रं) Bh. 2. 4; सुगणक्षिणाकुलं Rām.; बाष्पाकुलं वाचं Nala. 4.18; आलापकुलकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81. -2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विस्मयं, स्नेहं &c. -3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in; S. 4.18. -4 Confounded, agitated, flurried, distracted; अभिचैत्रं प्रतिष्ठासुरासत्कारिद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1.; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2. 54. *आकुल very much agitated, K. 10. 28; Ki. 14. 32. -5 Diebevelled, disordered (as hair); असंयताकुलालकात् K. 60, 243; Ratn. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. -6 Wild, dreary; S. 2. -7 Taken out of one's natural condition. -8 Incoherent, contradictory. -लं An inhabited place; रविदेववाकुलेषु च Rām. -ado. In bewilderment. Si. 1. 2.

आकुलता, -त्वं 1 A multitude. -2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion, Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound, make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गचलितयतिराकुलिनेव तिष्ठु Ku. 5. 85. -2 Entangled; K. 83. -3 Obscured, blinded; धूमं दृष्टेः S. 4. -4 Overcome or affected; शोकं, विपातां &c. -5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Ra. 6. 17. -6 Tilted.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with. -2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To overcome; कुतूहलेनाकुलीक्रियमाणो लक्ष्मिमा K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain; S. 2.

आकुली 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् 8. B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित *a.* [आ-कूण-क्] Con. racted, a little; मदनशरशङ्खपेदनाकूणितत्रिभजेन R. 166, 81.

आकृतं [आ-कृ-भावे-क्] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकृतमनीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. -2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं तरलयस्याकृतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; भास्वाकृतं Amaru. 4; Sān. K. 31; Māl. 9. 11; स्नेहाकृत U. 6. 35; साकृतं feelingly, meaningly (oft occurring in plays as a stage-direction). -3 Wonder or curiosity; सर्वं कर्तुं U. 4. -4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः *f.* [आ-कृ-भावे-क्तिन्] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4; आकृतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. परा. accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U. 5. P. 1 To bring near or towards; to drive near or together.

-2 To bring down; to form wholly (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To invite, call, summon; रत्निकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk. 4 calls or arrests; Si. 16. 52. -2 To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि कौतूहलेनाकारित एषः S. 6. -3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2 -4 To cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-पञ्च] 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा* of two forms or sorts, Pt. 3. 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशपद्मः R. 1. 15, 16. 7; S. 1. -3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेणितस्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताकारमस्मां V. 2; S. 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो निःसूहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts. reserved; K. 233; Mv. 6, Ms. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. -4 Hint, sign, token. -5 Identity, oneness. -6 Recognition of identity (in Sān. phil.). -7 The letter आ. -Comp. -गुप्तिः, -गोपनं, -गूहनं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं, -जा 1 Invitation, calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A challenge.

आकारवत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित *a.* 1 Called. -2 Agreed upon. -3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत *p. p.* Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरस्वकारि Si. 3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body; किमिदं हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; विकृतांकृति Me. 11. 53; चोरः, सौम्यः &c. -3 Appearance; oft a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति Subhāṣ. ; आकृतिमधुरांकृति गुणा Vb. 2. -4 Specimen, obaraacter. -5 Tribe, species. -Comp. -गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Ganapāṭha); e. g. अर्श आदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. -ऊत्रा the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकृतिवत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Self-formed.

आकृष्य 1 P., 6 U. 1 To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्वकृष्य युवति H. 1. 109; दूरमसुता सारणेण वयमाकृष्टाः S. 1; (मनः) शंभार्यतुषः माकृष्टमयस्कान्तेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाकृष्टस्य विषये; R. 1. 23 not attracted or seduced; लोभाकृष्टः H. 1; Sānti. 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतति S. 1. 33, Amaru. 2, 72. -2 To draw or bend (as a bow); Si. 9. 40; S. 3. 5. -3 To draw or take out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्य Mk. 2; U. 1. -4 To extract, borrow (from another source). H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or carry along; to waft or be charged with; U. 3. 2. -6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. -7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. -Caus. To draw near to oneself, pull together; वस्त्रमाकर्षयती Ra. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. -2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3 Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction, fascination. -5 Spasm. -6 Playing with dice; आकर्षस्तेष्वार्कलः Mb. -7 A die or dice. -8 A board for a game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive. -का A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण *a.* Attracting, carrying to another place. -ण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. -णी 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudra (or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक *a.* (की.) Magnetic, attractive (आकर्षणं चरति).

आकर्षित *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance). -णी 1 A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तथा यत् स्वस्य यत् स्वामिमुखं स्वस्थथा । आकृष्यते तत्पततीति भाति समे समतात् कृतमित्यर्थे खे । Golārdh. 1. -3 Drawing or bending of a bow ज्या* Amaru. 1. -Comp. -मंत्रः an incantation by which another person is attracted; आकृष्टिमंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in *p. p.* q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकारः [By P. III. 3. 118 आकृष्यैव सिन्; कृ-अर्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकारो पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुता H. Pr. 44; Ma. 7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich source.

of anything (उत्पत्तिसंस्थानं) ; मासो च पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9 ; अशेषयुष्पाकरं Bh. 2. 92 ; Mk. 8. 38 ; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group ; पद्माकरं दिनकरे विकचिकरोति Bh. 2. 73 ; Ku. 2. 29 ; Mā. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahābhāshya.

आकरिकः [आकरे नियुक्तः उश्च] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् a. [आकर-इति] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed ; दधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतेः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in ; जनाकीर्णे मन्त्रे हृतवहपरिते युहमिव S. 5. 10 ; आकीर्णयुधिपरिनीनामुदजहारोधिभिः R. 1. 50 ; Pt. 1. 375 ; Ms. 6. 51. -3 A crowd ; V. 2.

आके ind. Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर a. Half-shut, half-closed (eyes) ; निमीलयाकेकरलोलचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53 ; Mā. 5 ; K. 81 ; Mu. 3. 21 ; दृष्टिकेका किंचित्कुटापागे प्रसारिता । मीलितार्थपुटाङ्गोके ताराभ्यावर्तेनोचरा ॥

आकेनिप a. Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light) ; wise (?) .

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus ; (a word of Greek origin) .

आक्रिन् 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream ; तुणाग्रल-ग्रेष्ठहिनेः पतद्भिराक्रन्दतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7 ; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to ; आक्रन्दीन्मीसेन वै Mb. --Caus. 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to ; एहोश्रुति शिखिभिर्वा पटुवैः केकाभि-राक्रविता Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at ; to cry incessantly.

आक्रन्द 1 Weeping, crying out ; किं क्रन्दसि दुराक्रन्द Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to ; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general) ; आक्रन्द उर्व्यूषभ Ka. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another ; a king whose kingdom lies next but one ; पार्ष्णिग्राहं च संमेष्य तथाक्रन्दं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon) .

आक्रन्दन् 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रन्दिक a. [आक्रन्दं वाचति-उश्च P. IV. 4. 38] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रवित p. p. 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. -3 1 A cry, roar ; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping ; V. 1.

आक्रविन् a. Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at ; Ku. 5. 26.

आक्रम 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach ; अंतरिक्षं आश्रमं &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover ; युज्यपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुता Mk. 9. 12. covering ; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितं प्रवृत्ता 5. 2 ; छायामप्याक्रमितं Ve. 3 ; Si. 8. 28 to enter or cross ; Ms. 4. 130 ; V. 1. 152 ; पद्मास्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43 ; अंबुद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3 ; आक्रामति धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over ; योजनानां सङ्ख्याणि बहुनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ka. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish ; पक्षिणावका-नाक्रम्य H. 1 ; पौरस्थानेनवक्रामंस्तस्मात्-ऊनपदाश्रयि R. 4. 34 ; H. 4 ; तं न ..ने-क्रुराक्रमितमन्यपाधिवाः R. 19. 48 ; Bh. 1. 70 ; Si. 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence. -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun) ; यावत्स्थापानिधिराक्रमते न भातः R. 5. 71 ; आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c.) ; विषमाक्रममाणेव Bk. 2. 23 ; Si. 18. 14, 51 ; सिंहासनं, शयनीलोकं, इवज्ज &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load) (For further illustrations of the several senses see आक्रांत below) . -Caus. (क-क्रा-मयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into : स तैराक्रमयामास शुद्धीतं Kn. 6. 52.

आक्रामा, -मर्ण 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking, an attack ; Si. 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, overing, occupying. -4 Overcoming ; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत p. p. 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome ; आक्रांतविमानमग्निं R. 13. 37 reaching upto ; इजा* Pt. 5. 52 ; दिदृक्ष* हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with ; आतपाक्रांतोयमुद्देशः M. 3 exposed to heat ; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव युज्यं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot ; filled with, full of, occupied, covered, over-spread ; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रांतं मंगलयतनं महत् R. 17. 29 ; Bh. 2. 118 ; वलिभिर्-सुखमाक्रांतं Bh. 3. 14, 62 ; U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40 ; Si. 1. 76 ; H. 1. 24 ; Dk. 141 ; K. 55 ; Ve. 2. 26 ; *मति having the mind engrossed or occupied ; U. 5. 19 ; Mā. 9. 48 ; so मत्वनं, भयं, शोकं &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden) ; चाराक्रांता बहुधरा Mk. 8. 9 ; K. 118 ;

Amarn. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded ; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of ; वषा-तराक्रांतपयोधरायां R. 14. 27 ; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांतिः f. 1 Placing upon, occupying ; stepping or treading upon ; आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपठितं Kn. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading ; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force ; Si. 5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy.

आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड a. Playing, sporting. -डा, -डं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden ; आ-क्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः स्वेषु नेत्रमसु Ku. 2. 43 ; कमप्यक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रामयिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडन् Sporting, playing.

आक्रीडिन् a. Playing.

आक्रुश 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly ; अये गौरीनाथ चिपुरहर संभो त्रिनयन । पत्नीदेव्याक्रोशश्च Bh. 3. 123 ; call out loudly to ; पतिमाक्रुशुः Rām. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words ; परस्य हेतोर्मांसाक्रोशसि Dk. 58. 97 ; शतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुशय क्षत्रियो दृढ-मर्हति Ms. 8. 267 ; 6. 48 ; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आक्रुध p. p. 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c. ; Si. 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. -डं 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (पशुभाषणं) ; मा जीरमृषिकास्त्वयं आक्रुधे क्रोधसेमवे Kāty.

आक्रोशः, -शनं 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling ; आक्रो-शमादे परिहासमाकलयन्ति K. 235, 291 ; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation ; *अर्धनेत्रयुक्तं K. 291. 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशक, -क्रोष्ट a. 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्री ind. An indeclinable joined to the roots कृ, भू and अम् ; see Gāṇ. on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्रेद्दः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षयूतिक a. (की. f.) [अक्षयूतं निक्षयं उह] Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षपणं Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षेपटिकः [अक्षपट-उक्] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपटक.

आक्षेपाद् a. (की. f.) [अक्षपाद्-अण्] Taught by Akshapāda or Gaṇtama. -कः A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician. -दं The Nyāya system of philosophy.

आक्षर 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; यस्त्वन-कारितः पूर्व Ms. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, -ण Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery); तत्र स्वाक्षारणा यः शिष्याद्विक्रोशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak. आक्षारित p. p. 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षि 2, 6 P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

आक्षित् a. Abiding, dwelling.

आक्षिक a. (की. f.) [अक्षेण दीप्यति जयति जितं वा; अक्ष-उक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (मारयानक्षानाहारति व-हति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं क्षणं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक q. v.). -कः 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -0omp. -पणः a stake, a wager.

आक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; फले तरंगक्षिप्तं Pt. 4; शिलाशामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः K. 109; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine). -5 To interrupt, cut short; एवंवादि-नो वचनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off; अग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58; वासो बलादाक्षिप्य Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; स एतानाक्षिप्यद्वाहत् Mb.; आक्षिप्तधिकारयोः Mn. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षि-प्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; अश्वाद्यश्च आ-क्षिप्यन्ते S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amara. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult; अरे राधागर्भभारधूतं किमेवमाक्षि-पसि Ve. 3; to blame; Sānti. 1. 18.

-13 To eclipse, obscure; आक्षिपन्ती-मिव प्रभां शननिः स्वेन तेजसा Mb. -14 To infer (from circumstances); जास्या व्याकिराक्षिप्यते K. P. 2. -15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass (as time); Si. 14. 45.

आक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; -Ratn. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कौटुकं, कुतूहलं U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered, भ्रमिव मे चेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

आक्षितिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अंशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, abaking; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant censure; प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेप-वचसितितितं Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting; कयारसस्याक्षेपसामर्थ्ये K. 346, 348 power to interest. -4 Distraction, allurements; विषयाक्षेपपर्येतदुद्धः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षेप-भित्तान्तरेः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference to, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Convulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech (of Greek paralipsis) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेधो विचारणात् । चंद्र सदेश्यास्मानमथवास्ति प्रियमुक्त्वम् ॥ Knyal. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and *Akshepaprakaraṇa* in R. G.

आक्षेपक a. 1 Drawing; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling. -कः 1 A thrower. -2 A de-tractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter -4 (In medio.) Convulsion, spasm.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षेपित् a. 1 Drawing or snatching up; Māl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye; बाह्याभ्यन्तरविषय-क्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sūt. -3 Applying to, regarding.

आक्षीव a. 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. -वः = अक्षीव q. v.

आक्षेत्रज्ञं [अक्षेत्र-ज्यञ्] Spiritual ignorance.

आक्षोटः-वः A walnut; see अक्षोट. **आक्षोदनं** Hunting (for अच्छोदनं). **आक्षयत् a.** (fr. अक्ष or अक्ष्) Leading to completion (as days), epithet of certain days on which the ceremony Ayana performed for the Adityas and Angirasa is finished.

आखण a. Hard (to dig up) (as a stone).

आखंडलः [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्, खंड-डल् हस्य नेत्रम् Tv.] Ludia; **आखंडलः** काममिदं बभूवि Ku. 3. 11, तमी-डः कामरूपानामरपाखंडलविक्रमत् R. 4. 83; Me. 15.

आखः, आखनः [खन्-ड P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

आखनिकः [आ-खन्-इकृन् Uṇ. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

आखनिकवक्ता [आ-खन्-करणे कर्त्तरि वा इकृन् P. III. 3. 125 Vārt.] 1 A stork in relation to a mouse; (fig.) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person -2 = आखनिक q. v. above (= खनिक Sk.)

आखरः 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

आखातः -तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः [आ-खन्-घञ्] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

आखुः [आखन्तीरायुः; आखन्-डु Uṇ. 1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; and अक्षु वाञ्छति ज्ञांभवे गणपतेराखुं धुधार्तः कर्णी Pt. 1. 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser; विभवे सति ने-वात्त न ददाति जहोति न तमाहुराखुः. -6 The grass *Lipeo-cercis Serrata* (देव-ताड). -0omp. -उत्क्रः a mole-hill. -उत्थ a. produced from a mouse. (त्यः) [आखुतामुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vārt.] the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -करीषं a mole-hill. -कणपणिका, -पणिका, -कर्णी, -पर्णी the plant *Salvinia Oculata* Roxb. -गा, -पत्रा, -रथः, -बाहनः epithets of *Gapea* (whose vehicle is a rat); तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh -घातः a *Śūdra* or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -वापाणा 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. -मुञ्ज, -मुजः a cat. -विषहा a kind of grass (देवताद्वेषक, देवतालीनत) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

आखेटः [आखिर्व्येन वारयेते प्राणिनोश्च, आ-खि-ड् Tv.] Hunting, chase. -0omp. -शीर्षकं 1. a smooth floor or ground (कुदिमन्द). -2. a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). —**कः** A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. —**कं** Hunting.

आखेटिक *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः टक्] 1 Skilful in chase. —2 Terrible, frightful. —**कः** 1 A hunter. —2 A hound.

आखेटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (a) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय वयोपायमाचख्युर्विद्युषाद्विषः R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93; 12, 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 18. 63; Ma. 100; Ma. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्याहि भद्रे मियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15; केनाहं तवाख्यायः Mu. (b) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11. —2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्णविद्युदिरियाख्यायते Mā. 9; R. 10. 21, Ma. 4. 6. —3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.) —**Caus.** (ख्यायति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. —2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-ख्याते अनेन; आख्या-अङ्] A name, appellation; किं वा शकुन्तलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7, 7. 33; पश्चादु-माख्यां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्यायां सुविषये R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. —2 Counted, recited. —3 Made known. —4 Inflected or conjugated. —**न** A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्याते Nir.; वाच्येन निशितस्य विषयेति बोधेन। समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दो वाख्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). —2 Fame. —3 A name.

आख्यातु *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c. —2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्यंभूताख्याने P. I. 4. 30; रामसंदेशः Rām. —2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तौकि। S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽवमपतिशोभितजलेद्विस्मन्नुद्वाः प्रीताः V. 3. 31). —3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; मत्स्यराः पुस्तकं चकम इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2; Ma. 3. 232. —4 A legendary work such as the Mahābhārata. —5 A reply; प्रश्नाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 103, III. 3. 110. —6 A differentiating property (भेदकर्म). —7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यान-काव्यादिभिरुदात्तपुराणकर्णनेन K. 7; P. IV. 2. 63 Vart. —**की** N. of a metre

which is a combination of Indravajra and Upendravajra.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. —**कः** 1 A messenger, courier; आख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतस्तुतुष्टिः Bk. 2. 44. —2 A herald; U. 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कथैव-शादिकीति ॥ अस्यामन्त्रकीर्तनां च वृत्तं गद्यं कश्चित् कश्चिन्। कथाज्ञानो व्यवच्छेद आश्वास इति बध्यते। आर्यवक्त्राववकाश उद्देशा येन केनचित्। अस्यापदेशोनाश्वासमुखं माव्यर्थसूचनं। S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's हर्षचरित as an आख्यायिका and कदंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kā. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तद्व्याख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकिता। —2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, in forms, or communicates; रत्नस्याख्यायिष्व स्वनसि सुदु कर्णातिकचरः S. 1. 24; Ma. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दो fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. —2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); आत्प्यमागम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, स्थानं &c. —3 To have recourse to. —**Caus.** (—गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. —2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितपि विद्वद् Git. 12. —3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजागमनाच्चे Sk. —4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञामेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. —5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगागमिता विद्या प्रवीणविवानिव R. 10. 71; तदप्यागमिते मया Mb. ; आगमय वृद्धनीतिं कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. —6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयस्व तावत् = क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; °त्वं accidental, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Obtained, got; न्यायागमनं Y. 3. 205; °साधनमाश्रितः °क्षोभ perplexed; °अन्वय° hereditary; °मन्यु angry; °विस्मय surprised. —4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासत्वं, पंचदशं, संवेष्टं, विस्मयं &c. —5 Living or residing in. —**तं** 1 Coming, arrival. —2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्यास्य गतागतिं Rām.; इति निश्चितवियत-मागतयः Si. 9. 48. —2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. —3 Return. —4 Origin. —5 Accident, chance.

आगतव्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगतु *a.* [आ-ग-तु] 1 Coming, arriving. —2 Stray. —3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). —4 Adventitious, accidental, casual; निग्रमस्तु स यत्कर्म निर्य-मान्तुसाधन Ak. —**तुः** A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. —**Comp.** —**ज** *a.* arising accidentally or casually; आगतुजे रोगे Susr.

आगतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वयं Dhātvas. —2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. —3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकारः Aśval. —4 Interpolated; spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधर्वद्वयमाव-नमित्यागतुकः पाठा Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —**कः** 1 An intruder, interloper. —2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4. 6. —3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रत्युत्पन्न-आगमः कुतः U. 5. 20; St. 1. 30; अग्निकाव्य-स्य कयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे। रात्र्यागमे प्र-लीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48; Ma. 8. 401; so व्यसनं, अंधकारं &c. —2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या सुद्राया आगमः Mu. 1; S. 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेदानामागमः K. 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. —3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तास्ति-तिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; आगमः काष्ठावृत्तसामो K. 5. —4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थः, धनं &c. —5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ma. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्तं, केन° —6 A voucher or written testimony; see आगम. —7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेश्यागमः Bb. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदुद्भागमाः आगमैः सदु-शरभः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. —8 Supply of money, income, revenue. —9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेयि बलं नैव श्रुतिः स्तोकापि यत्र जो Y. 2. 27, 28. —10 Increase of property. —11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षताः Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55, 337. —12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. —13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यगममेव प्रधानपुरुषवैतन K. 51; बहुधाऽप्यागमैर्भि-न्नाः यानां सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. —14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture;

न्यायनिर्णीतसारस्वतजिपेक्षमिभागने Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आगम्य, the Vedas being so regarded). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वर्णमादृतः Sk. -18 An augment; इडागमः. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120. -20 (-मः, -मं) A work inculcating the myatral worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचवक्त्रात्तु गतं च गिरिजानने । मतं च वासुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥ Sabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. -Comp. -आवर्त N. of the plant Targia involucreta Lin. (वृक्षकाली). -निरपेक्ष a. independent of a voucher. -नीत a. studied, read, examined. -रहित a. 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of Śāstras. -वृद्ध a. advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रनीत इत्यागमवृद्धत्वेति R. 6. 41. -वेदित a. 1. knowing the Vedas. -2. learned in Śāstras. (-मः) an epithet of Saṅkarāchārya's preceptor Gaudapāda. -साक्षेप a. supported by a voucher. आगमवत् a. 1. Having an augment or addition. -2. Having approached for sexual intercourse. आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2 Return, returning. -3 Acquisition, getting into; एतत्ते सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं सहत् Rām. -4 Arising, birth. -5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse. आगमिन्, आगमिन् a. [आगम् गिनि वा वृत्तिः] 1 Coming, future; कथयस्यामासिममर्थे K. 46. -2 Impending, arriving. -3 Learned, versed in theory; द्वावप्यागमिनी M. 3. -4 An intruder. -5 Having an augment. आगमिन् a. Coming very quickly, or gladly. आगमिक a. (की.) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरागमिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालदर्शिनी Haima. -2 Impending, arriving. आगम्युक्ता a. [आगम्-उक्त P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Future. आगरः [आगृ-अ] The day of new moon (अमावास्या). आगलित a. Drooping, languid, dejected, sad. आगवीन a. [गोः प्रत्ययपण्यति यः कर्म करोति स आगवीनः P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-ल] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows. आगस्त n. [इ-अवृत्-आगदेशः Uṇ. 4. 211] 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये जतमागांसि सुनोस्त इति यश्चया Si. 2. 108. 1. 61 ; द्वौ रिष्टुमम मतो समागतौ R. 11. 74 ; कृतागतः Mu. 3. 11 ; N. 3. 52 ; Amaru. 41. 43. -2 Sin. -3

Punishment. -Comp. -कृत् a. committing an offence, offender, criminal; अव्ययमागस्तकृतमशुशुद्धिः R. 2. 32. आगस्ती [अगस्त्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः] The south. आगस्तीय a. [अगस्त्ये हितः, यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति. आगस्त्य a. [अगस्त्यस्येदम् यश्च यलोपः] 1 Southern (दिग्भाग). -2 Pertaining to Agastya; आख्यानं सरः Mb. -3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. -स्त्यः, स्तयी 1 The descendants of Agasti. -2 Persons of their race (गोत्र). आगस्त्यायन a. Connected with Agasti; U. 2. आगाध a. [आगाध एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). -2 Difficult to obtain. आगार [आगृच्छति कृ-अण्] A house, dwelling; room, covered place. -Comp. -नोथिका a small lizard. -दाहः setting a house on fire. -दाहिन a. an incendiary. -धूमः 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant. आग्र 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आयुः, see below. आग्र f. [आ-ग्र-कि] 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formulae used by the priests in sacrificial rites; येन यजामह इत्यागूः Asval. आग्र (गृ) रणं 1 Recitation of the Agur. -2 A secret suggestion. आग्रन्-तं p. p. Repeated (as an exclamation &c.). -र्ण-तं Exertion, resolution. आग्रन्तिन् a. [आग्रन्-तिन्] 1 Performing or pronouncing the Agur; आग्रन्ति वा एव भवति यो दर्शयिष्यमासायं यजते Sat. Br. -2 Resolute, industrious. आयुख a. (की.) Belonging to agallochum (अयुक्); Si. 4. 52. आग्रः (f.) An agreement, promise. आगे 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing. आगात् a. Obtaining by singing. आगानं Obtaining by singing. आग्रापोष्य a. [आग्रापोष्यो देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pūshan (as an oblation). आग्रावेष्णव a. 1 Referring to Agni and Vishnu. -2 Containing the word आग्राविष्णु (as a chapter अध्याय, or section अनुवाक). आग्निक a. (की.) [अग्नेर्दि वा० टक्] Belonging to fire, belonging to be sacrificial fire.

आग्निपद a. [अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा मृदा० अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place. आग्निमारुत a. [अग्रामरुतो देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut offerings &c. ; so आग्निवारुण belonging to Agni and Varuṇa. आग्निष्टोमिक a. (की.) [अग्निष्टोम-टक्] 1 Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम; °कं भक्तं °की वक्षिणः. -2 One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम (अग्निष्टोमधीने वेद वा). आग्नीध्र a. Belonging to the अग्नीध्र (the priest who kindles the fire). -ध्रं [अग्निष्टोमे अग्नीध्र इत्ययं शरणं, एण् भस्माच्च जज्ञे Tv.] 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -प्रः Care of the sacred fire. -प्रः The priest who kindles the sacred fire. आग्नीध्रीय a. Being within the आग्नीध्र. -या 1 The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2 The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र. आग्नीध्र्य a. Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -प्रश्चा The place for the fire. आग्नेर a. [अग्निश्च इन्द्रश्च-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra. आग्नेय a. (की.) [अग्नेर्दि अग्निर्देवता वास्य टक्] 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2 Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287. -3 Similar to fire (as an insect). -4 Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion. -5 Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.). -6 Belonging to Agnāy. -यः 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 N. of a country. -4 A worshipper of Agni. -5 An offering or oblation to Svāhā. -सी 1 N. of the wife of Agni. -2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिविधि which is presided over by Agni). -यं 1 The lunar mansion called Krittikā. -2 Gold. -3 Blood. -4 Lac, the red animal dye. -5 Ghee. -6 A missile presided over by Agni. -7 A Mantra used in the worship of Agni. -8 A descendant of Agni. -9 Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (भस्ममर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं). -10 A kind of worm. -Comp. -कीटा, a kind of insect which flies into the fire. -पुराणं = अग्निपुराण q. v. आग्न्याधानिकी [अग्न्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिण टक्] The Dakṣiṇā or a gift of money given to Brāhmaṇas. आग्रभोजनिकः [आग्रभोजनं नियतं दीयते] अग्नेर्दि P. IV. 4. 66] A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आप्रयण । अण् अयन् भोजनं शस्त्रोद्येन
कर्मणा, पू० इत्यर्थः व्याख्यः । 1 The first-
Soma libation at the Agniastoma
sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni -3 The
time of the sacrifice. -अण् An obla-
tion consisting of first-fruits : see
आप्रयण. -अण् An oblation consisting of
first-fruits at the end of the rainy
season (आश्विनी पूर्णिमा) ; आप्रयणं विविधं
व्याख्यः, व्रीहिं, यवः, यथापूर्वं वर्षासु गरदि वसन्ते-
षु तत्करणोपदेशात् Ait. Br. ; आप्रयणेनेष्टु
नवाक्षं प्राप्नोति Ait. Br. ; आप्रयणं व्रीहिर्यथा
माक्ययानां Aśval.

आग्रह 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold
of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the
reins) S. 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. -2
Attack. -3 Determination, strong
attachment, persistence, insisting
(निह, अभिविज्ञः) ; चलेयि काकरूप पदार्थः
नाग्रहः Nāishadha ; Dk. 176 ; also
Mall. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, pa-
tronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting.
-6 Moral power, courage.

आग्रहादिका Favour, patronage, help.
आग्रहायणः [= अग्रहायण-अण्] N. of
the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -णी 1 The
full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष ; कार्तिक्या
आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular
kind of Pāka-yejna -3 N. of a con-
stellation called सर्गाक्षरम्.

आग्रहायण (नि) क अ [आग्रहायणी देव-
यणं दृष्ट्वा, वा P. IV. 3. 50] To be
paid on the full moon day in मार्ग-
शीर्ष (as debt) -क (-निकः) [आग्र-
हायणी पूर्णिमास्यदिनेन मासे दृष्ट्वा P. IV. 2.
22] The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिका a. (की. f.) [अग्रहार दृष्ट्वा ;
see आग्रहभोजनिक] One who appro-
priates to himself an अग्रहार (endow-
ments of land conferred upon Brā-
hmanas).

आघट् 10 P. 1 To strike against,
touch ; आघट्टयामास गतागतारम्भं Ki.
17. 38. -2 To move.

आघट्टक a. Moving. -कः The red
Apāmārga.

आघट्टना 1 Moving, shaking, strik-
ing against ; रणद्विराघट्टनया नभस्वत
Si. 1. 10. -2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः, -र्षणं Rubbing, friction,
striking against ; नन्दस्थलाघर्षगलम्भ-
कोष्कमृषुमृष्कधनित्वादिभोलयः Si. 12.
64. -णी A brush, rubber.

आघाटः [आ-हृन् वञ्च् निपाता] 1 Kill-
ing, striking (sometimes used as
an adj.). -2 A musical instrument -3
A cymbal or rattle. -4 Boundary,
limit. -5 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग).

अघादिः m. f. Musical instruments.

आघातः See under आहृन्.

आघुक् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry
aloud, declare. -2 To praise. -3 To

hasten. -4 To make oneself audible.
10 P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise,
to cause to sound. -2 To proclaim,
announce publicly. -3 To complain
continually, weep bitterly.

आघोषः Celling out, invocation.
आघोषण-ण A proclamation, pub-
lic announcement ; एवमाघोषणाय
कुतार्य Pt. 5.

आवृण 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stag-
ger, whirl, toss about ; आवृणती-
वालिः (अवरं) Mk. 5. 27 ; एवमावृ-
णितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14. 77. -2 To
swim, roll (as eyes) ; Ku. 3. 38.

आवृणन् Rolling, tossing about,
whirling round, swimming.

आवृ 10 P. or Caus. To pour
down upon, sprinkle.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general).
-2 Especially sprinkling clarified
butter upon the fire at certain sac-
rifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघणि a. [आगतो घृणिर्दितिरस्य]
Glowing with heat or endowed with
splendour, having splendid wealth.
-णि The sun.

आघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at ;
गंधमाघ्राय Me. 21. -2 To kiss, touch
(with the nose) as the head ; Bk.
14. 12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, de-
vour, seize upon ; मामाघ्रातुमागतवान्
Dk. 6 ; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116, smitten,
affected ; Mā. 5, 29 ; Bh. 3. 104

आघ्राण a. 1 Smelt (as flowers).
-2 Satisfied. -ण 1 Smelling. -2 Sa-
tisfaction, satiety.

आघ्रात p. p. 1 Smelt, scented,
touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Sur-
mounted, surpassed.

आक्षी A musical instrument, a
tabor.

आकुक्षिकः [अकुक्ष-ठक्] One who
strikes with the goad.

आंग a. (नी. f.) [अंग-स्वार्थे अण्] 1
Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In 'gram.)
Relating to the base (अंग). -3 Hav-
ing limbs or parts. -4 Relating
to the minor personages in a drama.
-5 Belonging to a portion of the
Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the
country of the Angas. -गः A prince
of the Anga country. -गं A deli-
cate body.

आंगक a. (की. f.) [अंगेषु जनपदेषु भवः
वृत्] Produced in the अंग country ;
ruler of that country. -कः 1
An inhabitant of the Anga country.
-2 A ruler of that country.

आंगविया a [अंगविया वेद अण्] Oo-
curing in or being familiar with-
अंगविद्या (chiromancy or the know-
ledge of lucky and unlucky marks
on the body). -द्या A work or
अंगविद्या.

आंगिक v. (की. f.) [अंग-निर्वृत्तार्थे-ठक्]
1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated
expressed by bodily actions ; आंगि,
कोऽभिनयः, act अभिनय. -कः A player
on a tabor or drum.

आंगारं [अंगाराणं सङ्घः अण्] A mul-
titude of fire-brands, charcoal.

आंगिरस a. (नी. f.) Descended
from or referring to Angiras. -सः 1
N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras ;
Ms. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of An-
giras (pl.). -3 A particular Sūkta or
hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The
soul. -5 A Kshatriya by will of
Brahmā and by profession.

आंगूषः [अंगूष स्वार्थे-अण्] Praise,
hymn.

आचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To speak, an-
nounce, declare, teach, tell, relate,
communicate, say, narrate (usually
with dat. of person) ; गुरवे...प्राप्तुमाच-
क्षते R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36 ; Ms. 4.
59, 81 ; M. 5 ; इत्याख्यामविष्ट आचक्षते
Mā. 2 ; sometimes with acc. ; तस्यां
किमाचक्षन्हे Bv. 1. 63 say to or ad-
dress. -2 To name, call, say ; गर्भ इति
प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine,
bespeak ; यथा ने हृदयमाचक्षे M. 4. -4
To make known, acquaint, introduce
to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचक्षुस् m. [Up. 2. 120] A learn-
ed man.

आचतुरं ind. [चतुःपर्यन्तं अच् तमा०]
Till the fourth generation ; आचतुरं
हीने पञ्चमे हृदं मिथुनायन्ते P. VIII. 1.
15 Sk.

आचम् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap,
drink (a small quantity) ; नाचमे
हिममपि चारि चारणेन Ki. 7. 34 ; पर्वात-
माचामति U. 4. 1 ; Bv. 4. 38 ; Ms. 2.
60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth
(with instr. of the thing) ; Ms. 2.
61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up,
absorb ; आचामति स्वेदलपात्रं मुखे ते R.
13. 20. -Caus. To cause to sip water ;
Ms. 3. 251, 5. 142.

आचमः Rinsing the mouth, sip-
ping.

आचमनं 1 Rinsing the mouth,
sipping water before religious cere-
monies, before and after meals &c.
from the palm of the hand ; यथावाचमनं
तत्ता Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water
sipped being usually allowed to
drop down). -2 The water used for
rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the
throat.

आचमनकं [स्वार्थे आधारे वा कर्] 1
The water used for sipping. -2 A
spitting pot (Mar. पिक्दाणी).

आचमनीय pot. p. Used for rin-
sing the mouth. -य Water used for
rinsing the mouth ; a gargle.

आचात p. p. 1 Sipped and eject-
ed as water. -2 (Actively used) One

who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [चम् मने-वृत्] 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. वेज् ;) Y. 3. 322.

आचामक *a.* Rinsing the mouth.

आचामनकं *A* spitting pot.

आचाम्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed. —यं water used for rinsing

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering.

-2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक *a.* Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचयं कुशलः).

आचर् 1 *P. I* To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise ; तपस्विकन्यास्त्राविनयमाचरति S. 1. 25 practise rudeness; स्थिति R. 1. 89, 12. 22; एवं च तस्येष्टमाचरो V. 5. 20, 1. 17. नाचरोत्किंचिद्विप्रं Ms. 5. 156; Y. 3. 65; न चाप्याचरति: पूर्वैर्यं धर्मः Mb.; सो सेवां, विधिं, स्नानं, वृत्तिं. -2 To act or behave towards (with loc.); तस्यां एवं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 79; विष्णाविवाचरति शिवे Vop. -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.); जडबल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110. -4 To treat; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chāṇ. 11; पुत्रमिवाचरति शिष्यं Sk.; Ms. 8. 102. -5 To observe the usual formality; S. 7. -6 To come near, approach (Ved.). आ वृत् चरन्तु इत्यं Rv. 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about; frequent, resort to, follow; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः Rām.; व्यापदाचरिते वने Mb.; अगस्त्याचरितामाश्रं R. 4. 44; परेताचरितं विज्ञं Rām.; अविद्वज्जनाचरति एष मार्गः K. 173. -8 To have intercourse with; Ms. 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into; हस्तेनाचरति Kāty. (हस्तेन प्रेषयति प्रक्षिपति).

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing; धर्मः, संग्रहं &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour; अधीतिबोधोपाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept); अधर्मः, दुरा &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, **आचरितव्य**, **आचर्य** *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c.; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. —तं 1 Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt; Ms. 8. 49; see also Bṛihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचरः [आचर्-मने वृत्] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or

of conducting oneself, सदाचारः good conduct; नीचः &c.; लोकाचारविवाजिता Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour; Bg. 16. 7; Ms. 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice; तस्मिन्देशे य आचारः पारंपरिकमावतः Ms. 2. 18; Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law); आचार्य आचारणं K. 56; Ms. 1. 109; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary' 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form' 'as a formality'; पुण्यग्रहणार्थं M. 4; see धूम, लाज below; परिकर्मव S. 1. -5 (a) Any customary observance or duty; मयतः V. 3. 2; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन U. 3. (b) A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता S. 5. 3; Mv. 3. 26. (c) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2; अविषयस्तावदाचारस्य Mv. 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct). -Comp. —अंगं title of the first twelve sacred books of the jainas. —तत्र one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). —दीपः [आचार्यः नरिजनाशे दीपः] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. —धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. —पूत *a.* purified by customary observances, of pure conduct; R. 2. 13. —भेदः difference by the customary law. —ब्रह्म, -पति *a.* apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. —लाज (*m. pl.*) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital); R. 1. 10. —वजित, -हीन *a.* irregular, out of rule. -2. oncast, who has renounced all customary observances. —वेदी [आचारस्य वेदिव] 'altar of religious customs', N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत् *a.* Well-conducted, virtuous; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक *a.* [आचार-वृत्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. —कं Rules for the preservation of health; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिण *a.* [आचर्-णिनि, आचार-णि वा] Following established customs.

आचारि *N.* of a plant (हिलमोचिका).

आचार्यः [आचर्-वृत् P. VI. 2. 35] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in

general). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यायेत् दिज्ञः । सकर्षं मरुतस्य च तमावाहं प्रवक्षते Ms. 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. -4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Droṇa. —यां *A* female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. —Comp. —उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. —करणं acting as a teacher; P. I. 3. 36. —देवः one whose preceptor is his god. —भोगीन *a.* [आचार्यभोग्यं हितं ख] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor; delighting the preceptor. —मिश्र *a.* venerable, honourable.

आचार्य *a.* Originating from a spiritual preceptor; P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt. —कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकाश्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरीरः R. 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि मायमथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26; Bv. 4. 37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता, त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-क्रिया आनुक्] P. VI. 1. 49 Vārt.] The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor; शत्रुमूलमनुखाय न पुनर्हृदुस्तुहते । इयं चक्रे देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्ष्णी Mv. 3. 6.

आचीर्ण *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति *Den. P.* To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 U, 1 P. 1 To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over, spread; शैलेरिवाचिनाञ्जलिं Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कचाचितो विषगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36; कुसुमाचितं वनराजी, आचितनक्षत्रा घाता &c. -2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्धाचितं सत्वरमुत्थिताया R. 7. 10 (v. l. for अधाचित); Ku. 7. 61; inlaid, set (as with gems). -3 Collected, accumulated, heaped. -4 Spread, diffused. —तः 1 A cart-load. -2 (*a.* also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas); आचितं दश भाराः स्यात् शकटो भार आचितः. -3 A measure equal to 2000 *palas*.

आचितिक (*की. f.*), **आचितिनी** *a.* [आचित वृत् ख वा P. V. 1. 3. 53-4. Holding, or being equal to, or cooking a quantity equal to an *Achita*; *g.* *a.* आचितिक.

आचूषण 1 Suction, sucking up. -2 Sucking out. -3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general), नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. -2 To hide; भानोराच्छादयत्यभा Mb. -3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes; Ms. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छादः Mb.; वस्त्रं, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

आच्छद् f. Ved. 1 A cover, covering. -2 A sheath; विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः (उद्-वच्) Cloth, clothes. **आच्छादक** a. Covering, concealing. **आच्छादन** 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes; युष्मन्नाच्छादनाज्ञानैः Y. 1. 82. -4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादित्व a. Covering, concealing; S. 1. 19.

आच्छाद(च्छु)कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb.; घट्टुः, उषा &c. -2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदोऽमुखात्मापि निपतामाच्छिन्नन्ति नः Ku. 2. 46; Mā. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dh. 99. -3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words); मम वच आच्छिद्य inapite of, notwithstanding, my words. -4 To cut off, exclude; भर्तृमाच्छेत्स्यसि कामिनीयः Mb. -5 To remove. -6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः, -दन् 1 Cutting off, exclusion. -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. -त 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाद्यं). -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोटनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः f. Ved. A stick for driving.

आज a. (जी f.) [अजस्वेद-अण्] Coming from, belonging to or produced by goats. -जः A vulture. -जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

आजकं [अजानी समूहः बुज्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर a. (रो f.) [अजगर-अण्] Relating to *ajagara* or the boar; a chapter in the *Mahābhārata*.

आजगव 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A strong bow like that of Siva.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. -ind. From birth.

आजन्म -न्म ind. From or ever since birth. -3 Comp. -सुरभिपत्रः N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

आजातिः f. Birth, origin.

आजानः [आ जन्-वच्] 1 Birth, origin. -2 Generating cause (said to be n. also in these two senses). -नं 1 Birth-place. -2 Birth, descent, species (Ved.). -ind. From the time of the creation. -3 Comp. -ज्ञ a. born since the creation (as gods &c.). -देवा a god from the very creation.

आजाने f. 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother (Sāy.). -2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय a. (यी f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. -यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृद्वास्वलेनोपि पदे पदे 1 आजानंति यतः संज्ञा-मजानेयास्ततः स्मृताः ॥ Sabdak.

आजानेय a. Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ a. Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). -ढाः (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजयनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजातु ind. Up to the knees; *विलंबिवाहं R. 18. 26, 16. 84.

आजिः m. f. [अजंयस्वा, अज्-इण् P. III. 3. 108 Vārt.] 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च वृद्धे स तैः R. 12. 45. -2 A fighting or running match; आजि पाव् or इ, अज् or च्च to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level ground; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं सुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary. -5 A road, way (m.). -6 An instant (m.). -7 A abuse, invective. -8 Comp. -अंता the goal in a race-course. -कृत् a. Ved. 1. running for a prize. -2. making a war. -क्रिया fighting. -तुर a. Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering. -2 A battle.

आजिगीषु a. Ambitions, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह a. One who takes, seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य a. Liable to be investigated. -न्याः (pl.) N. of a short section of the Kuntāpa hymns in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.

आजिरि a. [अजि-इण्] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय a. Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

आजीवः, -वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, श्वजाजीव &c.; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. -2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; विशुद्ध इवानामाजीवः S. 6. -वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीवित्व a. 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एक-दंष्ट्रि).

आजीव्य pot. p. 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile; Y. 1. 320; Ms. 7. 69. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

आजुर f., आजू f. 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. -Caus. (ज्ञायति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञातिः f. An order, injunction, command; हर a. bearing a message, messenger; S. 2.

आज्ञा [आज्ञा-अह्] 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषामिह भर्तृराज्ञा Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. -3 Comp. -अनुग, -अनुगामिन, -अनुयायिन, -अनुवर्तिन, -अनुसारिन, -संपादक, -वह a. obedient, submissive. -कर, -कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant; *करत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नरदेव्याज्ञाकरत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection. -करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -चक्रं a mystical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिघातः, -ध्वजः 1. disobedience, insubordination; नाज्ञाध्वं संहते

द्वयस्वपत्यस्तबाहुजाः सार्धभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2. rebellion, disloyalty. —विधेय a. obedient to commands.

आज्ञातृ a. Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं = आज्ञातिः ईश्वरमायः Sankara.)

आज्ञापक a. Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञाचिन् a. Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्यते, आ-अङ्-क्यप्] 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यधूमोद्भूतेन S. 1. 15; (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत्). -2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter; घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो वा क्षिपे याचकं। आज्यस्थाने निवृत्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते n. -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोमभेदः); आजगिर्भुस्तस्मादाज्यानामाज्यं Nir.-4 Turpentine.-Comp. —द्वेष्टे a hymn to be recited by a Sāmavedin. —व a. drinking ghee. (पा pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulaatya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order; पुलस्त्यस्याज्यपा इवः Mb.; Ms. 3. 197-8. —पात्रं, -स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. —भाक् m. 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter). -2. a god, deity. —वारिः sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

आचनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आच्छ 1 P. (आच्छति, आच्छत, आच्छित) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position; set (as a bone or leg); चक्र-योगेनाच्छेदस्थितिर्निर्गते Snar.

आच्छनं Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending or drawing.

आञ्जन a. (नी. f.) [अञ्जनस्येद-अण्] Anointing or belonging to ointment. —नं 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. —नः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; दशरथिचलेरिवाञ्जननीलमल-परिगतमालः K. 58.

आञ्जनी Ointment, especially for the eyes. —Comp. —कारी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आञ्जनिक्कं [पुरोहितदिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आञ्जनेपः [अञ्जनायाः अपत्यं ङङ्] N. of Māruti.

आञ्जलिक्क्य [of. आञ्जलिक्यं] Folding the hands in supplication.

आञ्जिनेयः [अञ्जित्वा भवः ङङ्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूप [अटरूप एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूप.

आटविकः [अटव्यां चरति भवो वा ङङ्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest. -2 A pioneer. -3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आटवी [अटव्याः मलिकुटा पुः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-ङण्] 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written आटि). -2 A sort of fish. —Comp. —सुखः, —खं a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (as called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

आटिक, आटिक्य a. [आटाय गमनाय प्र-वृत्तः टण्, ण्यञ् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. —क्री A woman fit to go out (अनुपजातयौधरा-दिस्त्रीत्यंजना Sankara).

आटीकनं [आटीक्-त्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf; as आटीकलं.

आटीकः A bull.

आटोपः [आ-टुप्-वञ् घृणोऽत्वं ट्व.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; साटोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage-direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. कटाटोपो भयंकरः; said also of clouds, अद्यापि साटोपो मेवा दूश्यते Pt. 1; Si. 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आडंबरः [आ-डम्-क्षेपे, अल्] 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितनारुद्धिरूप(डं-चर्) K. 5. 309; निरुणः शोभते नैव विमुदा-डंभरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion; दंतिनासाडंबरखेण K. 114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The rearing of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments the din or uproar of the battle. —रं Rubbing and kneading the body. —Comp. —आवातः one who beats a drum.

आडंबरिक् a. Arrogant, proud.

आडिः = आटि q. v.

आडूः [अल्-ऊ, लस्य डः नि- वृद्धिः ट्व.] A raft, a float.

आडकः, —कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Drona = 64 Prasthas = 16 Kūdavaa = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 oza. avoird.) ; अट्टुडिमेव कुं चि कुं-चयोऽष्टौ तु पुच्छलं । पुच्छलानि च चत्वारि आडकः परिकीर्तितः n. —की 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आडकिक, आडकीन a. [cf. आचिक] Holding an Adhaka, sown with an

Adhaka of seed; cooking an Adhaka (of rice &c.)

आढ्य a. [आ-ध्य-क-घृणो° ट्व.] 1 Rich wealthy; आढ्योऽभिजनवानस्मि कोन्योस्ति सद्गुणो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8; Ms. 8. 169. — (a) Rich in, abounding in possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp. : सत्य° Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसंपद्धावण्याढ्याय Dk. 18; एवमा-गुणैराढ्यः Vet.; समुद्रनिवरत्नाढ्यं Rām. (b) Mixed with, watered with; नृ-याढ्यः वज्र उच्चमगंयाढ्याः Mb.; मृदाढ्यैः करजफलसर्पयैः Suar. -3 Abundant, copious. —Comp. —आडु a. striving to get wealth. —कुलीन a. [आढ्यकुले भवः ख] Descended from a rich family. —चर a. (री. f.) [मत्पूर्वं आढ्यः चरट्] once opulent. —पातः [आढ्यो वातो यत्र] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आढ्यकरण a. (गी. f.) [P. III. 2. 56] Enriching. —न् The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आढ्यमणिष्णु-मावृक् a. [P. III. 2. 57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आढ्यत्तार Opulence, wealth.

आणक a. [अणक एव स्वार्थे अण्] Low, inferior, vile. —कं Sexual enjoyment is a particular position; आणकं धुरतं नाम देवयोः पाश्वे संस्थयोः ।

आणव a. (ची. f.) Exceedingly small. —न् Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

भाणवीन a. [अणुवायानां भवनं क्षेत्रं वा खञ्] Bearing or fit to bear Anu (Panicum Miliaceum).

आणिः m. f. [अण्-ङण् खियां वा ङीप्] 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the lynch-pin. -2 The part of the leg just above the knee (जाडुन ऊर्ध्वमुप-तन्त्रयं च लमाणिनाम Suar.). -3 The corner of a house. -4 A boundary, limit. -5 The edge of a sword.

आंड a. [अंडे भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird). —डः An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmā. —डं 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. -2 Scrotum. —द्वौ (Ved.) The testicles. —Comp. —ज a. born from eggs. (—जः) a bird or a serpent. (—जं) the body of a bird.

आंडी Ved. A testicle.

आंडीक a. Bearing eggs.

आंडीर a. [आंडमस्यस्य ईड्] 1 Having many eggs. -2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आतृ The latter आ. —ind. Ved. 1 Afterwards, then; generally used antithetically to यद्, यदा, यस्मि and then sometimes strengthened by the particles अह, उ, यद् &c. -2 Then, further, also, and (अपि च). -3 Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an

interrogative pronoun like उ, अंग, उ added to किं (possibly, at all!).

आत *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread around. — *त*: Ved. 1 A quarter of the sky. —2 A scaffold. —3 The frame of a door.

आतच् 7 P. To coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

आतक: [आ-तच्-क्, कृत्] 1 Disease, sickness of the body; दोषविज्ञानमयस्तं ब्रह्मणं गमयति वा । वृद्धा पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y. 3. 245. —2 Fever. —3 Pain, affliction (of the mind); disquietude; anguish, agony; किञ्चित्प्रियमातंकः; आतंकश्रुतिकठोर-गम्येषां U. 1. 49; S. 3. V. 3. —4 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 Fear, apprehension; पुत्रबाधप्रजीविन्यो निरातंका निरियतः R. 1. 63; fright, terror; Ratu. 2. 2. —6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतचन 1 Causing to coagulate (or curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. —2 Causing to contract in general. —3 Curdled milk. —4 That which causes coagulation, a rennet. —5 A sort of whey. —6 Conveying. —7 Gratifying, satisfying. —8 Casting away, destroying. —9 Danger, calamity. —10 Speed, velocity. —11 Caloining, adding flux to metals in fusion. —12 The flux so used. —13 Making fat.

आतन् 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch over, overapread, cover; निषादिवश-स्थलमातनोति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. —2 To spread, diffuse. —3 To cause, produce; आ-नन्दनेन जडतां पुनरातनोति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Mā. 5. 9; Mv. 4. 31. —4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform; सुतमातवान् K. 57; सपर्या 64. —5 to illuminate. —6 To take hold of; seek to attain. —7 To assume a hostile attitude. —8 To stretch (as a bow.)

आतत *p. p.* 1 Spread, extended. —2 stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1. 19; °ज्य stretched out on the bow; 11. 45, 16. 77.

आततायिन् *a. or s.* (आततेन विस्तर्तिनेन शब्दादिना अतिष्ठे शीलमस्य Tv.) 1 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life', endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; दुर्गं वा बाल-वधो वा ब्रह्मणं वा बहुधुते । आततायिन-मार्गते हन्योदवाविचारयन् ॥ Me. 8. 350-1; Bg. 1. 36. —2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अग्निदो गतश्चैव शत्रोन्मोतो व-गायः । श्रेयदाहरश्चैतौ पदं विद्यादाताभिनः ॥ Sukra N. ११. —३ murdering, steal-
ing, destroying &c.

आतसायिन् *a.* Ved. One whose bow is stretched.

आतन 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding. —2 Sight, view.

आतानि *a.* Ved. [तन्-इन्] Spreading; pervading.

आतान: [तन्-ञ्] 1 An extended cord or string (Ved.). —2 Long extension.

आतप 1 P. To radiate, heat, blaze; inflame, to cause to glow. —*pass.* To suffer pain, be afflicted; to indict (anaterities) upon one-self.

आतप *a.* Ved. Heating (आतयिन्). —*f.* Heat.

आतप *a.* Ved. Causing pain or affliction. —*y.* 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोद्भूतं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमातपकृतं R. 2. 13; शीतातपाभिघातात् Ma. 12. 77; प्रचंडं Ru. 1. 11. 10; सूर्यं Me. 108; बालातपः Ma. 4. 69 the morning sun; °आकांत- exposed to heat. —2 Light; छायातपो ब्रह्मविदो वदन्ति Kath. —*Comp.* —अस्ययः passing of the sun's heat, sunset; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु R. 1. 52. —अभावः non-existence of the sun's heat, shadow. —उदकं mirage. —ञ्, —ञ्कं [आतपात् वायते, वैकं] an umbrella (of silk or leaves used as a parasol); तमातपकृतमनातपञ्च R. 2. 13, 47; पञ्च 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तधृत-बृद्धनिघातपञ्च S. 5. 6. लघनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलघनाद्बलवदस्वस्थरीरा शकुंतला S. 3. —वर्ष्य *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. —वारणं [आतपं वारयति] an umbrella, parasol; वृषतिककुर्वं दृष्ट्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. —शुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपना N. of Siva.

आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a.* Ved. Being in the sun-
shine.

आतमास् *ind.* Very near.

आतापि: [आतप्-इन्] N. of a demon; आतापिभक्षितो येन वातायिश्च महा-सुरः । सधुवः शोषितो येन स मेघस्तस्य प्रसीदतु ॥

आतापि (यि)न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).

आताली *ind.* Compounded with अम्, भू and कृ; P. 1. 4. 61.

आति: A kind of bird.

आति = आटि q. v. (of P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यी f.) [अतिथिः सायुः इन्; अतिथेय इदं दृक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्यु-
ञ्जनामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25.

तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया Ku. 5. 31. —2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः S. 1. —यं Hospitality; आतिथेयमनि-
वारितातिथिः Si. 14. 38; Ms. 3. 18; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. —यी Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथिर्दं व्यञ्] Hospi-
table, proper for a guest &c. (= आ-
तिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टिः &c.
—द्यः A guest. —द्यं 1 Hospitable
reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रिया
शतरथशोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58. —2 A
particular rite, the reception of Soma
when it is brought to the sacrificial
place (also called आतिथ्येष्टिः). —*Comp.*
—रूप *a.* being in the place of the
आतिथ्य sacrifice. —सत्कारः, —सत्क्रिया
the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की f.) (Ingram.)
Connected with आतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे (रे) व्यं [अतिरेक व्यञ्] Super-
fluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहक *a.* [अतिवाहे विद्युतः उक्]
Employed to convey to the other
world; अगतिवाहिकास्तद्धिनात् Br. Sū. —
कं An epithet of the Śūkshma
Śarira (in Śān. phil.) from its sur-
passing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशय [अतिशयः स्वार्थं व्यञ्] Ex-
cess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठ [अतिष्ठस्य भावः अण्] Being
a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

भातु: [आ-उण्] A raft, float.

आतप् *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

आतुज् *m.* Destroyer of enemies
or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a.* Ved. [तुज्-इन्] 1 Rush-
ing on, hastening towards. —2 Car-
rying off (आदात्). —3 Injuring, de-
structive (हितक).

आतुइ 6 U. To strike, push,
spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a.* Ved. Striking, pushing,
pricking.

आतोद्यं —द्यकं A musical instrument;
आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः Ve. 1. सज-
मातोद्यशिरोनिबोक्षित R. 8. 34, 15. 88;
U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उरच्] 1
Hurt, injured. —2 Suffering from,
influenced or affected by, tormented,
afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मनुष्यातुरा
R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25; so कामं,
भयं, व्याधिं &c. —3 Sick (in body
or mind), disabled, diseased;
आक्रोशोऽस्तु विजया बालवृद्धकृशातुराः
Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77; Pt. 1. 155. —4
Eager, over-zealous; M. 2. —5
Weak, feeble, incapable of doing
anything. —रः 1 A patient, one suf-
fering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 5.
41. —2 Illness, disease. —*Comp.*
—शाला an hospital. —संस्था; a kind of

हन्वास (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life).

आतुयं [आतुयस भावः त्वञ्] 1 A kind of fever. -2 Sickness.

आतुय् 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. -2 To push open, open.

आतुयन् Pushing open, opening.
आतुयण् p. p. [आतुय-क] Pierced, cut. -ण 1 An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.

आतुय् 4, 5, 6 P. To be satisfied. -Caus. To satisfy.

आतुयणं 1 Satisfaction, gratification. -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (भगवत्-लेपनं) -4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतुयः A kind of tree, the custard apple tree. -च् The fruit of the tree.

आतु 1 P. To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To overcome. -4 To enlarge, increase.

आतारः, आतारः [आतरति अनेन आतु अर्वा वा] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्य a. 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore [(Ved.)].

मात्त See under आत्.

आत्मन् m. [अन्-मनिष् उप. 4. 154, said to be from अन् to breathe also] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् H. 1 ; आत्मानं रयिनें विद्धि शरीरं रयिमेव तु Kath. (In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a river). -2 Self, oneself ; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers ; अन्यया स्त्रिययात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Bān. 1 ; आत्मन्दर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; युस् वृद्धुरात्मानं सर्वो स्वमेव वामनैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57 ; Ku. 6. 20 ; देवी... प्रातःपञ्चमनात्मानं गंगादेव्यां चिद्विचरति U. 7 ; गोपयन्ति कुलत्रिण आत्मानमात्मना Mb. ; K. 107 ; sometimes used in pl. also ; Si. 17. 19 ; Māl. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahman ; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan. ; U. 1. 1 ; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. -4 Essence, nature ; कृत्यस्यात्मन स्वनि S. D. see आत्मक below. -5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural temperament or disposition. -7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate members of it) ; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमोर्वा काला मेरुतिष्ठामन R. 1. 14 ; योस्यात्मना कारयित्वा Ma. 12. 12 ;

Ki. 9. 66. -8 Mind, intellect ; मंदारत्मनः, महात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. -9 The understanding; of. आत्मसंमत्, आत्मवत् &c. -10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, image ; आत्मानमाधाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form ; 2. 61 ; संरोपितेप्यारामे S. 6. 23 -myself being implanted in her. -13 A son ; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. -14 Care, efforts, pain. -15 The sun. -16 Fire. -17 Wind, air. आत्मम् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of' ; see आत्मक. The form आत्मन् is also found to be used ; कृतार्थं मर्यते त्मानं Mb. [cf. Gr. *atmos, aitmen*]. -Comp. -अधीन a. 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentient, existing. (-नः) 1. a son. -2. a wife's brother. -3 the jester or विद्वक् (in dramatic literature). -अनुरूप a. worthy of oneself ; Ku. 1. 18 ; R. 1. 33. -अनुपमन personal attendance ; R. 1. 88. -अपहारः concealing oneself ; कथं वा आत्मपहारं करोमि S. 1. -अपहारका one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. -आदिष्ट a. self-counselled. (-ष्ट) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself ; H. 4. 121. -आराम a. 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge ; आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निविकल्पे समाधौ Va. 1. 23. -2. self-pleased, delighted in self ; Bb. 3. 93 ; of. Bg 5. 24. -आश्लिन् m. a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species ; cf. मस्या इव जनां निन्दे मय्यंति परस्परं Rām. -आश्रय a. dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (-यः) 1. self-dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. -ईश्वर a. self-possessed, master of self ; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विद्वाः समाधिमेवमभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40. -उद्विगः self-exaltation or elevation ; Si. 2. 30. -उद्भव a. born or produced from oneself. (-वः) 1. a son ; R. 18. 12. -2. Cnid. -3. sorrow, pain. (-वः) 1. a daughter. -2. intellect. -3. N. of a plant (मय्यर्णी). -उपजीविन् m. 1. one who lives by his own labour ; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). -4. an actor, public performer. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. -उपम a. like oneself. (-नः) a son. -काम a. 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. -2. loving Brahman on the Supreme spirit only. -कर्म one's own business, private affair. -कृत

a. 1. self-executed, done by oneself -2. done against one's own self. -एत a. produced in one's mind ; 'तो मनोरथः S. 1. (-त) ind. aside (to oneself) being considered to be spoken privately (opp. वक्तुं aloud) ; frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas ; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined ; अत्राद्यं खलु यदस्ति तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. -गतिः f. 1. course of the soul's existence. -2. a. one's own course. -गत्या by one's own act. -गुप्तिः f. a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. -ग्राहिन् a. selfish, greedily. -घातः 1. suicide. -2. heresy. -घातका, -घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer ; K. 174 ; व्यापादयेत् व्यात्मानं स्वयं योऽम्युदकादिभिः । अवेदेनैव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते II. -2. a heretic. -घोषः 1. a cook (calling out to himself). -2. crow. -जा, -जन्मन् m., -जातः, -प्रभवः, -संभवः 1. a son ; तस्मात्संजन्मानमजं चकार R. 5. 39 ; तस्यामात्मानुरूपमायात्मजन्मसमुत्सुकः R. 1. 33 ; Māl. 1 ; Ku. 6. 28. -2. Cnid. -3. a descendant. -जा 1. a daughter ; वधं युगं चरणयोजनकात्मजायाः R. 13. 78 ; cf. नगात्मजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding -जयः 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. -ज्ञा, विद् m. a sage, one who knows himself. -ज्ञानं 1. self knowledge. -2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit ; Ms. 12. 85, -92. -3. true wisdom. -तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. -ज्ञाः a sage versed in the Vedānta doctrine. -तुष्टि a. self-satisfied. (-ष्टि f.) self-satisfaction. -त्यागः 1. self-sacrifice. -2. suicide. -त्यागिन् m. 1. a suicide ; आत्मत्यागिन्धो नाशोचोद्वेकभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. -2. a heretic, an unbeliever. -त्राणं 1. self-preservation. -2. a body-guard. -वृक्षः a mirror ; प्रसादमात्मोपनिषदामवृक्षः R. 7. 68. -वृक्षेन 1. seeing oneself. -2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom ; Y. 3. 157 ; of. Ma. 12. 31. -वृत्ता a. Ved. granting one's existence or life. -वान् self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. -द्विषि a. Ved. corrupting the soul ; self-destroying. -देवता a tutelary deity. -द्वेष्टिन् a. 1. self-tormenting, fretful. -2. a suicide. -निरय a. being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. -निद्रा self-reproach. -निवेदनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). -निष्ठ a. one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. -विराजित a. on who has lost himself (Ved.). -हृरणं N. of a work elucidating the

Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोधः 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. —2. title of an उपनिषद्. —प्रम a. self-illuminated. —प्रवादः conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —पुत्रः, —पुत्रध्वः 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वपुत्रः पुत्रा आत्मपुत्रः स्वपुत्रः सन्ता। आत्ममातुल्यपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया ह्यात्मपुत्राः। Śabdak., i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. —2. the soul, the self. —बोधः 1. spiritual knowledge. —2. knowledge of self. —मात्रः 1. existence of the soul. —2. the self proper, peculiar nature. —3. the body. —भू a. self-born, self-existent. (—भूः) —योनिः 1. N. of Brahmā; ब्रह्मस्य योनिर्ब्रह्म सत्सर्जं निरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16. 5. 81. —2. N. of Viṣṇu. —3. of Śiva; S. 7. 35. —4. Cupid, god of love; Ku. 3. 70. —5. a son. (—भूः f.) 1. a daughter. —2. talent, understanding. —भूत a. 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. —2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull = आत्मतुल्य). (—भूः) 1. a son. —2. Cupid. (—भूः) 1. a daughter. —2. talent. —भूय 1. peculiarity, own nature. —2. Brahma. —मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मानिख 1. self-respecting, respectable. —2. arrogant; proud. —भ्राता 1. a brother; भ्राता स्वभ्रातरात्मनः. —2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूलं N. of a plant (दुर्लभा). —मूलि n. the universe. —भक्तिन् sacrificing of oneself or himself. (—म.) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चार्मानं सर्वभूतानि चार्मानि। समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी शास्त्रमपि च उच्यते; Ms. 12. 91. —येनिः = *यु (m.) q v. Ku. 3. 70. —रक्षा t. N. of a plant (द्रव्यरक्षणीवृक्ष). —2. self-protection. —लाभः birth, production, origin; वैरात्मलाभस्तथा लब्धः Mu. 3. 1. 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. —2. the beard. —बन्धक a. self-deceiver. —बन्धना self-delusion; self-deception. —बन्धः, —बन्धन, —हत्या suicide. —वश a. depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160. (—शः) 1. self-control, self-government. —2. one's control, subjection; 'शं नी, 'वशीकृत्य to reduce to subjection, win over. —वश्य a. having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. —विक्रया sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. —विद् m. 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित्. —2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. —3. N. of Śiva. —विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms.

7. 43. —विद्वद्धिः—वृद्धिः f. self-exaltation. —वीर a. 1. mighty, powerful, strong. —2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). —3. existent, sentient. (—रः) 1. a son. —2. wife's brother. —3. a jester (in dramas). —वृत्तं, —वृत्तता account of one's own self, autobiography. —वृत्ति a. dwelling in Atman or soul. (—तिः f.) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 2. 76. —2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्मययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्ति R. 2. 33. —3. practising one's own duties or occupation —शक्तिः f. 1 one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; द्वैवं निहृत्य कुर्वन् पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. —2 illusion. —शह्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). —श्लाघा, स्तुतिः f. self-praise, boasting, bragging. —संयमः self-restraint. —सद् a. Ved. dwelling in oneself. —संतुष्ट a. self-sufficient. —सनि a. Ved. granting the breath of life. —सम a. worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. —सन्देहः 1. internal or personal doubt. —2 risk of life, personal risk. —संभवः, —समुद्भवः 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभव R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. —2. Cupid, god of love. —3. epithet of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, or Śiva. —4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्) (—वः) 1. a daughter. —2. understanding intellect. —संपन्न a. 1 self-possessed. —2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. —सिद्धिः f. self-aggrandizement. —सुख a. self delighted. (—खं) the highest bliss. —हन् a. 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). —2. a suicide, self-destroyer. —3. a heretic, unbeliever. —4 a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हन्नं, —हृत्य suicide. —हित a. beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक a. (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पञ्च^० fivefold, made up of five; संशय^० of a doubtful nature; so दुःख^० sorry, grieved; वृषण^० hot; विष^० poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय a. Belonging to oneself, one's own; सः कात्मकीयं पश्यति S. 2; स्वात्मिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2. win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वति subjoin K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मवर्द्धः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin; Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता, —स्य Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना ind. (instr. or आत्मन् Used reflexively; अथ चात्मनो स्वमात्मना R. 8 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुकनासमावाय K. 293. It is oft compounded with ordinal numerals; e. g. द्वितीयः second including himself, i. e. himself and one more; तृतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीय a. [आत्मेन हितः ख] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्वेव आत्मनीयः M. 4 on whose side is he? —2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीयपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). —3 Existent, sentient. —नः 1 A son. —2 A wife's brother. —3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [आत्मेन आत्मार्थकलोपनाय पदं अलुक् स] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. —2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि a. [आत्मानं विभर्ति, भू लि म् च P. III. 2. 26] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्त्वं पिशितैर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मवत्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् a. [आत्मैव मनुष्य मयः वः] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mn. 5. —2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवत् Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. —ind Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु च पश्यति स पंडितः.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृतिवत्तात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् ind. In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; कृ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; कुरुतेरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीक 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य a. 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. —2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक a. (की f.) [अत्यंत मयं रत्न] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mn. 4; विष्णुगुह्यतत्त्वसार्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. —2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. —3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वस्तिवृत्तिः Mit. —Comp. —द्वान्विद्वत्तिः f. absoluteness.

—**वलयः** the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की. f.) [अत्ययः नाशः प्रयोजनमस्य इत्] 1 Destructive, disastrous. —2 Painful, unpropitious, ill omened, distressing. —3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्सृङ्गः A gallinule

आत्रेय *a.* (की. f.) : [अत्रेय इत्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from Atri. —**पः** 1 A descendant of Atri. —2 The head of the descendants of Atri. —3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. —4 An epithet of Siva. —5 An essential humour or juice of the body, lymph. —**की** 1 A female descendant of Atri. —2 The wife of Atri. —3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. —4 Any woman of the Brahmanical order. —5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistā.

आत्रेयिका [आत्रेयी स्वर्थे कन्] A woman in her courses.

आथर्वण *a.* (की. f.) [अथर्वणा मुनिना इहः वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तमपिने वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. —**णः** 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. —2 A descendant of Atharvan. —3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. —4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणा समूहः). —5 A house-priest. —**न** A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brāhmaṇa.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदर्श 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदर्शः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. —2 A tooth.

आद्घ्न *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth (आसु + दघ्न).

आद्वि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आदृ, आदर्श.

आदहनं 1 Burning. —2 Injuring, killing. —3 Reviling, despising. —4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt (आदहतेस्मिन्निति).

आदा 3 A. (आदत्ते) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to; व्यवहरासनमादत्ते युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामादत्ते न पदति R. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणादिहिरिरादत्ते S. 14. 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. —2 (With words expressing speech) To

begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमादत्ते Ki. 1. 3, 14. 2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59; शिव शिव शिवरथात्तवत्तसः Bb. 3. 42. v. l. —3 To seize, take hold of; शिथिलगतिकम्पामादानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1 : स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आदत्ते R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. —4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यदुच्छरीरमादत्ते Svet. Up. —5 To take up, absorb, drink up; R. 1. 18; प्रदीपः स्नेहमादत्ते दक्षायाम्यनरस्यया Si. 2. 85. —6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अग्रधुरादत्ते मोर्ध R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, शुल्कं, वृद्धं &c. —7 To pluck, lop off, separate; S. 4. 8. —8 To carry, take, bear; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net; कुशामादाय S. 3; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Ms. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; काश्चिदपदेशमादाय bearing K.'s message. —9 To perceive, comprehend; ध्रुवेन रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व च ध्रुवा श्रोत्रेण गंधानादत्स्व &c. Mo. —10 To agree to, undertake, begin. —11 To imprison, make captive. —**Causs.** To cause to take. —**Desid.** (—दित्सते). To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving; as in द्याद.

आदत्त, आस *p. p.* [आ + दा + क्त] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्च ध्रुवा स्वविद्यया M. 2; एवमात्तसतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1; हासः Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. —2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. —3 Attracted. —4 Drawn out, extracted; नामात्तसारां रघुरत्येक्ष्य R. 5. 26; बलं 11. 76 taken away. —**Comp.** —**गंध** *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पश्चिद्धा गोत्रमिवात्तगंधाः R. 13. 7; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः S. 6. —2. already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84 (where आ° has sense 1 also). —**गर्व** *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. —**द्वं** *a.* assuming the royal sceptre; S. 5. 8. —**मनस्क** *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.). —**लक्ष्मी** *a.* stripped of wealth. —**वचस्** *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. —2. having commenced speaking.

आदातृ *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशान्कुशानपरिक्ताः गुलिः Kn. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिषुचामिह R. 4. 86. —2 Earning, getting. —3 A symptom (of a disease). —4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). —5 A horse's trappings. —**नी** N. of a plant हस्ति-वोषा.

आदाय Inviting or causing another to receive something.

आदाय *ind.* Having taken; oft with a prepositional force 'with'; जालमादाय H. 1.

आदायः Receiving, taking &c. —**Comp.** —**वर** *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायिन *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत्तं परस्व° &c.

आदित्सु *a.* (Fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Kn. 1. 34.

आदेय *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, i. e. to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं त्वादिकारणं Ak. —2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. —3 First in time, existing before. —**दिः** 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत) अप एव सप्तजिह्वा तासु बीजमवसृजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनदि &c.; जगदादिरनादिस्त्व° Ku. 2. 9; oft at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with', 'et cetera', 'and others', 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इन्द्रः आदित्येव ते); एवमादि this and the like; व्याख्येयं धातुः धातु and others, or words beginning with धा, are called roots; oft used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. —2 First part or portion. —3 A firstling, first fruits. —4 Prime cause. —5 Nearness. —**Comp.** —**अंत** *a.* 1. having beginning and end. —2. first and last. (—**न**) beginning and end. —**वत्** having beginning and end, finite. —**अंतर्गत** *a.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all. —**उदात्त** *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. —**उपांत** *ind.* from first to last. —**कर्तृ**, —**कृतृ** *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brāhmā; Bg. 11. 37. —**कर्मन्** *n.* the beginning of an action. —**कविः** 'the first poet', an epithet of Brāhmā and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a Fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकमापद्यत वरुण शोकः); he was subsequently told

by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyana; cf. U. 2 Viṣṭakambhaka. —**काँ** the first book of the Rāmāyana. —**कारण** 1. the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. —2. analysis. —3. algebra. —**काव्य** the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyana; see आदिकवि. —**तालः** a sort of musical time or tal; एक वर सधुर्वत आदितालः सकल्पते. —**देवः** 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं ज्ञात्वा तं दिव्यं आदिवैवर्ज्यं विभुं Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. —2. Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. —3. Śiva. —4. the sun. —**देव्या** an epithet of Hiranyakāśipu. —**दर्शन** n. 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. —**पुराण** the first Purāṇa, N. of the Brahma Purāṇa. —**पुरुषः** 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. —2. Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च पुरुषवन्तं बुद्धे चादिपुरुषाः R. 10. 6; तमसमवर्णवैदिकयादिपुरुषाः Si. 1. 14. —**बल** generative power, first vigour. —**बुद्ध** a. perceived in the beginning. —**बुद्धि** the primitive Buddha. —**भव**, —**भूत** a. produced at first. —**ब्रह्म**, —**तः** 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. —2. also N. of Viṣṇu; रसातलावादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. —3. an elder brother. —**मूल** the first foundation, primeval cause. —**प्रेमाचार्य** 'the first teacher of devotion,' an epithet of Śiva. —**रसः** the first of the 8 Rasas, i. e. गुणार or love. —**राजा** the first ingūy; an epithet of Menus. —**वंशः** primeval race, primitive family. —**वराहः** 'the first boar,' an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation on. —**विद्वत्** m. the first learned man, कविः. —**शक्तिः** f. 1. the power of magic or illusion. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —**शरीर** 1. the primitive body. —2. ignorance. —3. the subtle body. —**सर्गः** the first creation.

आदिक a. (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, **आदौ** ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तद्वैवनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम a. [आदी मयः आदि-दिम] First, primitive, original.

आदित, —**त्वं** Priority, precedence.

आदिमत् a. Having a beginning.

आद्य a. [आदी मयः यत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. —2 Being at the head, excellent, unperal

leled, pre-eminent, foremost; आसी भवतितामाद्यः प्रणवश्चंद्रसामिभ R. 1. 11. —3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and soon; see आदि. —4 Immediately preceding; एकादशाद्यं Scut. 27 immediately before the 11th. i. e. 16th; so संयुक्ताद्यं 2. —5 Eatable (अक्षय्य). —**द्याः** (m. pl.) A class of deities. —**द्या** 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. —**द्यौ** 1 The beginning. —2 Grain, food. —3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (पितृयादभेद). —**ओम्प**. —**कविः** 'the first poet' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. —**बीजं** the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the innominate principle. —**मायकः** a measure of five gunjes (about 17½ grains a troy).

आदित्य [आदित्यस्य] 1 A son of Aditi. —2 A god, divinity in general. —3 The sun.

आदित्य a. अदित्यस्य [य] 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in the solar line; U. 6. 18. —2 Devoted to, or originating from Aditi. —3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the Adityas. —**स्यः** 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of Adityas appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varnā is the head, and the name Aditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brāhmanas, however, the number of Adityas rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; याता मित्रोऽयमा कश्च वरुणः सूर्य एव च । भगो विष्वक् एषा च सविता दशमः स्युतः ॥ एकादशस्तथा सप्त विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।) ; आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. V. 3. 6; दस्युं विष्वं दहनकिर्णोर्द्विता द्वादशाकीः). —2 The sun. —3 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation; स्वयंभूः संयुगादित्यः V. Sah. —4 N. of the Arka plant. —**स्यो** (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. —**ओम्प**. —**केतु** 1. N. of a son of Dhritarāshtra. —2. the charioteer of the sun. —**चंद्रो** (dual) the sun and moon. —**पत्रः** N. of a plant. —**(चं)** the leaf of the Arka tree. —**वर्णिनी** a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. —**पुष्पिका** red swallow wort. —**भक्ता** [आदित्यं भक्ता] N. of a plant; see अर्धभक्ता. —**मंडलं** the disc or orb of the sun. —**व्रतं** worship of the sun. —**सुतः** 'the son of the sun' N. of Sogriva, Yama, Satara and Karna.

आदिन a. [अधीति अद् गिति] Eating (in comp.); परस्परान्दिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि (दी) नवः, —**व** 1 Misfortune, distress. —2 Hindrance; want of luck (in dice). —3 Fault; see अनादीनव. —**ओम्प**. —**दर्श** a. having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिश 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; मार्ग आदिश (oft in dramas) lend the way; S. 5. —2 To order, direct, command; वेदोपलक्षणार्थः मादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुच्यतः Kn. 4. 16; तेषामप्येतद्वादिष्टो Ms. 11. 193; आदिशवर्षाभिगमं चकार Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65 to appoint; चसुमिर्न गोतारमादिश M. 5. —3 To aim at; assign; आदिशस्मिन्नामन्तस्य Bk. 3. 3; इतिबीराणामादिशद्वादिष्टो दिशं Rām. —4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिष्टो Ms. 480; बुद्धिमादिश R. 12. 68. —5 To specify, determine; Y. 2. 260. —6 To foretell, predict; सा सिद्धेनादिष्टा Ratn. 4, Bri. S. 5. 96; आदिष्टः सुराक्षरसंगरो भावी V. 5. —7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्माक्षमादिश Mb. —8 To provoke, challenge. —9 To profess as one's own duty. —**Caus.** To indicate, show, point out, announce, &c. (same as आदिश).

आदिश f. Ved. 1 Aim, design, intention. —2 A project, proposition. —3 A proposal, declaration. —4 A region, quarter. —5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिश p. p. 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c. —2 Said, foretold. —3 Substituted. —**हं** 1 Command order. —2 Advice. —3 Loavings of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन a. One who gives orders. —**म**. (अस्यर्थे इति) 1 A Brāhmana in the first order of his life; a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारि). —2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite; Ms. 5. 88.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; ब्राह्मराजिसमावाय Rām.; आदेशं देवकालः पतिग्राह R. 1. 92; राजादिदेशः कृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. —2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule; आदित्यो ब्रह्मस्यादेशः Ch. Ud. —3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. —4 A prediction, prophecy; विवाश्विनकादेशश्चनानि K. 64; see हिजादेश also. —5 (Gram.) A substitute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुप्रति संभवे शयत् R. 12. 58. —6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. —**ओम्प**. —**कारिन्** a. obedient.

आदेशिन The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन a. 1 Ordering, commanding. —2 Causing, producing. —3 Ex-

oiting, instigating ; कपोलपाटलादेशि
चरु रघुदेहित R. 4. 68. —m. 1 A
commander, director. —2 An astro-
loger, fortune-teller.

आदेहृ a. One who orders. —m.
1 An adviser, commander, director.
—2 An employer of priests (यजमान).

आदीनदः 1 Distress, pain, un-
easiness. —2 Fault, transgression ;
Si. 2. 22. —3 An indicator of distress.

आदीप् Caus. To kindle, set on
fire ; to illuminate.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire, inflam-
ing. —2 Exciting, stimulating ; em-
ballishing. —3 Whitening the walls,
floors &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त p. p. Set on fire,
blazing up.

आदृ 6 A (—दृश्ये) 1 To respect,
honour, reverence ; सीतां रघुसमभव-
स्थितिमादृश्यन् Mv. 7. 3 receive re-
spectfully ; द्वितीयादृश्यते सदा H. Pr.
7 ; सर्वे तस्यादृता धर्मा यद्व्येते त्रय आदृताः
Ma. 2. 234 ; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To heed
or care for, mind, take notice of ;
usually with न ; न त्यागमादृश्यते K.
104, 167 ; वाक्यं नादृश्यते च बांधवजनः
Bh. 3. 111 ; अनादृत्य disregarding ;
मम वचनमनादृत्य in spite of or not-
withstanding my words. —3 To feel
timid from a feeling of respect, be
awed. —4 To apply or devote one-
self closely to, have regard for ;
युरि श्रुत शास्त्रमनादृश्यते Mā. 1. 5. —5
To desire, be eager for ; Mv. 6.
3. —6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [आदकृ] 1 Respect, re-
verence, honour ; निर्माणमेव हि तदावर-
लालनीय Mā. 9. 49 ; न जातदादरे न
विदिवादरः Ki. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 20. —2
Attention, care, notice, close appli-
cation ; आदरप्रयत्न Mā. 7. careful
efforts ; तां प्रणामादरसलज्जानुवर्तते स-
क्त Ku. 6. 91. —3 (a) Eagerness,
desire, regard ; भूयान्दाराधमादरः Ku.
6. 13 ; आदरादुपसर्पिततरंगः K. 119
eagerly ; यत्किञ्चनकारितायामादरः 120 ;
अग्नेर्भुमाव्रमकरनं 152 made up my
mind ; Ki. 8. 41, 26 ; 13. 58. (b)
Earnest desire, request ; S. 6. —4
Effort, endeavour ; गृह्यत्रयपताकाभिर-
पोरादरानेमिता Ku. 6. 41. —5 Com-
mencement, beginning. —6 Love
attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदर्य p. p. Vene-
rable, respectful.

आदारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attrac-
tion, an instigator (Sāy.). —2 N of
a plant used instead of Soma (when
it is not available).

आदारिन् a. Ved. 1 Attracting. —2
Destroying.

आदुरि a. Ved. Careful, attentive.

आदृत p. p. 1 Honoured, respected.
—2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous,
diligent, earnest ; आदृतमरुतोच्चरत् K.
211, 170 ; Ku. 7. 30. (b) Attentive,
careful ; दुन्दुभीत्यां नात्यादृतोऽधूर Dk.
154. (c) Respectful (सादर) ; इत्यादृ-
तेन कथितो R. 13. 72 ; इति स्म गृह्यस्य-
धुवेनमादृतः 3. 5 respectfully or ear-
nestly ; Ma. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, be-
hold. —Caus. To show, indicate, ex-
hibit ; उत्कलादृशितपथः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [आदर्येत्, दृश् आवर्ति घञ्] 1
A mirror, a looking-glass ; आत्मान-
मालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शविषे स्तिमित-
यताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. —2 The original
manuscript from which a copy is
taken ; (fig.) a pattern, model, type ;
आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48 ; आदर्शः
सर्वज्ञाख्यां K. 5 ; सो गुणानां &c. —3 A
copy of a work. —4 A commentary,
gloss. —5 A particular boundary of a
country. —6 N. of a country. —Comp.
—मंडलः 1. a globular mirror. —2. the
surface of a mirror (—लं). —3. a
kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making ap-
parent, displaying. —2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः f. Looking at, power of
looking.

आदृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split
open. —2 To make accessible, bring
to light, manifest.

आदृदरि a. Ved. Crushing, split-
ting open.

आदारिन्, आदुरि a. Crushing, de-
stroying.

आदिषक a. [दिष्-ण्ड] One who
sports or plays.

आदिषनं 1 Gambling. —2 A die used
in gambling. —3 A board for gambl-
ing ; place for playing.

आय See under आदि.

आखून a. [आदि-क्, ऊट् नत्वं च P.
V. 2. 67 ; perhaps derived from अट्
to eat] Shamelessly voracious, glut-
tonous, hungry ; Ki. 11. 5.

आयोतः Light, brilliance.

आग्रिसार a. Made of iron.

आधमनं 1 A deposit, pledge ; एको
ग्रमीशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये ; Kāty. ;
योगाधमनविक्रीते योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ma. 8.
165. —2 Fraudulent puffing of goods
at a sale.

आधमण्यं [अवमण्य भावः कर्म वा धञ्]
The state of being indebted.

आधमिक a. [अधर्मा चरति दृश् P.
IV. 4. 41 Vārt.] Unjust, unright-
eous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, de-
posit, implant, lodge ; जनपदे न यदः

पदमाधाय R. 9. 4 ; Bg. 5. 10 ; कुन्ति-
नाहितं तेजः S. 4. 4 ; आहितो जयविप-
र्ययोपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me ;
19. 26 ; सभुते शिखिनि गृहमाधायुः 19.
54 consigned to the flames, burnt ;
धैर्यं चाधिपताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked
up greater courage. —2 To apply,
propose, fix upon, direct towards ;
प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यतनः S. 1 ; मय्येव मन
आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8 ; गमनेन मदमाधत्
Rām. ; S. 2. 3 ; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मं च
धोः K. 63 direct ; सर्वकार्येष्वहितमतिः
K. 56. —3 To appropriate to oneself,
hold, possess, take, carry, have,
bear ; भूयो बभौ दर्पणमाधायाना Ku. 7.
26 ; आधत्ते कनकमयातपत्रलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5.
29 takes or assumes ; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी
R. 2. 75. 5. 57 ; आर्हातेकोषा Amaru.
18. —4 To bear up, uphold, support ;
शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4. —5 To
cause, produce, create, rouse, excite
(fear, wonder &c.) ; द्राप्याश्चरति बहुधा
भयमाधायानाः S. 3. 17 ; K. 4. 12, 6. 19,
8. 46, 57 ; Ku. 2. 20 ; Bk. 2. 8 ; विस्मयं
M. 5. 17 ; K. 246 ; नभरसचरितं निमि-
तिमाधत्ती भारती K. P. 1 ; to put in,
infuse ; Si. 2, 76. —6 To supply, give ;
impart (with dat., gen. or loc.),
इन्द्रिमाधायान R. 1. 85 ; इन्द्रे त्रेलोक्य-
माधाय Mb. —7 To appoint ; तमेव चाधाय
विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. —8 To consecrate
(as fire) ; तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्सामिन्द्रं
Ku. 1. 57. —9 To perform, practice
(as a vow &c.).

आधातु a. One that puts in, de-
posits, imparts &c. ; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon ;
समिदाधानं, तुलाधानं &c. —2 (a) tak-
ing, having. (b) Receiving, recover-
ing. (c) Containing or being in
possession of anything or consecrat-
ing. —3 Keeping the sacred fire (अन्ना-
धान), a ceremony performed with the
sacred fire ; पुनर्दासकियां कुर्वते पुनराधा-
नमेव च Ma. 5. 168. —4 Doing, exe-
cuting, performing. —5 Infusing,
putting in, inspiring, imparting ; गुणो
विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2 ;
निश्चयाधानं K. 262 ; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्-
क्षणाद्भरणाद्यै R. 1. 24 imparting or
providing moral instruction. —6 (a)
Engendering, producing, कौटुकाधान-
हेतोः Mo. 3 ; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9.
(b) Assigning, attributing, em-
ploying. —7 Effort, exertion, appli-
cation ; Mv. 3. 13. —8 A pledge,
deposit ; Y. 2. 238, 247. —9 A place
where anything is deposited, a recep-
tacle, as in पक्षाने, पुराधानं. —10 A
surety. —11 Enclosure, circuit. —12
A ceremony performed previous to
conception ; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [आधान-उच्] A cere-
mony performed after cohabitation
to cause or favour conception.

आधापः One who has placed anything.

आधापक *a.* Putting, placing; assigning.

आधिः [आधीयते स्थाप्यते प्रतीकाराय मनोदत्तेन, आ-धा किं P. III. 3. 92; connected with अधि in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयोऽप्यधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Mā. 4. Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; व्याधेयं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23, M. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (घसन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (यमचिन्ता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुम्बप्राप्त). -Comp. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -मन्त्रः (pl.) feverish heat or burning. -स्तेनः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिरक्षः -ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीकृ 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging; a pledge.

आधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. -यं=आधानं.

आहित *p. p.* 1 Placed; set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां Si. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Brāhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -अंक *a.* marked, spotted. -आतृकृय *a.* one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73.

-कृम *a.* exhausted, tired -लक्षण *a.* bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽश्वः R. 6. 71; (according to Malli. =प्रख्यातगुण noted or well-known for good qualities). -स्वय *a.* pained, grieved. -स्वन *a.* making a sound, noisy.

आहितः *f. Ved.* Placing on, anything placed on.

आधिकारणिकः [अधिकरणे निदुक्तः ट्] A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location.

आधिकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

आधिक्यं [अधिकस्य भावः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree; ऋद्धेराधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिदेविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिदेव-उच्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधिपज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदैविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Sūtra pain is of three kinds: आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदेविक.

आधिपत्यं [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यक्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्र प्रकुरुवाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिभूत-उच्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिराज्यं [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज्] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ भूयः कुमारवाधाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 30; Mn. 2.

आधिदेविकं [अधिदेवतायहितं ट् तथ कलि दत्तं उच् वा] Property, gifts &c. maid to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयकान्धार्येना पूर्वस्त्रियेपास्ति-विक्रयनं दत्तं तदाधिदेविकं Vāhpu.; cf. Y. 2. 143., 148 also.

भाधु 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

आधवः *Ved.* 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आधवनं Shaking, agitating.

आधवनीयः A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed.

आधवः That which is shaken.

आधुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधुना भवः ट्] Now, modern, of recent origin.

आधृ 1, 10 P. 1 (a) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं चाधारयेत् इदि Ks. 2. 37. (b) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधारः [आधृ-वञ्] आग्रिर्वेदोऽस्मिन्क्रियाः इति Kāsi.] 1 Support, prop, stay; Mn. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; तमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. -3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याय इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचरानां भूतानां कुम्भिराधारतां नतः Ku. 6. 67; अपानिवाधारमनुचरं Ku. 3. 48; तोषाधारपथाश्च वल्क-

शिलानिबन्धरेकाकिताः S. 1. 14.; आधारः क्षमोभसो K. 44; V. 3. 144, 165. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas); Mv. 1. 3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधधनुषैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकरणं; (आधार is of 3 kinds: - अल्पव्यक्तिक, वैषयिक, and अविशेषक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45). -10 Relation -Comp. -आधेय-भावः the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -शक्तिः *f.* 1. Māyā or illusion. -2. the supreme goddess.

आधारकः A foundation.

आधारणं Holding, supporting, sustaining.

आधार्य *pot. p.* To be located. -Comp. -आधारसंबन्धः the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधृत *a.* *Ved.* Contained, supported.

आधृष 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

आधर्षः 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

आधृष *p. p.* Checked, overcome.

आधृषिः *f.* Assailing, attacking.

आधिनवं [अवेतु-व्यञ्ज्] Want of cows.

आधारणः [आधारे गतिवातुर्गं लुट्] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधारणानां गजसंज्ञिते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मा 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c.). -*pass.* To be elated or inflated, be filled; V. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आध्मात *p. p.* 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. or fig.), charged with; पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्धन्यः K. 107; Dk. 110; मिथ्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12, अमृतं U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; भरं हृद्यः U. 1. 29; हृद्यं filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burst. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -नः 1 Flatulence; swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle

आध्मानं [आ-स्मा-ल्युट्] 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth, increase, Ms. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting. -3 A bellows. -4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्मक्षेत्रं [अध्म-क्षेत्र-] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

आध्यात्मिक a. (की. f.) [आध्मानं अधि-कृत्य सवाः उट्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit, -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यापकः [अध्याप-क- एव स्वार्थे अण्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यायिक a. (की. f.) [अध्याय उट्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीनेव्).

आध्यासिक a. (की. f.) [अध्यासेन कथितः उट्] Caused by *adhyāsa* i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one-thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्मे 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under आधा.

आधी f. Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

आधीत p. p. Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. -नं The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

आध्यानं 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र a. Ved [आ-ध्र-क] Poor, indigent, weak. -ध्रः Support.

आध्वनिक a. (की. f.) [अध्वनि व्यापृतः कुशलो वा उट्] Being on a journey, wayfaring; कातारिषवति विश्रामो जन-स्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वरिक a. (की. f.) [अध्वर-उट्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. -का [अध्वरस्य व्याख्यानो ऽयम्] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्वर्यव a. (की. f.) [अध्वर्योः इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). -वै 1 Service at a sacrifice. -2 Particularly, the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sāy.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः [आनयति उक्तोऽयम् कपोति अन्-गिबू-उट् Tv.] 1 A large military

drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; पण-वानकगोमुखाः सहसैवायमहस्यं Bg. 1. 13.

-2 The thunder-cloud -Comp. -दुन्दुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Kṛishṇa; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुन्दुभिः । जज्ञे यस्य प्रसूतस्य दुन्दुभ्यः प्राण-दुन्दुभिः ॥ आनकानां च सैनादः सुमहानमवाहिनि । -भिः, -भी f.) a large drum or *dhol*, kettledrum (beaten at one end). -स्थली N. of a country.

आनकुह a. (ही. f.) [आनकुह इदं अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

आननं [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; वृषस्य कानं विरतः सुताननं 17. -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *Ananas* of Rsaagangādhara).

आनन्तर्य [अनन्तर-प्यल्] 1 Immediate succession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

आनन्त्यं [अनन्त-प्यल्] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्त्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Immortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानन्त्यं द्विवः प्राप्तिः पृथग्वैत्र-प्रपौत्रके Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कुनमर्तिर्भवेमाभिपश्यते । अशकमानः कल्याणि सोऽसुखान्त्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनन्द 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनन्दितारस्त्वां दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Gīt. 11. -Caus. 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनन्दः [आनन्द-प्यल्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं बहुषणो विद्वाञ्च विभिति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनन्दं एवास्वय विज्ञानमात्मानं-दात्मानो हेवं सर्वदेवाः Sat. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be n. also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -6 N. of Balarāma (according to Jaina doctrines). -7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Śākyamuni, compiler of the Sūtras. -8 A variety of the Daṇḍaka metre. -दा, -दी N. of two plants. -दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -Comp. -अर्णवः the delight of Brahmin. -काननं, -वनं N. of Kāsi. -गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः N. of a celebrated annotator on Sankarābhāṣya. -ज a. caused by joy (as tears). -व, -कर a. exhilarating, delighting. -वृत्तः [आनन्दो दत्तो येन] the membrum virile. -पदः [आनन्दोजनको पदः] a bridal garment. -पूर्ण a. delighted supremely, full of bliss.

(-णः) the Supreme spirit. -प्रभवः semen. -भैरव a. causing both joy and fear. (-वः) N. of Siva. -लहरिः, -रोहि 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by Sankarābhāṣya addressed to Pārvatī.

आनन्दक a. Delighting, gladdening blessing.

आनन्दता Joyfulness, joy.

आनन्दयु a. [आ-नन्द-अयुच्] Happy; joyful. -युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन a. Pleasing, delighting; न चेतसः H. 1. 210. -नं 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

आनन्दमय a. Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुसुप्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञाघन एवाणन्दमयो ह्यनन्दयुक् Mand. Up. -यः The Supreme spirit. -यः A form of Durgā. -कोशः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul; see कोश.

आनन्दयितव्यं The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

आनन्दयितु a. One who gives joy or delight.

आनन्दिः [आ-नन्द-इत्] 1 Joy, happiness; कोसल्यानन्दिर्वधनः Rām. -2 Curiosity.

आनन्दिन a. [आनन्द-निनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

आनपस्यं Childlessness.

आनस्र 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; Si. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमाननाम् K. 59. -3 To humble. -Caus. (-नमयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योजितः Bh. 3. 27; विदुर्भयतिमानमितं बलेच्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत p. p. 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined; कुसुमानताः (नरवः) Ki. 5. 25; R. 6. 3; पादानताः Ku. 3. 8; सोऽध्वर्यव, फलभारः. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

आनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); सुगवन्निबन्धितानन्ति प्रयेदे Ki. 13. 15; खरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amar. 44; किं बलश्चरणानतिव्यतिकर-व्याजेन गोपाच्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजातिमदुर्गी किलानति Ki. 13. 36; Si. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

आननः Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. युयुयम्.

आनस्र a. A little bent, bowing, stooping.

आनतः [आनुषङ्ग्य आचारे षञ्] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurāshtra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dvārakā was its capital, which is called Anartanagari. There was also an important town called Valabhi, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tirtha called Prabhāsa also stood in the same peninsula.) -तं Water. -Comp. -पुरं, -नगरी the capital of the Anarta country.

आनर्तक a. 1 Belonging to Anarta. -2 Dancing about.

आनर्तक a. [आनर्त-ञ] Belonging to or coming from Anarta.

आनर्थक्यं [अनर्थस्य भावः षञ्] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; व्युत्पन्नार्थक्यमिति चेत् Kāty. ; आम्नायस्य क्रिया-धर्मादानर्थक्यमतद्वयानां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

आनय a. [आनुः प्राणी तसेद् अण्] 1 Human (as strength &c.). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. -यः 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

आनस a. (की f.) [आनसः शकटस्य पिता इदं अण्] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

आनह 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten. -2 (A.) To be stopped.

आनह p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Coative (as stomach). -हः 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accoutring. -Comp. -वस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

आनाह 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistaxis. -3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनाहिक a. [आनाह-उक्] To be used in cases of constipation.

आनाथ्यं [आनाथस्य भावः षञ्] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

आनिर्हत a. Ved. Of inextractible nature; wholly gone out of the world (Mahābhāra). -तः A class of principal deities.

आनिल a. (ली f.) [अनिलस्येदं अण्] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vāyu (as an oblation &c.). -लः, -आनिधिः N. of Hanumat or Bhima.

आनी 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; भुषणं अस्यान्वयमीकते S. 7. 8; वेपथुदक-मातीव Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाय सुतः कर्ष B. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To

reduce or lead to any condition; वनं आनी to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. -Caus. To cause to bring (with instr. of person who brings); R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

आनयः, **आनयन** 1 Bringing. -2 Investiture with the sacred thread (cf. उपनय).

आनायः [आनीयते नस्त्येति न नी-करणे षञ्] A net; जालमानायः P. III. 3. 124.

आनायिन् m. [आनाय इति] A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तामककुटनक्रां R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य a. To be brought near. -उक् [आनी-य्यत् आदेशः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणाग्नि); दक्षिणाग्निविशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानयिते अति-त्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलन्तः Sk.

आनीतिः f. [आनी-क्तिन्] Leading near; चक्रमिव मियानीति रामो रक्षोवधे स्थितः। Megdha.

आनेतव्य a. To be brought.

आनेष a. To be fetched.

आनेतु a. Bringer, bringing.

आनील a. Darkish, slightly blue. -लः A black bore.

आनुकल्पिक a. [अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उक्त्या उक्] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

आनुकूलिक a. (की f.) [अनुकूल-उक्] Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं [अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ्] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitableness; यत्रानुकूल्यं वृत्त्योर्बिग्वर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

आनुगत्यं [अनुगत-ष्यञ्] Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगतिक a. (की f.) Relating to a follower.

आनुयुष्यं [अनुयुष्यस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ्] Favourableness, suitableness, congruity.

आनुग्रामिक a. (की f.) [अनुग्रामं भावः उक्] Rural, rustic.

आनुजावर a. Ved. Posthumous.

आनुनासिक्यं [अनुनासिकस्य भावः षञ्] Nasality.

आनुपदिक a. (की f.) [अनुपदं प्राप्ति उक् वेद अधीते वा] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

आनुपूर्वी, -व्ये-र्वी [अनुपूर्वस्य भावः षञ् ततो वा कीचि बलवः] 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. -2 (In law) The regular order of the castes, वदामनुपूर्वी विप्रस्य ब्रह्मस्य चतुर्वेदवराय Ms. 3. 23. -3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

आनुपूर्व-व्ये-ण, **आनुपूर्व** ind. One after another, in due order; **आनुपूर्व-व्ये-णोत्थितराजलोकः** K. 95.

आनुमानिक a. (की f.) [अनुमाना-दगतः उक्] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred -क्त The Prabhāsa of the Sāṅkhyas; आनुमानिकमप्येकैकमिति चेन्न Br. Sūt.; एवं the state of being inferable.

आनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; Māl. 6; U. 4.

आनुरक्तिः f. Passion, affection.

आनुलेपिक a. [अनुलेपिकायाः शिवा ष-व्यम्] Forming the duty of an अनुलेपिका.

आनुलोमिक a. (की f.) [अनुलोम-वर्तते अनुलोम उक्] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

आनुलोम्य a. 'In the direction of the hair,' produced in natural or direct order. -म्यं [अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा बालं षञ्] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन संभूता जास्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's fight place.

आनुविधिस्ता Ingratitude.

आनुवेद्यः [अनुवेदं वसति] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; प्रातिवेद्यानुवेद्यौ च कल्पाने विशतिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says; निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेद्या, तदन्तरगृहवास्यानुवेद्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेद्य.

आनुवासनिक a. (की f.) [अनुवासनाय हित उक्] Relating to or treating or instructing.

आनुशङ्क a. (की f.) Being with or within the awns (as rice).

आनुश्रु (भा) विक a. (की f.) [श्रव-पादानुश्रुते अनुश्रवो वेदस्तव विहितः उक्] According to hearing, resting on tradition. -क्रः Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

आनुषङ्ग ind. Ved. 'In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

आनुषंगिक a. (की f.) [अनुषंगत् आगतः उक् शिवा कीर्] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अनाभिः स्यात्सु रजः-विनीचः ननु लक्ष्मीः कः आनुषंगिकं Ki. 2. 19; अन्तरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाच्यः Sk.; २०० अन्वाच्य. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तत्र Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

आनुषङ्ग ind. In order, successively.

आनुपूर्वक *a.* Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुष्टुभ *a.* (मी. *f.*) [अनुष्टुप् ऋतोऽस्य उत्पन्नः अन्] 1 Consisting of Anu-
shubhs. -2 Relating to Anuashubh,
formed like the metre. -अन् The
Anuashubh metre.

आनुसूय *a.* (वी. *f.*) [अनुसूयया अभिवर्ण्य
दत्तं अन्] Coming from or given by
Anusūyā; R. 14. 14.

आनूकं *ind.* Ved. In abundance,
greatly.

आनूप *a.* (पी. *f.*) [अनूपदेशे भवः
अन्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2
Produced in a marshy place. -पः
Any animal frequenting marshy or
watery places (as a buffalo); *मंसं
the flesh of such animals.

आनूपक *a.* Living in marshy places.

आनुष्य [अनुष्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यच्] [A
acquittance of debt or obligation;
see अनुषता.

आनुत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [अनुत शीलस्य
अन्] Always telling lies, untruth-
ful.

आनुशंस-स्य *a.* Mild, kind; merciful.
-सन्, -स्य 1 Mildness. -2 kind-
ness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Com-
passion, pity, mercy.

अनिपुणं, -पयं [अनिपुणस्य भावः अन्,
अन् वा] Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनेश्वर्य [अनीश्वरस्य भावः ष्यच्] Ab-
sence of power or supremacy.

आन्त *a.* (ती. *f.*) [अन्त-अन्] Final,
terminal. -सन् *ind.* Completely, to
the end.

आन्तः Ved. One who finishes.

आन्तर *a.* [अन्तरं मध्ये भवः अन्] 1
Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12;
Mā. 1. 24. -2 Inmost, inward;
U. 2. -३ Inmost nature. -००म्प.
-ज्ञ Knowing the hidden secret (of
things &c.); Mā. 1. 8.

आन्तरतम्यं, आन्तर्यं Nearest or closest
relationship (as of letters).

आन्तरागारिक *a.* Belonging to the
duties of a store-keeper or chamber-
lain.

आन्तराल *a.* [अन्तरालं बोधि अन्] [One
conversant with the inner nature.
One.

आन्तरिक्ष (री. *a.*) (की. *f.*) [अन्तरिक्षे
भवः अन्] 1 Atmospheric, heav-
enly, celestial. -2 Produced in the
atmosphere -अन् The firmament,
the intermediate region between
the earth and sky.

आन्तर्गणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्तर्गणे भवः
दृश्] Included, comprised (as in a
class, troop &c.).

आन्तर्गणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्तर्गणे
भवः भवः दृश्] Being or produced in-
side a house.

आन्तिका [अन्तिकेव अन् टाप्] An
elder sister.

आन्त्र *a.* (त्री. *f.*) [अन्त्र-अन्] Re-
lating to the bowels. -अन् Ved. B. w-
els, entrails.

आन्त्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Visceral, being
within or relating to the bowels.

आन्दोल 10 P. [-दोलयति, दोलित] 1
To swing, rock or move to and fro
-2 To shaka, tremble (fig. also)
Mā. 4; मन्दामपतादोलिता लतेव Dk.
17, 21.

आन्दोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. -2
Trembling.

आन्दोलनं [आन्दोलं भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swinging,
a swing. -2 Moving to and fro, shak-
ing, rocking; किंवातामरविन्दसुन्दरदुःखं
वाक्चामरादोलनात् Udb -3 Trembling;
oscillation.

आन्धसः The soup of boiled rice.

आन्धसिकः [अन्धो वक्तुं शिष्यस्य दृक्] A
cook.

आन्ध्र्यं [अन्धस्य भावः ष्यच्] Blind-
ness.

आन्ध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as
language). -अन्ध्रः (pl.) The Telo-
gu country, modern Telangana; see
अन्ध्र.

आन्न *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्नं लब्ध्वा अन्न-
ण P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. -2
Relating to, derived from food.

आन्न्यभाष्यं Another form.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्वये प्रश-
स्तकुले भवः दृश्] 1 Of a good family,
well-born, of noble birth. -2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अन्वह-दृश्] [Daily
occurring or to be performed
every day; पक्षि चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी [अन्वीक्ष्य दशोजनमस्याः दृश्]
1 Logic, logical phylosophy. -2
Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.); आन्वी-
क्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्वादीक्षणसुखदुःखयोः ईक्षमाणस्य
या तस्य ईक्षणीको युदस्यति ॥ Kām. 2. 11;
आन्वीक्षिकीअवगणाय Mā. 1; Ms. 7. 43;
(न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पञ्चाध्यायी गीतमेव प्रणीता
Madhusūdana).

आन्वीपिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [आन्वीपं वर्तते
दृश्] Favourable.

आप् 5 P, rarely 1 P. (आप्तेति
or आपति, आप, आपत्, आप्यति, आप्ति.
आप्त) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्र-
मेच्छुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12;
अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाहुमहि H.
Pr. 30; शतं कर्तुमापयित्वमाप सः R.
3. 8; so फले, कीर्ति, सुखे &c. -2 To
reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in
with; शत्रुहीमापतुर्नैव Bk. 6. 59. -3 To
pervade, occupy, enter into. -4 To

undergo, suffer, meet with; द्विष्टा-
माप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 79; Ms. 8. 188.
-5 To equal. -पाप्स. (आप्तेति) 1 To
be reached, found, met with, obtain-
ed &c. -2 To arrive at one's end
or aim. -3 To become filled. -Caus.
(आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or
obtain. -2 To cause any one to feel
or perceive. -3 To hit.

आपः [आप् षच्] 1 N. of one of
the 8 demigods called Vasus. -2
(At the end of comp.) दुराप diffi-
cult to be obtained. -प [अपि सद्गुरुः] 1
A flood or stream of water, water.
-2 Sky (Nir.).

आपक *a.* [आप्-पुल्] Getting, ob-
taining.

आपनं [आप्-ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtain-
ing, reaching &c. -2 Pepper.

आपयितु *a.* [आप्-णिच्-तृच्] One who
gets or procures, procuring.

आपिः [आप्-णिच्-तृच्] 1 Obtaining
wealth &c. -2 A friend, acquaintance,
ally (पुंस्); स्त्रियं friendship, alliance.

आप्त *p. p.* [आप्-क] 1 Got, obtain-
ed, gained; कामः, ज्ञानः &c. -2 Reach-
ed, overtaken, equalled. -3 Reach-
ing to, extending as far as. -4 Trust-
worthy, reliable, credible (as news
&c.). -5 Trusty, confidential, faithful
(person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8.
63. -6 (a) Clever, skilful; प्राज्ञक-
श्चेद्भवेदातः Ms. 8. 294. (b) Apt, fit.
-7 Full, complete, abundant; यजेत
राजा कर्तुमिष्टं विष्टं रासदासि Ms. 7. 79. -8
True, exact. -9 Intimate, closely re-
lated, acquainted; कन्यायाः किल पूजयेति
पितरो जामतुरासं जने U. 4. 17 rela-
tives; Ms. 5. 101. -10 Appointed. -11
Generally received, commonly used.
authentic. -12 Accused, prosecuted.
-13 Reasonable, sensible. -सप्त 1 A
trustworthy, reliable, or fit person,
credible person or source, guarantee
आप्तः यथार्थवक्ता T. S. -2 A relative,
friend; निग्रहास्त्वहुराप्तानां यथाश्च धन-
दातुजः R. 12. 52; कथमाप्तवर्गो भवत्यस्य
Ms. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms.
2. 109, 8. 64. -3 An Arhat. -सप्त 1 A
twisted lock of hair. -सप्त 1 A
quotient. -2 (In Math.) Equation
of a degree. -००म्प. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. an
augment. -2. an affix. -3. a word
of received acception and esta-
blished by usage only; see आप-
वाच् also. -काम *a.* 1 one who has
obtained his desire. -2 one who has
renounced all worldly desires and
attachments. (-सः) the supreme soul.
-कारिन् *a.* doing things in a fit or
confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12 (-म.)
a trusty agent or confidential servant.
-वर्मा a pregnant woman. -दासिण *a.*
having proper or abundant gifts.
-वचनं 1. received text or authority;

revelation. -2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. -वाक्यं a true or correct sentence. = वचनं above. -वाच् a. worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते वैविद्येति ते संतु किलाववाचः S. 5. 25. (-f.) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. -2. the Vedas or Sruti, a word of authority (said to apply to Smritis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आतशानुमानाभ्यां सार्यं त्वां प्रति का कथ R. 10. 28 -श्रुतिः f. 1. the Vedas. -2. Smritis &c.

आतिः f. [आ-प्-क्ति] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्रं, कामं &c. -2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. -3 Binding, connection, relation. -4 Union; especially with a woman. (Med.). -5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. -6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्यापि जगतां प्रतिष्ठं Kāth. -7 Future time. (-pl.) N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with Apaye.

आप्य a. [अपां इदं भागं स्वायं ध्यम्] 1 Watery. -2 Obtainable, attainable (आ-प्-यत्). -त्यः A class of gods. -त्वं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

भापकर a. (री f.) [अपकरे भवः अण्] अन्व च [Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक a. Crude, raw, half-baked. -कं A cake, bread.

आपगा [अपां सद्गहः आपं; तेन गच्छति गन्ध] A river, stream; केनायमानं पतिसापमानं Si. 3. 72.

आपनेय [आपगायां गंगायां भवः ङक्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhishma or Krishna.

आपण [आपण-पञ्च] A market; shop.

आपणिक a. [आपणादागतः ङक्] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c. mercantile. -2 Got from the market (as duties). -कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. -2 a tax on market shops. -3 Assize, market-rate.

आपद् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उदायुधानापततः R. 12, 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. -2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एतस्यायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. -3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. -4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महज्जोनमपतितं Pt. 1; आपतति हि संसारपृथग्मणीनामेतद्दुःखं K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव स्मृतिमापतति 291; H. 1. 30, 175. -5 (a) To occur to, cross

(the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (b) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतरा-प्यापतितं मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. -Caus. (-पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. -2 Happening, occurrence. -3 Descending, alighting. -4 Obtaining. -5 Knowledge; कश्चित् प्राकरभिकविद्वद्भाकरणिकस्यार्थस्वापतनं S. D. 10. -6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति a. Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. -तिः The wind (always blowing (सततगतिवत्युः)).

आपतिक a. (की f.) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतित a. 1 Fallen to the lot of. -2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. -3 Alighted, descended.

आपात a. Rushing upon, attacking. -तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, at task, descending, alighting; तद्वापात-भयात्पि Ku. 2. 45; मरुदापातविक्रिष्टे-घनादाक्षरधनः R. 12. 76. -2 Throwing down. -3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातः Me. 48. -4 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातस्या निषयाः पयित-परितपिना Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरते भोगे निमग्नः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Mā. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपातः. -5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. -Comp. दुःसह a. unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. -दुःसह a. unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपातः ind. At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिन् a. Falling on, attacking; descending, happening.

आपत्य a. (स्थी f.) [अपत्य-अण्] 1 Relating to offspring. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपाथि a. Ved. Being on the way or journey. -थिः, -थीः, -थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एव रावणिरापादि दानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. -2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); वक्त्रमापद्य मार्कतः Sik. 9; निर्वदमापद्यते becometh disgusted, Mk. 1. 14; आपदिरेऽवरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिन्तामापदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; so विस्वासं, मित्रं, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं, &c. -3 To get intouble, to fall into misfortune;

अर्धधर्मो परिवर्त्ययः काममनुवर्तते । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दुःशरयो यथा ॥ Rām. : see अपाद्य below. -4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is. -Caus. 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect, कुजद्विरापादितं दुःशक्रयं R. 2. 12; Sānti. 3. 19. -2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. -3 To cause to produce, bring on; लुप्तिमानमापाद्यति K. 105, 109; दोषमपि गुणमापाद्यति makes the best of a bad matter. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To spread, circulate (as news). -6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापाद्येम Dk. 156.

आपत्तिः f. [आ-पद्-क्ति] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition. -2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्व्येषु धर्म-लाभः Kāty. -3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. -4 A fault, transgression. -5 Remonstrance, expostulation. -6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टसंग).

आपद् f. [आ-पद्-क्ति] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity; वैवीतीनां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहतां त्वमाप-दां R. 1. 60; अश्विबेका परमापदा पदम् Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्राधो मच्छति यत्र भारव-रहितस्त्रैवे यांयापदा Bh. 2. 90; आपदि स्थ, आपदे प्राप् to fall into difficulty.

-Comp. -कालः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. -काल days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अमाह्वाण-दुःखयन्मापरकाले विधीयते Ms. 2. 241. -कालिक a. (का-की f.) occurring in time of difficulty. -गत, -ग्रस्त-पात a. 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties. -2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. -धर्मः [आपदि कर्मणो धर्मः] a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-ने) N. of a पर्व in Bhārata.

आपद् f. Misfortune, calamity. आपन्न p. p. 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जिरिकापन्नः for आपन्नजीवि-कः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टं दुःशमापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखं. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दोषिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Ms. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; पत्तिच्छेदो हि पादिर्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -Comp. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेजुरापादुराविः R. 10. 59.

आपाद् [आ-पद्-पञ्च] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादानं Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; दृश्यस्य संरूपान्तरापादाने Sk.

आपानिकः [आपन्-इकन् Up-2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A Kirta or barbarian.

आपमित्यक *a.* [अपमित्य परिचयं निवृत्तम् कच्] Received by barter or exchange. —क Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूरेण गति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvati.

आपराह्णिक *a.* (की. f.) Being in the afternoon.

आपस्तुक्त *a.* (की. f.) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishtha.

आपवश्यं *a.* Conforming final beatitude.

आपसू *n.* [आप्-अवृत्] 1 Water; आपोभिर्मांजनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्कारं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आपा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); बहाननपतिपयोधरासु R. 14. 22; आपतिद्वयं नमः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; विवाकरापीतरसा महोषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; न राघवं दृष्टिमिरासिदन्त्यः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भववत्कथासुधामापीष कर्णाजलिभिः Bhāg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलिता देवेनाभिप्रेतयिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (शुभि); तां बलीनां दलेस्तत्र राक्षसापानमूयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सवः K. 32.

आपापि *a.* Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [समेतात् परिशेष पच्यतेऽन] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपांग्यं [अपाने देवं ज्य] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आपालिः A louse.

आपिजरा *a.* Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. —र Gold.

आपिशलिः N. of an old grammarian.

आपिशल *a.* Originating from आपिशलिः. —लः pupil of आपिशलि.

आपी, आपीन See आवे.

आपीड 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Gt. 12; हजाम्यां तमापीडय clasp him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड *a.* 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 (m) A chaplet (laid on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीड-कपालसंकुलगलमन्दाकिनोवारयः Māl. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडानिभे विपदि R. 18. 29; Māl. 1, 6, 7.

आपीडनं 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित *p. p.* 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with obaplets.

आपीत *a.* 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). —तः Yellowish colour. —तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकधातु).

आप्यिक *a.* (की. f.) [अप्य टक्] 1 A good maker of अप्य (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गू). —कः A baker; confectioner. —कं A multitude of cakes (अप्यानां समूहः).

आप्यः [अप्याय साधुः कः य] Flour.

आप्यं A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

आप्य 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A.) To satiate oneself.

आप्य *a.* [पृ-क्कि] Connected, blended. —ind. In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आप्य 9 U. or Caus. To fill; R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भूयैरापूर्यते द्रुपः H. 2. 74. —pass. To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानज्ञानानां K. 16.

आपूर *a.* Becoming full. —रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरे शुभतिसरितां व्याप गडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरणीडनोक्तुलया दृशा Ka. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण *a.* Becoming full. —नं Filling, making full; गर्तं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्य *p. p.* Filled &c.; आपूर्यश्च कलाभिरिन्दुरमलः Māl. 9. 39.

आपूर्यः 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण *a.* Becoming full, being filled; पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

आपेक्षिक *a.* (की. f.) [अपेक्षा-टक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्लिमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th or 12th position; तृतीयं पठनबममस्यं चापोक्लिमं विदुः [cf. Gr. *apoklima*].

आपोमय *a.* (की. f.) [आप्-विकारि प्रादुर्भूतं वा मयद्] Consisting of water.

आपोमन्त्र The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोशनः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulae being respectively असूतोपस्तरणमग्निं खाद्या and अग्राविधानमग्निं खाद्य); आपोशनक्रियापूर्वं संकु-तारक्षमकुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. —नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, आप्य See आप्.

आप्तयः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्य 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2 To make full, strengthen, enlarge. —Caus. (—प्यायते) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तच्च तेजश्च विष्णुराप्यायिष्यति Mb.; सेव कर्तितमिन्मथाप्यायिता सुतिः S. D.; बाहुभिराप्यायितज्ञारारः Pt. 1; Mo. 44; Ma. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनामृतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी *a.* Fat, stout. —पी. f. The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन *p. p.* [प्ये क] Stout, fat, strong. —नः A well; आपीनोऽयुः Sk. —नं An under, test; आपीनभारोद्दहन-प्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. -2 Pleased, satisfied. —नं 1 Love. -2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन *a.* Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —नं, —न [प्या-ल्यट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. -4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. -6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. -7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. —Comp. —शील *a.* satisfying.

आप्यायित *a.* 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्य *a.* Ved. [आ-पृ-लृ-क्] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Śāy.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आप्रच्छस्व प्रियसखमहं तुमसा-लियं शैल Me. 12; R. 8. 49, 12. 103; Māl. 7; Bk. 14. 63. -2 To salute on

receiving, put particularly parting with a visitor (साधो यमि इति वचनं) -3 To ask. -4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [प्रच्छ-अच्] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding farewell. -3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छन् *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. -2 Praise-worthy, commendable. -3 Beautiful. आपृच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. -2 Welcoming, hailing.

आपृच्छन् *a.* Secret, hidden.

आपृच्छन् *ind.* For ever.

आपृच्छन् [प्रच्छ पदार्थं तत्पर्यंतं अय्ययी ०] A dress reaching to the feet. —*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आपृच्छन् *a.* [आपृच्छन् स्थापति स] Reaching to the feet (as dress); K. 130; (आपृच्छन्कं also).

आपृच्छी *f.* [अपृच्छात्यनया आ-प्री-इ गौरा-ली] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 (Pl. 'Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice: some take the *Apri* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Apri-verse*. The objects invoked are 12—Susamidha, Tanti-napāt, Nārāmasa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barhis, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses Ilā, Sarasvatī, and Mahi, Tvaṣṭri, Vanaspati and Svāhā, (all these being regarded by Śāyana to be different forms of Agni); स वता आपृच्छीत्येवाभिर्देव सुखत आपृच्छामप्रीयति; cf. also Max Müller's Hist. Anc. Lit. pp. 463-466.

आपृच्छीतः, —या: N. of Vishṇu (protecting those who have appeased his anger).

आपृच्छी 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आपृच्छ्य पदार्थम् Mb.; (रयं) आपृच्छ्ये सिद्धि इवाचलाय. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रवासे आपृच्छ्य गात्राणि Mb.; आपृच्छ्याकाश-मन्वासा *ibid.*; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203. —*Caus.* (—पृच्छति) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आपृच्छयन् गात्राणि Mb. -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अक्ष-गात्राण्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion -5 (*Atm.*) To bathe.

आपृच्छः, —पृच्छन् 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling with water. (on

all sides). —*Comp.* —पृच्छन् or आपृच्छ-पृच्छन् *m.* a house holder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्म-वर्ध) and is admitted into the second (गृह्य-वर्ध), an initiated house-holder; (*महोदधेयः*); cf. स्नातक.

आपृच्छः 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आपृच्छ *p. p.* 1 Bathed; अवधुथाहुतो मुनिः R. 11. 31; Ku. 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled; R. 17. 37 -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with; वायुं, वृष्यन्, रुधिरं &c. —तः, *पृच्छी An initiated house-holder, see आपृच्छन्निव. —तं Bathing.

आपृच्छन् *m.* [आपृच्छ् Up. 1. 152] Wind, air (आपृच्छः according to Uj-jval).

आपृच्छ The neck.

आपृच्छं Opium.

आपृच्छ 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समधानमावधनतु अवधनः K. 290; न कश्चिन्निर्मरमावधन-नि पदं 104 places; तदपि पोषिताः पोषि-तरे स्नेहमावधन्ति 289. -2 To make, form; आपृच्छजलिः, see आपृच्छ below. 3 To hold fast, cling to.

आपृच्छ *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fixed; स्थदुनापृच्छद्विषु R. 1. 40. -3 Formed, made; आपृच्छमंडला तावत्-परिणद् K. 49 sitting in a circle; आपृच्छरेखमभितो रविमंजरीभिः Gīt. 11; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. -4 Obtained. -5 Hindered. —इ (इः also) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. —*Comp.* —माल *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a tow; Ms. 9.

आपृच्छः Ved. Binding.

आपृच्छः, —यन् 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); येनान्धविषयित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru. 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affection.

आपृच्छ *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. —ई, —ईण [—आपृच्छ-ईणाय वल् ल्यट् वा] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आपृच्छिन् *a.* [आपृच्छ-इति] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्वापृच्छि P. IV. 4. 88.

आपृच्छ्य [अवलस्य भावः] Weakness.

आपृच्छ 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आपृच्छः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणापाधमावृच्छत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hindrance. -3 Attack

(Ved.). —या 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle.

आपृच्छ्य Age ending with childhood.

आपृच्छि *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty (= का विल q. v.). -2 Clearing, breaking.

आपृच्छन् = आपृच्छ q. v.

आपृच्छ 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

आपृच्छन् 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

आपृच्छ *a.* (रयी *f.*) [अन्-अच्] Belonging to, or produced from a cloud.

आपृच्छि *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्-उच्] Annual, yearly; आपृच्छिका करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आपृच्छः Ved. A partner (of any thing); to be shared in (Śāy.).

आपृच्छं See under आपृच्छ.

आभा 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरी रत्नमाभाति चामीकरिणोऽजितं Subhāsh.; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितसिद्धिः R. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk. 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आभा [भा-अच्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपामं शलभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रजातमिह सुखं Ms. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in these two senses; स्वभावं appearing or shining like gold; स्वभावं Pt. 1. 58; मकरसंज्ञा R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आभाति *f.* [आ-भा-क्ति] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आभाषकः A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाषकः as the proverb goes.

आभाष 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with; वैदेहायवर्ध-द्वयिष्ठमावभावे K. 117; कुर्वते नालापमा-भाषिता Nāg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आभा-वि रामेण वचः कनीयात् Bk. 3. 51 -3 To say or speak; सर्वा वेदप्रधानाभावे R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, about.

आभाषः [भा-वच्] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). -2 Conversation; सर्व-धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

आभाष्य *pot. p.* To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; जनमाभाष्यमिति न मन्वसे R. 8. 48. —यं What is to be said by way of address; Ms. 101.

आभा 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze -2 To be bright. -3 To appear

seem, look like ; स्थानान्तर स्वर्ग इ-
वाचभासे Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 7. 43, 63 ;
14. 12. -4 To appear, untruly,
have an appearance ; युक्तिः रजतवदा-
भासते ; Ki. 17. 21. —Caus. To illu-
minate.

आभास् *f.* Splendour, lustre, light.

आभासः [आभ-अच्] 1 Splendour,
light, lustre. -2 A reflection ; तत्रा-
ज्ञानं धिया नश्येदभासमासु यतः स्फुरेत्
Vedānta. -3 (a) Resemblance,
likeness ; oft at the end of comp. ;
नमश्च दधिराभासं Rām. &c. ; चिदाभास.
(b) Semblance, phantom ; युक्तिवा-
क्यवदाभाससमाश्रयः S. B. तत्सादृशभासं
Mā. 2 looks like wantonness. -4
Any unreal or fallacious appearance
(as in इत्याभास) ; पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S. D.
-5 A fallacy, fallacious reason-
ing, semblance of a reason, an
erroneous but plausible argument ;
अज्ञेत्याभासः ; S. D. 270. -6 An in-
tention, purpose.

आभासने Making apparent or
clear ; illuminating.

आभासु (स्व)र *a.* Splendid,
bright, shining. —रः 1 A collective
name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an
attendant Gana.

आभिचरणिक्, आभिचारिक *a.*
(की *f.*) [आभिचरण-चार-इच्] 1 Ma-
gical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory.
—कः 1 A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (की *f.*) [आभिजन-अण्]
Relating to birth (अभिजन), pa-
tronymic (as a name) ; at पार-
दीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —न
Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजातं [अभिजातस्य भावः ध्वज्]
1 Nobility of birth ; 'शंसिनी च न-
ज्ज्ञता Dk. 137 ; Ratn. 3. 18 ; Mv. 2.
18. -2 Rank. -3 Learning. -4 Beauty.

आभिजित *a.* [अभिजितं नक्षत्रे जाता
अच्] Born under the constellation
Abhijit.

आभिधा [अभिधेय स्वादिः अण्] 1 A
sound, word. -2 A name ; mention-
ing ; see अधिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contain-
ed in a dictionary. —कः A lexi-
cographer.

आभिधानीयक *a.* Relating to a
word or name. —कः The property
of a name.

आभिधुविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अ-
भिधु-इच्] Relating to the religious
ceremony called अभिधुव q. v.

आभिमुख्यं [अभिमुखस्य भावः ध्वज्]
1 Direction towards ; 'कथं यस्मि
goes to meet or encounter. -2 Be-
ing in front of or face to face ;

नीताभिमुखं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Fa-
vourableness.

आभिरामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Good,
agreeable ; Mu. 4.

आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं [अभिरूप इच्]
इच् च] Beauty.

आभिवेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अ-
भिवेचन-इच्] Relating to the inaugu-
ration of a king ; आभिवेचनिकं पते
रामाभिषेककल्पितं Rām. ; Mv. 4.

आभिवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभि-
हार इच्] 1 To be offered as a pre-
sent. -2 Taken by force, or fraud.
—कः 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीक [आभीकेन दत्तं साम अण्] N.
of a Sāma melody.

आभीक्ष्ण्यं [आभीक्ष्णस्य भावः ध्वज्]
Continued repetition ; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ण्यं
P. III. 2. 81, 4 22.

आभीय *a.* Contained in a chap-
ter of Pāṇini which ends with
bha (भ).

आभीरः [आसमेतात् भिय राति, रा-क Tv.]
1 A cowherd ; आभीरवामनयनाहुतमा-
नस्य वृक्षं मनो वदुपतेतदिदं गृहण Udb. ;
according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is
the offspring of a Brāhmana and a
female of the Ambastha tribe. -2
(pl.) N. of a country or its inhabit-
ants ; श्रीकृष्णद्वयोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे ।
आभीरदेशो द्देशि विध्वंसिते व्यवस्थितः ॥ -री 1
A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of
the Abhira tribe. -3 The language of
the Abhiras ; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी (प्रसूकव्या)
S. D. 432. -Domp. -पल्लिः, -ल्ली *f.*,
-पल्लिका a station or abode of herd-
men, a village inhabited by
cowherds.

आभील *a.* [आभियं लाति ददाति ला-क]
1 Fearful, terrible ; Śi. 18. 78.
-2 Suffering from. —लं Injury,
physical pain.

आशु *a.* [आ-अ-डु] Pervading,
reaching (Śky.) ; empty ; stingy,
empty-handed.

आशुक् *a.* Ved. Empty, powerless.

आशुद्र *a.* A little curved or
bent.

आशु 1 P. Ved. To be present,
continue one's existence.

आशु *a.* Ved. 1 Approaching (as a
praiser). -2 Strong, sufficient, effi-
cacious. -3 Applied according to
rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosper-
ous. —m. A prison, a place of con-
finement.

आशुतिः *f.* 1 Pervasion. -2 Over-
powering strength. -3 Capability,
efficiency.

आशुषेण्य *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

आशु 1 P. 1 To bring ; आ नो अग्रे
रथं भर Rv. 1. 79. 8 ; कटपस्याशुतं दुःखं
Bhāg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill
with. -4 To bear, support

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration
(fig. 'alac) ; किमित्यप्याभरणानि चो-
चने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभे वक्तव्यं Ku. 5.
44 ; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आ-
भरण occurs in the names of works ;
e. g. सरस्वतीकंडाभरण). -2 The act of
nourishing.

आभरित *p. p.* 1 Filled. -2 Decorat-
ed.

आभेरी One of the modes of music
(रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [आभुज-अच्] 1 Curving,
winding. -2 A curve ; आभोगकुटिला
(गंगा) Mb. ; crumpling. -3 Circuit,
circumference, expanse, extension,
precincts, environs ; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञा-
यत एव यथायमाभोगस्तमोचनस्येति S. 1 ;
गवनाभोगः the expanse of heaven,
wide firmaments of the sky ; Bh. 3.
57 ; Mv. 6. 30 ; Mā. 9. 16. -4
Magnitude, fulness, extent, expan-
sive form ; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from
the broad cheek ; प्रतिरदाभोग Mā. 3.
8, 4. 10, 5. 11 ; यतिभवा भोगे, धृक्काचिदे
Mv. 6. 24. bodily form or stature ;
U. 2. 14 ; भवाभोगाद्विज्ञा Bh. 3.
42, 86 ; Mv. 2 ; K. 305, 333. -5
Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a
cobra (used by Varuna as his
umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety,
completion ; विषयाभोगेषु नैवा दूरः Sān
tilakabāṇa. -8 A serpent.

आभोग्य *a.* [आभोगं याति या-क] To
be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —यं
Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगि Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2
Living, supporting life.

आभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) [अभ्यंतरे भव-
अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward ; as
आभ्यंतरो भृत्यवर्गः. -2 One of the two
kinds of prayer or effort giving rise to
the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living
in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यवहा-
रय हितं इच्] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादायिकं [अभ्यादान-इच्] A kind
of gift or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यास-
इच्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2
Practising, repeating. -3 Being near,
neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक).

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्युद-
यच्] 1 Tending to good, granting
prosperity ; अनभ्युदयिकं अमनकदर्शनं
Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or be-
ginning of anything ; सुख° Ms. 12.
88. -3 High, exalted, important.
—कः A Śrāddha or offering to an-
cestors ; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभ्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्रया खनति
इच्] One who digs with a spade.

आद्य *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yea'; अं कुम्भः M. 1; (b) recollection : अं तस्मिन्नुपस्था वचनं स्वहितमसीत् V. 3; अं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily', अं चिरस्य खलु प्रतिष्ठुमिहम्; (d) reply.

आम *a.* [आम्यते इयम् पश्यते; आ-अम् कर्मणि घञ् Tv.] 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft applied to the cow in the Ved.); आमसं Ms. 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar). -4 Undigested. -सं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. -सः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यौन पक्षोऽप्यलघवात् । आत्मसंज्ञां स लभते महाभ्याधि समाश्रयः ॥ Sudar. -**Comp.** -अतिसारः dysentery or diarrhoea caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter). -अद् *a.* eating raw flesh or food. -अन्नं undressed rice. -आश्रयः [आमस्यापक-प्रसाशयः] 'receptacle of undigested food', the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. -कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. -गन्धि *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. -गन्धिकं the smell of raw meat. -ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौसभसा वरिषिषति Si. 2. 54. -रक्ष *a.* of tender skin. -पाकाः a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. -पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिपन्नामपात्रमिव अभि Ms. 3. 179. -पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. -मांसाक्षि *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. -रक्तं dysentery. -रसः imperfect chyme. -वतः constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. -शूलः pain of indigestion, colic. -श्राद्धं a Śrāddha performed with uncooked food; आपचनघ्नौ तीर्थे च चन्द्रसूर्ययुगे तथा । आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं शुद्धेण च सदैव हि ॥ Prāchetas. आमक *a.* Raw.

आमता, -रत्वं Rawness, unreadiness. **आमंशु** *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23. **आमंढः** The castor-oil plant. **आमर्षं** Ved. Friendly disposition or inolation, affection.

आम्र (मा) *n.* [अमनस-घञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्र 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; अन्तामर्षिणी S. 4; K. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तथामंत्रयामि K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say,

speak; परजिनोप्येवमामंत्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं राष्ट्रपुत्राङ्गणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

आमंत्रणं—णा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अथेति वै योषाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनिद्यामंत्रणादुते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं दत्स्याज्जनन्ति तज्जनानि कं S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

आमंत्रयितु *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. -म. (-ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brāhmaṇas.

आमंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. -2 Appointed to do unnecessary things. -तं 1 Addressing. -2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. -3 The vocative case; संबोधने यां प्रथमा सामंत्रितसंज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

आमन्त्र्य *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. -स्यं A word in the vocative case.

आमंत्रः Castor-oil plant.

आमंष्ट्र *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमंष्ट्राणां फलमवि कलं लप्ससे मज्जितानां Ms. 34. -द्रा A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः [आ-मी कर्णे अच्; Tv.; said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; वर्णमयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रतिरागसंभवः R. 19. 48; समौ हि शिष्टैरास्मान्मातौ वर्यर्थतावामयः स च । Si. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. -यं *N.* of the medical plant *Cotus Speciosa*.

आमयाविच्छ *a.* [आमय-विच्छ-निपातः P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; विच्छं indigestion, dyspepsia.

आमरणांत, -तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life, आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणमंशुराः H. 1. 118; अत्योन्मत्तस्याप्यभीचारो भवेदामरणातिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमरितु *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

आमर्षः, -र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः, -की 1 The tree, *Emblia Myrobalan*, *Emblia Officialis* Gaertn (Mar. आमला). -2 *N.* of another tree (वासक). -कं Fruit of the *Emblia Myrobalan*; बदरामलकाम्रदादिमानां Bv. 2. 8.

आमहीया *f. N.* of a particular *Rik* or verse of the *Rig-veda*; (Rv. 8. 48. 3.)

आमात्यः [अमात्य स्व स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 A general; see अमात्य.

आमानस्यं [अमानस-घञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमावास्या *a.* (स्वी *f.*) [अमावास्या अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. -2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. -स्यं The new moon oblation.

आमिक्षा [आमिष्यते सिष्यते, मिष्-सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk; तस्ते पयसि दृक्ष्यानयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.

आमिक्ष्यं, **आमिक्षीयं** [आमिक्षा यत् छ] Curd suitable for the preparation of *Amikshā*; so आमिक्षीयं in the same sense.

आमित्र *a.* [अमित्र-अण्] Inimical; odious,

आमित्रि *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

आमित्र-श्रु *a.* Readily mixing.

आमिष् *n.* [आ-मिष्-क्विप्] Flesh.

आमिष [अम् टिष्ठत् दीर्घश्च Up. 1. 46] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59; यथामिषं जले मस्त्वैर्मह्यते श्वापदेर्दुष्टि । आकाशे पक्षिभिश्च तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान्. -2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्यं) रक्षान्ने-षण्दक्षणां द्विषामानिवतां ययौ R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 Food, bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust; as in निरपेक्षो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. -6 Enjoyment, pleasing or lovely object. -7 Form. -8 A leaf. -9 The fruit of the *Jambira* tree. -**Comp.** -आग्नि *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. -मिया, -मुष्क 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

आमिष्ठ *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. -2 A dead body.

आमिषी *N.* of a plant (जटामर्षी).

आमीक्षा = आमिक्षा *q. v.*

आमील 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेव Kāv. 2. 11; to shut; चेतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धाराक-द्वंशजोद्भट्टिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 being absorbed in.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

आमीवत् *a.* Ved. Attacking.

आमुखं 1 Commencement. -2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by an *āmuṣa*. It is thus defined in S. D. नटी द्विषको वापि पारिषार्थक एव वा । एवधारणे साहेताः सेलाप यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रैर्वाक्यैः स्वकायैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिमिष्यः । आमुखं तपु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -**कं** *ind.* To the face.

आयुध 6 U. 1 To loosen, to go. -2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on (as a garment &c.); account with; करोऽयमायुधविवाहकृतः. Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21; आयुधविवाहकृतं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25; Ki. 11. 15; आयुधवर्म रत्नाद्वं Bk. 17. 6. -3 To throw, cast, discharge; आयुधयते ष्यक् कदाञ्चन Me. 35. -4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.)

आयुध *p. p.* 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. -2 Put on, worn &c.; see above. -3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Liberation, being let loose. -2 Final beatitude. -3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). -**कि** *ind.* Till final beatitude is obtained.

आयुचन 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. -3 Putting or tying on. **आयुध**, -**रि** *a.* Ved. Destroying, hurting.

आयुष्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अयुष्मिन् परलोके भवः उक्] Belonging to the next or other world; आयुष्मिकं श्रेयः Susr.; नैषालोच्य गतीयसीरपि चिरादायुष्मिकीयान्तनाः S. D.

आयुष्पायण *a.* or -**णः** (जी *f.*) [अयुष्य स्वातस्पायणं नडां कश्च अलुङ्] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आयुष्पायणो वै स्वमसि Sat. Br.; तदायुष्पायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुयुहीताम्नो भङ्गोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आयुष्य *a.* Vulnerable.

आयुध 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. -2 To crumple. -3 To press, squeeze.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. -2 Roughly handling; अर्धवीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दकृत् केसरं S. 7. 14. -3 Pressing, squeezing. -4 N. of a town.

आमर्दि *a.* Crushing, pressing.

आयुध 6 P. 1 To touch; handle (roughly), lay hands upon; नवातपर-सुष्टसोज्ज्वलाभिः Ki. 4. 14; (at) सुहृदासुशम्यगधरास्यकरैः Si. 9. 34; शरासनज्यां सुहृदाममर्शं Ku. 3. 64; K. 163; Dk. 71; S. 7. 2. -2 (a) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9. (b) To attack, assail; आयुधं नः परैः पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः, -**र्शन** 1 Touching, close contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3 Counsel, advice.

आयुध *p. p.* 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c. -2 Sweetened, made delicious; Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, rubbed against; S. 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य *a.* To be measured from all sides; to be reached with an arrow or bolt (?).

आमोदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोद *a.* Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. -**दः** 1 Joy, pleasure; delight; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Rām. -2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपजिघ्रंते स्वनिःश्वासायुकारिण R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुमभवं सुदेव धत्ते सुदुधं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोदन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -**नं** 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2 Making fragrant.

आमोदित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आमोदिन् *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. -2 Fragrant; fragrant or perfumed with; oft. at the end of comp.; नःकुटजकन्दमोदिनो गन्धबाहः Bh. 1. 35. -*m.* (-**दी**) A perfume for the mouth (made in the form of a pill of camphor &c.).

आमोष *a.* Robbing, stealing. -**वः** Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् *m.* A thief.

आमोहनिष्ठा A kind of fragrant odour.

आम्ना 1 P. 1 (a) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts; भवत्पणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवाः Ku. 6. 31; एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनन्ति Māl. 7. (b) (Hence) To regard, consider, mention, lay down; स्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुनरार्यप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81; M. 1. 4; Bk. 18. 5; Kām. 8. 24; U. 5; Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat; आमनन्मन्त्रसूचनं Bk. 17. 30; यद् ब्रह्म सत्यमाम्नाते Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3 To celebrate, hail,

आम्नात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातो वक्ष्यतावामयः स (शत्रुः) च Si. 2. 10. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered, kept in mind. -4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. -**तं** Study.

आम्नातिन् *a.* [आम्नात-इति] One who has studied the Vedas.

आम्नानं [आ-म्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. -2 Mention; repetition in general.

आम्नाया [आ-म्ना-यञ्] 1 (a) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmanas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अधीतो चतुर्वर्णायायेषु Dk. 122; आयुधयचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आयुधेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसूताः सर्वतोयुक्ताः Mb. -2 A sacred text or precept in general; U. 4. -3 Traditional usage, family or national customs. -4 Received doctrine.

-5 Advice or instruction (in past and present usage). -6 A Tantra. -7 A series of families. -**Comp.** -**सारिन्** *a.* 1. pious, observing the traditional usages -2. containing the essence of the Veda.

आम्नायवत् *a.* Attended with, or learnt by, traditional instruction; U. 6.

आम्बरीषपुत्रकः A country inhabited by the Ambarīshaputras

आम्बः An inhabitant of Ambashtha.

आम्बिकेयः [अम्बिकाया अपत्यं उक्] An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshtra; (b) Kārttikeya.

आम्बस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अम्ब-अण्] Watery, fluid.

आम्बसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अम्बसा वर्तते उक्] Aquatic. -**कः** A fish.

आम्बः [अम्ब गत्यादि उक् इषिञ्च Un. 2. 16] The mango-tree. -**म्बं** The fruit of the mango-tree. -**Comp.** -**आम्बरी** 1. N. of a tree (आम्बरातक). -2. inspissated mango juice. (-**रि**) the fruit of आम्बरातक. -**कूटः** the name of a mountain; सानुमानाम्बकूटः Me. 17. -**म्बकः** N. of a plant (समल्लिङ्गस्य). -**वेदी** [आम्बस्य पेदीव] a portion of dried mango-fruit. -**वणं** [आम्बस्य वनं of. P. VIII. 4. 5] a grove of mango-trees; सोहमाम्बवणं छिन्वा Rām.

आम्ब्रातः [आम्ब्र आम्ब्रसं अतति अत्-अण् Tv.] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera (its juice resembling that of the mango). -**न्तं** The fruit of this tree.

आम्ब्रातकः 1 The hog-plum. -2 Impassated mango juice (Mac. सात); आम्बस्य सहकारस्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः । वर्मशुष्को मुहुर्दिव आम्ब्रातक इति स्वतः Mb. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आम्ब्रिमन् *m.* Acid taste; see Gāya to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्ब्रेक्ष *Causa.* To repeat; एवमेव यदा वाक्यमाम्ब्रेक्षयति देवराट् Mb.

आम्ब्रेक्षनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्ब्रेक्षित *p. p.* Reiterated, repeated (as words). -**न्तं** 1 Repetition of sound or word. -2 (In gram.) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication; द्वितीयाम्ब्रेक्षितोऽपु Sk.

आम्बलः, -**म्बला** The tamarind tree. -**म्बलं** Sourness, acidity.

आम्बलि (ली) *का* 1 The tamarind tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अण्, अण्-यञ् वा] 1 Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय); आयो दुःखं व्यये दुःखं Pt. 1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिनामो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; आयवहाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income; आयव्ययौ च

नियताकारान् कोषमश्च Ma. 8. 419, आयत्तिकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology). -6 The guard of the women's apartments. -Oomp. -व्ययो (dual) receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. -स्थानं a place where revenues are collected.

आयत्त a. Ved. Coming, approaching; °वत् one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयत्तीगवत् ind. At the time when cows return home; प्रकृतामायत्तीगव Bk. 4. 14.

आयत्त Ved. Coming.

आयत्ति a. Ved. Coming or driving near.

आयःशूलिक n. (की f.) [अयःशूल-ट् P. V. 2. 73] Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णोपेन योजयिच्छेत्त आयःशूलिकी जनः) cf. K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थम्) इत्यायःशूलिकः.

आयश्च 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods). -2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजि a. Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिह a. Sacrificing or procuring best.

आयज्यु a. Inclined to sacrifice.

आयगः A gift given at a sacrifice; °भूत a. obtained by sacrifice.

आयत्त 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (withloc.); वयं स्वस्थावतान् हे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतन [आयतेज, यत् आयते स्मृत्] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शृङ्गायतना; Mu. 7 haugmen, स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; मर्यादित्तयान-मेकैकमस्नेहमायतन K. 103 °द्युगेज 130 domestic deer; Châg. 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanatorium, sacred place; as in देवायतनं, मन्त्रायतनं &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner-seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with manas as the six Ayatana). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतनवत् State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् a. Having a certain seat or home. -m. N. of the fourth foot of Brahma.

आयत्त p. p. [आयत्त-क्] 1 Depend-ent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.); देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मन्वायत्तं तु पी-रुषं Vo. 3. 33; भार्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempted, tried; तत्, त्वं dependance, humi-lity, docility.

आयत्ति f. [आयत्त-क्ति] 1 Depend-ence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Bound-ary, limit. -5 An expedient, remedy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, contin-ance in the right path. -9 Length -10 Future time. (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयत्ति q. v.)

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitabil-ity, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयत्त 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out; वस्त्रं-पाणि-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वर्गमायच्छमाना S. 4. v. 1; आय-च्छति कृपाद्वज्ज् Sk. draws up; बाणमुच-त्तमायसीत् Bk. 6. 119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c.); Ms. 3. 217; 11. 100; Y. 1. 24. -3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Atm.); P. I. 3. 28. -4 To grasp, possess; Bk 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. -Caus. 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत्त p. p. 1 Long; दक्षाङ्गलमायत्त-यष्टिः a stick ten fingers long; शतम-ध्यर्चं (योजनं) आयत्त Mb.; °स्वमावा-नि च दृक्कानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Dif-fuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great; Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long-drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrained. -सः An oblong (in geometry). -तं ind. Deeply, long; as in आयत्तं निश्चय. -Oomp. -अय a. (की f.), -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. (a woman) with large eyes. -अपय a. having long-cornered eyes. -अर्धः half an ob-long. -आयत्ति f. long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -च्छदा a plantain tree. -लेख a. long curved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तु m. [आयत्तं स्तोति, नि-र्देशः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयत्ति f. 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time; the future; °भवे K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29; भूयसी तव यदावतयाति; Si. 14. 5; रहस्यथापद्युतेमा-यति; Ki. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 169; अनायति क्षमं वचः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, no good for the future; °रुलानिभूतः Mu. 4. 12; स्थिर° Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result; आयत्ति सर्वकार्याणां तदावत् च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, ac-cepting, obtaining. -6 Work (कर्म); यथा मित्रं भुवं लब्ध्वा कुशमप्यायतिक्षमं

Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kult.). -7 Connec-tion, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent; तदायति Dk. 164 descended from him. -10 Restraint (of mind).

आयत्तिम् a. 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-restrained.

आयत्त m. Ved. One who approach-es, one who fastens or raises.

आयत्तनं 1 Length, extension. -2 Re-straint, corbing. -3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयामः [आयम्-वञ्] 1 Length; तिण्-गायामञोभी Me. 57. -2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restrain, control, stopping; यथायामवरायणा; Bg. 4. 29. यथायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

आयामवत् a. Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आयामित a. Stretched out, ex-tended.

आयामिन् a. 1 One who restrains. -2 Long (in space or time); K. 25, 55; °यामाह Ki. 11. 48.

आयामुकः Impatience, longing.

आयवन् Ved. A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

आयवसः, °स Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

आयत्त 4 P. 1 To exert oneself; पितामहायत्ततः Mu. 3. 14. -2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued; नायस्यसि तपस्यशी Bk. 6. 69, 14. 104, 15. 54. -Caus. 1 To trouble, afflict; आवायसयति मां जलामिलावः K. 35; Mu. 7. 8; V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect; lea-zen, diminish; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string (as a bow); अनायसितकारुका Pt. 1. 385.

आयत्त p. p. [वञ्-क] 1 Fained, dis-tressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty. -5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7 (Actively used) Toiling, labour-ing, exerting oneself.

आयसः [आयस्-वञ्] 1 Effort, exer-tion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour; बहुलायस Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायस also. -2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहयूलानि दुः-खानि देहजानि भयानि च ॥ शोकहर्षा त-थायामः सर्वे स्नेहात् प्रदन्ति ॥ Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयसक m. [आयस्-वञ्ज्] Causing fatigue, wearisome, troublesome; Bb. 3. 58.

आयसिन् a. [आयस्-जिनि] 1 Ex-hausted, fatigued. -2 Making ex-tensions, striving; मन्सु तज्जादृशनाया-सि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयस a. (सी f.) [अयसो विकारः ङ्] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic;

आयस इवमेव वा Mc. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्पः तवापसी रसज्ञा Br. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon. -स्त्री A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; मूढं बुद्धिमात्मानं हेमिभूत-मिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स च कर्ष परस्माच्चद्वय-स्कात् इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state); सयं, वशं, वचनं, तुला &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात a. Come, approached. -तं Excess, superabundance (उद्वेक); Ki. 5. 23.

आयातिः f. [आ-या-क्तिच्] Coming near, arrival.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, inviting. आयचित्त a. Urgently requested or asked for.

आयु a. [इ-उण् Up. 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable. -युः 1 A living being, man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Purūravas and Urvasi. -Comp. -वक्त्र a. attached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 A. or Caus. 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke (to anything). -2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) towards; आयोजितरत्न-स्वारसा K. 173. -Caus. 1 To fix, or place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form; कुसुमायोजितकारुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24.

आयुक्त p. p. 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); कुशलो-न्वेषणश्चायुक्तो दूतकर्मणि Bk. 8. 115. -2 United, joined, obtained. -कः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, entrusting, one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached. -5 Connection, union; स देशो भ्रमरायोगः पक्षीप इव लक्ष्यते Rām. -6 Obstruction (रौच).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत a. 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. -तं Half-melted butter.

आयुध 4 A. To fight with, attack, oppose. -Caus. To oppose, attack,

fight with; रथिनः पाद्विचारनायोधयन्ति U. 5.

आयुधः, -धं [आयुध् धनर्थे क] 1 A weapon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1) प्रहरण, e. g. a sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त, e. g. a diac; (3) यन्त्रयुक्त, e. g. an arrow; न मे त्वद्व्येन विसोदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). -धं 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.). -Comp. (-अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमद्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुध-सहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -जीविन् a. living by one's weapon. (-म.) a warrior, soldier. -धमिणि the tree called जयंती (योगवासने तस्या आयुधमन्त्रात्). -पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,' devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R. 4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक a. Relating to arms. -कः [आयुधेन जीवति दृश्] A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय a. [आयुध-ङि-ठ] Bearing or using weapons. -धी, -धीय 1 A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णायति सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतो रथयि वीर वति 5. 71. -2 Battle-field; पयसो तूर्णमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुश् n. [इ-असि-णिञ् Up. 2. 117] 1 Life, duration of life; दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तन्न केनापि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मेमाणि रक्षति H. 2. 16; आयुर्वच-ज्ञतं वृणा परिमितं Bh. 3. 107; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; मार्गे हि भूतानामायुः तस्मात्सर्वायुधवृष्टते । सर्वमेव ते आयुर्गतिं Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुष्टोम performed to secure long life. (In comp. the final s of this word is changed to व before hard consonants, and to र before soft ones).

-Comp. -कर a. (री f.) promoting long life; K. 351. -काम a. wishing for long life or health. -कृत् a. giving or producing life. -द्रव्यं i. a medicament. -2. ghee. -योगः N. of a योग in astronomy. -वृद्धिः f. long life, longevity. -वेदः [आयुर्विदम् विद्ये-नेन वा आयुर्विद्रीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda; (it comprises 8 different departments: (1) शल्यं surgery; (2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs; (3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या treatment of diseases of the mind supposed to be caused by the influence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभृत्यं treatment of children; (6) अगदन्तं doctrine of antidotes, (7) रसायनतन्त्रं doctrine of elixirs; and (8) बाजीकरणतन्त्रं treatment of remedies to increase

generative power). -वेददृशः, -वेदमयः, -वेदिकः, -वेदिन् a. 1. belonging to medicine. -2. acquainted with medical science, medical. (-म.) a physician. -शेषः 1. remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1; जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live longer. -2. end or decline of life. -स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आयुस्मत् a. [आयुस् मतुप्] 1 Alive, living. -2 Long-lived; आयुस्मन्तं सुते स्ते Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; e. g. a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुस्मन्. A Brāhmana is also so addressed in saluting; of. Ms. 2. 125; आयुस्मन् भव सोम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने). -3 Lasting. -4 Old. -म. 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृतिका; the third lunar mansion.

आयुषं (At the end of a few comps.) Life; e. g. पुरुषायुषजीविण्या R. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, के-क Tv.] 1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Jains) Connection with the body or person.

आयुष्य a. [आयुः प्रयोजनमयः, यत्] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इष्टं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःशयसं परं Ms. 1. 103, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. 1; Dk. 158. -वत् 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. -2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आयि ind. An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव. स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a Śūdra by a Vaiśya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms. 10. 48); इन्द्रादयोगवः सृष्टा चाबालश्चायसो गुणम् । वैश्यराज्यविश्रास्तु जायते वर्णसंकरात् -वो A woman of this tribe.

आरः, -र [आ-र-धच्] 1 Brass. -2 Oxide of iron. -3 An angle, corner. -4 N. of a tree (मधुप्रकल). -रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 Going. -4 Distance. -5 Nearness, as in आरुण q. v. -6 Extremity (प्रतिभाग). -रर (आ-र-अच्) 1 A shoemaker'sawl. -2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. -3 A spoke; of. अर. -4 A goad, or whip; उद्यम्पारामय-कापोदितस्य Si. 18. 7. -Comp. -अग्र 1 the point of an awl. -2 the iron thong at the end of a whip. -आवलिः N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. -ब्रूयः, -रं brass; U. 5. 14.

आरकात् *ind.* Ved. Far from.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. -*क्षः*, -*क्षा* 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मयमे स्थितान् Rām.; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. -2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुंमसिंघ). -3 The part of the forehead below this junction. -4 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. -2 A village or police magistrate.

आरक्षवृक्षः The tree Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाह्या) largely used in medicinal recipes. -*यं* Its fruit.

आरचित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c.; see रचित.

आरटः [आरट् अच्] An actor.

आरट्टः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; (the people of Guzarat in Rāvalpindi still call their country Hairat or Airatda; the inhabitants of this country (pl.). -2 A horse from this country.

आरजं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. -2 A precipice.

आरणि [आरञ्ज-अनि] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (यी *f.*) [अरण्य-टक्] Relating to or sprung from Arani q. v. -*यः* N. of Suka. -*यं* or *एवञ्* Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahābhārata.

आरण्य *a.* (प्या, -प्यी *f.*) [अरण्ये भयः] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. माय); पशुः Ms. 10. 48; (आरण्यपशु is of 7 kinds:—सरीसृपे रुक्षश्च महिषो वानरस्तथा । पुष्यन्ती सृश्च पशुर्ब्रह्मसमा मता ॥). -*पयः*, -*प्य* 1 A forest. -2 A kind of oorn growing without sowing seed. -3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (see राशि below). -4 Cow-dung (-*पयः* only). -5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahābhārata. -6 N. of a Kāṇḍa in the Rāmāyana. -*Comp.* -कुक्षटा a wild cock. -गानं one of the four Gānas or palmbooks of the Sāma yeda. -*पर्वन्* n. N. of the third book of the Mahābhārata, usually called Vana-Parvan. -*पशुः* a wild beast. -*मुद्गरा* a kind of bean. -*राशिः* (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. -2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [अरण्ये भयः वृत्] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words अघाय, मधुघ्न, ग्वाय, पवित्र, विशार and हास्तन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vārt.). -*कः* A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपावृद्धभागः मत्स्यं दृष्ट्वा रण्यकादिना S. 2. 13; R. 6. 15. -*क* An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophi-

cal writings (connected with the Brāhmapas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; *a. g.* ऐतरेयारण्यकं, बृहदारण्यकं and तैत्तिरीयारण्यकं, अरण्येऽनुष्ठप्यमानस्वात् आरण्यकं Bri Ar. Up.; (अरण्येऽन्यथादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं). -*Comp.* -*कण्ठे* the title of the third book of the Rāmāyana.

आरथः [ईषत्स्वलो रथः] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरब्ध 1 A 1 To begin, commence, undertake; आरभ्येऽरुमेवाज्ञाः Subhāsh.; आरब्धा बलिबिम्बं Bk. 5. 38. -2 To be active or energetic, be busy; अत्पन्नारभमाणस्य Si. 2. 91. -3 To rely on. -4 To reach or attain to, obtain. -5 To seize, grasp. -6 To form, make; यूतेः यन्मिरारब्धे वेदे Bhāg.

आरब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. -*यं* Beginning.

आरब्धि *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [आरम्भ-अटि] An enterprising or courageous man. -*टः*, -*टी* Boldness, confidence. -*टी* 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural horrible events on the stage; मायेंद्रजालसंश्रामक्रीधेद्रजनादिचेष्टितैः । संयक्ता यथं यथैरुद्धतामयी मता ॥ (said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.*). -2 A kind of literary style (श्रुति). -3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.): मालत्पराः प्रथमावलोकविषयादारभ्य Māl. 6. 3; S. 3; R. 102, 134, 196; sometimes with acc. also; मतिपद्दिनमारभ्य Bhāg.

आरम्भः [आरम्भ-पञ्च मुञ्] 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; कृत्यारम्भे हर पशुपतेराज्ञं गोजिनेच्छा Me. 99. -2 An introduction. -3 (a) An act, undertaking, deed, work; आरम्भेः सङ्गारम्भः R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71; V. 3; Bh. 2. 69; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16. (b) Preparation; U. 4 (c) A thing begun; U. 4. -4 Haste, speed, velocity; चंद्रारम्भः समीरा Vo. 2. 18. -5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. -6 Scene, action; चित्रार्चितारम्भ इवावस्थे R. 2. 31. -7 Pride. -8 Killing, slaughter.

आरम्भक *a.* [आरम्भ-पञ्च मुञ्] Undertaking, beginning.

आरम्भण [आरम्भ-पञ्च मुञ्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरम्भन् *a.* Enterprising; one who forms new projects.

आरम्भ 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport; आरम्भं परं स्मरे Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. -2 To cease, stop (to speak); leave off; विरामोऽस्ति चारमेत् Ms. 2. 73. -3 To rest, take rest.

आरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; Ki 5. 6; see अनारत also. -2 Quiet, gentle. आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Cessation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम *a.* [रप्-ञ्] Pleasing, delightful; रामभद्र गुणाराम Mv. 7. 40. -*मः* 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आरमारामा Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. -2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वेदेष्वासीत् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिर्विकेविकलः Bv. 1. 31. [cf. Pers. آرام]. -*Comp.* -*शीतला* N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरंभणं (Vedio for आरंभणं) Support.

आरव &c. See under आर.

आरस्यं [अरस्य माया पञ्च] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [आ-रा-वा-आति Tv.; abl. of आर q. v.] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्च्यमारामाद्विभर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. -2 Far from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय *a.* [आरात्-छ; P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः [आ-रा-किञ्] An enemy.

आरात्रिक [आरात्रपतिर्निर्वृत्तञ्] 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती औषाळें); सर्वेषु चाग्नेषु च सप्तवारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. -2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्रमार्रात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भूयस्ते कुर्याई कटाक्षा Sankara.

आराध 5, 10 P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषां चेतांसि मतिद्विषसमारभ्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Me. 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक *a.* A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; येनामारधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां मुच्यते नास्ति मे वय्या 1. 12.

41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं रचे Mb. -3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु ते भक्ति-नम्रं सतामाराधनं वयः Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. —नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity)

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; नम्रवमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; वितरमाराधयिता भव V. 5.

आराध्ययिष्णु *a.* Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिकः [आरालं इटिलं चरति टक्] 'One who deals crookedly', a conk; (चनलीमेन पररोस्ताइतः पाचको विषादिसमृष्ट पचतीति तस्य तथासं).

आरिक् 7 U. To empty.

आरेकः [आ-रिक् वच्] 1 Emptying. -2 Contraction. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरोचित *a.* [आ-रिक्-यिच् क] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरोचितधृचतुरैः कदाचैः Ku. 3. 5.

आरित्रिक *a.* [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an ear &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर(रा)वा [आ-र-अप् पक्षे वज्] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चक्रारवां Bām -2 Sound; Si. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् *a.* Sounding, noisy; द्यू-रावाचवा M. 3. 16.

आरुः [ऋ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. —का *f.* A pitcher.

आरुकः A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himalayas).

आरुच् *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, oboose, like; वारं नारोचये-रुण्ये Bām.

आरोका. 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन *a.* Shining.

आरुज्, -ज *a.* [आ-रुज्-क] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजत्तु *a.* Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि [अरुणस्य आपत्ये ण्] Belonging to, or sprung from Aruna. q. v. —णि 1 N. of Uddālaka. -2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vṛnā (वैतेयः).

आरुणी *f.* Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; वंशुना छुच-मारुणत् Bk. 17. 49 -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. —*Caus.* To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Mann and the mother of अर्धे.

आरुक्करं The fruit of the tree called महातक q. v.

आरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, beatride, get upon (with acc. sometimes loc.); सिंहासनमारुहो K. 111; आरुह् रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरुह-कुशलचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल धृत्यमिव मामारुहमिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1 36. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make; प्रतिज्ञामारुहं पुनरिच्छते चरणः M. 3. 30. 27; so यौवनारुह, योगारुह. -4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौम्यस्य पारमारुह न वा Dk. 88; K. 2. 13; तुलां पवारोहति दंतवामना Ku. 5. 34; आरुहो कुमुदकरोपमा R. 19. 34. The sense of this root are modified according to the noun with which is joined; आरुह-रवा Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदागमारुहशुभमर्हः R. 5. 61; मंत्रि-पदमारुहः Mu. 6; तर्कारुह 6. 19 engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिमरोहति S. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपदवीमारुहः attained his majority; अवस्थांतरमारुह M. 8; संजयं पुनराकृह 1. 7. running a risk; सजयमारुहो हेलः Ki. 13. 16. —*Caus.* (-रोह-य-यति) 1 To cause to go up or ascend. raise up, elevate; अमारयोऽस्मान्पुरातनीमवस्थामारो-यिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; सूलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनीषवयमात्मना Ku. 6. 17. -2 To cause to mount or sit (on one self) (Atm.); कोष्ठमारोहयेत् निषादिनं Si. 12. 5. -3 To cause to grow, plant (lit.). -4 To establish, install, seat (fig.); राज्ये चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारोपित-पुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. -5 To cause, produce, bring out; उष्माणं K. 105; व-ण्यं 134, 142; आरापितयोत्तरवृत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. -6 To place, fix, direct; अं-कमारोप्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चक्षुः cast a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आश्विंशमारो-यन्तः Ki. 18. 46 conferring or pre-nouncing; आभरणभारमणेषु नारोपयन्ति K. 203 put or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं कु

S. 6 commit to paper; आरोप्यते शिल्लि शेङ्गे H. 2. 47. -7 To entrust to, ap-point to, charge with; मंत्रिणि राज्य-भारमारोप्य K. 57; अमारयपेदे आरोपितः Pt. 1. -8 To cause to go to or attain a particular state; करतलं कर्णपुरताम-रोपितं K. 60; आरोप्य गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118 -9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; आत्म-न्यारापितामिमाना K. 108. 185; छाषा हि भूमेः अग्निमो मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः R. 14. 40. -10 To string (as a bow); धनुसारोपयन् U. 4; तं देवमा-रोपितवृष्यचपि Ku. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8. आरुहश्च A. Wishing to ascend, mount or roach; कैलासगिरिं वृषमारुह-कोः R. 2. 35; वीर्यं Bg. 6. 3.

आरुह् *a.* Ved. Ascending. —*f.* 1 Excrescence. -2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरुह *a.* [आ-रुह-क] Ascending, mounting &c. —*ह* Ascend.

आरुह *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended; sealed on; आरुहो वृक्षो भवता Bk.; oft used actively; आरुहमद्वीप् R. 6. 77; Me. 8, 18; S. 4; so वृक्षं, नाथं, हर्यं, रथं &c.; चक्रं, वोलं. -2 Raised up, elevated on high. -3 Arisen, produced. —*ह* Ascending, mounting; See अरुहः.

आरुहः *f.* Ascend, mounting; rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अरुहः अरुहिर्भवति महतामप्यपञ्चज्ञानिना S. 4. v. 1.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुव्यवहारोरोपः, एषारापः Vedānta 8.; attributing or assigning to, imputa-tion; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. -2 Con-sidering as equal; identification (as in सरोपा लक्षण). -3 Superimposition. -4 Imposing (as a burden) burden-ing or charging with. -5 Placing in or upon. -6 Relating to. -7 Superior position.

आरोपक *a.* Placing, fixing, plant-ing.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आर्द्रतप्तारोपणमवभूतं R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) esta-blishing, installing; अधिकारापणं Mn. 3. -2 Causing to mount or as-cend, raising (to heaven). -3 Plant-ing. -4 The stringing of a bow. -5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. -2 Fixed, placed, made. -3 Strung (as a bow). -4 Deposited, entrusted. -5 Consecrated, hallowed. -6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोहः [आ-रुह-वच्] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अम्बारोह, ह्यं-नारोह; सारोहणा च वाजिनं Bām.; one who is seated in a carriage. -2 As-cent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. -3 An elevated place, eleva-

tion, altitude, height ; नगाधारोह उ-
च्छ्रयः Ak. -4 Haughtiness, pride. -5
A mountain, a heap. -6 A woman's
waist ; the buttocks ; सा रामा न वरा-
रोहा Udh. ; आरोहैर्निषिद्धहन्तिचरिणः
Si. 8. 8. -7 Length. -8 A kind of
measure. -9 A mine. -10 Descend-
ing.

आरोहक a. 1 Ascending, mount-
ing, riding. -2 Raising up, elevating.
-3 Rising. -कः 1 A rider, driver ; ह-
स्परारोहकः Pt. 2. -2 A tree.

आरोहणं 1 The act of rising, as-
cending, mounting ; आरोहणार्थं नववी-
रनेन कामरूप सोपावसिष्य प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1.
39. -2 Riding (on a horse &c.). -3
A stair-case, ladder. -4 The rising or
growing of new shoots, growing (of
plants) -5 A raised stage for danc-
ing. -6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक a. Relating to mount-
ing or ascending.

आरोह्य a. Ascending, mounting.

आरु a. Of a tawny colour. -क
m. 1 The tawny colour. -2 A hog ;
a crab ; see आरु. -3 N. of a medici-
nal plant on the Himalaya.

आरु ind. Ved. 1 Far, far from
(with abl.). -2 Near. -Comp. -अथ
a. Ved. having evil far removed.
-अथय a. one from whom blame is
far removed. -अथु a. one whose ene-
mies are driven far away.

आरुवतः N. of a tree (आरुव
q. v.). -तं The fruit of this tree.

आरोहणं Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्यं [अरोगस्य भावाः अर्थः] Free-
dom from disease, good health.
-Comp. -शाला an hospital.

आर्किः [अरुस्य अपत्यं इत्] A son of
अरु, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the
planet Saturn, (3) Karpas, (4) Su-
griva, (5) वेयस्यतमसु.

आक्ष (की. f.) [अक्षस्येदं अण्] Stel-
lar, regulated by stars or pertaining
to them. -क्षी A son or descendant
of Rishka. -Comp. -वर्षा a stellar
year or revolution of a constella-
tion.

आक्षोद [अक्षोद-अण्] Inhabiting
the mountain Rikshoda.

आगलः -ली [अगलमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A
bolt or bar ; see अगलं.

आरुवच = आरुवच q. v.

आघा [आ अघ-अण्] A kind of
yellow bee.

आरुच्य a. Relating to this bee. -रुच्य
Wild honey.

आर्च्य a. (की. f.) [अर्चा अस्त्यस्य ण
P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worship-
ping, pious. -2 Relating to the Rik
or Rigveda.

आर्चिक a. (की. f.) [अर्चि मयः, अ-
र्चो व्याख्याने ग्रंथो वा उच्] Relating to the
Rigveda, or explaining it. -क An
epithet of the Sama-Veda.

आर्चिक a. [अर्चिके पर्वते मया अण्]
Belonging to the अर्चिक mountain.
-कः The mountain अर्चिक.

आर्जवं [अर्चोर्भावं अण्] 1 Straight-
ness ; दूरं यात्युदरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्ज-
वं धावति 8. D. -2 Straightforward-
ness, rectitude of conduct, upright-
ness, honesty, sincerity, open-heart-
edness ; अहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7 ;
क्षेत्रमार्जवश्च K. 45 ; Bh. 2. 22. -3
Simplicity, humility ; Ki. 4. 13 ;
Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जीक a. [अर्जीकस्येदं अण्] Be-
longing to the अर्जीक country, or
a vessel called अर्जीक. -कः A lake
in the अर्जीक country ; (according to
others) perhaps a milk-vessel or
celestial vessel in which the heav-
enly Soma is purified.

आर्जीकीय = आर्जीक a. -या 1 A
terrestrial river. -2 N. of a river
(विपाशा).

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इत्] The son
of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त a. [आ-क-क] 1 Afflicted with-
struck by, suffering from, pained
by ; usually in comp., कामार्ते, क्षुभार्ते,
रुषार्ते &c. -2 Sick, diseased ; आर्तस्य
वयोवधं R. 1. 28 ; Ms. 4. 236. -3
Distressed, afflicted, struck by cala-
mity, oppressed, unhappy ; आ-
र्तत्राणां वः शोकं न प्रहृष्टमनामसि S. 1.
11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32.
-4 Perishable (विनाशित्). -Comp.
-नादः, -रुचिः, -रुचः a cry of distress.
-बन्धु, -साधुः a friend of the dis-
tressed.

आर्ति f. [आ-क-क्ति] 1 Distress,
affliction, suffering, pain, injury
(bodily or mental) ; आर्ति न पृथुषि
पुरुषवस्तदर्थे V. 2. 16 ; अर्चानिमज्ज-
मनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Ms. 53. -2
Mental agony, anguish ; उत्कण्ठाति
Amarn. 39. -3 Evil, mischief. -4
Sickness, disease. -5 The end of
a bow. -6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् a. Suffering from pain,
afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिदी.

आर्तन Ved. 1 A mortal com-
bat. -2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव a. (वा-की. f.) [अर्तस्य प्राचः,
अण्] 1 Conforming or relating to
the season ; seasonal ; अभिषुष्य विषू-
तिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36 ; स्वयमेवेणु ममेवमार्तव
Ku. 4. 68 ; V. 1. 13 ; vernal ; R.
9. 26 48. -2 Menstrual, relating
to or produced by this discharge.

—वः A section of the year, a com-
bination of several seasons (Ved.).

—वी A mare. —र् 1 The menstrual
discharge (of women) ; नोपपच्छे-
त्यस्योऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवद्विने Ms. 4. 40,
3. 48. -2 Certain days after men-
strual discharge, favourable to
conception. -3 A flower.

आर्तवेची A woman during her
courses.

आर्तिः The end of a bow.

आर्त्विजीन a. (नी. f.) [आर्त्विजं तत्क-
र्मिति खञ्] Fit for the office of a
sacrificial priest (अर्त्विज्).

आर्त्विज्य [अर्त्विजो भावः कर्म वाच्यञ्]
The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ a. (की. f.) [अर्थोदात्तः अण्]
1 Relating to a thing or object.
-2 Relating to, dependent on, sense
(opp. शब्द) ; आर्थी उपमा &c. -3
Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing,
possession of a thing.

आर्थिक a. (की. f.) [अर्थं गृह्णाति उक्]
1 Significant. -2 Wise. -3 Rich. -4
Substantial, real, material.

आर्द्र a. [आ-अर्द्-क् दीर्घश्च Up. 2.
18] 1 Wet, moist, damp ; तन्वीमार्द्रा
नयनसलिलैः Ms. 86, 43 ; आर्द्राक्षता-
रोपणमन्वभूत R. 7. 28. -2 Succulent,
living, not dry, green, juicy ; अर्द्रि
द्वयं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. -3
Fresh, new ; कामीमार्द्रापराधः Amarn.
2 ; कामीमार्द्रापराधं M. 3. 12 ; R. 14. 4.
-4 Soft, tender ; oft used with
words like स्नेह, दया, कृपा in the
sense of 'flowing with,' 'moved,'
'melted' ; स्नेहार्द्रि द्वयं a heart wet or
melted with pity ; कृपा, दया, प्रेम-
दर्शः चेष्टाः Mā. 5. 7. -5 Full of feel-
ing, warm. -6 Loose, flaccid. -र्द्रा N.
of a constellation or the sixth lun-
ar mansion so called (consisting
of one star). [cf. Gr. ardo]. -Comp.

—काष्ठ green wood. —दातु a. Ved.
giving moisture. —नयन a. weeping.

—पदी a woman with wet feet.

—पवित्र a. Ved. having a wet strain-
er, epithet of the Soma. —पृथ a.

watered, refreshed ; आर्द्रपृष्टाः कियंती
वाजिनः S. 1. —माषा a leguminous
shrub (माषपर्णी). —शाक fresh ginger.

—लुब्धका (र्द्रा) the dragon's tail or
descending node, N. of Ketu.

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, fresh-
ness, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक a. (की. f.) Born under
the constellation Ardra ; cf. P. IV.
3. 28. —कं Ginger in its undried
state, wet ginger (Mar आले).

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten ;
Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध a. (Only used at the be-
ginning of comp.) Half. -Comp.

—पादुक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सर्वपादुक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4. 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. —परिचक, —कसिक *a.* (की *f.*) bought with half a Praṣṭha or Kamsa. —मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. —रात्रिका: (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्थमर्हति ढङ्] Sharing half, relating to a half. —क: One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaiśya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmaṇa; see the quotation under अर्थिक.

आर्थुक *a.* (की *f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial profitable.

आर्षयित् *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आभव *a.* (बो *f.*) Belonging or sacred to the Rishis.

आर्य *a.* [ऋ-यत्] 1 Aryan. —2 Worthy of an Arya. —3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; पदार्थमस्यामभिलाषे मे मनः S. 1. 22; so आर्यवेष्ट; respectable language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचापकथा, आर्य अर्धघटी &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:— (1) वाच्यो नदीक्ष्वाराचार्यमाहा परस्परः । (2) वयं स्वेच्छुमेवाच्यो मधैरादीनि चाग्रजः । (3) (व-कथ्यो) अनाथ आर्योति चेतरेः । (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्विद्विष्ये आर्योति चेतरेः । S. D. 431. —4 Noble, fine, excellent. —र्षः 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and दास; विजानीनाचार्यान्ये च दस्यवा; Rv. 1. 51. 8. —2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारो स वा आर्य इति स्वतः n. —3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to शूद्र). —4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भव-रचार्यो न वनेन न विद्यया Mb. —5 A man of noble birth. —6 A man of noble character. —7 A master, owner. —8 A preceptor. —9 A friend. —10 A Vaiśya. —11 A father-in-law (as

in भार्यपुत्र) —12 A Buddha. —13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. —14 A son of Manu Sāvārpa. —र्षो 1 N. of Pārvaṭi. —2 A mother-in-law. —3 A respectable woman. —4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —अष्टशतं title of a work of Arya Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. —आवर्तः [आर्या आवर्तते अत्र] 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himalaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्राच्च वै पूर्वादासमुद्राच्च पश्चिमात् । तयोरेवांतरं गिर्योः (हिमवद्भिर्धियोः) आर्यवर्तं विदुर्बुधाः; also 10. 34. —युद्ध *a.* [आर्यस्य गृहः पक्षः] 1. to be respected by the noble. —2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्यगृहं निरुद्धीतप्रेतः R. 2. 33. —3. respectable, right, decorous. —देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्रः 1. son of an honourable man. —2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. —3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. —4. the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). —ग्राय *a.* 1. inhabited by the Aryas. —2. abounding with respectable people. —महः N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. —भावः honourable character or behaviour. —मार्गः the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. —मिश्र *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. — (—अः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रात् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. —2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वाधिमिश्रैः प्रथममेव आज्ञातं S. 1.; आर्यमिश्रा प्रमाणं M. 1. —युवन् *m.* an Aryan youth. —रूप *a.* having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite, impostor. —रिग्विन् *m.* an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. —वृत्त *a.* virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. —(—त्तं) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. —वेष्ट *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress. —व्रत *a.* observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noble-men. —(—त्तं) the duty of an Aryan. —श्रेतः a noble or honourable man. —संघः the whole body of the Aryans.

—सत्यः a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). —हलं *ind.* [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. —द्वय *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यकः [आर्य-स्वार्थ-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. —2 A grand-father. —3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. —कं A ceremony performed to the Manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the Manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. —2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् *ind.* After, afterwards; behind.

आर्शा *a.* Belonging to the ante-lope.

आर्ष *a.* (वी *f.*) [ऋषिर्दि अण्] 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्षः प्रयोगः संयुज्जो शाकल्यस्येतावन्नार्थे Sk; आर्षो धर्मः Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59. —आर्षः प्रत्ययः P. II. 4. 58. —2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U. 6. —र्षः A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bridegroom; आदायार्षस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्गाह; आर्षोदा a wife married according to this form. —र्षः A class of Vedic metres. —र्षः 1 The holy text, the Vedas. —2 Sacred descent. —3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Rishi author.

आर्षेय *a.* (वी *f.*) [ऋषि-उक्] 1 Relating to a Rishi. —2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. —र्षः 1 Sacred descent. —2 A collection of Rishis (ऋषिसङ्घः).

आर्षभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [ऋषभ-अण्] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्षवः [ऋषभ-व्य] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्हत *a.* (तो *f.*) [अर्हत्-अण्] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —तं The doctrines of the Jainas.

आर्हत्स्य The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती—त्यं [P. V. 1. 124 Vārt.] Fitness.

आल *a.* [आ-अल् पर्यायी अल्] Large, extensive. —लः, —लं 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; अक्रुः anointed with poison as an arrow. —2 Trick,

fraud ; रेषां शुभमालजालाय K. 288 ; जालानि चित्तपती 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलक्ष 10 U. To descry, behold.

आलक्ष्य *a.* [लक्ष्] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Visible, apparent ; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible ; दंत-मुकुलात् S. 7. 17.

आलक्ष्यण्य [अलक्ष्यस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Misfortune, crime.

आलगदः [अलगदं एव स्वार्थे अण्] A water cobra.

आलग् 1 P. To address, speak to, converse ; व गालपामि K. 164 ; तस्या नामधेयेन भर्त्रा देव्यालपिता V. 2 addressed. -*Caus.* To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question ; यदा कश्चिस्त्वामालाययिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387 ; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation ; अपे दक्षिणवृक्षं वाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; प्रवसना-लाप Amaru. 97 ; ललितालापे Srut. 36. -2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraical lesson. -5 A question.

आलापन *a.* Causing to speak or converse with. -नं 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्ति-वाचनं).

आलाप्य, -लापनीय *pot. p.* To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापिन् *a.* Speaking to, conversing with. -नी A line made of a gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch ; गमाल-न्याकीर्णस्य वा Ms. 5. 87, 4. 117 ; Bk. 14. 91 ; सत्येनायधमालभे ; सत्येन (सत्यं) आत्मानमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain to ; अतिवरां कतिमालप्स्यते ते (बधुः) Me. 15 v. 1. ; Kām. 9. 63. -3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices) ; प्रातर्बै पशूनालभन्ते Sat. Br. ; गर्दभं पशु-मालभ्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain or win over. -*Caus.* 1 To touch. -2 To commence.

आलभ्य *p. p.* 1 Touched ; united or in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलब्धिः *f.* 1 Touching. -2 Killing ; immolation.

आलभन् 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल(लं)भनीय *pot. p.* To be killed or sacrificed ; to be touched or rubbed.

आलभः, -भन [आलभ् वल् वृद्ध्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching ; Y. 3. 157 ; Ms. 2. 179. -2 Tearing

off, uprooting (of plants) ; Ms. 11 145. -3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice) ; अश्वालंभं गवालंभं Adiparāṇa.

आलभिन *a.* Touching, seizing.

आलब् 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on ; आत्मानाल-भ्य Rām. -2 To lay hold of, seize, take ; अथालंभ्य बन्धु रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take up ; अधोऽणालंभितं R. 18. 39. -4 To win, conquer, overcome ; तस्य कवि-ता मन्विचत्तमालंभते Dhātā. -5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume ; अहुमेवार्थमाश्रय Ms. 2. 20 ; स्वा-तन्त्र्यमालंभ्य K. 181 ; 13. 14 ; यज्ञ-शरीरं नवमालंभे Mv. 7. 18 obtained ; Ki. 17. 34 ; so दधानं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदा-स्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. -6 To hang from, be suspended ; मुखालंभितहेमसूत्रं V. 5. 2. -7 To depend upon ; तमालंभ्य रतोद्गमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch forth ; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलंभ *a.* Hanging down. -भः 1 Depending on or from. -2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay ; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंभो न चापि निवर्तनं Śānti. 3. 2. -3 Support, protection ; तवालंभादेव स्फुरदलपुगवर्ण सहसा Jag. ; नीतां शूर्ये यथासुखं निरालंभं हरिष्यामि Rām. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendicular. -भ N. of a plant with poison-ous leaves.

आलंभन 1 Depending on or from, hanging from. -2 Support, prop, stay ; Ki. 2. 13 ; Pt. 1. 32 ; sustaining, supporting ; Me. 4. -3 Receptacle, abode ; U. 6. 10. -4 Reason, cause. -5 Base -6 (In Rhet.) That on which a sentiment, as it were, hangs ; person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two: -आलंभन and उद्दीपन ; s. g. in the Bṛhatsaṃ sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंभन of the *Rasa* and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उद्दीपन (exciters) ; for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210-233. -7 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. -8 Silent repetition of a prayer. -9 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, i. e. रस, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -10 *Dharma* or law corresponding to *manas*.

आलंभित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, suspended. -2 Supported, sustained, held, R. 7. 7 ; V. 5. 2.

आलंभित *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon ; दशालंभी शटका Pt. 1. 144 ; depending on ; R. 12. 85. -2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding ; कुलालंभी पुत्रः H. Pr. 20. -3 Wearing ; गजाजिनालंभि Ku. 5. 78.

आलंभ *a.* [अलंभ्येदं अण्] Relating to or caused by a mad dog ; आलंभी विभाविव सर्वतः प्रवृत्ते U. 1. 40.

आलंभण्य [अलंभ्यस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Ugliness.

आलवाल [असमंतात् लवं जललवं आला-ति, आ-ला क Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree) ; पूरणे निधुका Si. 1 ; विश्वासाय विहंगा-नामालवालकुपायिना R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी *f.*) [आलसति इति व्यप्रियते अच्] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. -स्य [अलसस्य भावः, व्यञ्ज] Idleness, sloth, want of energy ; शक्तस्य चाप्य-नुत्साहः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Śrut. ; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभि-चारिभावः) ; for example: -न तथा युष्य-त्वं न तथा भाषते सर्वो । जुभते मुहुर्वासी-ना बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलातं [अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A fire-brand.

आलानं [आलीनेत्यत्र, आली-न्युट्] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied ; tying post, also the rope that ties him ; अस्तुतुश्चिवाजानमनिर्वाणस्य दं-तिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81 ; आरुते युद्धा-द्वस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3 A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आलान-ङ्क्] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied ; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव दिपे-दः R. 14. 38.

आलाबुः (ह्रस्वः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd ; see अलाबु.

आलावर्तं A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [आल पयोवमास्यं अस्य] A crocodile.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle, unmean- ing. -2 Honest, sincere (विशदशयः). -लिः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -ला, -ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman) ; निवार्यतामाले किमप्ययं बधुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68 ; Ama- ra. 23. -2 A row, range, continuous line ; (cf. आगलि) ; तारायामांस्तरलीष रेजे सुनिवरेपरा Ka. 6. 49 ; रथपाले Amaru. 89 ; खद्योतालि Me. 81. -3 A line, streak. -4 A bidge. -5 A dike. -6 A line, race, family.

आलिख 6 P. 1 To write, delineate; draw lines; मनो निद्राशून्यं भवति च किमप्यालिखति च Mā. 1. 31; Mk. 2. -2 To paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; V. 2; नामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितं Me. 105; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. -3 To portray, write, sketob. -4 To scratch, scrape, tonoh; as in विष्णुमालिखंतमिवारं.

आलेखः 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.

आलेखन a. Scratching, painting. -नी A brush, pencil. -नं 1 Writing. -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.

आलेख्य pot. p. To be written, painted &c. -रूपं 1 A painting, picture; इति संसंभेणो वाणीबलस्यालेख्यदेवतां St. 2 67; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. -2 A writing. -Comp. -लेखा a. painting. -शेष a. having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलिङ्ग 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

आलिङ्गा 1 Embracing. -2 A kind of drum.

आलिङ्गन Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स पाप); आलिङ्गननिर्द्वलिः R. 12. 65; (said to be of seven kinds: आमोद°, छदित°, वेमन्°, मानव°, रुचि°, मदन and विनोद°).

आलिङ्गित p. p. Embraced, clasped. -सः A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. -तं An embrace.

आलिङ्गित् a. Embracing &c. -म (नी), आलिङ्गः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (रुच); चतुरंगुल-हीनोऽत्र्याम्बुले चैकाग्रलेन यः। यथाकृतिः स आलिङ्ग्य आलिङ्ग्य स हि वाद्यते ॥ Sub-dārpava.

आलिङ्गर : [अलिङ्गर एव स्वार्थः अण्] A large earthen water-jar.

आलिङ्गः, -दकः [अलिङ्ग एव स्वार्थः अण्] 1 A terrace before a house. -2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिङ्ग m. A scorpion.

आलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; आलिपकमुत्तमयेरिह प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. -2 To rub (on the body); आलिप्यते चन्दनमंगनाभिः Rs. 6. 12.

आलिप a. Anointing,

आलिपन [लिप्-त्युद्-भृत्] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलेप a. To be anointed. -पः, -पमं 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Liment.

आली = आलि. q. v.

आली 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्भिद्योपरि कणिकारकुसुमाभ्यालीयते वङ्गः V. 2. 23. -2 To faint; हृद्वरालीयते भीत Mb. -3 To melt.

आलयः, -यं [आलीयते स्मन्, आ ली-अण्] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; आलयं देवशृङ्गां सुघोरे खाडवं वनं Mb.; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्गं निवर्तस्यालये चिरं Rām.; सर्वज्जनस्थानकुलालयान् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna.

-2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so देवालयं, विद्यालयं &c.; fig. also; दुःखः Bg. 8. 51; गुणः. -3 Contact. -4 ind. Till destruction.

आलीन p. p. 1 Embraced. -2 Sticking or clinging to; आलीनचन्दनौ R. 4. 51; so अन्तरे पदे. -3 Melted, fused -नं, -नकं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 Contact.

आलीढ p. p. [आलिङ्ग-क] 1 Licked, eaten, lapped, scraped. -2 Wounded, hurt; भेताम्यमालीढनिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. -3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. -दं A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted; अतिष्ठदालीढविशेषाभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलीढकं The frolicking of a calf.

आलुः 1 An owl. -2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). -3 Ebony; black ebony. -लुः f. A pitcher, water-jar. -लु (n.) A raft, float.

आलुकः 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु). -2 An epithet of Sesha. -कं An esculent root.

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to pieces; इत्येनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20.

आलुङ् 1 P. or Caus. To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb; कौरवचनमालोडयते Ve. 3. 4; विषमालोड्य पास्यामि Mb.; (fig.) to dive into; Pt. 1; to examine scrutinizingly; भरतादिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः।

आलोडन 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating. -2 Mixing, blending.

आलोडित p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Powdered.

आलुटनं Plundering, taking away by force.

आलुल a. Shaking, unsteady.

आलु See आलु

आलून p. p. Cot, cut off. Ku. 2. 41.

आलोक 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, perceive, behold; स्वमार्गमालोके S. D.; अयालुलोके तपोवने Bk. 2. 24; used in an astrological sense also. -2 To consider, regard, contemplate; तुल्यमिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bb. 3. 66. -3 To express congratulations, greet; इति वीरलोक आलोकयितुं मयूषः Vo. 4.

आलोका, -कनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight, aspect, appearance; पद्मालोके चूर्णं S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46; सुखं V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33; R. 1. 84; Me. 3,

37. -3 Range of sight; आलोकं ते निपतति पुरा सा बालिकाकुला वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. -4 Light, lustre, splendour; आलोकमार्गं सहसा वज्रत्या R. 7. 6 air-hole, or window; निरालोकं लोकं Mā. 5. 30; 9. 37; 10. 4. 11; Ve. 2; K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98. -5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as Jay, आलोक्य); यगावुदीरितालोकः R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14. -6 Section, chapter.

आलोकित p. p. Seen, beheld &c. -तं A look, glance; Mā. 1. 27.

आलोकित a. Seeing, beholding.

आलोच 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study; K. 7; आलोचयतो विस्तारमभसां दाक्षिण्यो धेः Bk. 7. 40; इति-एव-आलोच्य सो thinking.

आलोचक a. 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Causing to see. -कं The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.

आलोचन, -ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. -2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोल a. 1 Slightly, trembling, rolling (as eyes); आलोलयतलोचनम् Bb. 3. 48. -2 Shaken, agitated; आलोलमलकावलीं Amaru. 3; क्रीडालोलाः Me. 61. -लः Trembling, agitation.

आलोलित a. Shaken, agitated.

आवक a. [अव-ङ्ङल्] Protecting.

आवत् f. Ved. Proximity.

आवनेयः [अवन्ना उपत्ये बङ्] 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंतः [अवन्तेयं राजा अण्] A king of Avantī.

आवंतक a. (की f.) Coming from or belonging to Avantī.

आवंत्य a. [अवन्तिषु भवः ज्य] Coming from or belonging to Avantī. -रूपः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantī. -2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Me. 10. 21.

आवृ 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about; व्योमश्चावृष्येऽनुवि Mb.; so अज्ञान throws. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To fit in, insert. -4 To pour out or forth. -5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), perform (as a Śrāddha). -Caus. -1 To shave, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

आवपन 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Infilling, inserting. -नी Ved. A vessel, jar.

आवपतिक a. Ved. Scattering.

आवाप a. [आवृ-ङ्ङल्] Throwing, scattering; (as in अज्ञावाप q. v.). -पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, direct-

ing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवाक). -12 Uneven ground.

आवाकः A bracelet.

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक a. [आवापाय साधु टक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. -यः, -य Water (Ved). -यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज् m. One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sāy.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक, आवरण &c. see आवृ.

आवरसमक a. (की f.) [अवरसमे देय-वृणं वृज्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)हित a. Eradicated, uprooted.

आवालिः, -ली f. [आबल्-इन् वा कीर्] 1 A line, row, range; आबर्ली V. 1. 4; so अलक°, धूम°, दंत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलित्र a. [बल्-क] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आवल्गित a. Shaking gently; Ki. 4. 17.

आवल्गुज a. Produced from the plant अवल्गुज.

आवश्य [अवश्य-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक a. (की f.) [अवश्य-वृज्] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वावश्यक-स्त्वसौ Bhāṣhā. P. 22, 20. -कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. -कृ to do what nature compels one do, Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता, -त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवह 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविमावसते सतां क्रिपाये V. 3. 7; पुरीमिमावसत् Rām.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69; Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon; यूहस्याभमं Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; co-habit. -4 To pass, spend (as night). -Ca. 2. 5. 1

1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसति f. Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथक् Un. 3. 116] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, residence, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे पुरादहिः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village. -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

आवसथिक a. (की f.) [आवसथे गृहे वसति टक् Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य a. [आवसथ्यं] Being in a house. -थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. -थ्यः-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः (a) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षीमुखवह्निर्गानि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान a. [अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अण्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चांडाल).

आवसित a. [आ-अव सो-क] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, fullgrown. -तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवस्थिक a. (की f.) [अवस्थायां भव-टक्] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह 1 P. 1 To bring; अग्रे पत्नी-रिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; व्रीडमावहति मे स संपति R. 11. 73 shames me; मनोरञ्जमावहत् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगमं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंढनमावहतीं Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, use, employ; मा रेवौर्ध्वमावह Mārka. P. -Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; क्लेशावहा मरुतलसणाह R. 14. 5; -so दुःखं, दुः, क्षय° &c. -इः 1 N. of one of the

seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the स्थूलोक् or atmospheric region between the स्थूलोक् and सूक्ष्मोक्. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहन् Bringing near, producing. आवाहमान a. 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विनियोगः; आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तत्पार्चनं Pūjā Mantra. -3 Offering, oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. -नी A particular position of the hands at the time of invoking a deity; इत्याद्याः मंजलिं बद्ध्वाऽनामिकाशूलवर्णयोः। अंगुष्ठौ निक्षिपेत्स्ये पुनरावाहनी स्मृता || Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-बल्-णिच् अक् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree; see आलवालं.

आविक a. (की f.) [अविना ततो-ज्ञा निर्मितं टक्] 1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं कीरं Ms. 5. 8. 2. 41. -2 Woollen. -कं A woollen cloth, blanket; Ms. 5. 120. -Comp. -सौत्रिक a. made of woollen thread; Ms. 2. 44.

आविग्रह a. distressed, troubled. -ग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (अविग्र).

आविद् Caus. 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform; किमिति नावेदयासे-अथवा किमावेदितेन Vo. 1; राज्ञ आवेदयस्व मां संपातं Rām.; आयुषः प्रमाणनावेदयति K. 46, 47; आवेदयन्ति प्रत्यक्षमानन्दं...मिमित्तानि 65, 67 foreshadow; 81, 168; Bk. 3. 49; Ku. 6. 21; R. 5. 23; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म ब्रूयैरावेद्य R. 12. 55; K. 158. -2 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् a. Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविष् and आविच.

आविद्ध्य a. Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक a. Making known, reporting, communicating. -कः 1 One who makes known, an informer. -2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. -2 Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे कुर्यात् पूर्वमावेदनं यः Nārada. -4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय, -वेद्य pot. p. 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवेदित p. p. Made known, communicated &c. -यः The person to whom something is made known. -तं That which is communicated.

आवेदि *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. -2 Giving orders.

आवेदि *v.* [अविदस् मावः धञ्] Proximity.

आवेदि, आविष See under आव्यध्.

आवेदि &c. See आविष.

आवेदि *a.* [आवेदि इति स्तुनाति विद् स्तो-क Tv.] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, maddy; एकच्छिदः¹ कलसेव निकषणावेदि पयः M. 2. 8; तस्यावेदिभिः परिच्छिदितोः R. 13. 36. -2 Impure, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also; स्वदीप्यश्चैतरेनावेदि Ku. 5. 37. -3 Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; V. 5. 8. -4 Dim, obscure; आवेदिमल्लिखत R. 8. 42.

आवेदियति Den. P. To sully, make turbid, stain, blot; S. 5. 21.

आवेदि *6 P.* 1 To enter; गौरी-हरीवेदिरमावेदि R. 2. 26, 3. 28. -2 To take possession of, possess, affect; मृगमावेदिनं न पठेत् H. 1. 3; so भयं, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go towards, approach. -4 To go or attain to a particular state; सुखं, मृत्यु &c. -5 To arise. —Caus. 1 To cause to enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आवेदि *p. p.* 1 Entered. -2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); K. 120, 167, 318. -3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; भयं, क्रोधं, निद्रा²; कृपयावेदि Bg. 2. 1; भोगिनः कञ्जुकावेदिः Pt. 1. 55 covered with, clad in. -4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तस्मिन्, उपकृते). —Comp. —लिंग *a.* (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतलिंग); e.g. प्रधानं, अर्थः, उपसर्गः

आवेदि 1 Entering into, entrance; आवेदि कृ Pt. 1 to enter or infuse oneself into. -2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं³ influence of pride R. 5. 19; so मदनं, क्रोधं, भयं &c. -3 Intendness, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion; K. 291. -6 Demoniacal possession. -7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेदिनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Demoniacal possession. -3 Passion, anger, fury. -4 A manufactory work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc of the sun or the moon. -6 A house, dwelling.

आवेदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आवेदि-ठ्] 1 Peculiar, one's own (असाधारण). -2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor. —कं 1 Entering into. -2 Hospitality.

आवेदि *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the

roots असृ, सू and कृ); आचार्यकं विजयि माम्मयमाचिरासीत् Māl. 1. 26.

आवेदि 1 P. To become manifest, appear, become visible, show oneself to; तमस्तपति धर्मोऽसौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; तेषामाविर्भूद् ब्रह्मा परिम्लानमुल्लिख्य Ku. 2. 2; आविर्भूत् कुशमसुखं मृगार्णं युयं R. 9. 55.

आवेदि *v.* 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. -2 An incarnation. -3 Nature or property of things.

आवेदि 8 U. To make apparent, lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth; (याति) आविर्भूतादणपुरस्तर एकतोऽर्थः S. 5. 1; Si. 20. 76.

आवेदिकरणं, -कारः 1 Manifestation, making visible, showing; अद्या युगेषु दोषावेदिकरणं Sk. -2 The means of making visible.

आवेदि *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आवेदिराज *ind.* In a more manifest way.

आवेदि *f.* [अवेदि स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A woman in her courses. -2 A pregnant woman. -3 The pangs of childbirth.

आवेदि *a.* [आ-धे-कृ] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. -2 Entered, passed, gone. —तं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवेदित्व *m.* [आवेदि-इति] A Brahmana who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवेदिकर्णः The opposite-leaved fig-tree.

आवेदि *A* father (in theatrical language).

आवेदि *A* sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवेदि 5, 9, 10 U. 1 To cover, hide, conceal; आवेदितामनो रश्मि R. 17. 61; K. 199; आवेदितामिवाकाशं Bk. 9. 24; भूमेनावेदि यते बद्धिः Bg. 3. 38 -2 To fill, pervade; सर्वमावेदि तिष्ठति Bg. 13. 13; Ms. 2. 144. -3 To choose, desire. -4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; आवेदि पथानमजस्य तस्थौ R. 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off; Bk. 14. 109. —Caus. 1 To cover or conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

आवेदि *a.* Covering, concealing. —कं A cover, veil.

आवेदि *a.* Covering, hiding, obscuring, obstructing; नेत्रावरणमथ R. 14. 71. —जं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; स्वयं तस्यावरणाद् दृष्टेः कल्पेत् लोकस्य कथं तस्मिन् R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. -2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing. -3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; हस्तो रसौ नयति स्तनावरणतः M. 4. 14;

S. 3. 22; (fig.) protection, defence; शीलमावरणं शियाः Rām. ; चरित्रावरणाः श्रियः Chāp. 76. -4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of bashfulness &c.); कालेनावरणात्ययात् U. 1. 39. -5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लघ्वतारा सावरेणिवे मेहे R. 16. 7; Ki. 5. 25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield. —Comp. —ज्ञातिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवेदि (री) *वृ* *a.* One that covers or envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवेदि *Enclosing, keeping off, as in दुर्गार q. v.*

आवेदि [आवृ बाहुं इण्] A shop, a stall (n. according to some).

आवेदि *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). -4 Spread, overspread, overcast; आवेदे नभस्तले H. 3. -5 Filled or abounding with. —तः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brahmana by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवेदि *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवेदि 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3 To choose. —Caus. 1 To bend, bend down; incline; गौरेणावजितः Pt. 4.; आवर्ज्य शाखाः सदयं च वासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14. 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवर्जितानि मनसि Nāg. 1; मरीचिमावर्जितवतीव श्लाघते Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To bring, collect; R. 6. 76. -4 To pour out, offer, give; अयि त्वदावर्जितवारितं-चूतं Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तस्यावर्जित-पिंडकाणि 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu. 4. 4. 241. -5 To draw or force out; Nāg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमवर्जयति S. 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवेदि 1 Bending down &c. 2 Giving. -3 Winding over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवेदि 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुवावृत्ते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg. 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy; Māl. 1. 41. —Caus. 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अश्वचलयमावर्तयत् K. 42 telling the beads. 2 To roll, turn about or over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c.). -4 To attract, win over (see आवृत्). -5 To repeat, recite.

आवेदि 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रक्षिणावर्तशिलाः Rām. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy whirl; स्वयं त-

मावर्तमनोज्ञनाभिः R. 6. 52 ; दृशितार्त-
नाभिः Me. 28 ; Dk. 2 ; आवर्तः संज्ञयानं
Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliberation, revolving
(in the mind), anxiety. -4 A
lock of hair curling backwards,
especially on a horse. -5 The two de-
pressions of the forehead above the
eye-brows. -6 A crowded place
(where many men live closely to-
gether). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N.
of a form of cloud personified ; आव-
र्तो निर्जला मेघः. -9 Melting (of metals).
-10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence
(संसार). -न A mineral substance,
pyrites (माशिकपातु).

आवर्तक a. [आवर्त एव स्वार्थि क्] Re-
volving again and again. -न 1 N.
of a form of cloud personified ; जलं
दमे घुमनावर्तिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6 ;
Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the
eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. 4 Re-
volution. -5 Revolution of the mind
from the influence of the senses. -6
A curl of hair -7 A sort of poison-
ous insect. -की N. of a creeping
plant.

आवर्तन a. 1 Turning round or to-
wards -2 Revolving. -न 1 Turning
round, returning, revolution. -2 Cir-
cular motion, gyration. -3 Churning
or stirring up anything in fusion. -4
Melting together, fusion, alligation
(said of metals). -5 Mid-day,
the time when shadows are cast in an
opposite direction. -6 Repeating, do-
ing over and over again. -7 Study,
practising. -नः Vishva. -नी 1 A
crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तित a. 1 Whirling or turning
upon itself, returning ; आवर्तितघुमन-
ल्लोका पुनरावर्तितोर्जुन Bg. 8. 16 ; का-
लभारवति H. 1. 207. -2 Melting,
mixing &c. -m. (-नी) A horse hav-
ing curls of hair on various parts of
the body (considered as a sign of
anepiousness). -नी 1 A whirlpool.
-2 N. of a plant (अजगृही).

आवर्त्त f. 1 Causing to turn towards.
-2 Turning towards or round ; enter-
ing. -3 Order, succession, method,
mode, manner ; अवर्त्तयता कार्यं विद-
निर्णयं घृतेः Me. 3. 248 ; Y. 3. 2. -4
Progress of an action ; occurrence. -5
Turn of a path, course, direction. -6
A purificatory rite ; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत्त p. p. 1 Turned round, whirled,
returned ; Mā. 1. 29. -2 Re-
peated ; निरावृत्ता दश द्विधाः Sk. -3
Learnt (by heart), studied ; U. 6. -4
Reverted, returned. -5 Averred. -6
Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः f. 1 Turning towards ; re-
turn, coming back ; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R.
2. 18 ; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, re-
tract, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling,
going round ; Mā. 5. 4. -4 Recur-

rence to the same point or place (of
the sun) ; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8.
33. -5 Repetition of birth and death,
worldly existence ; अनावृत्तिभयः Kn.
6. 77. -6 Repetition in general ; an
edition (modern use) ; समीयमंकना-
वृत्ति seventh edition -7 Repeated
reading, study ; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां
बोधाय वि गरीयसी Udb. -8 Use, em-
ployment, application. -9 Turn of a
way, course or direction. -10 Occur-
rence. -Oomp -दीपकं a rhetorical
figure ; त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ मयेदावृत्तिदीपकम् ।
(“द्वयार्थस्थोभयार्थं आवृत्तिः”) क्रमणोदाहार-
वर्षयबुद्धमालये वर्षयेषा च शर्वरी ॥ उन्मलितं क-
दम्बानि स्फुटति कृत्तजेद्रमाः । मायति चातकास्तृषा
मायति च शिलावलाः ॥ Kunal.

आवृष्टिः f. Raining, a shower of
rain

आवेगः 1 Unessiness, anxiety,
excitement, agitation, hurry ; अलम-
वेगेन S. 3, 7 ; Amarn. 83. शोकः, दुःखः,
साधयस् &c. -2 Hurry, haste ; S. 4.
-3 Agitation, regarded as one of the
33 inordinate feelings. -नी N. of a
tree (वृद्धारकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट 10 P. To surround ; तुने-
रवेष्टयते रज्जुः is made or formed of
straw ; Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an enclo-
sure.

आवेष्टन 1 Wrapping round, tying,
binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope.
-3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य a. (चो f.) [अव्येवस्य विकारः
व्यञ्ज] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2
Woollen.

आव्यध 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce ; see
आविद्ध -2 To wound. -3 To break or
pierce through. -4 To put on ; Bk.
20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast
towards. -6 To throw away, cast off.
-7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin
on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up.
-10 To drive away, expel ; निर्वधमावि-
धयति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, rent,
splintered, broken down ; उत्पाताविद्ध-
मूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted ;
R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, un-
even ; V. 4. 28 ; हर्षाविद्धमस्तुतिधतः
Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force ; दूरनिक्षेपः
Mā. 8 cast forth in taking long
strides ; Mv. 2 ; Ms. 9. 40 ; thrown,
put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5
Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish.
-Oomp. -कर्णी, -कर्णिका N. of a plant
(पाट).

आविधः [आ-व्यध घञयक] An awl ;
drill.

आव्याधिव a. [आ-व्यध-णि] Giving
pain, wounding, attacking. -नी A
gang of robbers (Ved.).

आवृष्ट 6 P. To tear off, cut off,
tear in pieces, interrupt.

आवृष्टन 1 Cutting or tearing off.
-2 The stump of a tree (Ved.).

आवृष्टः Being torn off or tearing
itself off (Ved.).

आवृष्टकः [अवृष्टानां विषयो देशः] A
country of the shameless.

आश् a. One who eats, eater (most-
ly as the last member of comp.) ;
e. g. हुताश्, आश्वयश् &c. &c. -इः [अश्-
वश्] Eating (as in प्रातराश्).

आशकं Eating.

आशयितु a. 1 Feeding, a feeder.
-2 Protecting.

आशः f. The act of eating food.

आशित a. 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2
Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious,
gluttonous. -न Eating.

आशितंकीन a [आशिता अशनेन तृषा
गावो यन. लख्त्तानं युम्] Formerly grazed
by cattle.

आशितभय a [आशितोऽशनेन तृषो भयत्वेन
P. III. 2. 45] Satisfying, satisfying
(as food). -व 1 Food, victuals. -2
Satisfaction, satiety (m. also) ;
फलयेयवाशितभय Bk. 4. 11.

आशयितु a. Voracious, gluttonous.

आशित a. Eating (in comp.) ;
फलाशी &c.

आशंस् 1 A. (Rarely P.) 1 To
hope for, expect, desire, wish or
long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसे Ku.
3. 57 ; Bk. 14. 70, 90 ; S. 2. 15 ; M.
1 ; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -2 To
bless, wish well to : एवं ते देवा आशंसेतु
Mk. 1 ; इत्याशंसे करणैरवाही R. 14.
50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell ;
Ku. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To
praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To
fear, be afraid of. -Caus. To
render famous or celebrated.

आशंसन 1 Expecting, wishing ; इष्टा-
शंसनमाशीः Sk. -2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation,
hope ; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च
लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; Bk. 19. 5. -2
Speech, declaration. -S Indication,
reference ; शरत्समयवर्णनाशंसा Ve. 1.

4 Imagination ; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्व-
पि भवत्यानंदसाक्षी लयः Mā. 5. 7.

आशंसित a. 1 Wished, hoped, ex-
pected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Consi-
dered, said to be.

आशंसितु, आशंसिच् a. 1 Wishing,
desiring, expecting ; V. 2. -2 An-
nouncing, declaring.

आशंसु a. [आ-शंस-उ] Desirous,
hopeful.

आशस् a. Ved. [आ-शंस-क्] Hoping.
-f. 1 Praise. -2 Desira.

आशक् 5 P. Ved. To make one
capable or a master or possessor (of
a thing).

आशक a. Able, powerful.

आशक्तिः f. Power, ability.

आशङ्क 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; वृत्तिर्मात्रार्थत्वमाशङ्कित्वयाः कर्त्तुं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशङ्कते यद्वाहि S. 1. 28; Si. 3. 72; Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4. 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरताममनमाशङ्क्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; दृष्टपूर्वैर्याशङ्कयते Mā. 4. -5 To start a doubt or objection.

आशङ्कनीय *pot p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशङ्का 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टाशङ्का हरिणशिशो मन्दमन्दं चरति S. 1. 16; आशङ्कया युक्तं Bh. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशङ्कयामाह Gadādhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; 'अन्विता a. apprehensive, afraid.

आशङ्कित *p. p.* Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशङ्कितं युवजनेनार्ति U. 3; doubted, unsuspected. -तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशङ्कि *a.* Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. -नः 1 F. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शृ-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्ष्). -3 Wind.

आशरिक्: Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशालः A tree; see जीवक.

आश्व [आशोर्भावः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आश्व q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसर्मात् अशुने आ-अञ्-अच्] 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराशं परमं सुखं Subhāsh. ; स्वमाशे मोक्षो Bh. 3. 6; so भय°, इत°, भिराज &c. (b) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचारितामाशान्माशास्वजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. -Comp. -अभित, -जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. -कृत *a.* attended with the hope of success. -गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अश्विगज. -तन्तुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mā. 4. 3, 9 26. -पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अश्विपाल. -विशाखिका deceptive or illusory hope, phantom of hope. -दुरयुग्मलुः or -संभवः a kind of Baellium. -मास *a.* successful (= प्रावाज). -बंधः 1. the tie or bond

of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; सुखं विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः माहयति S. 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; Y. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2. consolation. -3 a spider's web. -भंगः disappointment. -बह *a.* inspiring hope. (-हः) N. of a son of heaven. -विभिन्न *a.* disappointed in expectation. -हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावत् *a.* Having hopes, trusting.

आशाहः See अ(आ)षाह.

आशारः Shelter; 'अश्विन् seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; ऋकृच्छं दसा आशास्ते S. 4; किमन्यद्वाशास्महे केशलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. -2 To desire, wish, hope, expect; यस्य भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्महे S. 7; शक्तिं Bk. 17. 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed; Mv. 4. 13. -3 To be wished for, desirable; अनशास्वजयो ययौ R. 4. 44 (who had not to wish for victory, to whom victory came unthought). -स् 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संप्रदास्ते सर्वशिशः Mo. 7; M. 5. 20. -2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यचित्तास्त्रिमितो ययौ Ku. 7. 87; आशास्यमन्यत् पुनरुक्तयुतं R. 5. 34.

आशी *f* ('शीः, 'शीर्मा &c.) [आशास्-कि, अत इत्थम्] 1 A blessing, benediction (It is thus defined:—वास्तव्याय च मान्येन कतिहस्याभिधीयते। इष्टावधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता॥). आशीम् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf वरः सुखेष्व नाशीः S. 4; आशीषो युवजनवितोर्णा वरतामापयते K. 291; अमोघाः प्रतिशुद्धतावर्षाण्युपवमाशिः R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47. -2 Act of bestowing a blessing upon others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी) -5 One of the eight chief medicaments (हृदि) -Comp. -वाद्, -वचन (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्चनसंयुक्तां नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ma. 2. 33. -विष (आशीर्विष) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशीजित *a.* Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिव &c. See under आश.

आशिन *a.* Ved. Aged.

आशीर *f*. [आशीयते पश्यते आ-शी-क्वि Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (हरिदिकं अपणद्वयं शयः); the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purify it.

आशिर *a.* Vicious. -रः 1 Fire.

-2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीयतेऽप्या, आ-शृ, क्वि वृ.]

1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction.

-Comp. -विषः [आश्या विषमस्य] 1. a snake; गदमदाशीविषभीमदुर्गन्धः R. 3. 57. -2. a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषभोगिने प्रशमिने Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep on; कुतुमान्याशिरते वरपदा V. 2. 23 v. 1. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः [आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat वायु-निधानिवाशयत् Bg. 15. 8, अप्रयुक्त U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir; विरमोपे निगद्यते नयः कुतरीयः पयमाभिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. -5 Any recipient vessel or viscus of the body the *Asatras* are 7:—वात° पित°, श्लेष्मद्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). -6 The stomach; आशयाग्निर्वाति Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कथेताशयः (oft used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). -8 The seat of feeling, mind, heart; अहमात्मा सुखाशेन सर्वभूताशयस्थिता Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. -9 Disposition of mind -10 Pr. spertity. -11 A barn. -12 Will or pleasure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property, possession. -16 A miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आशये परमसंततो नूनं निहृद्वाशये Mb. -18 N. of a tree (पतञ्ज). -Comp. -आशः fire.

आशु *a.* [अशु-भ्यातो उण्] 1 Fast, quick -शुः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). -शु ind Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्तमानोऽस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [cf L. acu Gr. okus]. -Comp. -आपद् *a.* obtaining quickly. -कारिन्, -कृत *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine) -कोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable. -क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. -ग *a.* swift, quick. (-ण) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an

arrow; वषावनास्वादिप्रचमाद्युना R. 3. 54, 11. 23, 12. 91. —**गामिन्** *a.* going quickly (*-m.*) the sun. —**तोषा** *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (*-षा*) an epithet of Siva. —**पञ्जी** a tree which yields frankincense (शङ्खलीता). —**प-त्न** *a.* flying quickly. —**बोध** *a.* teaching quickly, N or a grammar. —**वा** *a.* going quickly. (*-ind.*) quickly. —**व्रीहिः** rice ripening in the rainy season. —**वेण** *a.* Ved. having swift arrow. —**हेमन्** *a.* running on quickly, urging the horses. —**हेषत्** *a.* Ved. quickly neighing; having quick horse, quickly praised; (श्रीप्र-हृदयमनः).

आशुर्व, ता Quickness, speed.
आशिमन् *m.* [आशोर्मन् इमन्त्] Quickness.

आशुशुक्लानि *a.* [आ शुक्लं सन् अनि Up. 2. 102.] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sāy). —2 Shining forth. —**वा** 1 Wind, air. —2 Fire; मंत्रपूजा निर्वर्धयि मन्त्रिहृत्वात्यन्तमीत्याद्युशुक्लानि: K. 44

आश *a.* Quick, fast (*-ed.*).
आशैटिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोक्य *a.* (यो. *f.*) [अशोक-वृत्] (A place &c.) Near an Asoka tree.
आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशोच [अशुचेमोचः अण्; P. VII. 3. 30.] Importunely, see अशोच; वृक्षाहं शाकमाशोचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62, 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* [आ चर-ण्यत् ह्र् P. VI. 1. 147.] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious; आश्चर्यं गवां बोधोऽगोपेन Sk.; तदहं वषट्पुः पुण्याश्चर्यमेवाः R. 16. 87; वृक्षानो मनुष्यलोकाः S. 7. —**वै** 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel : किमाश्चर्यं शारदेयो माणवा यमदूतिका Udb.; कर्म-श्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6. 2. 29. —2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment; मय Bg. 11. 11. —3 A strange appearance, prodigy. —4 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्यं परिप्रेक्षितो-भिरमते यद्वातकस्तृणया Chāt. 2. 4; usually with यच्च, यत् or यदि with a following potential or future. —Comp. —**यूत** *a.* wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता, -त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आश्रो-श्रयो-तन *a.* Sprinkling. —**न** 1 Aspersio, sprinkling. —2 Ap- plying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आदम *a.* (इमी. *f.*) [अदमन्-अण्] Made of stone, stony. —**दमः** Any- thing made of stone. —Comp. —**भारिक**

a. having a mass of stones. —**रदयः** N. of a teacher of ritual.

आदमन *a.* (मी. *f.*) [अदमने विकारः अण्] Stony: made of stones. —**नः** 1 anything made of stone. —2 N. of Arupa, the charioteer of the sun.

आदमरिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अदमर्येव स्वार्थे वा० ढञ्] Suffering from stone in the bladder. —**कः** N. of a disease (अदमरि: q. v.).

आदिमक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Made of stone. —2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आद्ये 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; याचका- द्यायते वेदिः R. 17. 37.

आद्यप *p. p.* 1 Congealed, conso- lidated; पक्षिवाद्यानयन्नेतदानि Ki. 16. 10. —2 Partially dried; पयश्चा- द्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [अश्रमेव, स्वार्थेऽण्] Tear.

आश्रयणं [आ-या-णिच् ह्र्] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, -मं [आ-श्रम आचारे वच् वृद्धय-माचः] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. —2 A stage, order, or period of the (religi- ous) life of a Brāhmana. [These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं the life of a student; गृहस्थ्य the life of a house-holder; वानप्रस्थ्य the life of an anchorite or hermit; and संन्यास the life of a Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three Asramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 6; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. स किलाश्रमसंन्यासमाश्रितः R. 8. 14)]; पूर्वाश्रमः Kn. 5. 50. —3 A college, school. —4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practised penance). —5 N of Vishnu. —Comp. —**युग्** the head of ar- religious order, a preceptor, principal. —**धर्मः** 1. the special duties of each order of life. —2. the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इमामाश्रम- धर्मं निरुक्ते S. 1. —**पर्वः**, —**मंडलः**, —**स्थानं** 1. a hermitage (including the sur- rounding grounds), a penance forest (तपोवनं); शांतिमिदमाश्रमपर्वः S. 1. 16 —2. a period in the religious life of a Brāhmana. —**घट** *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —**वासः** residence in a hermitage. —**वासिक** *a.* relating to residence in a hermit- age; कं पर्व the 15th book of the Mb. —**वासिन्**, —**आलयः**, —**सद्** *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, **आश्रमिन्** *a.* [आश्रम-उन्- हनि] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. —2 Be- longing to a hermitage.

आश्रवः 1 Stream, river. —2 Fault, transgression; see आश्रय and under आश्र also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (a) To resort or be- take oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action); विचरितमृगयूथान्वाश्रयिष्ये वनानि V. 5. 17; Rs. 1. 17 v. 1.; वृक्षिणीं मृतिमाश्रित्य K. 128, 132; न वचं कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mu. 4; आश्रिआय च मृतले Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground; 17. 92; वृत्ति- माश्रित्य चैतर्त्त R. 4. 35 resorting to or following; 80 उच्ये, शोकः, बलं, निश्चयः, संरक्षितमाश्रित्य &c.; आश्रित्य having re- course or reference; तामाश्रित्य M. 4. 1; कृतमत्यकरणमाश्रित्य गीयतां S. 1. (b) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c.); शरण्यामेनमाश्रयते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वृत्तेतसर्व आश्रमाः Ms. 3. 77; सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयते. —2 To go through, experience; एको रसः... पुष्कं पुष्पिवाश्रयते विवर्तन् U. 3. 47. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur; पापमेवाश्रयेद्दम्भान् Bg. 1. 36 we shall incur sin. —5 To choose, prefer. —6 To assist, help.

आश्रया [आश्रि-अच्] 1 A resting- place, seat, substratum; सौहृदादपृथ- गाश्रयाणि U. 1. 45 v. 1.; so आश्रया- सिद्धि q. v. below. —2 That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely con- nected. —3 Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quali- ty is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्पसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. —4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum; abelter; भर्ता च आश्रयः क्षीणी Vet.; तद्वद्माश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव स्वामकामां करोमि Mu. 2. (b) A dwelling, house. —5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft in comp. सामुद्रामाश्रया द्युः R. 12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. —6 Fol- lowing, practising; Ms. 2. 11. —7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. —8 Dependence on; oft in comp.: मम सर्वं विषयास्तद्वाश्रयाः R. 8. 69. —9 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति पंडिता वनिता लताः Udb. —10 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. —11 Help, as- sistance, protection. —12 A quiver; वाणमाश्रयमुखात् सद्युद्धरन् R. 11. 26. —13 Authority, sanction, warrant. —14 Connection, relation, associa- tion. —15 Union, attachment. —16 A plea, an excuse. —17 Contiguity, vicinity. —18 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= अश्रय), one of the six guṇas, q. v. —19 An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. —20 Source, origin. —21 (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. —22 (With Buddhists) The five

organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. -Comp. -असिद्धः, -जिः *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; that whose substratum is false or fictitious; *e. g.* गगनारविंदं सुरभिः अरविंदत्वासरोजारवि-दम्. -आज्ञा, -मुञ्च *a.* 1. consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (-ज्ञः, -ञ्च) 1. fire; दुर्वृत्तः क्रियते धूर्तः श्रीमानात्मविद्वद्भ्ये । किं नाम खलसंसर्गो कुर्वते नाशयाज्ञवत् ॥ Udb. -2. a forfeiter of asylum. -3. the constellation कृत्तिका. -स्त *a.* one who is the refuge or support (of another person). -लिंग *an* adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयण *a.* (नी *f.*) 1. Resorting to, seeking refuge with; Ku. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. -ण 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -3 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to; R. 17. 60. -2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning; तद्वाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; K. 213. -3 Resorting to; R. 6. 4; Rata. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to; स किलाश्रममंस्त्वमाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः = कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मांशुर्वा तं Bg. 9. 11; R. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on; इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवामि M. 4; so वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति; दृष्ट्वाश्रितो गुणः Ak. 1. R. 21. 1. 75; द्वारं, दुर्गं &c. -3 Using, employing. -4 Following, practising, observing; माधुर्यं, धर्म, प्रवृत्त्या; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. -6 Dependent on; राष्ट्रं बाहुबलाश्रितं Ma. 9. 255. -7 Referring to, regarding; भीष्माश्रितः कथाः Mb. -8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c.; चतुर्काश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1; R. 3. 11. -त *a.* 1. A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1; प्रपूर्णा प्रायश्चित्तं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1. -त (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword

आश्र 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise (with dat. of person; cf. P. 1. 4. 40; Y. 2. 196). -3 To accept, undertake. -Caus. 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas; ओमित्याश्रावयति Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract; Bk.

12. 30. -4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रय *a.* [आ-श्र-अच्] Obedient, compliant; भिक्षुजामनाश्रयः R. 19. 49; N. 3. 84. -वः 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgression. -3 One of the categories according to the Jaina; see आश्रय.

आश्रावणं 1 Calling out so as to make one listen -2 N. of the certain short words uttered at ceremonies; ओ स्वधेराश्रावणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रावणं Asval.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. -तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing. -2 Accepting.

आश्रुकर्ण *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.)

आश्लिष्य 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bh. 3. 92. -2 To cleave or stick to.

आश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also; आश्लिष्टो लक्ष्मी Sk. -2 Connected, interwoven, blended; परस्पराल्लिष्टशालेः पादपैः Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with; अवनितलाश्लिष्टललाटेस्वयं K. 67; अंगदं युज R. 6. 53; Si. 3. 72; मेघमालाल्लिष्टं Me. 2. -4 Joining what adhe or attaches to. -5 Invested; spread. -6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्लेषा 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्लेषलोपपधूलनकार्कश्य-साक्षिणी Si. 2. 17; Amarn. 15. 72, 94; कंठाश्लेषमणयिनि जने Me. 3. 106. -2 Contact, intimate connection; relation; सामीप्यश्लेषविवर्धयिष्वाधारश्चतु-दिग्धः Mugdha. -3 The site of an act. -वा *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्व *a.* (श्वी *f.*) [अश्वस्वेदं अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian; आश्वं ककहरं मूत्रं कृमिद्वेषु शस्यते Susr. -2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). -श्व 1 A number of horses. -2 A chariot drawn by horses. -3 The state or action of a horse (अश्वस्य मावः कर्म वा Sk.).

आश्वत्थ *a.* (स्थी *f.*), आश्वत्थिक *a.* की *f.* [अश्वत्थस्वेदं अण् टक् वा] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. -2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a सूत. -त्था The night having the अश्वत्थ Nakshatra. -त्थं The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वभारिक *a.* (की *f.*) = अश्वमारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्वमेधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वमेधाय हितं टण्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. -कं N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahābhārata.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अश्वयुज्-अण्] 1 Belonging to the month *Asvina*. -2 Born under the constellation अश्व-युज्. -जः The month आश्विन; भाद्रपदा-श्वयुजो वर्षोः Susr.; Ma. 6. 15; Y. 3. 47. जी The day of the full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वयुजक *a.* (की *f.*) Fown at the day of full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वरय *a.* (ची *f.*) [अश्वरय-अण्] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्वलक्षणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वलक्षण-टक्] Knowing the marks of horses. -कः A farrier, groom.

आश्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्व-टक्] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian; cavalier. -कः 1 A cavalier. -2 A combination of stars or omena preaging acquisition of horses.

आश्विन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the *Asvina* (आश्विने देवते अस्य). -2 Pervading. -नः 1. N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation *Asvini*). -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the *Asvina*. -3 (du.) The *Asvina*. -नी 1 N. of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (चित्तिभेदा). -नं A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्विनेय *m.* [अश्विनेयाः अण्ये टक्] The two *Asvina* (physicians of gods). -नः 1 N. of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, the last two of the five *Pāṇḍava* princes. -2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्वीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अश्व लज्] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नोद्वेषा Sk. -नः नं The distance travelled by a horse in a day; सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोका Ait. Br.

आश्वीर्य *a.* Number of horses.

आश्वलायनः N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the *Asvalāyana Sūtras*.

आश्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe; सु-खमाश्वसन्ति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्र-त्ययादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. -Caus. 1 To encourage, comfort, console, cheer up; तदा संकीर्तनेनाश्वसयाम्यात्मनं V. 3; R. 12. 5, 14. 58, 15. 45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. -2 To refresh, gratify; छायाश्वसतिपथिकजनसर्षः Pt. 2. -3 To conciliate.

आश्वसः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. -2 Consolation, cheering up.

inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. -3 An assurance of safety or protection. -4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A probable story.

आश्वासक a. Consolatory, comforting. -क। Clothing.

आश्वासन Consoiling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तद्विं द्विती-यं हृद्वाश्वासनं S. 7; देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासित्वा. [आश्वास-णिनि] 1 Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; S. 2. 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीशुनिमा अमिन्मासे अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथम-दिने Me. 2; श्वेते विष्णुः सदाषाढे कालि-के प्रतिबोध्यते V. P. -2 A staff of the Pālāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अधाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya mountain. -ट The 20th and the 21st lunar mansion, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -ही The day of full moon in the month of Ashāḍha. -Comp. -भव, -चू a. produced in the month of Ashāḍha. (-वः, -चू) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ.

आषाढित्वा. a. Bearing a Pālāsa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय a. [आषाढा-ठ] Born under the constellation Ashāḍhā.

आटमः [अटमो मागः, अटम-ञ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आत्रं [अत्रु-प्राप्ति-ट् Up. 4. 159] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आटी 1 An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आत्, आः ind. An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आ उपनयतु भवान् धृजपथं V. 2. (b) Anger; आ कथमद्यापि राजसत्रासः U. 1; आ पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Mā. 8. (c) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आ क एव मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आ दुषामं-मलपाठक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; वि-द्यमातरमा प्रदृश्यं दुपशुत् भिक्षामहे नि-जया Udb.; (आ स्मरणं प्राकरणे कोपवताप-शेतया Med.).

आस 1. 2 A. (आसे, आसंके, आसित्; आसित्, आसित्) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतद्वासनमास्यता V. 5; आस्यतामिति श्लोकः मन्त्रासीताभिमुखं पुरोः Ms. 2. 193. -2 To live, dwell; तावद्वाप्ययासते देवलोके. Mb.; चत्रासे रोचते चत्रायामासो K. 196; कु-वासे Sk.; चत्रायुतास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Sk. 4. 6, 8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle, आसामं स्वाध्यायपथि द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. -4 To be, exist. -5 To be contained in; जमति पश्यं सविदाज्ञमासत Si. 1. 23. -6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing any-

thing, last; oft used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्मर्ज-आसते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., subst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तृष्णी &c.), or with the instr. of a noun; सुप्नेनासते &c. -7 To lead to, result in (with dat.); आस्ता मानसतुष्टये सु-क्तिना नीतिर्न बोद्धे वः H. 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्ता तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. -Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वी Sk. -Desid. आसिष्यते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [आस्यति, आसितुं] 1 To enclose, border. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आस [आस-वच्] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-सं also); स सासिः सासुः सासा Ki. 14. 5. -3 Ashes. -सं 1 Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [आस-स्यट्] 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool; स वासेनासन-सज्जितं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुच्यते to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; of. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, वज्र°, &c. -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwelling; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 such āsanas are usually mentioned). -7 Maintaining a feat against an enemy (opp. वानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are: संधिर्न विग्रहो यानमासनं दैवमाश्रयः Ak; प्रतिबद्धशक्योः कालप्रतीक्षा तृष्णीमवस्थान-मासनं; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यविधातादासं स्तुतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The front part of an elephant's body, withers. -9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw). -10 N. of two trees (असन and जीवक). -ना 1 A seat, stool, stay. -नी 1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall. -Comp. -बंधवीर a. resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; भिद्यद्बुद्धीमासनबंधवीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित p. p. [आस-क्त] Seated, at rest; आसितः सा; आसितं नेन Sk. -तं 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat; हृद्मेवामासि-त Sk. -3 Abode, a place where one has lived; a city.

आसीन pres. p. Sitting, seated; *ग-चलायितं nodding when seated, falling asleep.

अस्यर Sitting, abode, state of rest. आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आस्) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally; in close vicinity.

आसंसार, -संतुति a. Liable to pro- gress or alteration. -रं, -ति ind. 1

Till the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within the limits or range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life; Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3. 6 (Māli. वा- संसारं)

आसंगत्वं Detachment, disunion.

आसंज् 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, at- tach to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.); चापमासंज्य- क्रेत Ku. 2. 64; अनुबंध आसंज्यते Sk.; आसंज्यमानेक्षणः S. 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed; (fig. also); सुजे...सं सुषेधुस्मासंजं R. 2. 74; एवमु- राजं; जने नोषं &c.; आसंजं भवं तेषां Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them. -2 To confer upon, condescend to; Ki. 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to, depend upon. -4 To take up. -Caus. 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on. -2 To place, put, throw round; आसं- जयामास यथापदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83. -3 To entrust or appoint. -pass. (-संज्यते) To adhere, stick, be at- tached; यद्धि नेहात्मनः वीढा मासंजि- यता जने Ki. 11. 29; of. "Do unto others as you would be done by."

आसक्त p. p. 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.); एतः, सुगया. -2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing -3 Fixed on, directed towards, joined attached to, placed or resting on; म- न्मुखासक्तदृष्टिः K. 158; यदासक्तं सत्त्वं जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; शिखरासक्त- मेघाः Ku. 6. 40 resting on; *पाङ्गुलता 8. -4 Sorrounded, encircled. -5 Con- tinuous, perpetual, eternal. -6 Trust- ing to, confiding in. -क्तं ind. Eter- nally, perpetually. -Comp. -चित्त, -चे- तस्, -मनस् a. having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः K. 120; intentness, application. -2 Waylaying (Ved.). -क्ति ind. Ved. Purposely.

आसंग a. Uninterrupted, perpetual. -नः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); दुष्- लुब्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 60. -2 Intentness, close application. -3 Con- tact, adherence, clinging; (पंक्तं) सङ्गोपसङ्गमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46; व्रतविलयासंगमं जातयासा S. 1. 33; Mu. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of con- solation; Mā. 2. -4 Association, connection, union; स्वस्त्वा कर्मकला- संगं Bg. 4. 20; अनासंग &c. -5 Fix- ing, fastening to. -6 Pride about the authorship of a thing (कर्तृवाभिमानं). -7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरा- संग. -8 Waylaying (?). -मं A kind

of fragrant earth ; (सौराष्ट्रसुविज्ञा). —*न* ind. Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिमा [आसंगे भवः हिमम्] (In surgery) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body (as dress, armour &c.). —2 Getting entangled, clinging ; वृत्तविलयासंजनात् S. 1. 33 v. 1. —3 Attachment, devotion. —4 Contact, proximity —5 A handle, hook.

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near (with acc. or loc.). —2 To watch or lie in wait for. —3 To approach reach, to go to or towards (a place &c.); हिमालयस्यालयासासद् Ku. 7. 69 ; Bk. 7. 31 ; Si. 2. 2 ; आसनं R. 6. 4. 53 ; 11. 23 —4 To meet with, find, form ; सखं R. 5. 60 ; 14 25 ; अपायं Bk. 3 26 suffering ; 4. 43 —5 To encounter, attack. —6 To commence, undertake. —7 To place. —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 (a) To meet with, find ; सुखं भवमासङ्गितः Bhāg (b) To get, obtain ; अमरवर्णनालेख्यमासाध R. 8. 95 ; Ms. 4. 227 ; धनं, सुखं &c. —2 To approach, go to, reach ; नका स्वस्थानमासाध गजैर्द्रुमपि कर्षति ; ते पुण्यमासाध सुखं ब्रह्मलोकं Bg 9. 20 ; Me 34 ; Bk 8 37. —3 To overtake, come up with ; अनेन स्वधेनैर्न पूर्वप्रस्थितं वेनेतेयमप्यासादयेयं V. 1, Ve. 3. 7. —4 To encounter, attack ; आसादितो कथं व्रतं न गजैः कूलमुद्वैः Bk. 6 95. —5 To effect, occasion, accomplish. —6 To make one sit down (Ved.).

आसक्तिः f. [आसद्-क्तिन्] 1 Meeting, junction. —2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact ; किमपि किमपि मन्त्रं मन्त्रमासक्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. —3 Gain, profit, acquirement. —4 (In Logic) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said ; relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them ; कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासक्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā. P. 83 ; वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकाशासक्तियुक्तः पदोदयः S. D. 2.

आसद्धं 1 Gain, profit. —2 Contact, union. —3 Nearness, proximity. —4 The act of sitting down. —5 A seat.

आसक्तः p. 1 Drawn near, approached, near (in time, place or number) ; आसक्तविज्ञाः nearly or about 20 ; at hand, close by, impending, imminent ; आसक्तपतने कुले S. B. ; सरणं, काल q. v. —2 Adjacent, adjoining. —3 Well-placed. —4 About to die. —ज. The setting sun. —Comp. —कालः 1. the hour of death. —2 one whose death is near. —परिचारकः, —चारिका personal attendant, body-guard ; U. 1 ; S. 6. —प्रसव a. about to be confined or delivered ; about to bring

forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.). —सुख्य —असिरपात a. one whose death has drawn near ; Ku. 3. 44.

आसादा Ved Cushion.

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down.

—2 Attacking. —3 Overtaking, meeting with, going towards. —4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, **आसाद्य** *pot. p.* Attainable, to be attained &c.

आसादित *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. —2 Reached, gone to. —3 Spread, extended. —4 Effected, completed. —5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.

आसन n. Mouth ; (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसन्धत् a. Ved. Having a mouth.

आसन्ध a. Ved. Being in the month.

आसद् : [आसीद्व्यास्मिन् प्रत्ययकाले निपातः] 1 Viśvaṇ or Vāudeva. —द्वी [आसद्यतेस्याम्] 1 A small couch or oblong chair ; an arm-chair ; K. 94 ; इयं वा आसद्दी अस्यां द्वीदं सर्वमासक्तं Sat. Br. —2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आसंघिका [स्वार्थे कन्] A small chair ; K. 219.

आसंवाधा a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides) ; आसंवाधा भविष्यति प्यानः शरद्विभिः Rām.

आसव See under आश.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness ; आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसारः [आ-स-घञ्] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything) ; आसारसक्तिसतिवायुषोमात् R. 13. 29 ; Me. 17 ; पुष्पासारः 43 ; सोतुहिनं, बहिरं &c. ; वायुसारः M. 3. 20 flooded or suffused with tears ; वायुसारैर्बुधिर्यत् H. 3 it rained in torrents. —2 Surrounding an enemy. —3 Attack, incursion. —4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states). —5 Provisions, food ; Pt. 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [अतिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A swordsmen.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसनं, आसद्-बुल] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारे [असिधारा इव अस्य न अण्] N. of a particular vow ; अयस्यस्तीति व्रतमासिधारे R. 13. 67 ; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. —2 To fill with. —*Caus.* To have anything poured in.

आसिच f. An oblation which is poured out ; a dish, vessel (?).

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेक्यः A kind of ennuoh or nenter man ; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यकीर्णत्वादेः कयः प्रवचो भवेत् ।

आसेचन a. (नी f.) Charming, beloved ; so आसेचनक. —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. —2 A vessel for fluids (Ved) ; बतु hollow, concave. —नी A small vessel.

आसिध 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody (only in p. p.).

आसेद्ध m. One who arrests another.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint ; it is of four kinds :— स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रशास्य कर्मजनस्य Nārada ; i. e. confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

आसेधक a. Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). —2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved.).

आसवः [आ स-अण्] 1 Distillation. —2 Deoction. —3 Any spirituous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.) ; अनासवाक्यं कारणं मन्त्रस्य Ku. 1. 31 ; कुमारी, दासा &c. ; यज्वकोषपादुग्या सिद्धं मयं स आसवः Bhāva P. —4 A vessel for liquor. —5 Exorting. —Comp. —तः [आसवस्य कारणं वृक्षः शाकं तः] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor).

आसावः A Praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसुतिः f. 1 Distilling, distillation. —2 Deoction. —3 A draught so prepared. —4 Birth, production (व्रतस्य). —5 Exorting, enlivening (Ved.).

आसुतीवलः [आसुतितस्य वलच् द्विः P. V. 2. 112] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). —2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. —3 A distiller. —4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

आसुर a. (री f.) [असुरसिद्धं अण् opp. देव] 1 Belonging to Asuras. —2 Belonging to evil spirits आसुरी माया, आसुरी राशिः &c. —3 Infernal, demoniacal ; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24). —4 Not performing sacrifices. —5 Divine, apiritual. —रः 1 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्]. —2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen ; (see उद्वाह) ; आसुरो दधि-

गाढान्त Y. 1. 61; Ma. 3. 31. -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior tribe Asura. -री 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoneess; स्रमदा-सुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb (Mar. मोहरी; रुई). -री 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय a. Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

आसूत्रित a. 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेष्ट 1 A. 1 To carry out, practice, perform zealously; धर्म, व्रत &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अग्रवातमालेखमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

आसेषा, -चनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेषचनं पौनःपुन्य Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेचित p. p. 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated. -ते Perform a nce.

आसेचिन् a. Performing assiduous-ly, indulging in

आस्कंद 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कृषामिदानीमुन्मादोपरागो माधवेदुमास्कंदति M. 1. 9; आस्कंदल्लहमणं बाणे Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedāṅgas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदः, -चनं 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परानिता °मल्लस्य Ve. 2. -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदितं, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदित्व a. 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्कृ a. 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ-स्तु-वञ्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक a. (की. f.) [आस्ति परलोकः इति मतियेस, ठक्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यज्ञास्थेयं सदस्ति चस्तिवति मुषा जल्पद्विरेवास्तिके. Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिका अद्धान्त Y. 1. 268. -का or आस्तिका N. of a Mnul.

आस्तिकता, -रत्नं, आस्तिक्य 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्य-शुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्म धर्म Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं अद्धानता परमाद्येवागमाद्येषु San-kara.

आस्तिक a. Relating to, or treating of, the sage आर्क्षिक. -कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāra; (at whose intercession king Janamejayg spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्यामवत्स्वार्त्तं लोके-आस्तिक इत्युत । अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गता वस्माप्यिता गर्मस्यमव तम् ॥. -कः A section (पर्व) of the first book of the Mahābhārata.

आस्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; सुभान्तस्तीर्थं, वसनमा-स्तीर्थं &c.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तु-अञ्] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; चासो वल्ललमास्तरः किसलयानि Sānti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading, (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण a. 1 Spreading, covering. -णं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुटुम्बं a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुटुम्बं strewn with flowers S. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणानु रुद्र R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; गतं without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक a. (की. f.) [आस्तरणं प्रयोजनस्य ठक्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तारः [आ-स्तु-वञ्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -Comp. -पक्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र a. [अन्नस्येदं अञ्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्वयं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practice, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्वृत्तमातिष्ठत्यनस्यकाः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2. practising concentration of mind; स्वस्व Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तनुं Mn. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्मातरस्थुवा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Vb. 3. 19; so स्त्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादविषयः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविह्वलः R. 15. 79; सुदुर्वास्थिता सभायां Ku. 7.

29; विषमार्थं जलं रज्जुमास्थारथे तव कारणात् Mb. use; चिन्तामोनानिवास्थित V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave -Caus. 1 To cause to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; मविद्यं स्थापकस्तद्वत्काव्यमा-स्थापयेत्ततः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अञ्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc); मत्स्येषास्थापराङ्मुखा R. 10. 43; मत्स्यपरास्था न ते वेद Bh. 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्म्या वर्यथास्था Rāj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थानु a. Standing, mounting.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard; see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8, 14. -6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंडपः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतना-जिरं Ki. 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थापिका An audience.

आस्थित p. p. (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यत्नं Pt. 1. 220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्थापि Si. 2. 80, 9. 84; सो नियते, धर्मे, धर्मे &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed (as a hunting ground); R. 9. 53; वानवास्थितः शैलः Rām. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्यात); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः f. Condition.

आस्थानं 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्थेय a. Bloody (fr. अस्तु); being in the month (fr. आस्तु).

आस्पदं [आ-स्प-घञ्] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीशिवराज-संज्ञितं R. 3. 36; द्यानास्पदं भूतपतिर्विषयः Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राज-स्थास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode,

subject, receptacle; निधनता सवर्षिदा-
मास्पदं Mk. 1. 14; करिष्यः कारण्यास्पदं
Bv. 1. 2; आस्पदं त्वमसि सर्वसंपदां Ki.
13. 39; 'सोदोष', उपहास' &c. -3 Rank,
position, station; कार्याध्याभावेनायमपि
सम्यक्पादास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity,
authority, office; लब्धास्पदोऽस्मीति
बिबादभीरोः M. 1. 17. -5 Business,
affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth
place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्धा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्पर्धिन् a. Emulous, striving
after.

आस्फल, -स्फुल 10 P. or *Cous.* 1
To cause to flap, rock or shake;
to strike or press against; आस्फालितं
यत्पमदाकरायै R. 16. 13; पयोराशेरघः
प्रलयपवनस्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed,
stirred; Nāg. 1; शिलायामास्फालितः
Pt. 1. -2 To twang; धनुरास्फालयन्
U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a
late), strike; वीणामास्फालयन्ती K.
131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder,
tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, caus-
ing to move gently. -2 Flapping.
-3 Particularly, the flapping motion
of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or
pressing against, stirring (as water
&c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यस्फालन-
कूपर्व S. 2. 4; आसां जलस्फालनतत्प-
र्याय R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru.
54; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57; ऐरावत°
कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking
against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् m. N. of the planet
Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2
The sound made by striking on the
arms (Mar. छट्टु टोकणं); करं मिश्रेण
K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4
Striking or rubbing against, blow;
पुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63; लांगुलास्फोटज्ञाद्वच्च
चलितः समहागितिः Mb. -टा 'the नव-
महिका plant, wild variety of jasmine.
आस्फोटक a. Making a sound by
striking on the arms. -कः = पर्वतज-
पीलुध्व.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to
and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3
Blowing, expanding. -4 Contraoiling,
closing. -5 Slapping or clapping
the arms, or the sound produced
by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting.
-7 Winnowing, thrashing. -नी A
gimlet.

आस्फोटः, -तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पृथो-
टस्य तर्ध] N. of several trees; अर्कः,
कोषिदार, मुपलाश. -ता, -तका N. of sev-
eral plants; महिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

आस्माक a. (की f.), आस्माकीन
a. [असम्-अण्-लङ् आस्माकदेशः] Our,

ours; आस्माकदातिसाक्षिध्यात् Si. 2. 63,
8. 50.

आस्य a. Belonging to the mouth
or face. -स्य [अस्यते यासोऽय, अम-ग्यत्]
1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुहरे, वि-
तास्यः. -2 Face; आस्यकमलं. -3 A
part of the mouth used in pronounc-
ing letters; तुल्यास्यपयसं मर्षणं P. I.
1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं तास्यविस्थानं Sk.;
बडास्यानि Pt 5. 55; (the six parts
being the throat, head or brain, palate,
tooth, lip, and nose -4 Mouth,
opening; व्रणस्य, अंकास्य &c. -Comp.
-आसवः spittle, saliva. -पञ्च a long.
-लांगलः l. a dog. -2. a boar. -लोमन्
n. beard.

आस्यधय [a. आस्य धयति वल्गु सुम्]
Kissing.

आस्येदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आम्.

आस्रं [अस्रवे स्वायेंश्] Blood.
-Comp. -पः 1. 'blood drinker', demon.
-2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [आस्र-अच्] 1 Pain, afflic-
tion, distress. -2 Flowing, running.
-3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault,
transgression. -5 The foam on boil-
ing rice. -6 (With Jinaas) The im-
pulse called योग or attention which
the soul participates in the movement
of its various bodies; it is defined
as the 'action of the senses which
impels the soul towards external
objects'; it is good or evil accord-
ing as it is directed towards god or
evil objects.

आस्राव a. Flowing, running. -वः
1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, dis-
charge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain,
affliction. -5 A disease of the body.
-Comp. -भेषजं medicament, medi-
cine.

आसाविन् a. Flowing, emitting
fluid or humour; an epithet of the
elephant when ichur is issuing from
its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste. -Caus. To
taste, enjoy; संभोगं Mo. 87; R. 3.
54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; नः
स्वाद्यमे भुजगेः K. 109.

आस्वाद a. Tasting, eating. -दः 1
Tasting, eating; चूतांकुरास्वादकषाय-
कठः Ku. 3. 32; काष्यामुत्तरास्वादः
H. 1. 152; सुखस्वादः Y. 3. 229 kis-
sing. -2 Relish, flav or, taste; ज्ञाता-
स्वादो विवृतजयनो को विहातुं समर्थः Me.
41; सुखास्वादुरः H. 4. 76; चित्रास्वा-
दकथंभूतः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, ex-
periencing; 'वत् a. delicious in fla-
vour, palatable; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलेरु-
गानां R. 2. 5

आस्वाद्क a. Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य pot. p. To be tasted, deli-
cious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनि or आस्वात [आ-स्वन्-क्]
Sounded.

आह ind. 1 An interjection show-
ing (a) reproof; (b) severity;
(c) command; (d) casting, send-
ing. -2 An irregular verbal form of
the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a de-
fective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to
speak' (suggested by Indian gram-
marians to be derived from अह् and
by European scholars from अह् the
only forms of the root existing in
the language are:—आह. अ इयुः आह,
आहह, and आहुः).

आहकः [आहन्-कन्] A peculiar
disease of the nose; तन्ना रक्तशयेन
युक्तो नामापुटतिरि। गात्रशूलवद्वरः श्लेष्मणा
ह्राहको ज्वरः ॥

आहं सत्यं Conceitedness.

आहन 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat;
कुट्टिममाजान K. 10; परस्य गिर आहति
Sk.; Si. 7. 17; दुर्जयान करिणः...आह-
न्यात् Rām. 19 60; said to be Atm.
when the object is some limb of
one's own body; आहने शितिः; but cf.
आजप्रे विषमविलाचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63;
सो आहध्वं मा रघूतमः; Bk. 8. 15, 5.
102; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also).
-2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell,
drum &c.) Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7. Me. 66;
R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten (as
a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4.
23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदु-
स्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति Si. 2. 46; गजदं-
ताहता वृक्षाः Rām. -3 Injured, killed.
-4 Diapelled, destroyed, removed.
-5 Multiplied (in Math.).; सूर्याधि-
संख्यया द्वित्रिंशत्परैर्युताहतेः Sūrya S.;
एकैकमन्त्रेषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -6
Known, understood. -7 Rolled (as
dice). -8 Uttered falsely. -ता A
drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment.
-2 An old garment. -3 A non-
sensical or meaningless speech, an
assertion of impossibility; e. g. एष
ब्रह्मायुतो याति Subhāsh. -Comp. -ल-
क्षण a. = अहितलक्षण q. v. under आघा.

आहतिः f. 1 Killing. -2 A blow,
hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगतिः).
-4 Multiplication; अशाहितच्छेदेष्वधन
भक्ता Lila.

आहनन 1 Striking at, beating. -2
A stick.

आहननीय a. Making oneself known
by beating a drum.

आहनय a. [आहन्-अहर्] To be
beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आह-वच्] 1 Striking,
striking against; अम्यस्यंति तदाघातं
Ku. 2. 60; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow,
stroke; तन्निवायप्रतिहततस्करं धलशैकद्वतः
S. 1. 33; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55;
पवनं, पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4
Killing; प्राणघाताभिधातः Bb. 2. 26;
Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or
strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.

-7 Retention of urine (घृताघातन). -8 A slaughter-house; आघात नयमानस्य वधस्थये पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

भाहव, आहाव, आहवन &c. See under आह and आह्वे.

आहिकः [अहिरिष, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pāpini.

आहिङ्ग 1 A. To roam; about, wander; अहिङ्गते अदम्य आहिङ्ग S. 2.

आहिङ्गिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Valdehi mother; आहिङ्गिको निषादेन वेदेष्टामेव जायते Ms. 10. 37; (according to Kull. he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिङ्गिक).

आहितुङ्गिकः [अहितुङ्ग इत्यति ठक्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अर्धं खलराहितुङ्गिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहीरणिन् m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र माभवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्वे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रुमाहवनम-प्रजग्मनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय pot. p. To be offered as an oblation. —यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्। पितृ वा ऋषीणां यदग्निः पुनो गृह्यतेः योत्र आहवनीयः Aśval. ; see also आहवना under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. —कः A consecrated fire.

आहावः [आ-हु आपरे वञ्] Fire; see under आह्वे also.

आहुत p p. Offered to the gods, sacrificed —तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ) or मनुष्ययज्ञ, regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. पञ्चयज्ञ.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering en oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; हेतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Kṛishṇa. —काः N. of a people.

आहुर्यं N. of a leguminous shrub; (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आह् 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव च वे सत्पश्यद्वाहत् R. 3. 6; पुण्यं फलं चा-

तवमाहुर्यः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्ता bring news.

-2 To bring near, give; चन्द्रयुताय मे दिनीं Kām. 1. 5; अयश्चित्ताहूत Y. 1. 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4

To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97.

-5 To have, assume; आजहत्तुस्तच्छरणं ... अयं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, produce, lead to; बलीयचयं K. 105; प्रीति.

क्रोधं &c.; जनकानां कुलेः कीर्तिमाहुरि-त्यति मे सुता Rām. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki.

1. 25. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजित-माजुह्वे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract (as mind). -11 To se-

parate, remove, draw off from. -12 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call.

—Caus. 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10. 119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause, produce -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आह्व a (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समिस्तुजफलाह्वैः R. 1. 49. —r: 1

Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing, performing. -3 Offering a sacrifice. -4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5

The air so inhaled. -6 Inspiration, breath inspired. —Comp. —करता, —बला, —निष्पत्ता, —निष्क्रिया, —वसना, —वितना, —सेना compounds of the class called

मयूर्यसंकारि.

आह्वण a. Taking away, robbing; as in अह्वण. —णं 1 Fetching, bring-

ing (near); समिदाह्वणाय प्रस्तावयं S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75. -3

Removing, extracting. -4 Perform-

ing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कीरस्य चकाराह्वणे मतिं Mb.

-5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वावुरूप्राह्वणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6

Causative, induce.

आह्वृ a. 1 One who takes or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching. -3 Perform-

ing; आह्वर्ता कर्तुं K. 5. -4 Causative, bringing on; आह्वर्तते महावनं कर्तुं विहगत्तरः V. 5. 1. —m. (तां) A copy holder (in law).

आहार a. (रा or रि f.) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Śāv. 4.

23. —r: 1 Taking, fetching, or bring-

ing near. -2 Employing, using. -3 Taking food. -4 Food; (आहारं रसम-रमादिष्वहारः Sk.); 'वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1

took his dinner; फलाहारः 'वृत्तिः means of livelihood; भेषाहारः living on

alms; वषाहार, निराहार &c. —Comp.

—अयिन् a. begging or seeking for food. —निःसरणार्थः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements.

—पाकाः 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of food). —चिरहः want of food, priva-

tion, starvation. —संभवः the juices of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक a. Going to fetch or bring; पशनाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jains) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is 'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded (अय्य). -5 Arti-

ficial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessory; आहार्योभारहितैरमयैः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमप्यने गुण Ki.

4. 23; निसर्गसुभनस्य किमाहार्यकाष्ठवरेण Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identifica-

tion or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognizant); अयं चन्द्रो मुखमिषादौ चन्द्रमिषे सुखे चन्द्राभेदज्ञानं तत्राहायमेव Tv. -7 Con-

veyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). —ई 1 A kind of bandage (बन्ध). —ई 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting

-2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamental part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आह्वय a. [अहोरेदं ठक्] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतं निषेवितव्यं...

आहो निवर्त्यति समं हरिणां मनोभिः S. 1 27; दास्यामी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांशुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation —Comp.

—पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुष दुश् P. III. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहो-पुरुषिका दुर्याधा स्यात्संभाषनात्मनि Ak.;

आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्गुणकान्तिभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, boasting; -3. vaunting of one's own prowess; निजमुज्ज्वलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv.

1. 84. —स्विन् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं). आहोस्विन्सर्वो ममापचरितैर्विद्विभितो वीरधाम S. 5. 9.

किं द्वित्रः पचति आहोस्विन् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह् a. (ही f.) Daily, performed in a day. —ह्रं [अहो सहस्रः अश्] A series of days, many days.

आह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) [अहि भवः, अह्न निर्वृतः साध्यः दृष्टः] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अह्नाह्निकं सुरभेद्यो जपते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवृतः V. 4; सध्वे कृताह्निकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahābhāṣya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; दुष्ट *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. —नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह् 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्वय *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आह्वत *p. p.* Injured; भेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आहरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial

food for himself); अनमपहर्तार आहरका भवति अद्वि सिद्धे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

आहारकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda

आहति *a.* Making crooked.

आहि 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्वाणूनाह्वयते Sk.; आह्वत चेदिराण्डुरारिं Si. 20 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28 42, 89. —Caus. 1 To send for, call; कविमाह्वययामास प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आह्वः [आह्वयनेऽर्थेऽन्व, आह्वे-अन्] 1 Battle, war, night; एवाविधेनाह्वचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; इत्या स्वजनमाह्वे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; काम्या Desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आहुतिः *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आह्वः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आह्वत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited; प्रियसमाणेनाह्वतः पार्थेनाय द्विपद्भु-रन् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. —नं Calling. —Comp. —प्रपलायिन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. —संज्ञः the time of universal destruction.

आह्वतिः *f.* [आह्वे-क्तिर्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आह्वे-इ] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. —ह्व [आह्वे-अह्व] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft at the end of comp.; अमृताह्वः, ज्ञाताह्व &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काश्यं रामायणाह्वयं Rām.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयः, वृद्धेरप्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वक-पक्षिमादियोगं आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. —नं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. —Comp. —दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानचति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1 A commons. -2 A name;

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. —क A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरपरोक्षं Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

ई The third letter of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

इ [अ-इ-इ] N. of Kāmadeva. —ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ 1. 2 P. (In Dhātup. written as इण्) (इति, इय, य, अणत्, एत्, इत्) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; इति शशिं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; ईयुर्भर-ह्राजसुनेनिकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्दिष्टाः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, सुवृत्तौ &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To

spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सन्नमायन् Vāj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कृष्यते इ स्म वै वर्षतो यति Sat. Br.; गन्धामयनेनेयुः Kāty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -11 1 U. = अश्नु- -III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. —Caus. To cause to go or come. [cf. L. eo; Gr. eimi with एमि].

इत् *a.* [इ-क्तिर्] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as अयत्).

इत *p. p.* [इ-क] 1 Gone to; इति-कर्मणीयत रागमिता Si. 6. 71. -2 Return-

ed. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगेः सप्तभि-रितः K. P. 10. —तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इतिः *f.* Going, moving.

इत्य *a.* To be gone to wards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण मुच्यत्. —त्या 1 Going; way. -2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्यन् *a.* [इ-कान्ति] Going;

इत्यर *a.* (रि *f.*) [इ-कए] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. —रः A eunuch. —रि 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisārikā q. v.

इत्यत् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or atom of a reed.

इकटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इकवालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbal*].

इक्षुः [इक्षुतेऽसौ मधुर्वायुः, इक्षुः Uṇ. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिल. -3 Wish, desire. -Comp. -कांडा, -ह N. of two different species of sugar-cane. (काश and सुजवण). -कुट्टका a gatherer of sugar-cane.

-गन्धः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. -वृक्षः, -पट्टिः f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -वर्मा a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2 the eye of sugar-cane.

-पत्रा a kind of grain. -पाकः molasses. -पत्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). -चालिका a kind of grass (काश). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिनी a woman who eats a sugar cane. -मती, -मालिनी, -मालयी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane.

-मेहः diabetes or diabetes mellitus (cf. मधुमेह). -मेहिन a. diabeto.

-यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -योनिः [इक्षोरिव येनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinatum (पुष्पशु). -रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. -3 a kind of काश grass, काशः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses

-वर्णं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्ली, -वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारि n, -समुद्रा the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -चालिका [इक्षोरिव बलि वलु-पुत्र] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिमखाना).

-2 the काश grass. -चाटिका, -चाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुष्प). -2. a garden of sugar-canes. -चिकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetineat.

-शकटं, -शक्तिन a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -सरः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुका Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरा 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्षुवाकः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhya; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhāg. सुवतसु मनोज्ञ इक्षुवर्णनः सुत.); इक्षुवाक वंशात्सम-मतः मज्जात U. 1. 41. -2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; मलितवयसामिक्षु-कृष्णमिदं हि कुलवत् R. 3. 70. -कुः f. A kind of bitter gourd.

इक्षुः इक्षु 1 P. (पक्षति, इक्षति) To go, move; usually with प्र, य, व.

इक्षु (इक्षति-ने, इक्षितं, इक्षित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; पञ्चादीनो निवातस्य

नगने Bh. 6. 19, 14. 23; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विन्ध्यं यज्ञं यच्च नैगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -Caus. 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इक्षु below.

इक्षु a. 1 Moveable; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विन्ध्यं यज्ञं यच्च नैगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -गः A kind of counting.

इक्षुगन् [इक्षु-गन्] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another as by an *Avagraha*.

इक्षुगन् p. p. Moved, shaken. -क्ष [मावेक्ष] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; आकारेवक्षिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अग्रह-सद्भावमिति निगूढा Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृत-मंत्रस्य गूढाकारेणितस्य R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारेणितैर्गत्या... गूढातेऽतम-तं मनः Ma. 8. 26. -Comp. -कोषवद, -ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इक्षु pot. p. 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prātisākhya) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Padā-Pāṭha is divided by the *Avagraha*.

इक्षुः A ciccaea.

इक्षुदः, -दी, इक्षुला N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. दिगणेत); इक्षुदीपाक्षः सोऽयं U 1 21; मस्तिग्धाः क्वचिद्विषुदीकलभिः सुच्यत ए-वोपलाः S. 1. 14. -वृ The nut of the tree.

इक्षिकिलः A pond; mud.

इक्षुकः, इक्षुः Sea under इक्षु.

इक्षुकः N. of a tree, the oil-tree.

इक्षुलः A small tree growing near water (इक्षुल).

इक्षु pot. p. (of यक्ष) To be worshipped. -ज्या 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of इक्षुः, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प-काशं तद्विज्ञेयमिज्या R. 3. 48, 1. 63, 15. 2 Bh. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A

lawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -Comp. -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इक्षुकः A shrimp (जलवृक्षिक).

इक्षु 1 P. [पक्षति, इक्षति] 1 To go, go, to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make hasty (Ved.).

इक्षुः Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -Comp. -सूत्रं a mat (Ved.).

इक्षुचरः [इक्षु कामिन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इक्षु f. (also written इक्षु in Veda). [इक्षु क्ति, वा लस्य इ] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayāgas* (इक्षो यजति). -7 People or subjects. -(pl.) The object of devotion. -Comp. -देवता a deity of libation. इक्षु (ल)स्पतिः N. of Vishnu or of Pūshan.

इक्षुः An epithet of Agni.

इक्षु-ला [इक्षु-अक्षु, वा लस्य इक्षु] 1 The earth; प्रवृत्त्यते नूनमिहातलस्य Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Parāśara; she is also called भैरवपुत्री as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Durgā. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाभिद्व) (being in the right side of the body).

इक्षुवत् a. 1 Possessed of sacrosanct food. -2 Refreshing.

इक्षुचिका A wasp.

इक्षुका The earth.

इक्षुकिः A wild goat.

इक्षुवरा see इक्षु.

इक्षुः, -ई (इक्षुवत्) (Dual) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अपेक्षितान्तर्या परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. (उत्ता यस्या गृह्णाते तौ इक्षु Karka).

इक्षु pron. c. (रा. f., रत्त n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इक्षुते दहने स्वकर्मणा R. 8. 20 v. 1. -2 The rest or other (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इक्षुतया ज्ञानेन यथेच्छया वितरतानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इक्षुते रावणादेव रावणादुच्यते यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; अन्यमानताराणि

च Rām. ; विजयाथेतराय वा Mb. ; सुल-
भेतरसंयोगा M. 5. 3 opposite of,
other than easy, difficult ; so दाक्षि-
ण° left ; वाम° right &c. -5 Low,
mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परि-
भूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडोक्तः K. 154,
160, 203, 273. इतर- इतर the one-the
other, this-that. -Comp. -इतर pron.
a. respective, reciprocal, one with
another (chiefly in oblique cases or
in comp.) ; विद्युक्तावितरेतरं Ma. 9.
102 ; *काम्यया 3. 35 ; R. 7. 54.
*आश्रयः mutual dependence, in-
ter-connection. *योगः 1. mutual
connection or union ; Si. 10. 24. -2.
a variety of the Dvandva compound
(opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each mem-
ber of the compound is view-
ed separately ; as वृक्षस्यग्रोष्ठौ छि-
नन्ति. -जनाः (pl.) 1. other men.
-2. euphemistically said of certain
beings considered as spirits of dark-
ness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than,
different from, elsewhere ; see अन्यतः,
अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner,
in a contrary manner. -2 Perver-
sely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरेषु ind. On another day, the
other day.

इतश्च ind. [इदम्-तसिङ् इशादेशः Tv.]
1 Hence, from here or hence. -2
From this person, from me ; इता स
वैष्याः प्राप्तश्रीर्नत एवाहति क्षयं Ku. 2.
55. -3 In this direction, towards
me, here ; इतो निषीद्वेति विमुह्यधूमः Ku.
3. 2 ; प्रयुक्तमप्यक्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 7.
34 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c., Bh. 2. 76 ;
इतोऽनन्तमनुरागं V. 2 ; *गतवृत्तानं न स्म-
रति S. 4 news of this place ; इत इतो
देवः this way, this way, my lord (in
dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason,
on this ground ; इतश्च परमाभेदेहात्ता
भित्तुमहेति S. B. -5 From this world.
-6 From this time. इतः -इतः (a)
on the one hand-on the other
hand ; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो शुचजना-
ज्ञा S. 2 ; (b) in one place-in
another place, here-there ; K. 27 ;
इतश्चेतश्च हितर and thither ; hence
and thence, here and there, to and
fro ; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां ; now, there-
fore ; इतस्ततः here and there, hit-
her and thither, to and fro ; लङ्गुल-
क्षिप्रावसिपिशाभेरितस्ततश्चंद्रमरीचिगोरेः
Ku. 1. 13.

इति ind. 1 This particle is
most generally used to report the
very words spoken or supposed to be
spoken by some one, as represented
by the quotation marks in English.
The speech reported may be
(1) a single word used merely

to express what the form of the
word is, when it is used as it is
(शब्दस्वरूपयुक्तः) ; राम रामेति रामेति कू-
जंतं मधुराक्षरं Rām. ; अत एव गवित्याह
Bhartṛi. ; (2) or a substantive, which
must be put in the nominative case
when its meaning is to be indicat-
ed (प्रातिपदिकार्थयुक्तः) ; चयस्विष्यामि-
त्यवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादसु मारद इत्यथो-
धि सः Si. 1. 3 ; अबैमि चेनामनयेति R.
14. 40 ; दिहोप इति राजेंद्रः R. 1. 12 ;
sometimes with acc. कैवर्तमिति यं
पादुः Ma. 10. 34 ; Bg. 6. 2 ; (3)
or a whole sentence when इति is
merely used at the end of that
sentence ; (वाक्यार्थयुक्तः) ; ज्ञास्यति
कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां इति S. 1.
13 ; तपोधुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः कथयति अक्ष-
मालासुपयाचिदुमागतोस्मीति K. 151. -2
Besides this general sense, इति has
the following senses :—(a) Cause,
as expressed by 'because', 'since',
'on the ground that', in English ;
वैदेशिकोस्मीति वृच्छामि U. 1 ; पुराणमित्येव
न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2 ; oft with किं
q. v. (b) Purpose or motive, as ex-
pressed by 'that' 'in order that'
शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मधेदुसुखस्य
समानितं K. 320 ; R. 1. 37. (c)
Thus, to mark the conclusion
(opp. अय) ; इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः thus
or here ends the first Act. (d) It is
often used to include under one head
a number of separate objects grouped
together ; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं
कालो दिवातरा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S.
(e) So, thus, in this manner ; इत्यु-
क्तवत् परिरेष्य दोष्यो Ki. 11. 80. (f)
Of this nature or description ; गौर-
व्यः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (g) As fol-
lows, to the following effect ; रा-
ममिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (h)
As for, in the capacity of, as re-
gards, showing opacity or rela-
tion ; यितेति स पुत्र्या, अध्यापक इति
निर्देशः, श्रीप्रभिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चि-
तनीयं भवेत् S. 3 (i) It is often
used with the name of an author to
form an *Avyayibhāva* comp. ; इति-
पाणिनि thus according to Pāṇini.
(j) Illustration (usually with
आदि) ; इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः
Chand. ; नोः सुकृश्वलो हित्य इत्यादौ K.
P. 2. (k) A quotation or an op-
inion accepted ; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापि-
शालि, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (l) It is often
used by commentators after quot-
ing a rule in the sense of 'accord-
ing to such a rule' शक्ति लिङ् च (P. III.
3. 172) इति शक्याय लिङ् Malli. Other
senses mentioned are :—(m) Mani-
festation. (n) Order. (o) Arrange-
ment. (p) Identity. (q) Proxi-
mity. (r) Visibility. (s) Ex-
cess or superiority. (t) Requiring.
(इति स्वल्पे साक्षिणे विवक्षानियमे मते। इतो

प्रकाशयत्प्रकाशोऽप्यवधारणे, एवमर्थे समानो च ॥
Hem.). -Comp. -अर्थः som and
substance, meaning in short (of-
ten used by commentators). -अर्थ
ind. for this purpose, hence. -आदि
a. having such a thing or things at
the beginning, so forth, et cetera
(&c.). -उक्त information, report.
-कथ a. 1. not fit to be believ-
ed, untrustworthy. -2. wicked, lost.
(-था) a meaningless or non-
sensual talk. -कर्तव्य, -कर्णीय
a. proper or necessary to be done
according to certain rules. (-व्यं, -वं)
duty, obligation ; एवं सर्वं विधायदमि-
तिकृत्यमारमनः Ma. 7. 142, Ki. 7. 17 ;
*ता, -कार्यता, -कृत्यता any proper or
necessary duty ; obligation ; इतिकर्त-
व्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do,
embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र a. of
such extent or quality. -वृत्त 1.
occurrence, event. -2 a tale, story.

इतिथि a. Ved. Such a one, such.
इतिवत् ind. In the same manner.
इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in
conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr. इति-हास (3rd.
pers. sing. Perf. of असृ to be) ; so
it has been] 1 History (legendary
or traditional) ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षानुप-
वेशमन्वितापूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रच-
क्षते ॥ -2 Heroic history (such as the
Mahābhārata). -3 Historical evi-
dence, tradition (which is recogniz-
ed as a proof by the Paurāṇikas).
-Comp. -निबन्धनं legendary composi-
tion or narrative ; S. 3. -पुराणं
history and legendary stories. -वादः
historical story, legend ; Māl. 3. 3.

इतिकला N. of a perfume.

इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this
manner ; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं
Ku. 4. 45 ; इत्थंगते under these cir-
cumstances, such being the case,
इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं S. 4 ; R. 9.
81. -Comp. -कारं ind. in this man-
ner. -भूत a. 1. so circumstanced,
being in this state, being thus ; आ-
ख्यानं P. I. 4. 90 ; Mo. 94 ; Ku. 6.
26 ; S. 3. 5 ; कथमित्यभूता M. 5, K.
146. -2. true or faithful (as a story).
-भातः being thus endowed, having
these qualities. -विध a. 1. of such
kind. -2. endowed with such
qualities.

इत्थंशालः N. of the third Yoga.

इत्था ind. Ved. 1 In this manner,
thus -2 A particle of affirmation
used to lay stress on a following
word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. *धि
a. performing such or true works.

इत्थात् ind. Thus, in this way.

इह ind. 1 A particle of affirmation,
even, just, only ; especially in
strengthening a statement ; अथैह

इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion ; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इत्वं *pron a.* [अयं *m.* ; इयं *f.*, इदं *n.*] 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker (इदमस्तु संनि-
कृतं रूपं) ; इत्वं तत्...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen ; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here' ; इयमस्मि here am I ; so इमे स्मः ; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes ; अनुकल्पस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्गिरिमुदितः । Me. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.) ; श्रुत्वेतदिवमूचुः. -4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदम्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically ; कोयमाचरयन्नियं S. 1. 25 ; सेयं, सोयं, this here ; so इमास्ताः अयमहं भोः S. 4. 0, here am I. -*ind.* Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. -*Comp.* -प्रथम *a.* doing anything for the first time. -प्रकारं *ind.* in this manner. -युगं the present Yuga. -रूप *a.* of this shape. -वस्तु *a.* Ved. rich in this and that.

इद्वन्त *a.* (नी *f.*) Of this time, present ; momentary.
इद्वन्ता [इदमो मावः] Identity, sameness.

इद्वमय *a.* Made or consisting of this.

इद्वेयु *a.* Wishing this.

इदा *ind.* Now, at this (present) moment ; oft with अन् ; इदाचिद्वहः, इह ह्यः only yesterday. -*Comp.* -वत्सरः, ४० इदुवत्सरः or इह्वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great reward. -वत्सरीय or इह्वत्सरीय *a.* belonging to such a year.

इदानीं *ind.* [इदं-दानीं इयं च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now ; वत्से प्रतिउत्सवे-
दानीं S. 4 ; आर्ययुव इदानीमभि U. 3 ; इदानीमहः now a-days ; इदानीमेव just now ; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also ; तत् इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an *वर्तन* ; of. गणिते-
तर्हीणि तावति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीमि Sat. Br.

इदानीतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Present, momentary, of the present mo-
ment.

इधम, इध् See under इय्.

इन् 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon ; drive -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, prevail, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इन् *a.* 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. -नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun ; Si. 2 65. -3 A king ; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -*Comp.* -कांतः sun-stone (सूर्यकांत) ; Bh. 2. 37. -सभं a royal court or assembly.

इन्क्षति (Desid. of न्क्ष्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इन्धिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= मुयहा).

इद् 1 P. [इदति, इदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इद् *q. v.*).

इद्वंश्वरं = इद्वंश्वर *q. v.*

इद्विदिरः A large bee ; लोभाद्विदिर-
रेषु नियतस्तु Bv. 2. 183.

इद्विरा [इद्-किरच] N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -आलयं 'abode of Iudirā,' the blue lotus. -मदिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इद्वि (वी) वरं [इद्विद्विस्तीस्तीया वरं वर-
ण्यं Tv.] The blue lotus ; बलि तव-
सुखामोक्षे कथमिद्विद्वरद्वयं S. Til. 17.

इद्वीचरिणी A group of blue lotuses.

इद्वीवा रः A blue lotus.

इद्वुः [उनाचि क्वेदयति चन्द्रिका युवनं उद्व-
उ आदिनिच Up. 1. 121] 1 The moon ;
विलीय इतिराजद्विद्वुः क्षीरनिधाविच R. 1. 12 (इद्वु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark ; सुतास इद्वुवा Rv. 1. 16. 6). -2 The युगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor. - (pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. -*Comp.* -कमलं the white lotus. -कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants ; अश्वना, उह्वरी, रोमलता. -कलि-
कर 1. N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. -कांतः the moon-stone. (-तर) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). -क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. -जः, -युवः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जनकः 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst

other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अवि. -द्वलः a digit, crescent. -युगिका N. of a plant (कलिकारी or जगली). — १. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called युगशिरस्. —भा a kind of water-lily —धृत्, -शेखरः, -मौलिः 'the moon-crested god,' epithets of Siva. —मणिः 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. —मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. —रत्नं a pearl. —ले (रे) ख 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इद्वुकला. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहक, -लौहं silver. —चद्वना N. of a metre ; see Appendix. —चारः a kind of yoga. —वासरं Monday. —व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month ; cf. चाद्वायण.

इद्वुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इद्वुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इद्वुरः A rat, mouse.

इद्वुः [इद् -रच् ; इद्वतीति इद्वः ; इदि
देव्ये Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain ; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.) ; first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp. ; नरेद्वुः a lord of men, i. e. a king ; so युगेद्वुः a lion ; गजेद्वुः the lord or chief of elephants ; सो योर्माद्वुः, कपीद्वुः. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant इद्वज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of मासतर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th Yuga. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yuga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. —व्रा The wife of Indra, Indrāpi. [Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods ; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashāka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Parnashā. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Abi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c.

He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruta or storm gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he used arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indrani, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakṣa's daughter Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Viṣṇu and Mahesha (though in some places Viṣṇu is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresha, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit'. It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also ro-

presented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Rājā, grandson of Puruṣa, owing to the curse of Durvasa, and other accounts show that he and Krishna were at war with each other for the Parijata tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Pṛthoman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, e. g. वृषभन्, बलभित्, पाकशासन, गोत्रभिन्, पुंरुद्र, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नक्षत्रिहन्तृ &c. (see Ak. I. 1 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amaravati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, Airāvata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain bow and his sword, Paranjā. -Comp. -अग्निः the fire produced from the contact of clouds; 'धूमः frost, snow'; 'देवतः the 16th lunar mansion. -अनुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Viṣṇu and of Nārāyaṇa. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -अवसाजः a desert. -अश्वः 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight (हुनाश्व). -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इन्द्रायुधोत्तितोरणात् R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. (-यः) 1. N. of a horse in Kādambari (i. e. Kapinjala changed into a horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-यः) a kind of leech. -आसन्नं 1. the throne of Indra -2 a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. -इन्द्रयः N. of इन्द्रपति the preceptor of gods. -इन्द्रयः one of the forms of Śiva-linga. -उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. -ऋषभः a. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. -कर्मन् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. (performing Indra's deeds). -कीलः 1. N. of the mountain मद्र. -2. a rock. (-लं) the banner of Indra. -कुञ्जः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -कुट्टः a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state (-ट्टः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. -केतुः Indra's banner. -कोशः -पः, -षकः 1. a couch, sofa. -2. a platform. -3. a projection of the foot of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नगदंत).

-गिरिः the महेन्द्र mountain. -गुहा, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; i. e. बृहस्पति. -गोपः, -गोपकः [इन्द्रो गोपो रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षामववाचस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. -चंदनं the white sandal wood. -चापः, -धनुस् n. 1. a rain-bow; विद्युत्स्वं लालतवनिताः सैव चापं सचित्राः Me. 64; Śi. 7. 4. -2. the bow of Indra. -छंदस् n. [इन्द्रस्य सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रयुच्छेन छायेते] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. -जननं Indra's birth. -जननीयः a. treating of Indra's birth (as a work). -जा a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. -जालं [इन्द्रस्य परमेस्वरस्य जालं मायेव] 1. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. -3. deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वमेन्द्रजालमदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Śānti. 2. 2; K. 105. -जालकः a [इन्द्रजाल-ट्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakṣmana. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Śiva, hound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakṣmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice]. -इन्दुः or विजयिन् m. N. of Lakṣmana. -उरेष्ठः a. Ved led by Indra. -तापनः the thundering of clouds. -तूजं -तूजकं a flock of cotton. -वमनः the son of Bāṇasura. -वृक्षः the tree Pinus Devadāru. -वृक्षः 1. the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). -2. the plant कुटज. -द्वीपः, -द्वीपः one of the 9 Dvīpas or divisions of the continent (of India). -ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādra. -नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion कश्यपी. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. -2. the number one thousand. -नीलः [इन्द्र इव नीलः रयामः] a sapphires; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पर्णी, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. -पर्वतः 1. the महेन्द्र mountain. -2. a blue mountain. -पुत्रः

N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, —पुरःसर, —श्रेष्ठ *a.* led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. —पुरोहितः N. of इहस्पति. (—ता) the asterism Pushya. —प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) इन्द्रप्रस्थमस्तारवत्कारि मा संतु चेदृषः Si. 2. 63. —प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger. —मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —महाः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. —2 the rainy season; °कायुकः a dog. —मावज *a.* animating or delighting Indra. —मेदिन् *a.* Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —वं seed of the *Kuṭaja* tree. —लुप्तः, —लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. —2. loss of beard. —लोकः India's world, Svarga or Paradise. —लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, i. e. Indra. —2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). —वंशः, —वज्रा N. of two metres, see Appendix. —वल्ली N. of a plant (परिजात) or of इन्द्रवल्ली. —वस्तिः [इन्द्रस्य आरमनः वस्तिरिव] the calf (of the leg). —वाततम *a.* Ved. desired by Indra. —वायु (du) Indra and Vāyu. —वाङ्मणि, —वाङ्मणिका O. locynth. a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठी कवडळ). —वाहू *a.* carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the Devadaru tree. —वृद्धः a kind of absence. —वेदुर्वै a kind of precious stone. —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इन्द्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra poura down rain); वांस्विकीश्वरौ मासान् यथेदोषाभिवर्षति । तथाभिवर्षस्व राष्ट्रं कामिन्द्रिव्रतं चरन् ॥ —शक्तिः *f.* Indrāpi, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. —शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रह्लाद; R. 7. 35. —2. [इन्द्रः शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vṛitra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वयस्व &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52: मनो हिनः स्वरेण वर्णता वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वायव्यो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेदं शत्रुः स्वतोपराधात् ॥ —शलभः a kind of insect. —संधा connection or alliance with Indra. —सारणिः 1. N. of Mātali. —2. an epithet of Vāyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. —सुतः, —सुहृद् 1. N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vali, the king of monkeys. —2. N. of the अर्जुन tree.

—सुरसा, —सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discoticent applications (निर्दुडी). —सेना Indra's missile or host. —सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya. —स्तुत् *m.*, —स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. —2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —हवः invocation of Indra. —हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इन्द्रकं [इन्द्रस्य राज्ञः कं सुखं यव Tv.] An assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्रतम *a.* Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इन्द्रता, —स्त्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इन्द्रस्वत् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इन्द्रयुः *a.* Longing to go to Indra.

इन्द्राणिका The plant निर्दुडी.

इन्द्राणी [इन्द्रस्य पत्नी आनुक्तं कोप्] 1 The wife of Indra. —2 N. of Durgā, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. —3 A kind of coitus. —4 Large cardamoms. —5 N. of a tree (नीलसिंदुवार) also the plant निर्दुडी.

इन्द्रिय *a.* Fit for, belonging to or agreeable to Indra. —चं [इन्द्र-च; इन्द्रेण दुर्जयं; by P. V. 2. 93 इन्द्रियं = इन्द्रालिंग-मिन्द्रशमिन्द्रसूत्रमिन्द्रजुष्टमिन्द्रदत्तमिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. —2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray; cf. मा भूयः कथं हरास्त-वेन्द्रियाश्चः Ki. 5. 50.) There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्ध्यादिद्रियाणि: —श्रोत्रं स्वस्वशुष्पं जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि: —पायूरस्य हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ma. 2. 90 In the Vedānta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियन्त्र. In Nyāya each organ as connected with its own peculiar element; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. —3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense. —4 Semen. —5 Symbolical expression for the number 15. —Comp. —अगोचर *a.* imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense; these objects are: रूपं शब्दो गन्ध-रसस्पर्शश्च विषया अनी Ak., Bg. 3. 34; Bh. 3. 58, R. 14. 25. —2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stolicism. —आरमन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —2. an organ of sense. —आदिः

the principle called *ahankāra* (in Śān. phil.). —आयतनं 1. the abode of, the senses, i. e. the body. —2. the soul. —आराम *a.* given to enjoying the objects of sense. —ईशः the soul. —गोचर *a.* perceptible to the senses. (—रः) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, —वर्गं the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वान्समपि कर्षति Ma. 2. 215, 100, 175, निर्बन्धवार मधुर्नीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. —ज *a.* in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः *f.* perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. —बोधन *a.* exciting power; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (—नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —चक्षुः insensibility. —विपरिवर्ति *f.* perversion of the organs, wrong perception. —वृत्तिः *f.* function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures; R. 19. 47. —संस्पर्शः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). —स्वायः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्द्रियवत् *a.* 1 One who has curbed his senses. —2 One having the organs of sense.

इष्ट 7 A. [इष्ट् or इष्टे, इष्टाचके, ऐष्टि-इष्ट] To kindle, light, set on fire. —pass. (इष्टते) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इष्ट *p. p.* [इष्ट-क] 1 Kindled, lighted; Mv. 1. 53; कोष्प Ratn. 1. 4; Mu. 1. 2; राग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out —2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright; Ki. 2. 59; Si. 1. 63; बोधिः Bk. 1. 5 (पटुबुद्धिः) sharp. —3 Clean, clear. —4 Wonderful. —5 Obeyed, unresisted (as order); °ज्ञासनः Ki. 1. 22. —इष्टं 1 Sunshine, heat. —2 Rafulgence, splendour. —3 Wonder. —Comp. —अग्नि-पितिः fire; Si. 16. 35. —मन्यु *a.* having the anger excited.

इक्षुमः [इक्षुतेऽग्निरेन इक्षु-मक्ष] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; ग्रीष्म इक्षुमः शरद्विः Rv. 10. 90. 6; R. 14. 70. —धनं Wood, fuel. —Comp. —जिह्वः fire. —प्रश्नश्चनः a hatchet, an axe.

इक्षुया *f.* Kindling, lighting.

इक्षु *a.* [इक्षु-अन्] Kindling, lighting. —धः [इक्षु-धस्] 1 Fuel. —2 The Supreme being.

इक्षुन *a.* [इक्षु-निष्-लुट्] Kindling, lighting. —नं 1 Kindling lighting. —2 Fuel wood, &c.; शोकानलक्षयनार्ता K. 169.

इक्षुनवत् *a.* Possessed of fuel.

इक्षुवन् *a.* Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इक्षु 6. P. 1 To go. —2 To pervade, surround. —3 To seize, take possession.

slon of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इन् also.

इन्वकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

भः [इ-भन्-क्वि Up. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). -भ्री A female elephant. [of. L. *ebur*]. -**Comp.** -अरिः a lion. -आलया, -के-करा the plant नागकेसर. -आननः N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. -उष्णा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गजपिण्डली). -गंधा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). -निमोलिका 1 shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp (मंग). -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा [पोटा पुल्लणा इभी] a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -भरा a collection of elephants. -युवतिः f. a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इभमाचल्यति] A lion. **इभया** N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षीरी. **इभ्य a.** [इभं गजमहति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). -भ्यः 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Sây.). -भ्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -**Comp.** -तिल्वि(बल) a. wealthy, rich. **इभ्यक a.** Wealthy, rich. **इभया ind.** Ved. As here, as now. **इभ्यु a.** Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

इयत् a. So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तया Dk. 93; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोद्यं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयसो विवसादुस्तव आसीत् U. 1. **इयसा, इयसं 1 (a)** So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदुक्तया रूपमित्यसा वा R. 13. 5; न...यसः परिच्छेदमित्यसा 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (b) Limited number, limitation; न शुणानामित्यसा R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयसक a. So small, very small. -का A had limit.

इयस् a. Ved. Going. **इयसा Ved.** Low spirits, dejection.

इर 6 P. (इरति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति ते) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु a. Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणे 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरमद् a. [of. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -इः 1 A flash of lightn-

ing, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरमदामि मेघमालासुत K. 70. -2 The Submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave, insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरसा 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इ-रन् Up. 2. 28; इ कामं राति रा-क वा Tr.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort, (Ved. in the last three senses). -**Comp.** -इशः 1. N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -क्षीर a. Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रा) the milk ocean. -चर a. 1. earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) bail; so इरावरं. -जः N. of Kâma or Cupid. -वेष्टिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् a. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -m. (वार) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgâ, Radra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree, °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [ऋ-इन्-क्वि Up. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil; यशेरिणं बीजमुत्पत्ता न वसा लभते कलं Ma. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivolet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य a. Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरित् a. Ved. -1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमेद् = अरिमेद् q. v.

इरिविह्वल or **इरिविह्विका** Pimples on the head.

इरिलं, -ला = अरिल q. v.

इर्य a. Ved. 1 Instigating (रेक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pûshan and of the Asvins.

इर्वारु-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous (हितक). -रुः m. f. A cucumber. -**Comp.** - (लु) युक्तिका a kind of melon.

इर्वारुकः An animal living in caves.

इल् 6 P. (इलति, इवेल, ऐलीन्, एलितुं, इलित) or 10 U. (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलितुं) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*].

इलय a. Motionless.

इलव a. Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife or Visrava and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

इल a. [इल्-क] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c., see इडा. -**Comp.** -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -सलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -वृत्तं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पश्चामात्म्यवतः प्राच्या गंधमादनशैलतः । इलावृत्तं नीलगिर्याम्यतो निषाधा-दुदकं ॥

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल्-क डीष्] A oudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (कर्वाल).

इलीविषः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीपः, इल्लिपः A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः, -ला (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (युगशिरस्).

इव ind. 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वारुणाविव संयुक्ता R. 1. 1; येननेय इव दिनवानन्दनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उपेक्षा); पश्चामीव विनाकिनं S 1. 6; लिपनीव तमोगानि वर्षतीवाजनं नभः Mk 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कदा इवार्यं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words) 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपते U. 6. 30, क इव of what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Mâl. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; सुहृन्मिव but for a moment; किञ्चिदिव just a little bit; so ईषादिव, नाचिरादिव &c; (इ is considered by grammarians as a forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नियतमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च) .

इप् I. 6 P. [इच्छति, इषेय, ऐषीत्, एषितुं, इष्टं इष्ट] 1 To wish, desire long for; इच्छामि संबन्धितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; इच्छति with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुञ्जीत or भुञ्जीत भवान्; भुञ्जीतेच्छति

Ek. -2 To choose ; सूत्रेण मौढ्यमिच्छेत्
१ कश्चिद् दृष्टेयं वा Ms. 8. 384. -3 To
endeavour to obtain, strive or seek
for ; धृतमिच्छता, इच्छन् &c. -4 To be
willing, be about to do anything,
mean or intend (with inf.). -5 To
ask or expect anything (acc.) from
any one (loc. or abl.) ; देवेषु यज्ञे भाग-
मोक्षिते Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge,
regard. -7 To request, ask. -8 To be
favourable. -9 To try to make
favourable. -10 To assent or consent.
-pass. 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To
be asked or requested. -3 To be pre-
scribed or laid down ; हस्तच्छेदनमिच्छते
Ms. 8. 322 ; निरात्र दृष्टरात्रं वा ज्ञावमा-
मौक्षिमिच्छते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be ap-
proved, accepted, or regarded as ;
अमो दंतोपि चक्षते Trik. -11 4 P. (इच्छति,
इच्छेत्, इच्छिष्यति, इच्छितुं) 1 To move ;
to cause to move. -2 To let fly,
cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's
voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III 9 P.
(इच्छति) 1 To cause to move quick-
ly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape.
-3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel,
urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV
1 U. (च्यति-ते, च्योत्-च्येष्ट) To go,
move.

इच्छुक a. Wishing, desiring &c.
—का 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought.
-2 N. of a tree.

इच्छुत् pres. p. Wishing, desirous,
willing ; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his
will.

इच्छुः [इच्छे श] 1 Wish, desire,
inclination of mind, will ; इच्छया
according to one's desire, at will. -2
Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A
question or problem. -4 (In gram.)
The form of the Desiderative.
-Comp. —वान् fulfilment of a wish.
—निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desire,
indifference to worldly desires.
—कले the solution of a question or
problem. —रतं desired sports, fa-
vourite pastimes ; Ms. 89. —वसु a.
'possessing wealth according to
wish', epithet of Kuber. —संपद f.
fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु a. Wishing, desirous ; sexual
ly in comp.

इच्छुक a. Wishing &c.

इच्छु a. 1 Speedy ; going quickly.
-2 Wishing, desirous. -f. Ved. 1 A
draught, refreshment, food. -2
Lilatic. -3 Strength, power, sap,
freshness. -4 Comfort ; increase. -5
Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of
the sky. -7 Wish.

इच्छा 1 One possessed of sap or
strength. -2 The month आश्विन ; इच्छि-
मिच्छेदामिच्छेदमयता Si. 6. 49.

इच्छयते Den. A. To move, excite ;

इच्छति f. 1 Sending, despatching.
-2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इच्छयति Den. P. To excite, drive,
urge on.

इच्छया Impulse, desire.

इच्छयति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2
To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or
active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इच्छय a. 1 (The object) of aim.
-2 Skilled in archery.

इच्छि a. [इच्छि-कि] Wishing, desiring.

इच्छित p. p. (fr. इच्छ 4 cl.) 1 Moved,
driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited,
animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इच्छिर a. Ved. [इच्छ-गती-किञ्च्] 1
Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh.
-2 Powerful, strong, quick, active.
-3 Moving. -रः Fire. -रिन्द. Quickly.

इच्छ p. p. [इच्छ-इच्छायां कर्मणि क] 1
Wished, desired, longed for,
wished for ; उपयुक्तो गुणोरेष्टः Nala. 1. 1.
-2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favour-
ite, dear ; *आत्मजः Mu. 2. 8 fond of
sons. -3 Worshipped, revered. -4
Respected. -5 Approved, regarded
as good. -6 Desirable ; see इच्छापूर्त-
-7 Valid. -8 Sacrificed, worship-
ped with sacrifices. -9 Supposed
(कल्पित) ; oft used in Lilāvati.

—हः 1 A lover, husband, beloved
person ; इच्छवासजनिता Si. 4. 2.
-2 A friend ; Pt. 1. 57 ; 2. 167. -3
N. of a tree (पंच). -4 N. of Vishnu.
-5 A sacrifice. —हः N. of a tree (शमी).
—हः 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy cere-
mony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice ; see
इच्छापूर्त. —ind. Voluntarily. -Comp.
—अर्थः desired object. —उद्युक्त a.
zealously engaged in gaining one's
desired object. —आपत्तिः f. occurrence
of what is desired ; a statement by
a debater which is favourable to his
opponent also ; इच्छापूर्तौ दीर्घांतरमाह
Jag. —कर्मन् n. (In Arith.) rule of
supposition, operation with an as-
sumed number. —कापयः the root
of a fragrant grass (प्रीत्युल्ल).
—कामदुह a. granting the desired ob-
jects, an epithet of the cow of plen-
ty. —गंध a. fragrant. (—घः) any
fragrant substance. (—घः) sand. —जनः
a beloved person (whether man
or woman) ; U. 3. —देवता, —देवता
a favorite god, one's tutelary deity.
—यामन् a. going according to one's
desire. —व्रत a. 1. performing de-
sired vows. -2. obeying one's
wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfil-
ment of a vow. -4. that by which
good works succeed.

**इच्छापूर्त [इच्छे च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः
पूर्वपक्षार्थं]** Performance of pious
or charitable deeds ; performing
sacrifices, and digging wells and

doing other acts of charity
इच्छापूर्तविधेः सपरमज्ञानाद् Mr. 3. 1 ;
वापि इच्छापूर्तविधेः तत्तत्तानि च । अत्र प्रधानमा-
त्माः पूर्वमर्थ्याः प्रवृत्तेः ॥ एकाग्रिकर्महवनं वेतायां
रन्ध्रं ह्यते । अंतर्वेद्यां च यदानमिदं तदमिच्छते ॥

इच्छिः f. [इच्छि-क्त्] 1 Wish,
request, desire. -2 Seeking, striv-
ing to get. -3 Any desired object.
-4 A desired rule or desideratum ;
(a term used with reference to
Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's
Vārtikas ; इच्छयो भाष्यकारस्य, इच्छि भा-
ष्यकारेष्टया &c. of. उपसंख्यान). -5 Im-
pulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order.
-7 (यज्ञ-किञ्च्) A sacrifice. -8 An
oblation consisting of butter, food
&c. -Comp. —अयन् a sacrifice last-
ing for a long time. —पचा 1. a miser.
-2. a demon ; an Asura ; so 'इच्छ-पचा'
an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इच्छुः f. A wish, desire.

इच्छु a. [इच्छ-इच्छायां कर्मणि मङ्] Wish-
ing. —अमः 1 Cupid, god of love. -2
The spring. -3 Course, going.

इच्छिन् a. Speedy, impetuous, an
epithet of the winds.

इच्छयः, -र्य [इच्छ-क्यच्] The spring.

**इच्छि (षी) का [इच्छ गत्यादी कुञ् अत
इच्छं]** 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass ;
कुशकाशशरेषिकाः Rām. ; *अक्ष R.
12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of
sugar-cane ; Saccharum Spontaneum.
-4 A small stick of wood or iron
needed to see whether gold in a
crucible is melted or not. -5 A
brush. -6 The eye-ball of an ele-
phant. -Comp. —तुलं the point or
upper part of a reed.

इच्छा [इच्छ-उ ; cf. also Up. 1. 13] 1
An arrow. -2 The number five.
-3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N.
of a Soma ceremony. -Comp. —अग्रं,
—अर्धं the point of an arrow. —अ-
सनं, —अक्षं the bow ; राममिच्छसनदर्शनो-
क्तं R. 11. 37 ; *यन्त्रमुक्तो बाणः Dk.
9. —आस a. throwing arrows. (—सः)
1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior ;
Bg. 1. 4, 17. —कारः, —कृत् m. an
arrow-maker. —धरः, —धृत् m. an
archer. —पथः, —विशेषः an arrow-shot,
the range of an arrow. —प्रवेगः
discharging an arrow ; R. 2. 42.
—मात्र a. having the length of an
arrow (about 5 short spans or three
feet). (—त्रं) 1. the length of an
arrow. -2. an altar. (कुंड). —हस्त a.
carrying arrows in the hand.

इच्छिकांडा 'The three-fold arrow',
N. of a constellation.

इच्छुक a. Arrow-like. —का Ved.
An arrow.

इच्छुभिः [इच्छोः धीर्निष्ठेण वा-कि] A
quiver.

इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इष्टुष्य Imploing, request.

इष्टुष्यु a. 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्टुष्य A spiritual teacher.

इष्टु 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्टुर्त्तु a. Arranging &c.

इष्टुक्त a. Arranged &c. °आह्व a. whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्टुक्तिः f. A mother.

इष्टका [इष्टकन् टाप् Up. 3. 148] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c.

-Oomp. -गृहं a brick house. --चयन collecting fire by means of a brick. -चित्त a. made of bricks; Dk. 84; also इष्टचित्त. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks. -राशिः a pile of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्ट ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इष्ट ind. [इष्टे ह इष्टादेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परम् or अमुषम्); oft with जगति, K. 35. -3 In this case; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend idha]. -Oomp. -अमुष ind. in this

world and the next world, here and there. -आगत a. come here. -इष्ट ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly. *मातु a. 1. whose mother is here and there, that is, everywhere. -2 of whose mothers one is here and one there. -कालः this life. -कतुः, -चित्त a. whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. -भव or -सन a. belonging to this world. -लोका this world or life; *के in this world. -समये ind. here, now, at such a time as this. -स्थ a. standing here. -स्थान a. one whose residence is on the earth.

इष्टर्य a. [इष्ट-र्य] Being here, of this place or world.

इष्टलः N. of a country (वेदि).

इष्ट.

इष्टे (m.) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -f. N. of Lakshmi. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

इष्टे 1 A. (इष्टेते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. -2 To shine. -3 To pervade. -4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To eat. -7 To beg (A.). -8 To become pregnant.

इष्ट 1 A. (इष्टते, इष्टाचके, ऐष्टिष्ट, इष्टितुं, इष्टित्वा, इष्टित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्ववृत्तस्थमात्मानं ... इष्टते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्विचक्षणीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्थां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येव्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अन्वव 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्ष्ण [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 A n eye; इत्यदिशोभाप्रहिते-

क्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलक्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्ष्णिका [ईक्ष्ण-न्] A fortune-teller; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष्-शतिप्] Looking, sight; ईक्षतेमोक्षश्च Br. Sūt.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष्-अट्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. -2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded, &c. -त 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye; अभिमुखे मयि संवृत्तमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्षितु a. [ईक्ष्-वृत्] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

ईक्षेय्य a. Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षाचके, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित) To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजान a. [यज्-ताच्छीत्ये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

ईक्ष् 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईक्षाचके, ऐष्टिष्ट, ईक्षिते) 1 To praise; अग्निमीष्टे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनतामवज्जीह्यमाना R. 18. 17; नेष्टिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc.); उपस्थाप्य सत्तर-मन्त्रमेष्ट Rv. 3. 48. 3. -Caus. 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ईष्ट f. Refreshment, libation.

ईष्टने [ईष्ट्-ण्वल्] Praising.

ईष्टा [ईष्ट्-अट्] Praise, commendation.

ईष्टे(ले)न्य Ved. = ईष्टय.

ईष्ट्य pot. p. To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable; भवन्तमीष्ट्य भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg. 11. 44.

ईष्टमत् a. [ईष्ट्-अत्यस्य मत्तुप्] Having a lord or master.

ईति a. [ई-क्तिच्] Produced, effected. -तिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *itis* are usually said to be six:—1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलमा सूचकाः शुकाः प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडैता इत्ययः स्मृताः ॥ (some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च षडैता इत्ययः स्मृताः ॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42; निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Traveling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईष्ट्य-शा a. (क्षी-शी f.), also ईष्ट्यशु Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. -कृ n. Such a condition; such occasion

ईष्ट्यका Quality (opp इष्ट्या); बिण्णो-रिवारयामवधारणीयं ईष्ट्यकता रूपमिष्टयत्ता वा R. 18. 5; मातृमीक्षया जानाति knows me to be so.

ईत् 1 P. To bind ; cf. अत्.

ईप्ता [अभिमिच्छा आप-त्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire. ईप्सित a. Desired, wished for, dear to ; अपीप्सितं शत्रुकुलोपनानां R. 14. 4 ; S. 3. 14. -तं Desire, wish.

ईष्ट a. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.) ; सौरभ्यमीष्ट-रिष ते सुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69 ; काम°, धन° &c. -Comp. -यज्ञः a particular sacrifice.

ईम् ind. [ई-वा-सु] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction ; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अय &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [ई-वा-सु] Pervading ; चक्षुः of pervading sight.

ईर 2 A. (ई-इत्, ईराचके, ऐरिट, ईरितु, ईरं) ; also 1 P. (p. p. ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate, raise one's voice. -10 U. or -Cause. (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast ; Si. 8. 39 ; discharge, dart, hurl ; ऐरिरुच महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52 ; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge ; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim ; say, repeat ; Māl. 1. 25 ; Si. 9. 69 ; Ki. 1. 26 ; R. 9. 8 ; इतीरयंतीव तया निरेक्षि N. 14. 21 ; निबोध चेमां गिरमीरितां मया Śā. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake ; वानेरितपल्लवां सुलिभिः S. 1 ; अपरागसमी-र्योरितः Ki. 2. 50 ; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract ; Si. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण a. [ई-लुट्] Agitating, driving. -णः The wind. -तं 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 = इण q. v.

ईरित p. p. 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c. ; आकृतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरित् a. [ई-जिनि] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य a. To be excited. -यं Wandering about as a religious mendicant -Comp. -यः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, i. e. going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण a. [ई-इन्] Desert, barren. -ण A desert, barren soil ; सुहृत्तमिव निःशुश्रूषामीदृशिसन्निभं Ram.

ईर्य See ईव.

ईर्म a. [ई-रम्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sāy.). -ind. Here, in or to this place. -र्मः The arm ; the fore-quarter of an animal. -र्म A wound, sore (m. also).

ईर्मत a. Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्मारः m. f. A cucumber.

ईर्षा = ईर्ष्या q. v.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्य 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्याचकार, ईर्ष्यितु, ईर्ष्यित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) ; हरये ईर्ष्येति Sk. ; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु, ईर्ष्यक a. Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या-र्षा [ईर्ष्य-अ] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्यु(र्षु) a. Envious, impatient.

ईलिः (लो f.) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

ईवत् a. 1 Going. -2 So large, so atately or magnificent.

ईश 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशाचके, ऐशिट, ईशित, ईशितु, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.) ; नयं गात्राणामिष्टे K. 312 v. 1, अर्धनामीशिषे स्वं वयमिषि च गिरामीशमे यावद् Bk. 3. 30 ; sometimes with acc. ; ईमाल्लोकानीशत ईशानीभिः Svet. Up (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power ; expressed by 'can' ; माधुर्य-मीष्टे हरिणान् यद्दीप्तुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38 ; कमिष्यते रमयितुं न युगा Ki. 6. 24 ; U. 7. 4 ; Si. 1. 38 ; Māl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश m. A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश a. [ई-श्क] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of ; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. -शः 1 A lord, master ; with gen. or in comp. ; कथंचिद्दिशा मनसा बध्नुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds ; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -शा 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A woman having supremacy ; a rich lady. -Comp. -कोणः the north-east quarter. -पुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares.

-बलं the missile पाशुपत. -सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईशान [ई-श्च्युट्] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान a. [ई-श् ताच्छीत्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. 2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. -नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva, ईशानसंज्ञेनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56 ; K. 10. -3 The Ardra Nakshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sādhyā. -8 N. of Vishnu. -नी N. of Durgā. -नी, -नः The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). -नं Light, splendour. -Comp. -आदिपंचमूर्तिः f. one of the five forms of Siva. -कृत् a. 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

ईशितु a. [ई-शान्] An owner, a master, proprietor. -m. The lord of the Universe ; Si. 18. 3.

ईशित्वं Power, superiority.

ईशित, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight Siddhis or attributes of Siva. See अगिमन्.

ईशिच a. [ई-शानि] Commanding, reigning &c. -m. 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. -जी Supremacy.

ईश्वर a. (ता-री f.) [ई-श्वर P. 111. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.) ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy ; Pt. 2. 67. -रा 1 A lord, master ; ईश्वरं लोकथेतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14 ; so कपीश्वरः, कोकालेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler ; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं B. 12. 11 ; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man ; तुणेन कार्ये भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71 ; R. 3. 46 ; Bh. 3. 59 ; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15 ; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." -4 A husband ; नेश्वरे पृथुता सखि साध्वी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर) ; ईश एवाहमस्यर्थं न च मामी-ज्ञते परे। इदमिदं च सर्वेश्वरमीश्वरस्तेन की-र्तितः II. -6 N. of Siva ; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul ; the soul. -9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the Śāli-vāhana era. -रा, -री N. of Durgā ; of Lakshmi ; or of any other of the Saktiā ; ईश्वरी सर्वभूतानां स्वामिहोपह्वये अयं. -री N. of several plants and trees ; लिङ्गिनीलता, बंयाकण्ठी, क्षुद्र-जटा and नकुलीवृक्ष. -Comp. -अ-धीन a. subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. -नि-देयः denial of the existence of god, atheism. -निष्ठ a. trusting in god. -पूजक a. pious, devout. -पूजा worship of god. -प्रसादः divine favour. -मन्त्रः royal or imperial state. -विभूतिः f. the several forms of

the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सम्राज् *n* a temple. —सभे a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता, -त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष 1 U. (ईषति-ते, ऐषति, ईषितु, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. —2 To creep along. —3 To look, collect a few grains. —4 To look, see. —5 To give. —6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष्-क] 1 The month *Āsvinā*; cf. इष. —2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, ईषाण *a*. Hastening. —ण *a*. Haaste, speed.

ईषत् *ind.* [ईष्-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुवितानि S. 1. 3; ईषत्च कुरुते सेवा Pt. 1. 141. 60omp. —उष्ण *a*. tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन *a*. not quite complete, a little less than; ईषद्वयार्थे कल्पः. —कर *a*. 1. doing little. —2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (—र) very little. —गुण *a*. of little merit. —जल shallow water, a little water. —दर्शन *a*. glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a*. slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —निषम *a*. exchanged for a little. —पांडु *a*. a little white

or pale, whitish. (—हुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a*. that of which a little is drunk. (—न) a small draught. —पक्षः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a*. pale red. (—क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. —2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ, प्रलभ *a*. to be got for little. —विवृत *a*. slightly open. —श्वास *a*. slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट *a*. slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष्-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. —2 A part of a charriot. —Comp. —वृत्त the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 43. —वृत्त *a*. with projecting teeth. (—तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. —2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. —3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. —2 A painter's brush. —3 A weapon, arrow, dart. —4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष्-किरच्] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. —2 An ingot-mould. —3 = इषीका q. v.

ईषमः, -त्वं: See इषमः, इष्वः.

ईह 1 A. (ईहते, ईहाचक्रे, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिष्यते, ईहितु, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long

for; have in mind, think of (with *āca* or inf.); ईहते...अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिष्टतं कारयितुं कुतस्मा Bk. 1. 11. —2 To endeavour to obtain. —3 To attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुरिदुना रचयितुं क्षारांश्चपेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —4 To take care of. —*Caus.* To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वहः.

ईहा [ईह-अ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकराचरीतुमीहां Rām. ; see अनोह also. —2 An undertaking, act. —3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेद्भनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. —Comp. —अर्थिन् *a*. aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ms. 2. 37. —युगः [ईहायधानो युगः] 1. a wolf. —2. an artificial deer. —3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ईह-क] 1 Wished, desired; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. —2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं कलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; Si. 9. 62.

उ

उ 1. 1 A. (अवते, उवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). —11. 5 P. (उतोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —2 N. of Brahmi. —3 The orb of the moon. —*ind.* 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. —2 An interjection of:—(a) calling; उ मेति मात्रा तपसा निविद्धा पश्चाद्बुमालया सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with *अय* (अयो), *न* (नो) and *किम्* (किम्); see these words. उ—उ or उत on the one hand—on the other hand, partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. —2 The god Siva.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति See under वच्.

उक्थं [वच्-यच्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). —2 Eulogy, praise. —3 N. of the *Sāma-veda* (Trik.); a variety of *Sāma*; (सामवेदः सामविशेषः). —4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and वजुम muttered verses). —5 The उक्थ्य sacrifice. —कथा N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). —2. a sacrifice (यजमान). —पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. —2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्थ्य. —मृत् *m.* a sage who

offers or divides *Ukthas*. —वर्द्धन *a*. to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. —वाहस् *a*. offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. —शंसिन् *a*. praising, uttering the *Ukthas*. (—*m.*) a kind of priest. —शस्, —शस्त्र, —शस *a*. Ved. uttering a verse, praising. —शुचन *a*. 1. whose strength is praise. —2. loudly resonant with verses. (—कथा) बी *a*. fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिन् *a*. [उक्थ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising. —2 Accompanied by praise or *Ukthas*. —*m.* Indra and others.

उक्थ्य *a*. [उक्थ्यमहेति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. —2 Deserving praise or verses. —कथ्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. —2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the *ज्योतिष्म* sacrifice. —3 A *Soma* sacrifice.

उक्ष 1, 6 U. (उक्षति, उक्षाचकार, वक्ष-
क्षे Ved., औक्षीत्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To
sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down
upon; औक्षन् शोणितमंभेद् Bk. 17
9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 1. 5, 20; Ku.
1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To
scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4
To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, be-
come strong (Ved.)

उक्ष a. [उक्ष-अच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2
Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [उक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling. -2
Consecrating as by sprinkling;
गसिद्धमंत्रोक्षणजात् प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den. P. To desire one who
sends down riches.

उक्षण्यु a. Desirous of one who
sends down riches.

उक्षत् a. 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling.
—m. (—क्ष) [उक्ष-कृत् Up. 1. 156] 1
An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to
उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः,
&c.). -2 An epithet of Soma; the
Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One
of the eight chief medicaments
(अष्टौषधि). -Comp. —अक्ष a. one
whose food is oxen (Ved.). —तक्षः
a small bull or ox; Si. 12. 10; cf.
वत्सतर. —वक्ष a. dependent on a bull
(यदि वक्षो न विदिदयुषवश एव स्यात्);
male calf (?).

उक्षाल a. Swift, terrible, high;
large; excellent. —लः A monkey.

उक्षित p. p. [उक्ष-क्त] 1 Sprinkled,
moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed.
-3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उक्ष्-उक्ष 1 P. (ओक्षति, उक्षति, उओक्ष
or उक्षाचकार, ओक्षित, उक्षित) To go, move.

उक्षा A boiler, pot, vessel. —क्षा 1
A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking
pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A
fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of
the body.

उक्ष्य a. [उक्षायां संस्कृते यत्] 1 Dress-
ed or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.);
अक्ष्ययुक्तं च होमवात् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Be-
ing in a boiler (Ved.).

उक्षर्वलः, उक्षल A kind of grass
(धृतिवः वृणोद्).

उगण a. Ved. Consisting of
troops with uplifted or ready wea-
pons (उदायुष्माणेषु).

उग्र a. [उग्र-र्त् गमतादेशः Up. 2.
28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, sa-
vage (as a look &c.); वृर्जनः hav-
ing a fierce or cruel look. -2 For-
midable, terrific, frightful, fearful;
सिंहनिपातसुग्रं R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30;
Ma. 6. 75, 12. 75; वृत्तः, नासिक &c.
-3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent,
intense; उग्रतपा वेला S. 3 intensely
hot; उग्रशोक Me. 113 v. 1. -4 Sharp,
pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6
Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7
Ready to do any work, indutious.
—मा 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N.

of a mixed tribe, descendant of a
Kshatriya father and Shūdra mother
(his business being to catch or kill
animals dwelling in holes, such as
snakes; cf. Ma. 10. 9, 13, 15). -3
N. of a tree शोभाजनवृक्ष. -4 A group of
five asterisms; their names are:—
पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वामघादया, मघा and
मरीचि. -5 N. of a country called Ke-
rala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sen-
timent called रोद. -7 Wind. —ग्र 1
N. of different plants; वचा, यवानी,
यवाक. -2 A cruel woman. —ग्री A
kind of being belonging to the class
of demons. —ग्रं 1 A certain deadly
poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox
(वत्सनामविषं). -2 Wrath, anger. —Comp.
—ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N.
of Siva. —कर्मन् a. fierce in action,
cruel. —कांडः a sort of gourd (कार-
वेल). —गंध a. strong-smelling. (—घः)
1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of
other trees also; कटफल, अजंकवृक्ष. -3.
garlic. (—घ्र) 1. Orris root. -2. a
medicinal plant. -3. N. of various
plants; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (—घं)
Assafœtida. —गंधिन् a. strong-smell-
ing. —चपः a strong desire. —चारि-
णी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a.
base-born. —तारा N. of a goddess.
—तेजस् a. endowed with powerful or
terrible energy. —दंष्ट्र a. having ter-
rific teeth. —वृंड a. ruling with a
rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless;
Pt. 3. —वर्जन, —रूप a. frightful in
appearance, fierce-looking, grim, ter-
rible. —दुहितृ f. the daughter of
a powerful man. —धन्वन् a. having a
powerful bow. (—म.) N. of Siva
and Indra. —नासिक a. large nosed.
—पुत्र a. born in a mighty family.
(—त्रः) N. of Kārttikeya. —वृति a.
horribly stinking; Māl. 5. 16. —रेतस्
m. a form of Rudra. —वीर a. having
powerful men. —शासन a. strict in
orders, severe in commands. —शेखरा
'crest of Siva', N. of the Gan-
ges. —शोक a. sorely-grieving,
deeply afflicted. —श्रवणवर्जन a.
terrible to hear and see. —सेनः 1. N.
of a son of Dhritarāshtra. -2. N.
of a king of Mathurā and father
of Kamsa. He was deposed by his
son; but Krishna after having slain
Kamsa restored him to the throne.
(—ना) N. of the wife of Akūra.
जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and
enemy of Krishna.

उग्रक a. Brave, powerful &c.
उग्रता, —र्य Violence, fearfulness,
passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.
उग्रपश्य a. [उग्र पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, लक्ष्-
सुम्] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful,
hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उकुणः A bug.

उक् 4 P. (उक्षति, उओक्ष, औक्षीत्, उचि-
यति, उचिदुं, उचित or उग्र mostly used in

p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather to-
gether. -2 To take pleasure in, de-
light in, be fond of. -3 To be ac-
customed or used to. -4 To be suit-
able, suit, fit.

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right,
suitable; उचितस्तदुपायः U. 3; usu-
ally with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रो-
दितुं S. 4. -2 Usual, customary; उचि-
तेषु करणीयेषु U. 4. 7. 12; K. 64; M.
3. 3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in
comp.; नीचारभागधेयोचिते R. 1. 50, 2.
25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चंदनोचितः Ki. 1.
34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful,
agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known,
understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited.
8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित)
-9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

उचर्थ [उच्यते स्तुयतेनेन वच्-कयत्]
Praise, verse (स्तोत्र).

उच्यथ a. [उच्य-यत्] Deserving
praise.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses),
tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; elevat-
ed, superior, exalted (family &c.).
-2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चः पक्षि-
गणाः Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent,
strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant;
see उच्चतम्य below. —उच्चः The apex of
the orbit of a planet. —Comp. —तरु
1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty
tree in general. —तालः (heightened)
music, dancing &c. at a tavern.
—देवता time personified, chronos.
—नीच a. 1. high and low. -2. various
multiform. (—चं) 1. the upper or lower
stations of planets. -2. change of
accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud,
vociferous. —भाषिन् a. shouting,
bawling. —ललाटा, —टिका a woman
with a high or projecting forehead.
—संश्रय a. occupying a high station
(said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see
Mall. thereon.

उच्चता, —र्य Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः ind. 1 High, above, lofty
(fig. also); अतिउच्चकैर्भित्तायमुच्चकै-
Si. 1. 16. 16. 46. 46; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-
eminently; Si. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

उच्चा ind. High, above, upwards,
aloft; चक्र, बुध्न.

उच्चैः ind. [cf. Up. 5. 12] 1 A/oft,
high, on high, above, upwards (opp.
नीचं-चैः); यथाउच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. 1.
चिप्लुच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैश्वासाः
P. 1. 2. 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud
noise; उच्चैर्विहस्य; R. 2. 12. 51; Bg.
1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely,
very much, greatly; विदधति भयमुच्चै-
र्विदधमणो वनांताः R. 1. 22. आश्लेषमप-
य मदीपितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used
as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a)
high, noble; जनोपमुच्चैः पदलंघनोत्सुका
Ku. 5. 64; 6. 75; कुलं चात्मनः S. 4.
19; किं पुनर्येतयोच्चैः Me. 17; Bān. 4.
16. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent,

famous; उच्चैश्चैः श्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. -*Comp.* -*कर* *a.* making loudly accented. -*घुटे* 1. clamour, great uproar. -2. loud proclamation. -*घोष* *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (घा) 1. loud noise. -2. a form of Rudra. -*द्वि* *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. -*धुञ्ज* *a.* hovering tree like outstretched arms; Me. 36. -*बादः* high praise; जामदग्न्यस्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्बादः U. 5. -*शिरसः* *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; सुद्वेपि नून शरणं प्रपन्न ममत्सुच्चैः शिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -*अवसृ*-*स* *a.* 1. long-eared. -2. deaf. (-*m.*) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैश्चैः श्रवास्तेन ह्यारत्नमहारिच Ku. 2. 47. -*स्वर* *a.* high-sounding. (-*र*) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैस्तम *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest. उच्चैस्तमां *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. -2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्त *a.* Higher, taller, louder. उच्चैस्तरं-*रा* *ind.* 1 Very loud. -2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुः पश्यति V. 1. -2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चद् 1 P. To go away, disappear. -*Caus.* 1 To scare or drive away, expel. -2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. -2 Separation. -3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). -4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. -5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Habit, usage. -3 A kind of garlic. -4 N. of different plants; कुंजा, चूडाला, सूयामलकी, नामरमुस्ता.

उच्चंड *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. -2 Quick, expeditions. -3 Loud. -4 Angry, irascible, violent. -5 Hanging down.

उच्चंडः [उच्छिष्टः चंदो यत्] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाह्यमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. -2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Māl. 5. 21. -3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदो-भूति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कालाहलध्वनिरुच्चरत् K. 27; U. 2;

Ratn. 1. -4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोहपत्रतृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. -5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरति एव मामगत् R. 11. 73. -6 (Used in the Atm.) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (c) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17. 52. -*Caus.* 1 To cease to issue. -2 To utter, pronounce, declare. -3 To void one's excrement. -4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. -2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. -2 Uttered, pronounced &c. -*त* Excrement, faeces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण, काम. -2 Excrement, dung, faeces; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. -3 Discharge (in general). -4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चरणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद. -2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. -*Comp.* -*अर्थ* *a.* 1. useful for pronunciation. -2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. -*ज्ञः* a linguist. -*स्थानं* the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Pronounced, uttered. -2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक *a.* Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चल् 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चालितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलमिस्त्रो वसी 11. 51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगराद्योच्चलं Dk. -2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानाद्युच्चलन्तपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितवत्पद्मं R. 12. 27. -3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल *a.* Moving. -*ल* Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out. उच्चलित *p. p.* 1 On the point of going, setting out. -2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच [मयूरपंखादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. -2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. -3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवेतीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; स्फोटोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; पद्मोच्चयः S. D. 2; cf. शिलोच्चय also. -2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. -3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविबंध); Ki. 8. 15, 51. -4 Nivāra rice (collected by winnowing). -5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. -6 The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. -2 A kind of crab. -3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिर्दं (टिं)गः A crab.

उच्चित्र *a.* With the pictures prominently appearing; Māl. 6. 5.

उच्चूडः-*ल* 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. -2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न *a.* [उच्छिन्न-क] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उत्सन्न. -2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् *pres. p.* 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Māl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छलच्छ &c. K. P. -2 Appearing, bursting forth; Māl. 7. -3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* -4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards. उच्छलित *p. p.* 1 Moved, waved above. -2 Shaken. -3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. -2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन *a.* [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, उच्चिन्न *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). -2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख *a.* [उद्गता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. -2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. -3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिघ्नं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; कोष्ठिच्छादात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातिवृणया Mb.; किं वा विपूरतय गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिन्नति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं प्रमथति यत्न सप्तसिंघः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter; **चोर-थोज्जासनं** Sk.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the modern Oujain in Málvā, the capital of Vikramāditya. It is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवन्ति), and the first meridian of their geographers from which they calculate longitude; सौ-भोस्तंयप्रणयविमुखा मा सम धूरज्जयिन्याः Me. 28.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by conquest, conquer. -2 To be victorious, triumph. -**Caus.** (-जायति) 1 To cause to conquer. -2 To help one in winning.

उज्जिनिः f. Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of certain verses in the Vājasaneyi-Sambhitā.

उज्जेष a. Victorious. -**वः** Obtain prosperity.

उज्जिघ्रा a. [उद्-घ्रा-ञ] Smelling.

उज्जीव 1 P. To revive, return to life. -**Caus.** To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life again.

उज्जुम्भ 1 A. 1 To gape, open. -2 To part asunder. -3 To become visible, come or break forth, expand, rise, go up; वक्त्रेदौ तत्र लक्ष्यं यद्वपराङ्गिताञ्जुम्भते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290. -4 To revive, come to sense; Mr. 6. 52. -**Caus.** 1 To display, show. -2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जुम्भ a. 1 Blown, expanded; उज्जुम्भदन्तमोक्ष भिनस्यमानि सांगना S. D. -2 Gaping, open. -**मः** 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder, parting.

उज्जुम्भा, -**मणं** 1 The act of gaping, opening the mouth, yawning. -2 Spreading, increase; Māl. 5. 23. -3 Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जुम्भित a. Opened, stretched, expanded, blown. -**तं** 1 The act of gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्य [उद्गता जा यस्य] Having the bow-string loosened. -**रूपं** A bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल 1 P. To blaze up, shine. -**Caus.** (-ज्वलयति) To light up, illuminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42; Git. 12.

उज्ज्वल a. 1 Bright, shining, luminous, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si. 9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean, clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely, beautiful; सर्गो निमग्नोऽज्वला N. 3. 136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk. 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Uo-

restrained, full; Si. 5. 48. -**लः** Love, passion. -**ला** 1 Splendour, brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form of the Jagatimetre. -**लं** Guld. -**Comp.** -**दत्तः** N. of the author of a commentary on the Upādi Sūtras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2 Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4 Gold.

उज्ज्वलित p. p. Lighted, shining, brilliant.

उज्झ 6 P. [उज्झति, उज्झाचकार, उज्झति, उज्झति] 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तत्पुञ्जचकार R. 5. 75; तत्क्षणाज्झितवृक्षकं R. 1. 40, 51; आतपयोर्ज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मद्वाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit, give out, drop or pour down; अवि-रतोऽज्झितवारिविपादुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si. 4. 63.

उज्झ a. [उज्झ-अच्] Leaving, quitting.

उज्झकाः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्झनं [उज्झ-ल्यट्] Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्झटित a. Perplexed, bewildered, confounded.

उज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जति, उज्जति) To glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलान-पुञ्जता Ms. 3. 100.

उज्जः [उज्ज-ञच्] Gleaning or gathering grains; तन्पुञ्जपङ्क्तिस्तस्यैतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. -**हं** Gleaning. -**Comp.** -**वृत्तिः**, -**शील** a. one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्जने Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उज्जं 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -**Comp.**

-**जः**, -**जं** [उज्ज्यो जायते] a hut, cottage, the residence of hermits, or ascetics, a hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves). उज्जहारविरुद्धं नीवार-बलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; सुगोचरितरो-मंथमुदजांगनभूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्ज = उज्ज 1 P. (ओज्जति, उज्जति, ओज्जति) 1 To go. -2 To strike or knock down.

उज्जुः f., उज्जु n. [उज्ज-ङक्] 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इन्द्रकाशत-रितोऽज्जुः R. 16. 65. -2 Water (said to be n. only). -**Comp.** -**चक्रं** zodiacal circle. -**पः**, -**पं** [उज्जति जले-पति] a raft, boat; तित्तिर्पुर्द्वारं मोहाबुद्धयेना-स्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोद्भूयेन परलोक-वर्दी तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. -**पतिः**, -**राज** 1. the moon; जितसुधुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5; रसात्मकस्योद्भूतेष्वयं रसमयः Ku. 5. 22. -2 Varuna, rogent of waters. -**पथः** the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus Glomerata (Mar. अज्ज्वर). -2 The threshold of a house. -3 A

eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice. -5 A kind of leprosy with copper spots (-रं also). -6 A kind of worm said to be produced in the blood and to produce leprosy. -**रं** 1 The fruit of the उज्ज्वर tree. -2 Copper. -3 A Karsha, a measure of two tolas. -**Comp.** -**द्वार**, -**पर्ण** the plant Croton Polyandra.

उज्ज्वः = उज्ज्व q. v.

उज्ज्वामर a 1 Agreeable, excel- lent, respectable. -2 Formidable, terrific; उज्ज्वामरव्यस्तविस्तरिदोःखं-पर्यासितश्माधारम् Māl. 5. 23.

उज्ज्व 1, 4 A. To fly up, soar. -**Caus.** To scare away.

उज्ज्वनं Flying up, soaring; गते विस्तीर्णयने निराश्रान् N. 1. 125.

उज्ज्वि p. p. Flown up, flying up -**नं** 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A parti- cular flight of birds.

उज्ज्वीयन् Flying up.

उज्ज्विशः 1 N. of a work contain- ing charms and incantation. -2 N. of Siva.

उज्ज N. of a country; the modern Oriasa; see ओड़.

उज्जक a. (की f.) Removing, driving out.

उज्जादिः A class of terminations beginning with उज्.

उज्जुकः 1 A species of leprosy. -2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the body.

उज्जेरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf; तयैवोद्वेरकसज्ज Y. 1. 288.

उत् ind. A particle of (a) doubt (b) interrogation; (c) deliberation; (d) intensity.

उत् ind. 1 A particle expressing (a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or); तत्किमयमातपक्षोपः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि वर्तते S. 3; स्यादुतयमुत पुरुषः G. M. (b) alternative; usually a correla- tive of किं (whether, or); किमिदं गुरुभिरपदिहसुत धर्मशस्त्रेषु पठितसुत मोक्ष-पातियुक्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन मुजसि व्यक्तसुत येन बिभर्षि तत् Ku. 6. 23; the place of उत् is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्विद् are joined to उत्; (c) association, connection, (hav- ing a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उत् बलवानुताबलः; (d) in- terrogation; उत् दूषः पतिष्यति; (e) deliberation; (f) intensity; (g) wishing (especially at the beginning of a sentence followed by a poten- tial 'would that'); (h) sometimes used as an expletive; (i) oft used for the sake of emphasis especially at the end of a line after इति or a verb; नवा विद्याद्विद्वज् सर्वमिदमुत् Bg-

14. 11; धर्म नष्टे कुलं कुरुतमधर्मोऽभिमत-
वस्तुत् 1. 40. -2 With a preceding
प्रति = on the contrary, on the other
hand, but; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य
प्रत्युत् दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 : न केवलं धि-
पते प्रत्युत् पर्युपास्यमानस्तद्वति Nāg. 5.
-3 With a preceding किं = how much
more or how much less; see किम्
उत् उत् Either-or; एकमेव वरं पुंसा-
मुतराज्यमुताश्रमः G. M. उत् वा Or else,
and; वा-उत् वा उतालोपि-वा either-or.
उत्तथ्यः N. of a son of Angirā
and elder brother of Brihaspati.
-Oomp. -अयुजः, -अयुजन्मन् m. Bri-
haspati, teacher of the gods; तस्यासु-
तस्यायुजवज्जगदाद्यो गदायजः Si. 2. 69.
-तनयः N. of Gautama.

उत्क a. [उद् स्वार्थे-कृ; उत्कः = उ-
त्कृतिः P. V. 2. 80 Sk] 1 Desirous
of, longing for, anxiously wishing
for (in comp.); अद्विमुतासमागनेरकः
Kn. 6. 95; मानसोत्कः Mo. 11; some-
times with an inf.; Si. 4. 18. -2
Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Ab-
sent-minded. -रकः 1 Desire. -2
Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or
regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant
having aromatic seeds (गजपिप्पली).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कयति Den. P. to make uneasy;
Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच a. 1 Having the hair erect;
as in वटोत्कच. -2 Having no hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines,
each line containing eleven syllable
instants.

उत्कचुक a. 1 Without bodice or
jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कृ 1 P. To start or burst out;
Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कृष्ट a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4.
29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordi-
nary, fierce; Pt. 1. 103; Mv.
1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much;
अत्युत्कृष्टः पापपुण्यैरिहैव कलमद्भुते H.
1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, con-
spicuous; °लोचनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 A-
bounding in, richly endowed with;
पादपात्रं कुसुमोत्कृष्टात् Rām. -6 Drunk,
mad, furious; मदीरुत्कृष्टः. -7 Superior,
high. -8 Proud haughty. -9 Un-
even. -10 Difficult. -उः 1 A fluid
(lohor) dropping from the temples
of an elephant in rut. -2 An ele-
phant in rut. -3 The plant Saccha-
rum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication.
-वा The plant Laurus Cassia (चंडी-
का). -उ The fragrant bark of Lau-
rus Cassia.

उत्कृष्टासनं Sitting on the hams,
squatting.

उत्कणिका A raised particle.

उत्कंठ a. [उन्नतः कंठो यस्य] 1 Hav-
ing the neck uplifted, ready, on the
point of (doing anything), in comp.
आज्ञापनोत्कंठा S. 2; रथस्वनोत्कंठमुने
वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. -2 (Hence)
Anxious, eager. -उठा, -ठा A mode of,
sexual enjoyment.

उत्कंठते Den. A. 1 To be anxious.
pine or be sorry for; S. 4; Si-
9. 54. -2 To yearn, be eagerly de-
sirous of (with gen. or dat.); स्वर्गं
य नोत्कंठते V. 3. 4; Mv. 6; उत्कंठते
च युष्मत्सन्निकर्षस्य U. 6. 6. 21; Māl.
4; Bk. 5. 72. -Caus (उत्कंठयति) To
create anxiety or longing, inspire
with tender emotions; Bh. 1. 35;
Ghaṭ. 5.

उत्कंठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in
general); यास्यस्य शकुंतलेति हव्यं
संस्पृष्टमुत्कंठया S. 4. 5; अवाप्तं Māl. 2.
12 seized with fright, suddenly
startled. -2 Longing for a beloved
person or thing; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठमु-
द्दिशते Amara. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow,
missing anything or person; गाढो-
त्कंठा Māl. 1. 15; Mo. 83.

उत्कंठित p. p. 1 Anxious, uneasy.
-2 Regretting, grieving for sor-
rowful. -3 Longing for a beloved
person or thing. -ता A mistress
longing for her absent love or hus-
band, one of the eight heroines;
she is thus defined :- आपतुं कृतचि-
चोऽपि देवान्नायति यस्मिन् । तदनाममदुःखात्
विरक्षोक्तं ता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर a. [उन्नतः कंधरो यस्य] Hav-
ing the neck uplifted; उत्कंधरवारक-
मित्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -र Bending back
the neck.

उत्कंप 1 A. To tremble, quiver,
shake. -Caus. To cause to tremble,
shake, agitate.

उत्कंप a. Trembling; °स्वाप्तं कुचं
Amara. 90. -पः, -पनं Trembling,
tremor, agitation; किमधिकत्रासोत्कंपं
दिशा संयुवीकते Amara. 28; Mo. 72.

उत्कंपित 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्करा See under उत्कृ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical in-
strument.

उत्कर्ण a. Having the ears erect.
-र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल a. Excessive, piteous; K.
306. -ला 1 N. of a country, the
modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of
that country (pl.); जगन्नाथमातृदेश
उत्कला परिकीर्तितः; see ओड़; उत्कला-
वृक्षितपथा B. 4. 38. -2 A fowler, bird-
catcher. -3 A porter (carrying a load
with him). -4 A sub division of
Brāhmapas.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened.
-2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened,

blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising,
prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect
and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask (one)
permission to go, take leave of; Pt.
5. -2 To cause the peacock to spread
its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be
proud, produce conceit by an ac-
knowledge of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general,
uneasiness; जातर नोत्कलिका A marn-
78; K. 133, 205, 210, 234; Dk. 17,
20. -2 Longing for, regretting,
missing anything or person. -3
Wanton sport, dalliance (हेला). -4 A
bad. -5 A wave; वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं
Si. 3. 70; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः
ruffled by waves Māl. 3. 10 (where
उत्कलिका also means anxiety); K. 161.
-Oomp. -प्रायः a variety of prose-
composition abounding in com-
pound words and hard letters; भवेदु-
त्कलिकामात्रं समासादयं दृढाक्षरं Chand.
M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up.
-2 Ploughing, drawing through (as
a plough); सद्यःसीरोत्कषणसुराभि क्षेत्र-
मावृण मां मे. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.
उत्काशनं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः, -सनं, -उत्कासिका Hem-
ming, clearing the throat of mucus.
उत्कीलित a. Nailed up.

उत्कुंचिता, -का The plant Nigella
Indica.

उत्कुटं [उन्नतः कुटो यस्य] Lying down
or sleeping with the face (or head)
upwards, stretching out on the
back.

उत्कुटक a. Stretched on the back
with the face upwards. -Oomp. -आ-
सनं a posture with the face up-
wards.

उकुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल a. [उत्क्रांतः कुलाद्] Fallen
from the family, disgracing or dis-
honouring one's family; यदि यथा
वदति शितिपस्तथा स्वमसि किं विदुःकु-
लया स्वया । S. 5. 67.

उत्कूजः The singing (of the
cuckoo).

उत्कूटः [उन्नतं कूटमस्य] A parasol
or umbrella.

उत्कूदनं Jumping up, springing
upwards; °शक्तिनीस्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कूल a. [उत्क्रांतः कुलाद्] 1 Going
uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reach-
ing the bank. -3 Overflowing the
bank; K. 303.

उत्कूलित a. Brought to the bank or
shore, reaching the bank; प्रतिक्रानो-
कूलितक्षेत्रलाभा Si. 3. 70.

उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृति f. N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृ 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्नामज्ञरोत्कृते बले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259. -2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्ते Mā. 5. 16.

उत्कर्तन 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उत्कर्षे Si. 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगवकोटिलस्य मालेयमुत्कृत्य R. 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; Si. 17. 42. -3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकर्ष). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder. -Caus. To elevate, raise, increase. -pass. 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्ष a. 1 Superior, eminent. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive. -कृ 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीषा कुलमुत्कर्षे Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess; पञ्चानामपि पूतनामुत्कर्षे प्रपुष्टयता R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षात् च धन्विना यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षक a. Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षण 1 Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षित a. Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281; बल^० Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength; so ज्ञान^०, सुख^० &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased; जिह्वालौह्य^०: Pt. 1. -5 Tilled; ploughed. -Comp. -उपाधिता state of high illusion. -युता 1 good soil. -वेदन marrying a man of a higher caste; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता, -रत्न Excellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कृ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभिस्तुषोत्कीर्णो R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयद्विदु निशानिवालास्य बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीर्ण also.

उत्कर a. (-रा, -रि f.) [कृ-अर्] That which piles or throws up or raises. -रा 1 A heap, multitude; नक्षत्रोत्कर

Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubble, what is thrown up, (स्रविकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee. उत्करीय a. Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कृ-वृत्] P. III. 3. 30 1 Winnowing oorn. -2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कृ-वृत्] Pontioe.

उत्किर a. [कृ-कर्तिर] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.); पुष्परेणुत्किरः R. 1. 38; निनाय सारथ्यमहि-मोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उत्कीर्ण p. p. 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; Mā. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; नामधेयं engraven with a name -3 Bored, perforated; चण^० Pt. 3. 139.

उत्कृ 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol; महिमानं पदुत्कीर्त्तय R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्त्तन 1 Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्त्तित p. p. 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कृ-वृत्] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचमिव ब्रूती K. 232, Dk. 155; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचक a. Bribed. -कृ 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोटि a. Pointed.

उत्क्रम 1 U., 4P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend. -2 To step beyond; उत्क्रान्त्येषो R. 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रान्ति Ms. 2. 120; Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्यं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mb. -7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रान्तसिमा Dk. 101, 97. -Caus. (-क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रम 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमण 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), i. e. death (= प्रायोत्क्रमण) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रान्त p. p. 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रान्तमिवाद्यादि K. 33; R.

7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 15. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Transpassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used).

उत्क्रान्ति f. 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रान्तिव a. Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्रु 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to; उदक्रोशत् स पण्डितम् Mb. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुष्ट p. p. Crying out, exclaiming. -ष्ट 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्क्रोश 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An outcry (कुरी).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्रिस् 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. -Caus. 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्रुशः 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उत्क्रुशक a. Causing the disorders of the humours. -कृः A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्रुशन, -शित a. Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफ^० exciting phlegm.

उत्क्रुदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रुदित a. 1 Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तगन्ना Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाश उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90; R. 1. 22; so बाहुं, धुवं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मय^० Ratn. 1; so लोभ^०, अन्ध-राग^०. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. -तृ The thorn apple, the Dhatitara plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. -पः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्षोक्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is thrown or tossed up; बिदूक्षेपान् विप्राः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting. -5 Vomiting. -6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises : Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; ब्रह्मायुस्त्रिपक्षपहरतारिमुत्क्षेपकः Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards; lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलो बाहु घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmas* q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away; despatching. -5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen *Papas*.

उत्खाचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कसुमोत्खाचितान् पत्नीभूतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खात निधिशंकया क्षितितलं Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; ब्रह्मादुत्खात नत्सः R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खात-खड्गः Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. -2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातपरिभ्यागजलं U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.): क्षीला* uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34. -4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं चक्रं नृणाम् Mu. 1; लवणं मधुरेभ्यः प्राप्तः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; कलौ मंत्रधयामासुरखातप्रतिरोपिता R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). -तं A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनुत्खातस्तिष्ठति not stopped by uneven ground; S. 7. 33. -Comp. —केलि *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, snake &c.); उत्खातकोलः शृगा-वैषम्यक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिम् *a.* [उत्खान-इति] 1 Uneven, having up and down rugged (opp सम); उत्खातिमि धूमिरिति मया रतिमयमनाद्वयस्य मदीकृता रेगः S. 1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खलद् 6 P. 1 To draw out, extract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out; drawing out.

उत्त See उत्.

उत्तंसः [उत्तंम्-अर्] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानरहत वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः Si. 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59, cf. कर्णोत्तंस. -2 An ear-ring; Māl. 5. 18; Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अञ्जलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्क्रांतः तटः] Overflowing the bank; उत्तटा इष नदीरयाः स्थली R. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनयुगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Māl. 3; उत्तानोच्छ्रुतमंडूकपादितोत्तरसंनिभः K. P. 7; Y. 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणि-द्वयमनिवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; *रतिमयु Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. -5 Elevated; Māl. 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. -Comp. —कर्मकं a particular posture in sitting. —पत्रकः a species of Ricinus (रिचर्ड). —पद् *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Śāy.). —पाद *a.* with extended legs (children). (—दा) 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. -2, the Supreme Spirit. °जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —ज्ञ *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्तानज्ञः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयपङ्कजं K. 62. (—यः, —यः) a little child, suckling, infant. —शीघ्र *a.* lying extended; stagnant. —हस्त *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (—स्तौ) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the grounds.

उत्तानकः A species of the Cyperus grass (उच्छटा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up lifted; K. 28, 209, 293. -2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तपनाराचलीला Si. 11. 50; उत्तपति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चित्रौ मेघस्य पाणिमुत्तपति. (Used in the Atm. when used transitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body

for its object; उत्तपमान; आतपः Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्तपने पाणी Mbh.). -2 To pain, torment, torture by heat; कुसुमेयुत्तपति यद्विशिष्टः Si. 9. 67. -3 To excrete, urge on, press hard. —Caus. To warm, heat.

उत्तप *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot. °कनक K. 43, 36; U. 5. 14. -2 Bathed, washed. -3 Anxious. -4 Enraged, inflamed, fired; Ve. 2. —तं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Great heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. -2 Affliction, torment, distress. -3 Excitement, passion; प्रयुद्धः सखे-सिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमा किल H. 3. 45. -4 Anxiety, ardour. -5 Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot. -2 Tormented, distressed. -3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint. -2 To be uneasy or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताप्य S. 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Māl. 3.

उत्तमनं Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उत्तमम्] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः the best of Brāhmanas; so सूर°, नर° &c.; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमयुगः संसर्गो जायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. हीन, जयय). -3 Most elevated, chief, principal. -4 Greatest, first; Me. 2. 249. —मा 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). —मा 1 An excellent woman. -2 A kind of pustule or pimple. -3 The plant *Asclepias Boreas Roxb.* —Comp. —अंगं 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् विषयखड्गद्वतोत्तमंगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 63, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —अधम *a.* high and low; °मध्यम good, middling, and bad; high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. —अभिसन् *a.* a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Śān. phil. —अर्णो the plant *Asparagus Racemosus* (इंदिवरी). —अर्धः 1. the best half. -2. the last half or part. —अर्ध *a.* pertaining to the best half. —अहः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —उदयपद् *a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent —अणः, —अणिकः (उपसर्गः) a creditor (opp. अधर्गः) घारेह-सर्गः P. I. 4. 35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. —ओजस्र *a.* of excellent valour. —गंधादय *a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance. —गुण *a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. —पद् *a.* high

office. —**पु(र)वः** 1. the last person in verbal conjugation ; (= first person according to English phraseology ; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an excellent man. —**लाभः** an excellent profit. —**वैश्वः** N. of Siva. —**शाखा** a tree having excellent branches. —**श्लोक** a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —**संघः** ('की') intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —**साहस**, —**सै** the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments ; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) *pāṇas* ; Ma. 9. 240 ; Y. 1. 365 ; पणानां द्वे शते सार्धं प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः । नभ्यमः पंच विधेयः ससंख्ये चोच्यते ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता -त्वं 1 Excellence. —2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाद्य a. Ved. Made excellent. **उत्तमीय** a. Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तम 5, 9 P. [उद्-संभ्र] To stay, prop, support, hold up ; K. 281, Ve. 6 ; रक्षोघोर्ध्वमितीधवारिकलशः Ve. 6 ; Si. 4. 25. —**Caus.** 1 To increase, heighten, rouse ; Ki. 2. 48. —2 To bind up.

उत्तमः, —**भन** 1 Upholding, proping, supporting ; सुवनोत्तमभनम्भान् K. 260 ; Si. 18. 46. —2 A prop, stay, support. —3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर a. [उद्-तर] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). —2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर) ; उत्तरे-अधरे दृताः Sat. Br. अवन्तोत्तरकार्यं R. 9. 60 ; P. II. 2. 1. —3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व) ; पूर्वमेवाः उत्तरमेवाः, भीमांसः ; उत्तरार्थः &c. ; रामचरितं later adventures of Rāma U. 1. 2 ; पूर्व-उत्तराः former-latter H. 1. 2 ; Ma. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding ; कालः subsequent time ; कलः ; बचनं a reply. —4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). —5 Superior, chief, excellent ; dominant, powerful. —6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond ; तर्कोत्तरं Mv. 2. 6. —7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals) ; बहुतरा विंशतिः 26 ; अष्टोत्तरं ज्ञतं 108. —8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.) ; राज्ञां तु चरितार्थत्वं बुद्धोत्तरैव S. 5 ; चरितोत्तरा R. 7. 49 ; अष्टोत्तरमीक्षिता Ku. 5. 61 ; उत्तरमोचरो मंगलादिभिः Dk. 39, 166 ; K.

311 ; H. 1. 150 ; प्रवाल* पुष्पज्ञाद्ये R. 6. 50 overspread with ; चर्मोत्तरं 13. 7. rich in ; 18. 7 ; कर्प* 13. 28 ; 17. 12 ; 19. 23. —9 To be crossed over. —**रा** 1 Future time, futurity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Siva. —**रा** 1 The north ; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां विजि देवतास्मा Ku. 1. 1. —2 A lunar mansion. —3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —**र** 1 An answer, reply ; प्रसक्तमे च प्रतिबुद्धुत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. —2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. —3 The last part or following member of a compound. —4 (In Mtm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v. ; the answer. —5 The upper surface or cover. —6 Conclusion. —7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next ; U. 3. 26. —8 Superiority, excellence. —9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. —10 Excess, over and above ; see above (उत्तर a. 8). —11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —**र** ind. 1 Above. —2 Afterwards, after ; तत उत्तरं, इत उत्तरं &c. —**Comp.** —**अपर** a. higher and lower (fig. also). (—**रै** du.) the upper and under lip, the two lips ; पुनर्दिष्टः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 (स्फुरन्निष्ठोऽधरो यस्य Malli.). —**आधिकार**, —**रित**, —**त्वं** right to property, heirship, inheritance. —**अधिकारिन्** m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —**अपर** north-west. —**अयनं** ('यनं' being changed to य) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator) ; Bg. 8. 24. —2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —**अराज**, —**जी** f. The upper araj (which by cutting becomes the ग्रन्थ or churner). —**अर्थ** a. for the sake of what follows. —**अर्थ** 1. the upper part of the body. —2. the northern part. —3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —4. the further end. —**अपे** a. being on the northern side. —**अहः** the following day. —**आभासः** a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. —**त**, —**त्वं** the semblance of a reply without reality. —**आज्ञा** the northern direction. —**अधिपतिः**, —**पति** the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kuberā. —**आवादा** the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —**आमंसः** 1. an upper garment ; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43 ; Si. 2. 19 ; Kn. 5. 16. —2. contact with the north. —**इतर** a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (—**रा**) the southern direction. —**उत्तर** a. [उत्तरमादुत्तर] 1. more and more, higher and high-

er, further and further. —2. successive, ever increasing ; स्तेनैश्च बृधः Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 136 (—**र**) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply ; अलमुत्तरात्तरण Mu. 3. —2. conversation, a rejoinder. —3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. —4. accession, gradation, sequence. —5. descending. (—**र**) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more ; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10 ; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —**उत्तरिन्** a. 1. ever-increasing. —2. one following the other. —**ओष्ठः** the upper lip (उत्तरो-रौ-ष्ठः). —**कांड** the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —**कायः** the upper part of the body ; R. 9. 60. —**कालः** 1. future time. —2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —**कुच** (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude). —**कोसलाः** (m. pl.) the northern Kosala ; पितृनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —**कोशला** the city of Ayodhyā ; पद्मपतेः क गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क गतोत्तरकोशला ॥ Udb. —**क्रिया** funeral rites, obsequies. —**खंड** the last section or book. —**खंडनं** refutation. —**ग्रन्थ** supplement to a work. —**छदा** a bed-covering, covering (in general) ; R. 5. 65. 17. 21 ; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb. —**ज** a. born subsequently or afterwards ; Y. 1. 59. —**ज्या** the versed sine of an arc (Wilson) ; the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —**ज्योतिषाः** (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —**तंत्र** N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —**द्वार्यक** a. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent ; H. 2. 121. —**दिश** f. the north. —**इक्ष** : —**वाल** 1. Kuberā, the regent of the north. —2. the planet बुध. —**वलिन** 1. the planet Venus. —2. the moon. —**देशः** the country towards the north. —**धेय** a. to be done subsequently. —**पक्षः** 1. the northern wing or side. —2. the dark half of a lunar month. —3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason *pro*. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष) ; प्रापयन् पक्षन्यायेनिरुत्तरपक्षमाह Si. 2. 15. —4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. —5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. —6. (in Mtm.) the fifth member of an *Adhikaraṇa* q. v. —**पदः** 1. an upper garment. —2. To bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —**पथा** the northern way, way leading to the north. —**पथिक** a. travelling in the northern country. —**पद** 1. the last member of a compound. —2. a word that can be compounded with

another. —पदिक, पदकीय *a.* relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्ध; the north western half. —पश्चिम *a.* north-western. (—मा) the north-western country. (—मा) [उत्तरमाः पश्चिममाश्च दिशोत्तरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः। क्रियापादस्तुतीयः स्यात्तुयो निर्णयः स्मृतः ॥ —पुरस्तात् *ind.* north-eastward (with gen.). —पुष्पः = उत्तमपुष्पः *q.* *v.* —पुर्ब *a.* north-eastern. (—र्बा) the north-east. —मच्छुद्वाः a coverlid, quilt. —मत्सुचरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. —2. the pleadings in a law-suit. —क(का)ह्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —माद्रपद्-द्वा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मन्द्र a loud but slow manner of singing. —मार्ग a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brāhma or Jñāna Kāṇḍa (distinguished from Mīmāṃsā proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित *a.* without a reply. —रामचरितं-त्र N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, which describes the later life of Rāma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् *a.* having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, —य *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्तिः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं, —वासस् *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m.* 1. a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. —2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. —2. N. of a Tirtha near the कुक्षेत्र. —लक्ष्यं the loft thigh. —संज्ञित *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (—तः) hearsay-witness. —साम्नि *m.* 1. a witness for the defence. —2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —सम्यक् *a.* 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. —2. who or what proves a reply. (—कः) an assistant, helper. —हस्तः Ved. the upper jaw-bone. उत्तरंग [उत्तरमंगं शकृन्वा० यण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher; remote, distant.

उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. —2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः) —3 At the top, above. —4 Behind. —5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. —2 In the second case (opp. पूर्व in the first case). —3 Northward.

उत्तराहि *ind.* [उत्तर-आहि] North-therly, to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरिर्ब, —यकं [उत्तर-उ ना-कप्] An upper garment; R. 16. 17, 43.

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर-एणप्] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. v. 1., K. 120; निबध्नस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Mā. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; Mn. 6. 3. —2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. —3 Bouncing; Dk. 1.

उत्तरंगित *a.* Heaving, panting; Mā. 7.

उत्तरजनं [उच्चैस्तजनं] Violent, threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान See under उत्तर.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong; अङ्गुत्तालालङ्घ्यत्वात् K. 251. —2 (a) Violent, loud (as sound); Mā. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) Boaring, gusty (wind); Mā. 5. 4. —3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपराः पुण्याः सरित्संगमा U. 2. 30; तुङ्गल U. 6; Si. 20. 68; Mā. 5. 11, 23. —4 Huge, of monstrous shape; 'ताडका Mv. 1. 37. —5 Arduous, difficult. —6 Manifest; distinctly visible; Si. 18. 54. —7 Speedy, swift. —8 Best, excellent; Si. 12. 31. —9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. —लः An ape. —लं A particular number.

उत्तिष् *Caus. P.* To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. —2 Exciting, stimulating; शुष्क, काम &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; 'समर्थो श्लोकैः Mn. 4; Mv. 2. —2 Urging on, driving. —3 Sending, despatching. —4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); Si. 3. 6. —5 An exciting speech. —6 An inducement; incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p. p.* 1 Instigated, excited. —2 Animated. —3 Sent. —4 Sharpened

polished &c. —र्त्त 1 An inducement. —2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तेजितं मय्येवं योजनं श्लेषयत्नात्।

उत्तुंग *a.* 1 Lofty, high, tall; कर-प्रवेष्टामुत्तुंगा प्रवृत्तिर्बिभीषसी Si. 2. 89; 'हैमपीठानि 2. 6. —2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुङ्गितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुलू 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). —2 To raise, erect, lift up. —3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks'; fried grain.

उत्तु 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from; 12. 31; पल्लोत्तीर्णं R. 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णाय S. 4. —2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उद्गतरिषुर्योर्बिभीषी Bk. 15. 33, 10; शोकसागरदुत्तीर्णं Vo. 3; तेनोत्तीर्णं पद्मा R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47. —3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहार्णवाद्-तीर्णं Mk. 10. 49. —4 To descend, alight; वज्रपदे उत्तीर्णो Vet. —5 To give up, leave, quit. —6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —Caus. 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; Si. 11. 44; Dk. 30, 77. —2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. —3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. —4 To land, disembark. —5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Crossing over. —2 To be crossed over, as in उत्तर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. —ण 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). —2 Landing, disembarking. —3 Crossing, passing over; संसार-सङ्घम°.

उत्तार *a.* 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. —2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). —तः 1 Transporting over, conveying. —2 Fording, crossing; सुकोत्तार-तः K. 326. —3 Landing, disembarking. —4 Delivering, rescuing. —5 Getting rid of. —6 Vomiting. —7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. —2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. —ण N. of Viṣṇu. —ण 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्सारि *a.* 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्सारि *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ma. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उत्तं तोरणम्] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रवेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्थक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all wordly attachments.

उत्थसु 1, 4 P. To be afraid. -*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्थासा Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्थिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उत्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्तिष्ठेयमनं चारय Ma. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; Si. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनशनादुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कर्माभिघातोत्थितकंदुकैर् R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; ग्रामाच्छतद्विष्टिति Mbh.; यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णस्यो मुपाजां क्षयि तत्फलं S. 2. 13; अण्वदमुतादुत्थितम् K. 136; उद्विष्टिन् प्रज्ञासाधकः Dk. 49 shoots of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परी नेपिह्यः पदमभिच्छता Si 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.). -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); सुतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; हृदयवृद्धिर्ह्येव स्वस्वतोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थे कस्वर्वा न बहु मयते Bk. 8. 12; 20, 18; Mv. 4. 6; मुक्तादुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13. उद्विष्टित कृती Si. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. -*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up, उत्थाप्यते ग्रामा H. 9. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; स्वाह्वयापयति ह्वं Si. 2. 57, 102;

Kām. 5. 40; D. 3. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणे ह्रीदे सर्वसुखापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अथ परिकरोत्यापितोऽर्थात्तस्यासात्कारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उत्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; वरीमुखोत्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. -*त्था* Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातु *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up. -नं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up, जनैर्यदुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); इदुं नवोत्थानमिदं दुर्मयं R. 6. 31. newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (a) Effort, exertion, activity; मेवदृष्टेऽहोरात्रं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोर्यं वयः S. 2. 5; नीलः Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; यद्युत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (b) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. -8 War, battle. -9 An army. -10 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (aeres &c.) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease. -18 Awakening. -*Comp.* -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रवेत्तनी) उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing. (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). -नं The concluding verse (अन्तः).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थापिन *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रमुखसहोत्थपिनम् Mu. 3; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निजम्भोत्थितमुत्थितः सन B. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up;

पिण्डः Si. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; Si. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14; हृदयेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2 burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent; Kām. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Rounded up, rebounded; पतितो उत्थिता Mn. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent. -10 Extended stretched; आपर्वमाणं S. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas -*Comp.* -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थिति *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्थक्ष्मन् *a.* With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोश्चक्षुर्द्वयं Si. 15.; V. 2.

उत्थचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्थद् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दैतेर्नोत्थादयं क्खान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्थापयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispo; मयं, कर्षं, कोषं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्थदः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्थादाः 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थादकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थादनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थादिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थादिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्थादीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थत् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up; मंथुवपाति पतितः पतलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्थतंती V. 1. 19; उत्पतोद्वङ्मुखः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89, Ku. 6. 35; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गोत्थपतितो भवेत् V. 4. 2. (b) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगचक्रैः सहोत्थतज्जिः B. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पातितोपि क्रापातिरुत्पतरयेव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be produced or originated; निव्यवोत्थतितानलं R. 4. 77; रसाक्षरमाहुराक्षिय उत्पेतुः Rām.; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्थता A bird.

उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

तत्प्रासः,—सनं १ Hurling, flinging away. —२ Jest, joke. —३ Violent burst of laughter. —४ (a) Ridicule, derision. (b) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6 : S. P. 478. —५ Excess.

उत्पुष् *f. Ved.* A bubble.

उत्पेक्ष 1 A. [उत्-इष्] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1; to expect; K. 35, 22; 9; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्पेक्ष-माणा जयनाभिघातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्पेक्षसे कुतस्त्वेयमिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्पेक्षामो वयं तावन्मतिमंतं विभीषणं Rām. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्पेक्षा below.

उत्पेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्पेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमयोत्पेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10. *e.g.* लिपितीव तमोगामि वर्षतीवाजं नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः एषिभ्या इव मानद्वंद्वः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मध्ये, शंके, प्रव, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kāv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्पेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्पु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Ka. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यामुत्पुङ्गव इवोद्व्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्पुवः A jump, leap, bound. —वत् A boat.

उत्पुवन् 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower) —Caus. To open, cause to expand.

उत्फालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्फुल्ल *p. p.* [उत्-फल्-क्] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्फुल्लनीलनलिनाद्गतुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विश्रम्य नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping

opinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान. -ल्ल 1 The female organ of generation (कीकरण). -2 A kind of coitus. उत्फलं An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [उत्-उत् जलेन, -उत्-स किञ्च नलोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारूपान्यावृत्ताश्चरन्ति Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. -Comp -धिः Ved. a well.

उत्सकथ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अनुत् K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उत्-संज्-आधारे-वञ्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपुण्योत्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संगश्चिरान्नमोरोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; दृष्टिगोचरोत्संग-निष्कभासः Ku. 1. 10; कणं K. 15; शय्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, apex; दृष्टव्यं वासिरोत्संगाः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (नितम्ब). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मास्म भूरुज्ज-यिन्वाः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (a) the acclivity or edge of a hill; त्रुंगं नगोत्संग-निवारुहा R. 6. 3; (b) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महादेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivāhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्कृतिः संगं).

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्संगितभिर-कणिको नभस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; एकैक-वारकाम्या U. 7.

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). —*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. —नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. 1. 3. 36.

उत्सङ्ग 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सङ्गियुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. —Caus. 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यन्ते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

उत्सङ्ग *p. p.* 1 Deceayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, unrooted, left off; उत्सङ्गोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरवज्र इवोत्सङ्गाविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171; उत्सङ्गो युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 2. extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen,

increased (opp. अवसन्न). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतामुत्सादकारि सुगणा K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्सादक *a.* Destroying.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, oiling the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय *pol. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. —यं Any application to a sore that produces granulation.

उत्सादित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleaned, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उत्-सृ-अप्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्नं S. 6. 19; तांदवो festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा चित्तोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23, Si. 2. 61; पराभवाद्युत्सव एव मनिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprize. -8 An undertaking, beginning. —Comp. —संकेताः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शरैरुत्सवसंकेतात् स कृत्वा चित्तोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तवाद्युत्ति न चर्करीमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65; S. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्वबोत्सहेदयास्व Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमुत्सहेते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. —Caus. To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; वरुणोत्साहितेन वेद्यता K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उत्-सह-वञ्] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination; desire; संवोत्साहः कुतोस्मि युगयापवालिना मातुष्येन S. 2; मनोत्साहभयं मा कुषाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two

being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीताविशोत्साह-
गुणेन संवद Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determination,
resolution; हस्तिनेन भाविमरपोत्सा-
हस्तया सूचित; Amaru. 10. -5 Power,
ability, Ma. 5. 86. -6 Firmness,
fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.)
Firmness or fortitude regarded
as the feeling which gives rise to
the valor or heroic sentiment; कार्याभिप्रे-
संभवेः स्थेयानुगतोऽप्युत्ते S. D. 3; परंपरा-
क्रमदानाद्व्यतिजन्मा औजस्यत्वात् उत्साहः
R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread.
-Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic senti-
ment (वीर्यस). (-नं) increase of energy,
heroism. -वृत्तान्तः plant or scheme of
encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -शक्तिः
f. firmness, energy; see (3) above.
-संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering.
-हेतुक a. one who encourages
or excites to exertion; अपेहि रे उ-
त्साहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.
उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance.
-2 Encouraging, exciting.
उत्साहिनः a. Active, persevering.
उत्सिच 6 P. 1 To sprinkle, spread,
pour down. -2 To make proud.
-Pass. 1 To spout or foam up;
उत्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhāg. -2 To be
puffed up or proud, be elated; न
तत्त्वोत्सिचिबिभे मनः R. 17. 43; स्तुत्यमा-
ना मोत्सिच्यन्ते K. 329. -3 To overflow,
increase.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. -2
Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3
Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4
Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised,
elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in
mind); जानीयात्तद्विधिरा वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसा
तथा Ma. 8. 71.

उत्सिक्तः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2
Spouting out or over, showering.
-3 Overflow, increase, excess; वधि-
रोत्सिक्ताः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood;
Me. 55 v. 1.; वृषं, बलं &c. -4 Pride,
haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविध-
शब्दोत्सिक्ता कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70; अनु-
त्सिक्ती लक्ष्म्या Bb. 2. 64.

उत्सिक्ता a. 1 Overflowing, ex-
cessive; Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty,
puffed up; भाग्येवमुत्सिक्ती S. 4. 17.
उत्सिचनं The act of showering or
spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous,
eagerly expecting, striving for (any
object) (with instr. or loc. or in
comp); निद्रया निद्रायामुत्सुकः Sk. मनो
नियोगक्रियोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सु-
का सुतज्जमनि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45;
Me. 99; संयमः S. 3. 14; सो रणं,
गमनं, जयं &c. -2 Restless, uneasy,
anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of,
attached to; वसोत्सुकायि R. 2. 22. -4
Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.
-कः Longing for, anxious desire;
यत्सुवे कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Ba. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता, -त्वं 1 Restlessness, un-
easiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3
Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow
regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy;
M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become un-
easy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung,
loose, detached (from the string);
मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3
Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of
Pāṇini; अनुत्सूत्रपदव्यासा सहस्रशो
संक्षिप्तव्यासा Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः [उत्क्रांतः सूरं सूत्रं] Evening,
twilight.

उत्सू Caus. 1 To expel, turn
out, drive away; वेत्तुं हेतुवोत्सूर्यते
गुणाः K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To re-
move, keep or put aside; K. 204;
to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य
चापकिण दूरोत्सूरितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सूरः A variety on the अतिशक्ती
metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सूर्या [उद्-सू-यत्] A cow when
she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्या-
स्यापचा गौः).

उत्सूरकः 1 A policeman, (one
who drives away men and makes
room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A
porter, door-keeper.

उत्सूरणं 1 Removing, keeping at a
distance, driving out of the way;
वेत्तुं लता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one
to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3
Reception of a guest.

उत्सूज्ज 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit,
send forth or down; व्यलीकनिर्वासासि-
वोत्सूजं Ku. 3. 25; सद्यस्सुज्जमुत्सूज-
वृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back;
Bg. 9. 19; so वाचं, वारि. -2 (a) To
quit leave, abandon, give up; मत्ता-
वित्त्याहृत्सूजं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मान-
मुत्सूज्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5.
51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2. 36, 5. 86;
kill; so तस्य, प्राणात्, रणं &c.; परार्थे राज-
उत्सूजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off,
lay aside; मयोत्सूजविध्वानो R. 4. 54
3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam
at liberty; तुलं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid,
escape. -5 To cast forth or away,
discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk.
14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow,
scatter (as seed &c.); Ma. 10. 71.
-7 To present, give; Mā. 10. 23. -8
To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To
abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit
the scope of a rule. -10 To send one
to a place. -11 To permit to go, dis-
charge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13
To hear to the end. -14 To make,
form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सूर्जः 1 Laying or leaving aside,
abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45.

-2 Pouring out, dropping down
omission; सोषोत्सूर्जमुत्तरयति Me. 19,
37; so शुक्रं. -3 A gift, donation,
giving away; Ma. 11. 194. -4 Spend-
ing; अर्थं Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, let-
ting loose, as in वृत्तसंग. -6 An obla-
tion, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding
by stool &c.; पुरीषं, मलमूत्रं. -8 Comple-
tion (as of study or a vow); cf. उ-
त्सूरा वै वेदाः (opp. उपक्रता वै वेदाः).
-9 A general rule or precept (opp.
अपवादः a particular rule or exception);
अपवादवैरोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परेः Ku.
2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वर.
R. 15. 7. -10 Offering what is pro-
mised (to gods, Brahmanas &c.)
with due ceremonies. -11 The anus;
निष्ठमुत्सर्गं Ma. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गता ind. Generally, without
any exception.

उत्सर्गित a. 1 Leaving out or off.
-2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning,
letting loose, quitting &c. -2 Agift,
donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic
study. -4 A ceremony connected
with this suspension (to be perform-
ed half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेदोत्सर्ज-
नाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Śrāvani Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown.
-2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3
Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast
into or upon. -Comp. -पशुः a bull
set at liberty upon particular oc-
casions.

उत्सृष्टिः f. Abandonment, leaving,
emission.

उत्सृष्ट 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide
or soar upwards. -2 To go up to,
approach; सारित्वाहस्तदुत्सृष्टसर्प R. 5.
46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as
the sun).

उत्सर्पः, -र्पणं 1 Going or gliding up-
wards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undu-
lating.

उत्सर्पित a. 1 Moving or gliding up-
wards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्पितु (श्रीकेश्य)
R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering;
उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रायणा S. 7 -3
Transcendental. -नी f. A division
of time (with the Jainas), a long
period said to be = ten crores of
crores of oceans of years; cf. अ-
सर्पिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. -धः 1 A
height, elevation (fig. also); पयो-
धरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (बल्ले) Ku. 5. 8,
24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्से-
धैः रसंधरोः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up.
-2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intume-
scence, swelling. -4 The body. -5
Sublimity, greatness. -धं Killing,
slaughter.

उत्तिम 1 A. To smile at, deride. —Caus. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्तमयः Smile.

उत्तय a. Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्तवन a. High-sounding. —नः A loud sound.

उत्तवप्रायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness; सीतोत्तवप्रायते U. 1; सांपतं मातृ-विकाकुत्तवप्रायते M. 4.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations; —1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). —2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. —3 Motion upwards (उद्गच्छति). —4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जति. —5 Publicity; उद्घाति. —6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्भव. —7 Liberation; उद्गन. —8 Absence; उत्पय. —9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उद्गुह. —10 Pre-eminence; उद्दि. —11 Power; उद्गाहः; उद्ग्राह्य-विशेषोऽर्थकर्मलाभकादाश्रयमोक्षनामामदलपाशब्द-शक्तिः. With nouns it forms ad. and adv. compounds; उद्भिद्, उद्भिस्, उद्ग्राहः, उद्भिद्, उत्पयः उद्गामं &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उद् = उद् q. v.

उद्क [उद्-उद् नः] नलोप्य Up. 2. 39] Water; अनीरा एकता धूलिमुद्कं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. उद्कं दा, —प्रदा or कृ To offer a libation of water to a dead person; उद्कं उपसृष्टु To touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [of. Gr. *hudo*; L. *unda* 'a wave'] —Comp. —अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदकांतरिनाभो जगोऽनुनेतय इति ध्रुपते S. 4. —अधिन् a. desirous of water, thirsty. —आत्मन् a. obiedy consisting of water. —आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. —उद्जनः a water-jar. —उद्दरं dropay. —उद्दिन् a. dropsical. —ओद्गन् rice boiled with water. —कर्मन्, —कार्यं, —क्रिया, —दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the Manes; इदोद्दरस्योद्दकक्रिया कुब Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. —कुम्भः a water-jar. —कुच्छः a kind of vow. —माहा entering water, bathing. —गिरिः —पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. —प्रायः drinking water; Pt. 1. —चन्द्रः a kind of magic. —द, —वार, —दायिन्, —दायिक a. giver of water. (—दा) 1. a giver of water to the Manes —2. an heir, near kinsman. —दानं = कर्मन् q. v. —परा a cloud. —परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. —पूर्वकं ind. preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of gift or promise. —प्रतीकाश a. watery, like water. —भारा, —वधिः a yoke for carrying water. —धूमा water or moist soil. —मंडलः a water-pitcher (Ved.). —मयः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहा a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् a. suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. —2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; Si. 8. 39. —शानं any aquatic herb. —शानिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शानुद्कं. —शुद्ध a. bathed, purified by ablutions. —सकु ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1. touching different parts of the body with water. —2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. —हारा a water-carrier

उद्कोचरः An aquatic animal.

उद्कोचिर्गोष्ण a. Dried in water; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उद्क (कि) ल a. [of. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उद्क्य a. [उद्कर्मणि द्वा० यत्] 1 Requiring water. —2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उद्ग a. [उद्गतमं यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in 'उद्ग'. —2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उद्गप्रक्षालनाभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उद्गः अत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उद्गप्रक्षालनात् S. 1. 7 high leaps; Si. 12. 65; 'माघन् Dk. 6; विष्णोदयं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted; गंधोदयं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. —3 Large, broad, vast, big; अर्धतिनाथोयुद्गप्रक्षालनात् R. 6. 32; Mu. 6. 12. —4 Noble, good-looking (उद्गार); Ki. 14. 41. —5 Advanced in age. —6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलोद्गप्रक्षालनात् R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. —7 Intense, unbearable (as heat); Si. 4. 12. —8 Fierce, fearful; संवृष्टोद्गप्रक्षालनात् R. 11. 69 —9 Excited, furious, enraptured; मदीय्याः ककुसंताः R. 4. 22 —10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 18. 1; वेगोद्गं विष् V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). —Comp. —द्व् a. having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उद्गयति Den. P. To display prominently; Mu. 6. 13.

उद्ग 1 U. [उद्-अञ्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उद्गा Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उद्गाः The driving out (of cattle) leading out.

उद्ग 1 U. [उद्-अञ्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water); एकैकमेव पादमुद्ग्य तिष्ठति अम्भः Sat. Br. उद्गच्छिताः Bk. 2. 31; उद्ग्य सुखं मनाक् Vb 3. 27. —2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound; हरिमनुगायति काचिदुद्गच्छितं चमराणं Git. 1. —3 (Intrans.) (a) To go up; (b) to rise, rise forth; उद्गच्छमात्सर्यं G. L. 6; Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter up; Mv. 3. 32.

उद्ग p. p. 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); उद्गमुद्गं कृपात् Sk. —2 Risen, ascended. —3 Sent forth, uttered.

उद्ग [अञ्-पञ्] A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्ग, उद्ग a. (m. उद्ग, n. उद्ग, f. उद्गी) 1 Turned or going upwards. —2 Upper, higher; 'कलः', 'तीरा' &c. —3 Northern, turned towards the north. —4 Subsequent. —इ ind. 1 Above. —2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.). —Ms. 3. 217. —3 Subsequently. —Comp. —अग्निः the northern mountain, Himalaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (= उत्तरायणं q. v.). —आवृत्तिः f. return from the north; उद्गावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —वर्ग a. having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पयः a northern country. —प्रवण a. 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. —2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). —धूमः, —धूमिः good or fertile soil. —धूम a. facing the north; उत्पतोद्गधूमः कं Me. 14.

उद्गात् ind. Towards the north, northwards.

उद्गचन [अञ् कणे- ल्यट्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उद्गचनं सरज्जं पुरः क्षिपेत् Dk. 130. —2 Throwing upwards. —3 Rising, ascending. —4 A cover or lid.

उद्गु a. [अञ्-उर्] Turned or going upwards.

उद्गी The north; तेनोद्गीर्षीं दिशं मनुजरो Me. 57.

उद्गीर्षी a. 1 Turned towards the north. —2 Northern.

उद्गीच्य a. Situated or living in the north. —च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati; northern country. —2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —च्य A kind of perfume. —Comp. —च्यं a kind of Vaitāliya metre.

उदजलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदहपालः 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदधिः See under 2. उदन्.

1. **उदन्** 2 P. (उद-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

उदानः [अन्-पञ्च] 1 Breathing upwards -2 Breathing, breath in general. -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पन्दयत्यपरं वक्त्रं गान्धर्वप्रकोपनः । उद्वेजयति मर्मणि उदानो नाम मारुतः ॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. **उदन्** *n.* [उद-कनिन्] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its *u*); *s. g.* उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. -0omp. -ओदना, water-meal. -कीर्णः -र्यः *N.* of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). -कुंभा *a.* water-jar; *Ms.* 2. 182, 3. 68. -ग्रामः *a.* cloud (Ved.). -ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. -धाना [उदकं धीयते अत्र] 1. *a.* water-jar. -2. *a.* cloud. -धिः [उदकानि धीयते-अत्र वा किं उदादेशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगात्रा-देवमभकारस्य विमानना कञ्चिद् R. 8. 8. -2. *a.* cloud. -3. *a.* lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. *a.* water-jar. -5. *a.* symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakehmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °कमः, -क्राः *m.* *a.* voyager, mariner. °मलः 1. outtle fish-bone -2. the foam of the ocean °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi; and of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean) -प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). -पात्रं, -त्री *a.* water-jug, vessel. -पानः, -नं *a.* small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. °मंडूकः (lit.) *a.* frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कृपमंडूक. -पेयं *a.* waste, anything ground with water.

(-यं) *ind.* by grinding in water.

-युत् *a.* Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water (?).

-युत *a.* swimming in water. -चिदुः

a. drop of water; *Ku.* 5. 24. -भाः *a.* water-carrier, *i. e.* *a.* cloud. -मंथः barley-water. -मानः, -नं *a.* fiftieth part of an आशक q. v. -मेघः 1. watery cloud. -2. *a.* shower of rain. -लवजिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. -वज्रः 1. *a.* thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; *Si.* 8. 39 -वापः one who offers waters to the Menes. -वास standing or residence in water; सहस्रवारीकवाससतत्परा *Ku.* 5. 26. (-सं) *a.* house on the borders of a stream or pond. -वासिन् *a.* standing in water; *K.* 23. -वाह *a.* bringing water; (-हः) *a.* cloud. -वाहनं *a.* water-vessel. -वीथयः *a.* yoke for carrying water. -शरावा *a.* jar filled with water. -शुद्धः *a.* water-jar. -शित् *n.* [उदकेन जलेन सयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent. water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -स्थानं 1. *a.* place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली *a.* kettle, vessel for holding water. -हरणः *a.* vessel for drawing water. -हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-रः) *a.* cloud (water-carrier).

उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). -*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छाशु *B. B.* 1. 8; *R.* 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वाभिच चंद्रपादैः *Ku.* 7. 73.

उदन्व *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्वन्वतामुदन्वाप्रतीकारः *Ve.* 6; व्यस्यन्मुदन्वा शिशिरोः पयोभिः *Bk.* 3. 40. -0omp. -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्वति *Den. P.* 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्व *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उद्व.

उदंत *a.* [उदन्तोऽसौ यश्च] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -ता [उदन्तोऽसौ निगम्यो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुता रामः मिथोदंतं *R.* 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति *K.* 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संवसतिकवि-भूतः *Me.* 100. -2 *A.* pure and virtuous man (साधु) -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्ति-यजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदन्त्य *n.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्त्य See under उदन्.

उदम्भस् *a.* Full of water; *R.* 4. 31

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद-क-भर] 1 The belly;

दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय *Bb.* 2. 119; cf. कुक्षो-दरी, उदरभरण, उदरभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तद्भागं *Pt.* 2. 150; *R.* 5. 70; *U.* 2. 16, 4. 29; रत्नाकारयामि कमलोदरबंधुन-स्थं *S.* 6. 19; *Sānti.* 1. 5; *S.* 1. 19; *Amaru.* 88; जलदोदरेभ्यः *Mk.* 5; *Ra.* 3. 12; घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां *S.* 7. 4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे *Ait Br.* -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वातं, पित्तं, कफं, बिलिंगं or दूषितं, घृहा, बद्धिदं, आगदुकं, and जलं). -5 Slaughter. [cf. *L. uterus*; *Zend. udara*]. -0omp. -आमनाः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhoea. -आमयिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आवतः, the navel. -आपिंडः the tape-worm. -ग्रंथिः -गुल्मः disease of the spleen. -व्रणं 1. *a.* cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. *a.* belly. band. -विषाच *a.* [उदरे तस्मै विषाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) *a.* glutton. -पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदर-पूरं शुक्रे *Sk.* eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः). foetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरभरि *a.* [उदरं विभर्ति, य किं युज्य P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरभृत्, उदरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिणि *a.* [उदर-दिनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -नी *A.* pregnant woman.

उदर्य *a.* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. -र्यं Contents of the belly.

उदरयिः [उद-क-ययिन् *Up.* 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदकः [Said to be fr. कृद्] 1 (a) End, conclusion; स्वाहुनः कर्मणः *Dk.* 79; सुखोदकं *K.* 328. (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदकस्तत्र कल्याणो भविता *Nala.* 12. 67; किं कल्याणोदकं भविष्यति *U.* 4; यवनः सकलोदकं एव *Māl.* 8; *Ms.* 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; *Pt.* 5. 73. -2 Remote consequence, reward. -3 Future time, futurity. -4 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -8 Surpassing. -6 *N.* of a tree *Vanguiera spinosa Roxb.*

उदाचित् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमर्थिः शिवास्त्र]
Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरद्भातिः सहस्रं तृतीयावश्यः कृशाब्दः किल निष्पात Ku. 3. 71, 7, 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76 -*m.* 1 Fire; पक्षिण्योदाचित् कसे शेरते तेऽभिमाचत Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Siva.

उददः [अर्द्ध-अर्द्ध] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

उदधः Scarlet fever.

उदवग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on an Udatta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उदवसानाय *a.* Ved. Last, final.

उदवसितं [उद-अव-सो-क्त] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलरपोदवसितं Mk. 4; Si. 11. 18.

उदधु *a.* [उद्गतान्श्रुणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पद्मन् स-सोमिषदधुधुससिद्रुमान् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उदत् 4 P. [उद्-अस्] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति सुध-बधुधुदास दोर्म्य Si. 7. 49; पुच्छसुदस्यति Sk. -2 To throw down; उदस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उदस्य धैर्यं वृत्तिन साद्वरं Ki. 8. 50 -4 To destroy, diabol, रिपुतिनिर् Ki. 1. 46. -5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8. 55. -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. -*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अविमूढ उदस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उदत्तं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

उदत्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated

उदासः [उद्-अस्-वञ्] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

उदात्त *a.* [उद्-आदा-क्त] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; 'अन्वयेः K. 92; Ratin. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. -2 Noble, dignified; अस्त्युदात्तसुजनश्रद्धकेऽ U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious great; Si. 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिम Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svāra), see below. -*त* 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैरुदात्ता P. I. 1. 29; तात्वाद्विदु समग्रे स्थानिपूर्वमग्रे निष्पन्नोऽुदात्तः Sk.; see under अउदात्त also; निहृदय-रिभकपदे य उदात्तः स्वराणि Si. 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -4

A variety of the hero; see वीरोदात्त. -*त* (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes a supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपात्ति-वर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते । यदापि प्रस्तुतवर्णनं महतां चरितं भवेत् ॥ S. D. 752; of. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संप्रमहतां चोपलक्षणं. -*Comp.* -*श्रुति* *a.* pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्ततर *a.* More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उद्व.

उदाप्यं *ind.* Ved. Against the stream.

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapon, praising weapons; मनुजपशुभि-निर्मणैर्द्विर्भवायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदा-उधानापततस्तान्मुक्तान्दृष्ट्य रावणः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (*a*) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुस्त्वारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाचा 65; Bg. 7. 18. (*b*) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; 'कीर्तेः Ki. 1. 18; तपसा Bb. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; 'वाचः कन्यकाः R. 14. 77. -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमन्ववद्वारविधि Dk. 49; Mn. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनमुदारमन्युवास R. 13. 79; उदारनेपथ्यभूतां 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदक्षिण below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). -*र* *ind.* 1 Loudly; Si. 4. 33. -2 Bymeans of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. -*र*: Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. -*Comp.* -*आत्मन्*, -*चेतस्*, -*चरित*, -*मनस्*, -*सर्व* *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. -*धी* *a.* 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; धियाः समग्रैः स गुणैश्च उदारधीः R. 3. 30. -2. noble-minded. (*-m.*) N. of Vishnu. (*-f.*) good abilities. -*दर्शन* *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने K. 5. 36. -*रमणीय* *a.* grand and lovely, transcendental; S. 7.

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mā. 1. 7; S. 6; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णवटनास्त्वविकटमलक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the sense) = बुद्धिं देहि मे मयि कामचाञ्चल्यवयवैस्त्वादिश्लाघार्थपरितार *ibid.*

उदारथि *a.* 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). -*यि*: N. of Vishnu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). -*ता* *a.* painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफनिलमुदावर्ता रजः कुच्छेन मुंचति Susr.

उदास् 2 A. [उद्-आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तस्मिन्मुदास्ते भरता Mā. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोरौ य उदास्ते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sān. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदास्, सिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. -*सा*, -*सिन्* *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तद्वर्ति-नमुदासीनं त्वमेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सार्वय; Pt. 1. -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). -*न* 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनस्यवस्था Mu. 5; Ma. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित *a.* Set over, appointed to. -*ता* 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित *a.* Elevated, raised.

उदाह 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाहृत्तं द्विपदमन्वगिरा Ki. 1. 27; Mā. 9. 4; Pt. 2; चिकित्सका हो-वमुदाहरति M. 2; Mā. 1; रतं कामिनो मदनमुदामुदाहरति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; धर्माकराणि Mā. 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाहियस्व कथमन्यथा जनेः Si. 15. 29.

उदाहरण 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथ-गिरसमग्रयमुदाहरणवस्तु Ku. 5. 65; अमुतादाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning

with words like जयति and foll of alliteration ; पत्रे निवेक्षितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14 ; चारण्येस्त्वदीये जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V 1 ; जयोदाहरणं बाहो-गोपयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78 ; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यमञ्जितं । जयस्तुपक्रमं मालिन्यादिशानिचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विमर्शयामास ॥ Pratāparudra). -4 An instance, example, illustration ; समूलघातमग्नतः पराक्षांघ्रिं मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितोघमसस्त-चोदाहरणं रत्निः ॥ Si. 2. 33 ; किमुदाहरणं Kāsi. -5 (In Nayāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration ; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थातर-न्यास ; e.g. अमितयुगोपि पदार्थो दोषणेन नि-दिनो भवति । निबिडसामाणराजो मधेनेषिण लघुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत p. p. 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called ; श्रुतमिदं दृश्य इत्यु-दाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः f. An example, illustra-tion.

उद्दि 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig. also) ; come up ; उदेति पूर्व कुम्भं ततः फले S. 7. 30 ; उदे-ति सावता सप्रस्तस्य एवास्तमेति च Su-bhāsh. ; Māl. 2. 10 ; Ki. 2. 36 ; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20 ; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from ; उदितव्या Dk. 13 ; पुण्यः कृशानोद्दिवाय धूमा R. 7. 26 ; उदितभिर्ये 1. 93 v.l. ; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, es-cape. -4 To start up ; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up againat ; Ku. 2. 57 ; प एमसुदीयादयो Mb.

उद्ध्य a. (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c.) ; उद्ध्यशब्दः पराश्वसमानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येण वसिद्धः. -यः 1 Rise (fig. also) ; चन्द्रेण इत्युद्ध्यः B. 12. 36, 2. 73 ; going upwards, ascending (as of the sun, start &c.). -2 (a) Rising up, coming forth ; द्रविणं अ-प्पेक्षितं wealth ; Pt. 2. ; so भार्य दान of fortune ; Amaru. 25 ; र-हण्युद्ध्येन Pt. 1. 94. (b) Appearance, becoming visible, production ; चनो-द्वया माह S. 7. 30 ; मेघं Ku. 6. 54 ; हसितमन्यनिमित्तकृतोद्ध्यं S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause ; Amaru. 88 ; S. 7. 8 ; फलोद्ध्य R. 1. 5 rising or ac-complishment of the fruit ; Ms. 3. 169 ; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रवृत्तः) ; यो तो स्वभावो यो तो घृतानां मल-

चोदयो Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern moun-tain (behind which the sun is sup-posed to rise) ; यैत्र्य हृदये भास्वान्त तेषामुद्ध्यः स्युः ; उद्ध्युद्ध्यशोकमरीचि-भिः V. 3. 8. -5 Advancement, prosper-ity, rise ; (opp. व्यसन) ; तेजोद्ध्यस्य युग-पद्यमनोद्ध्यार्थाः S. 4. 1 ; उद्ध्ये मद्वा च्यमुद्ध्यना R. 8. 84 ; K. 5 ; import-ance, celebrity ; उन्मुखे रश्मि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth ; उद्ध्यमस्तमं च रवुद्ध्यत् R. 9. 9 ; तमुद्ध्यय न वा नवयौवना 7 ; आत्मोद्ध्यः परलानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence ; अहोद्ध्यं कर्म Ma. 4. 70 ; Amaru. 42 ; following ; नोद्ध्यत्-स्वरितोद्ध्यं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accom-plishment, fulfilment ; उद्ध्यतोद्ध्यं R. 3. 1 ; प्रारंभस्तदुद्ध्यो 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, re-venue ; Ma. 7. 55 ; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money ; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are suppos-ed to rise ; उद्ध्यगिरिबनालीबालमदारुणं Udb. ; अतोद्ध्योद्ध्यभिरास्यमुकचैः Si. 1. 16 ; तत् उद्ध्यगिरिरेवैक एव Māl. 2. 10. क्रमः gradual rise ; नदीनां Māl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nādis, (as in the act of restraining the wind). -पुरं N. of the capital of Mārwār. -प्रथमः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्ध्यन् 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vates ; प्रत्यारंभतोद्ध्यन-कथाकोविद्यामञ्जुः Me. 30. [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vaisarāja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandama-hasena, the king. But on being re-leased by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vates also].

उद्ध्यनीय a. Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a cere-mony). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उद्ध्यन् a. 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth ; Māl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित p. p. 1 Risen, ascended ; उदित-वृष्टिः Māl. 1 Mostly risen ; Bv. 2. 85 ; निरवोदित Bh. 3. 80 over-exist-

ing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered. (fr. उद्). -तं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of ac-cent. -Comp. -उदित a. well ground-ed in the Śāstras. -होमिन् a. sacri-ficing after sunrise.

उदितिः f. 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उद्ध्यत् a. Increasing, rising ; Si. 2. 76.

उदीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold ; सप्रणाममुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67 ; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शत्रु-व्यसनं Mu. 4 ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमारं तुमही सती Ma. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 See-ing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उद्द्.

उदीप a. [उद्गता आपो यव, अप इव] Flooded. -यः High water, founda-tion, flood.

उदीर् 2 A. [उद्-ई] 1 To rise (sound &c.) ; उदीरत रणितानि Dk. 123. were heard. -2 To start (to go or come). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak ; निरमुदीरयति K. 13 ; U. 5, 6 ; उदीरितोद्यः पशुनापि गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43 ; so अलोकाज्जाह्न R. 2. 9. -3 To call, name ; स भीमरूपः शिव इत्यु-दीर्यते Ku. 5. 77. -4 To put forth ; यदुकोकोपमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast ; throw, roll down (as dice) ; उदीर-यामास सलीलमन्त्रा R. 6. 18 ; to dis-charge, drive forward. -6 To raise, throw up ; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58 ; उ-दीरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. -7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause ; तिष्ठमिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदी-रयन् Ku. 2. 6 ; Si. 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect ; Ki. 13. 28. -9 To rouse, excite, stimulate ; उदीरितेन्द्रियः Ku. 4. 41 ; *क्षी acute-minded. -pass. 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression ; उद्ध्यतः प्रणवो यातां न्याये-च्छिभिर्बदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उदीर्ण p. p. [ई-क] 1 Grown, as-cended, risen, produced, caused ; Si. 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty ; भवत्तुव्यवरोदीर्णस्तांकारुणे महासुरा Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimu-lated, roused ; Si. 1. 32 ; Dk. 43. 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great ; excellent. -6 Uttered, pro-nounced ; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready,

strong; *धन्वा U. 5. 11. —र्जः N. of Vishnu. —**Comp.**—**दीषिति** *a.* intensely bright. —**वेग** *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीषित *a.* Risen, elevated.

उदुंबरः See उदुंबर. *मशक = हूपमं हूक q. v.

उदुम्बल *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उदुम्बल). —लः The fig-tree.

उदुष्ट *a.* Ved. Red.

उदुम्बल = उलुम्बल q. v.

उदृच्छः [उदृच्छा ऋक्] 1 An excellent Rik. —2 Future time. —3 Remainder, conclusion, end. —4 Prosperity, rise.

उदेजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेजयान् भूतगणान् शययिषीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उदेजम् *a.* Verv powerful, violent (Ved.).

उद्विध *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणोद्विधिषु कुद्रमलेषु R. 16. 47. —2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गम 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.). ; असंख्यतोद्गतेषुमंडला R. 1. 10. v. 1. —2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचिरोद्गतपल्लवं V. 4. 23; R. 6. 18; so उद्गतयोगो वरतः. —3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युद्गताः पौरवधुमुदेरुषा शण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. —4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). —5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उक्तान् इत्युद्गतनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

उद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. —2 Proceeded forth or from. —3 Gone, departed. —4 Vomited. —ता N. of a metre. —**Comp.** —अगु *a.* deceased, dead.

उद्गतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. —2 Appearance; कुसुमं K. 59; rise, origin. —3 Vomiting.

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आउपधुमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. —2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रादुर्भूतनायः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्रमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. —3 Going out, departure, expiry — as in प्राण°. —4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्वोद्गमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गम कंदवं U. 3. 20; so मास°, पक्ष°, ग्रह° &c. Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Māl. 2. —5 Action, vision (of eyes); Māl. 1. 35. —6: Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्गमां Māl. 7. —7 A shoot (of a plant); हरितवृणोद्गमसंकरा सुगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. —8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमन् Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —य A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्यादुद्गमनीय यद्द्वौतयोर्व-चयोर्युग्मं); भीतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीतपत्रुद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ by औतवस्त्रं, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकामिमांश्च &c. see *ad loc.*).

उद्गाढ *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गाढरागो-द्व्याः Māl. 5. 7, 6. —द्वे Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गातुः, उद्गार &c. See under उद्गै, उद्गः.

उद्गार 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्गूर्ण *p. p.* [उद्गृक्] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोधोद्गूर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. —2 Erected, excited.

उद्गृ 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गिरतो यद्गलं कणिनः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्गारः Bv. 1. 11; उद्गिरास्त्र स्नेहं Si. 14. 1. —2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; सहामिषेवापबमुद्गिरति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिषोद्गिरतो Ku. 1. 33. (b) To send out of the month, speak, utter (as words); महीपतेः शासनमुज्जगर R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; यद्गिरति अमरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or, 'emits'). —3 To breathe out. —4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound.).

उद्गारः [उद्गृ-वञ्च P. III. 3. 29] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खर्जुरोत्कथनद्वानां मणोद्गारसुगंधिषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्गारमुच्चोर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (5) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्झरोद्गार इवा-द्विराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिर° दिग्धाखिलंगाः Mv. 6. 33. —2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Māl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness —3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3. —4 Spit-
tle, saliva. —5 Eructation, belching. —6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कंडर्जनं, नागवायुर्कर्म); Sānti. 1. 21; गभीरगद्गार° Māl. 9.

उद्गारिन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29. —2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; धारास्वनोद्गारिदरीमुखोऽसी R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting. —2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, clavering. —3 Eructation, belch. —4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्गायतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8; गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उद्गीयमानं

वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. —2 To begin to sing. —3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sāmaveda); गाय सामविद्-संगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्गातुः. —4 To announce, to celebrate in song. —5 To sing before one (with acc.). —6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातुः *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्गाय A variety of the Aryā measure, the same as Giti q. v.

उद्गीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. —2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. —3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीयः [उद्गी-यङ्] 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). —2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; भूयांस उद्गीयविद्यो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. —3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्गृथ 1, 9 U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. —2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्गृथयते सजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4; tie or faster intertwine; लताप्रानोद्गृथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8. —3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.) Si. 10. 63.

उद्गृथ *a.* Unbound, loosened. —यः A section, chapter.

उद्गृथि *a.* 1 Untied (fig. also). —2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शक्तिं चोग्राह्युद्ग्रहीत् Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise; उद्ग्रहीतालकांताः Me. 8. —2 To take or draw out, take away. —3 To deposit. —4 To preserve. —5 To cease (to rain). —6 To break off, discontinue (speaking). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take up or out, cause to pay. —2 To state, place before, adduce; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तदुद्ग्रहायते दुरः Si. 2. 75. —3 To extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रहणं, उद्ग्रहः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. —2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः, उद्ग्रह 1 Taking up, raising. —2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts —3 Eructation.

— **उद्ग्राहः** 1 Lifting or taking up. —2 (In the Prātisākhya) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. —3 Replying in argument; rejoinder. —4 An objection. —**Comp.** —**पद्गृहि** *f.* the Sandhi called Udgrāta; see above.

उद्यहणिका Replying in argument.
उद्यहणित p. p. 1 Lifted or taken up.
-2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्योवि, उद्योविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्योविर्मयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्गः [उद्-हन् अर् नि] 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.).; ब्राह्मणोद्गः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्गाद्यश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk. ; cf. मतल्लिकामचर्चिका प्रकादिसु-द्वत्तज्ञौ प्रसस्तवाचकान्यमुनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्गनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लोहोद्गनपनस्कंधां ललितायधनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्गातिन् *a.* Uneven, rough.

उद्घट 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. —Caus. (-वाटयति) 1 To open; unlock; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयति Bb. 1. 63; कपाटमुद्घाटयामि Mk. 3. -3 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घटितं A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house

उद्घाटकः 1 A key; उद्घाटको भवति यंत्रद्वारे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन *a.* (नी f.) Opening, un-lodging; धर्मो यो न करोति निन्दितमतिः स्वर्गमिलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित *p. p.* 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. —Comp. —अंग *a.* 1 naked. -2 intelligent, wise. —ज्ञ *a.* wise, intelligent.

उद्घट्टकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्घटनं, -ना 1 Friction, striking against; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid.)

उद्घटित *a.* 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो यामां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिनेषो जययुग्मः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्घाताः U. 2. -3 Striking wound, ing, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke,

blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); यथावदुद्घातसुखेन सोऽध्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घृष्ट 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To proclaim, declare aloud -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घृष्ट *p. p.* Sounded out, proclaimed. —ष्ट A sound, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष्ट 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षण 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्येद्घर्षणलोहकैरपि सदा घृष्टे न जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substance. -3 A cudgel.

उद्घट्टं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्घः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्घं *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्घं पद्म गृह-दीपिकाणां R. 16. 46; उद्घं चलातपत्राः Māl. 6 long; H. 2. 29. -2 Formidable, terrific —Comp. -पालः 1 a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent; cf. (उद्घपाल).

उद्घतुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High, tall (उद्घुग). -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्घमः Subduing, overpowering.

उद्घात *a.* 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्घानं [उद्-धने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्घानं क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्या नां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्घाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; Si. 4. 10. -2 (a) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Māl. 3, 7; वेदधरिदाहमहाज-राणि 6. 13. (b) Furious, intoxicated; स्रोतस्तुद्घामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formidable; शरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; उद्घामोरकलिका Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; गंधोद्घाम पर exha-

ing great smell; Mk. 5. 22. 6 Proud, haughty; पौराणविजयोद्घाम Mr. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. —नः 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuna. —सं *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोद्घामं जलिव्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्घित [उद्-धा क] Tied, bound.

उद्घालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्घालक.

उद्घालकः = 1 उद्घाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. —कं A kind of honey. —Comp. —पुष्पभोजिका [उद्घालकां पुष्पाणि मज्जन्ते यत्र कीडायां प्लुत्] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddālaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उद्घिनं Midday.

उद्घिष्ट 6 U. 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell; प्रथमोद्घिष्टमास्यं Ku. 6. 35; Ms. 8. 52, 3. 182; Me. 30; यथोद्घिष्टव्यापारा S. 3. अनेकम् उद्घिष्टः शब्दे Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophecy; त्वं साधुभिर्उद्घिष्टः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; स्मरमुद्घिष्ट Ku. 4. 38; S. 6, see उद्घिष्ट below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; K. 40; उद्घिष्टासुपनिहितं भजस्व पूजां Māl. 5. 25; फलमुद्घिष्ट Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; सतां केनोद्घिष्टं विषयमसिधारव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28.

उद्घिष्ट *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; वध्यगिलासोद्घिष्ट प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; तस्य° S. 3 on thy account; किं for what purpose, on what account; निमित्त° Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वासुद्घिष्ट्य समाजनाक्षराणि M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्घिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्घेशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing; सूर्योद्घेशेन तिला व्रतः Pt. 2. in the name of. -2 Mention, specification; सार्धपरहरद्वयोद्घेशे Pt. 5; स्वसंस्कारोद्घेशः Nir. -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष तुद्घेशः योको विद्युतेर्विस्तरो मय Bg. 10. 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रयातसुभगोपमुद्घेशः S. 3; M. 3; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be

further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —कः 1 An illustration, example. —2 An illustrator, a guide. —3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Līlāvati).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. —2 To be intended or aimed at. —3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. —इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. —2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विषय); see the word अनय also.

उद्देष्टु *a.* 1 Pointing out. —2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप्त 4 *A.* To flame, blaze up, be kindled; वाणवद्भनमुद्दीपयि भिये Si. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातेषुः Kau. —Caus. 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. —2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति पलांते Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. —2 An inflamer. —3 That which animates or excites. —4 Bellium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. —2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोध, अग्नि. —2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयन्ति ये B. D. 160; see आलोकन also. —3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. —4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. —2 Shining, bright. —3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्य *a.* [दीप्-त्] Shining, blazing. —प्र, -इ Bdelium.

उद्देष्टु 1 *P.* 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). —2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; My. 6 उत्सृज्यतः सिंहनिपातसुम्भ R. 2. 60. —3 To doubt. —4 To be aware of. —Caus. To make visible.

उद्देष्टुं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 *A.* To blaze up, shine. —Caus. To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; जाते पुनरुद्द्युद्योतयोत्सृज्य U. 4. अन्मुद्द्योतयामासुर्वैराण्यमिवतः R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. —तः 1 Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); त्रिभि-

नेत्रैः कृतोद्द्योतं Mb.; कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. —2 Revelation. —3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्द्राव *a.* Running away. —वः Flight, retreat.

उद्धृ 2 *P.* [उद्-हृ] To raise up, elevate (fig. also); see उद्धृ.

उद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लांगुलमुद्धृतं धुवन् Bk. 9. 7; आत्मोद्धृतैरपि रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; खुर R. 9. 50, heaved; Ki. 8. 53. —2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. —3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अक्षवधोद्धृता R. 12. 63. —4 Harsh; Si. 16. 27. —5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोमयशया Ki. 9. 68, 69; मधोद्धृताः प्रत्यनिलं विचरुः Ku. 3. 31. —6 Majestic, stately; ill-mannered. —तः A king's wrestler. —Comp. —मनस्क, —मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धृति *f.* 1 Elevation. —2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. —3 Rudeness, insolence; 16. 72. —4 A stoke, shaking.

उद्धम See under उद्धम.

उद्धर, उद्धार See under उद्धृ.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. —2 Conrage to undertake a thing. —3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षण *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting; हितमुद्धर्षणं चैव उवाच प्रथितं वच्चा Rām. —णं 1 Animating. —2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धर्षिन् *a.* 1 Encouraging. 2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. —2 A festival, holiday. —3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Kṛṣṇa. [Whon Kṛṣṇa was taken by Akrūra to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Kṛṣṇa. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Kṛṣṇa and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikāśrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवदेशः.]

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धृ 1. 3 *P.* Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). —2 To set up, erect, build. 11. 3 *A.* 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यनो रजः पाथिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. —2 To go away from, depart; उज्जिहानजो-

वितां Māl. 10. —3 To raise; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Kāty. —4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्धान *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. —2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. —3 Gone up, ascended, risen. —नं 1 A fireplace. —2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धिः [उद्-धा-कि] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). —2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhā rests.

उद्धिन *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्धान्त *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्धुर *a.* [उद्धृत् धृस्मात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. —2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभिरोद्धुः Mv. 6. —3 Victorious, conquering. —4 High, loud (voice &c.); पितरमुद्धुरध्वनिमहाजनामुवातमानीय Dk. 104. —5 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. —6 Thick, gross. —7 Lively, cheerful. —8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धृ 5, 9 *U.* 1 To shake, move up, rise, throw up, wave (as a chavari); केनोद्धृतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200; Ku. 2. 29; उद्धृनीयत सरकेतून् Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5. 39. —2 To shake or throw off; Si. 13. 8; dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्धृतपापाः Me. 55. —3 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; महत्तमरोद्धृतोपि धूलिवज्रा Dhan. V. —2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्धननं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. —2 Shaking.

उद्धपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलन 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भस्मोद्धूलन K. P. 10; K. 123. —2 An article used to season food.

उद्धूलयति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्धर्षण Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धृ 1. 1, 10 *P.* 1 To draw out, raise up. —2 To save, deliver; मगधति तव स्पृहानन्दिश्चिद्राहुद्वीधरत् U. 1. 23. —11. [उद्धृ] 1 To draw out or take out, extract, extricate; शर... उद्धृतेमैच्छत् B. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with Abl.); मा तावदुद्धर शुचो दयितामहस्या V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. —2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate; tear

or pull out; नमयामास चपानमुद्धरन् R. 8. 9. 4. 66; त्रिदिवमुद्धतवानवकंदर्क S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Māl. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); गतयितुमेव शक्तिर्नाकपिटमुद्धर्त Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्त Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. -10 To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. -Caus. To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंदर्क Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit.; so शल्य°. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स चक्षुषो विपत्ता नामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रयुद्धरस्योद्धरणत् Mu. 4. -5 Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gārhapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited. -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक a. 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, co-heir. -3 One who recovers property. -m. 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -r The plant उद्धरी. -r A fire-place.

उद्धरणं 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or

upwards; निक्षेपणाय पद्मुद्धृतमुद्धर्तती Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृताः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -Comp. उद्धार a. 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. -स्नेह a. skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृति f. 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; अर्पते तीर्थानि स्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धमा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम a. [उद्भ्रमा-ज्ञ] Sounding, blowing. -म; 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धमान् A fire-place, stove.

उद्धयः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्ज-स्युद्धमिति उद्धयः Malli.] N. of a river; तोषदागम इवोद्धयभिद्योः R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्ध्व 9 P. To bang, tie up; कंठमुद्ध्वनति Mn. 6; पाद्वे आस्मानमुद्ध्वय व्यापाद्वयामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्ध्व a. Loosened; R. 16. 67. -ध, -ध्व 1 Tying up, banging. -2 Hanging; oneself.

उद्ध्वका N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas: -आयोगेन विप्राय जातास्ताम्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सुनिक उच्चते ॥ सुनिकस्य नृपरायं तु जाता उद्ध्वकाः स्मृताः । निर्णेज्येयुर्वज्रानि अस्युशाश्रमवयतः ॥

उद्ध्वका One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्धल a. Strong, powerful.

उद्धाप्य a. Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...सम नयनयोः द्वापद्वयं सले न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्धाहु a. 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; पांशुलस्ये कले लोभादुद्धाहुरिष चापना R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्धिल a. Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्धृत 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Awakened, aroused excited; मनसि उद्धृतमात्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; कनकाञ्ज Māl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). -Comp. -संस्कारा association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्दोषा, -धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरस्याद्दोषकारणे। सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रस्युद्दोषाः S. D. 3; so रस°.

उद्दोषक a. 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exhorting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. -कः N. of the sun.

उद्धत a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्धताः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. -उः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्धव, उद्धावना &c. See under उच्च.

उद्धास 1 A. To shine. -Caus. 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्धासितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; काले यनोद्धासिते Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्धासिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्धासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्धासिव, उद्धासुर a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विभूषणोद्धासि पिनङ्ग-भोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडारसोद्धासिनि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amara. 81.

उद्भिर् 7 U. To break up -pass. To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पञ्चावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 374; उद्भिद्यमानपक्षतिः 33, 29. 46; उद्भिद्यपथेयधरया K. 100 developed; V. 4. 10. -Caus. To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिर् a. [उद्भिद्-किर] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. -m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोद्भिन्नोद्भिदि Ak. -2 A plant; उद्भिर्वस्तुगुल्माद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -Comp. -ज a. (उद्भिज्) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-जः) a plant; उद्भिज्जाः स्थावराः सर्वे बोजकाश्चपरोद्भिजाः Ms. 1. 46. -विद्या the science of botany

उद्भिद् a. Sprouting, germinating. -व् Culinary salt.

उद्भिद्य p. p. 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव ननु

बधुनोद्भिक्तो दुर्गमयोगः M. 4 ; B. 13. 21 ; R. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated ; नीतिपादपरय पुष्पमुद्भिक्तं M. 1 ; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded ; as in यौवनोद्भिक्तशेखरा. -4 Breaking out, appearing ; रोमपुलकैः Ch. P. 34 ; S. 6. -5 Betrayed ; उद्भिक्तानि सहवासिन्या विस्मयेण Mā. 7 ; Kām. 17. 45.

उद्भवा, -वनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development ; किसलयोद्भवेद्विप्रविद्धिभिः S. 4 4 ; उभास्तनोद्भवेद्विप्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 ; तं यौवनोद्भवेद्विशेषकात् R. 5. 38 ; Si. 18. 36 ; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting ; प्रस्तरोद्भवेद्विप्रवृद्धः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horrification ; as in पुलकोद्भवे, रोमोद्भवे. -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from ; उद्भूतसुरजध्वनिः अंतरिक्षात्सरस्वती &c. see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place ; उद्भवतीति दुर्भिक्षा Ks. 27. 97. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. —Caus. 1 To cause to exist, create, produce ; मायां मनोद्भाव्यं यद्विहितोति R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim ; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवा 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.) ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Y. 3. 80 ; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from' ; ऊद्भवा V. 1. 3 ; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin ; उद्भवो यज्ञः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu ; उद्भवा क्षोभनो देवा V. Sah. —Comp. —कर a. productive. —क्षेत्र birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भाषयित् a. Rising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also) ; उद्भाषयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofly (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses ; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः f. 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity ; परां संभुरलं देव त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भू 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about ; धावत्युद्भमति प्रमोलति पतत्युधाति मूर्च्छत्यपि Git. 4.

-उद्भूमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भ्रमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्भ्रान्त p. p. 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted ; चित्तं R. 12. 7a ; gone mad ; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened ; मारीचोद्भ्रान्तहारीताः R. 4. 46 ; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. —न्तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्भ्रान् n. Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम् 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up ; बाहू उद्यम्य S. 1 ; परस्य ब्रह्म नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, S. 280 ; Bg. 1. 20 ; R. 15. 23, 11. 17 ; भारमुद्यच्छेत् Sk. ; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.) ; उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29 ; Bk. 8. 47 ; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for ; उद्यच्छति वेत् Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. —Caus. To prompt, stimulate ; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up ; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15 ; so °असिः, °पाणि &c. -2 Persevering ; diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in ; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp. ; अनर्थाद्यद्यता Rām. ; उद्यतः स्वेष्टु कर्मसु R. 12. 61 ; हेतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45 ; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शकं R. 4. 40 ; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. —तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् a. Rising. —m. A star.

उद्यति f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यत् a. Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance ; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कुतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3 ; ज्ञात्वा मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation ; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go ; Pt. 1. —Comp. —भंगः discouragement. —युत् a. undergoing exertions, striving hard ; Bh. 7. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यमः 1 Erecting, stretching out, levation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend ; कमशब्दे पुनस्तस्य चापारतमभिधायुः R. 12. 47 ; पतत्युद्याति Git. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise ; इति मतिरुद्यमासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैमी N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden ; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधोतहर्ष्या Me. 7, 26. 33 ; oft. opp. to वन ; oft. दूरार्कताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. —Comp. —पालाः, —पालकाः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden ; उद्यानपालसामान्य-युतवस्तुपामसे Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित a. Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-य-वच्] Mixing, joining ; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-यस्-वच्] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only). 1 To excite, make active or quick ; stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.) ; अभ्यंतमभियोकुमुद्युक्ते Dk. 3. 1. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक् p. p. Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious ; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry ; तद्वैवमिति साचेत्यत्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मना Pt. 2. 140 ; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं माजोर-वत् भवेत् 1. -2 Work, duty, office ; तु लपोद्योगस्तत्र दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो न V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. —Comp. —वर्धन् n. title of the 5th book of the Mahābhārata.

उद्योगिन् a. Active, diligent, persevering, industrious ; उद्योगिनं पुष्यसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्देवं हि देवमिति काशुबरा वदन्ति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्गः A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्गिन् a. Springing ; abounding in water.

उद्गकः, -गा N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्गथः [उद्गतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A hook.

उद्गाधः A loud noise, uproar,

उद्विष् (Chiefly used in *pass.*)
1 To excel, surpass (with abl.);
ममैशोद्विष्यते जन्म-तव जन्मना; Mb. -2
To increase, exceed, preponderate.
-3 To abound in.

उद्विक्त *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive,
abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

उद्वेगः 1 Increase, excess, prepon-
derance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्वेकाद्विष-
येन योग्यं सत्यनिद्रा: Ve. 1. 23;
गर्वाद्वेकं जघनपुलिने Si. 7. 74; so
मोह°, धन°, मत्° -2 Commencement,
outset. —का The Plant (महान्वि).
-Comp. —भयं discouraging a thing
at the very beginning.

उद्वेकिन् *a.* Abounding in, in-
creasing.

उद्वृज *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking
down. -2 Undermining (as a bank);
so in क्लृप्तुञ्ज q. v.

उद्वीथनं Rising, growth.

उद्वृत् *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised,
elevated. —*f.* An elevation, hill
(Ved.)

उद्वत्सरः A year.

उद्वृत् 1 *P.* 1 To pour out, send
forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्वग्नं 1 A gift, donation. -2
Pouring or shaking out.

उद्वगः 1 Ejection, throwing out.
-2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Non-
existence of a subsequent conse-
quent on the absence of an ante-
cedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up.
-5 Raising, elevating.

उद्वृत् 1 *A.* To throw up, eject,
vomit (fig. also); उद्वृत्तम वृत्ते R. 12.
5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears
&c.); Mu. 6. 13.

उद्वमनः, उद्वमतिः *f.* Vomiting,
ejecting.

उद्वतः *p. p.* 1 Vomited. -2 Out of
rut (as an elephant). -3 Dropped
down; S. 6.

उद्वपस् *a.* Throwing down food
(as wind) (अन्नापातक).

उद्वर्धनं 1 Increase. -2 Sly or
suppressed laughter.

उद्वृत् —*Caus.* To banish, expel,
drive away.

उद्वृत्तः 1 Banishment. -2 Aban-
donment. -3 Killing.

उद्वृत्तः 1 Expelling, banishing.
-2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of
or away (from the fire). -4 Kill-
ing, slaughter.

उद्वृत्तः *a.* 1 Relating to the killing
of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be rais-

ed or lifted up. -3 To be taken out
or extracted.

उद्वृत्तः *a.* From which honey has
been extracted (as a bee-hive);
Vb. 1. 11.

उद्वृत् 1 *P.* 1 To marry, lead
home (as a bride); पाथिषीमुद्वृत्तमुद्वृत्तं
R. 11. 54; नोद्वृत्तपिलो कर्णा Ms.
3. 8, 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48.
-2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3
hold up, sustain, support; पदमु-
द्वृत्तं Ku. 5. 85; उद्वृत्तं धुरं K. 109;
Ku. 6. 30; आत्मानमुद्वृत्तमुद्वृत्तवत्यः
R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Si. 9. 73; Bk.
9. 7; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, ex-
perience, feel; Mā. 6. 9; स्वाभ्य-
र्थमुद्वृत्तं Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his
master's cause. -5 To possess, have,
assume, be endowed with; पुरुषा-
भिमानमुद्वृत्तः Mu. 4; यौवनमुद्वृत्तं
Ku. 1. 19; अथमुद्वृत्तं मुखं ते बालातप-
रक्तमलस्य V. 4. 42; M. 5. 14;
so शब्द°, अंगुलि°, पाणि°, ज्ञान°, गर्व°, प्र-
मोत्° &c. -6 To carry off or away,
take or lead away; तमुद्वृत्तं पथि भोज-
कणा R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to
termination, finish; मारुतमुद्वृत्तमजनास्व-
मिषोद्वृत्तं Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. —*Caus.*
1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread
above; Si. 12. 73.

उद्वृत् *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse,
gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; Si.
1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high;
Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material,
substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्वृत् *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up,
taking up or away. -2 Continuing,
perpetuating (as a family); कुल°
U. 4; so रत्न° 4. 22; R. 9. 9; 11. 54.
-3 Eminent, head, principal, best,
foremost. —*ह* 1 A son. -2 One (i. e.
the 4th) of the seven courses of air.
-3 The vital air which conveys
nourishment upwards. -4 One of the
seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage.
—*ह* A daughter.

उद्वृत्तः 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting,
holding or lifting up, bearing, carry-
ing; युवः प्रयुक्तोद्वृत्तक्रियायाः R. 13. 8;
केलासनयोद्वृत्तनाय भूयः 14. 20; Mā.
10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being
carried on, riding; खरोद्वृत्तं तथा Ms.
8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जा°,
विनय° &c.

उद्वृत्तः 1 Bearing up, supporting.
-2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं
ज्ञयो विधिरुद्राहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The
Smritie mention 8 forms of mar-
riage:—ब्राह्मो देवस्तया चार्षः राजापर्यस्तया-
सुतः । गार्ग्यो राक्षसश्चैव पेशाचश्चात्मनः स्मृतः ॥).

उद्वृत्तः *a.* That which raises or
draws up (in comp.); वटीयं सलि-
लोद्वृत्तं महे: Ak. —*नं* 1 Lifting up. -2

Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage
-4 Anxiety, anxious regret. —*नी* 1
A cord, rope. -2 A small shell,
cowrie (बाटिका).

उद्वृत्तः *a.* [उद्वृत्-ठक्] Relating to
marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra);
Ma. 9. 65.

उद्वृत्तः *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up.
-2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pulled up.

उद्वृत्तः *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up.
-2 Marrying. —*नी* A rope, cord.

उद्वृत्तः *m.* A husband.

उद्वृत्तः *a.* Crying aloud.

उद्वृत्तः *a.* Vomited, ejected. —*नं* 1
Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्वृत्तः —*स* *a.* one who has put
off one's clothes.

उद्वृत्तः 6 *A.* (*P. epic.*) 1 To be
grieved or afflicted, be agitated; नोद्वि-
जेत्यात्प चापि Bg. 5. 20; tremble,
shake (lit. and fig.). -2 To fear,
be afraid of, shrink from, abhor,
(with abl.); तीक्ष्णाद्वृत्तजते Mu. 2
5, Bg. 12. 15; लोकापवादाद्वृत्तं K.
197; नाथमुद्वृत्तं कालः स्वाभिकार्यात्
Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of,
be disgusted with; जीविताद्वृत्तमानेन
Mā. 3; sometimes with gen.; या
ममोद्वृत्तं निरयं साध मामवयुहते Pt. 4.
76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten.
Caus. 1 To trouble, harass, afflict,
oppress; उद्वृत्तयस्त्रुलिपाणिभागान् Ku.
1. 11; उद्वृत्तता वृत्तिभिः 5; उद्वृत्तद्वृत्त-
माना Mu. 7. 19. -2 To terrify,
frighten; उद्वृत्तः कृजितः U. 2. 29. -3
To produce disgust or abhorrence;
रणीयप्युद्वृत्तयति K. 12; सोपुपानोद्वि-
जितस्य M. 3; S. 2.

उद्वृत्तः *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted,
sorrowful, anxious (as for any ab-
sent lover); °चित्त, —*मनस्* depressed
in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarm-
ed, frightened; U. 4.

उद्वृत्तः *a.* [उद्वृत्तो वेगोऽस्मात्] 1 Going
swiftly (as an express messenger),
courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil.
-3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One
whose arms by long practice con-
tinue always raised above the head
(as an ascetic). —*गा* 1 Trembling,
shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, ex-
citement; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear;
शान्तोद्वृत्तस्तिमितनयनं हृदभक्तिर्भवात्प्रा Me.
36; तद्वृत्तोद्वृत्तमयं व्रजेदिति B. 8. 7. -4
Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress
(caused by separation from one's
favourite object). -5 Admiration,
astonishment. —*मं* A betel-nut
(fruit).

उद्वृत्तः (गि) न्, —*जक* *a.* 1 Agitating,
distressing, causing pain or distress.
-2 Suffering distress, anxious,
unhappy.

उद्देजन *a.* Causing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings. —**न** 1 Agitation, anxiety. —**2** Infliction of pain, torture, affliction; उद्देजनकरिद्वैविध्यविरहा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. —**3** Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्देजयितु *a.* Terrifying; Si. 3. 19.

उद्दीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सोक्तमुद्दीक्षते Amar. 24; विषय पद्मीमुद्दीक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for); R. 13. 68. —**2** To examine, consider, आत्मना शक्तिसुद्दीक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्दीक्षण 1 Looking up or upwards. —**2** Sight, an eye; seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्दीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1. **उद्दीक्ष** 10 P. 1 To fan. —**2** To blow upon or towards.

उद्दीजन Fanning.

उद्दृहण Increase, growth.

उद्द्वृत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. —**2** To fly asunder, burst out; उद्द्वर्तमानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. —**3** To tumble over, fall down. —**4** To go out, depart. —**5** To rise, swell, increase. —**6** To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —**Caus.** 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्द्वर्तितं रसतरेण लज्जालुखं Mv. 2. —**2** To throw up, elevate. —**3** To turn round, roll (as eyes). —**4** To anoint, smear.

उद्द्वर्त *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. —**2** Left over as a remainder, surplus. —**ती** 1 A remainder, surplus. —**2** Excess, preponderance. —**3** Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्द्वर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to rise. —**2** Rubbing and cleaning the body. —**क**: (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation; Colebrooke).

उद्द्वर्तन 1 Going up, rising. —**2** Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). —**3** Prosperity, elevation. —**4** Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; चन्द्रलङ्कारोद्द्वर्तनमेक्षितानि Me. 40. —**5** Grinding, pounding. —**6** Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. —**7** Anointing, smearing; करोद्द्वर्तनार्थं चन्दनं समर्पयामि. —**8** Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगमलापकरणविरुद्धि Kull.). —**9** Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्द्वर्तित *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. —**2** Sprung up, drawn out. —**3** Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्द्वृत्त *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, मेघ) &c. —**2** Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; द्द्वर्तितोद्द्वृत्तविस्मय Mal. 4; अपासुद्द्वृत्तानां Mu. 3.8 overflowing; उद्द्वृत्ता क इव सुखावहा परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उद् means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). —**3** Grown, increased. —**4** Exalted, prosperous. —**5** Proud, furious, haughty; द्द्वृत्तपति K. 90. —**6** Vomited up. —**7** Left as a remainder. —**8** Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. —**9** Agitated; उद्द्वृत्तनक्रातु सहस्रोत्तममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्द्वृह 6 P. 1 To raise up, elevate. —**2** To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्द्वर्तित *a.* Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्द्वेग See under उद्दिष्ट.

उद्द्वेदि *a.* [उत्ता वेदिश्च] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नयमुद्द्वेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्द्वेपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्द्वेल *a.* [उत्क्रांते-वेला] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयममल-योद्द्वेलावाचल्युनेर्कतोद्द्वेयो R. 16. 34; K. 333. —**2** Transgressing the proper limits. —**3** Excessive; K. 138.

उद्द्वेल 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; MAl. 2. 6; उद्द्वेलदालकवली Ratn. 2. —**2** To roll or move about, turn round; उद्द्वेलति घुराणचंदनतश्चक्षेधु कुंभीनसाः U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; MAl. 8. 9.

उद्द्वेलित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —**त** Shaking.

उद्द्वेष्ट *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. —**ह**, 1 Surrounding. —**2** Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). —**3** Devastating. —**4** Overcoming in battle.

उद्द्वेष्टन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिदुद्द्वेष्टन-वातमाल्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. —**2** Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —**न** 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. —**2** An enclosure, fence. —**3** A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; द्द्वेष्ट convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्द्वेष्टयति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्द्वेष्टित *a.* Surrounded, invested.

उद्द्वत् An udder; see ऊधत्.

उद्भ्रम् 9, 10 P. (उभ्रसति, उभ्रासयति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. —**2** To throw or cast upwards.

उद्भृ 7 P. [उगाधि, उदाधकार, ओदित्, उदित्, उध-उध] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; याः पृथिवीं पयसोद्वृति. —**2** To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —**Caus.** (sor. ओदित्) To wet. —**desid.** (उदिवति) [cf. L. *unda*].

उद्वनं Moistening, wetting.

उध *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. —**2** (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उदका उदुरः, उदुका, उदुका: [उदु-उर-उक वा] A monse, rat. —**Comp.** —**कण्ठ**. —**कर्णिका** the plant *Salvinia Cuculata*.

उकाव् 1 P. To roar or bellow aloud, sound, roar (in general); अ-मोदसिंहध्वनिरुकाव् Ku. 1. 56; काल-मेघ इवोकाव् Mb.

उकावः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उकाव् 1 P. 1 (a) To rise, appear, उकाव्योक्तस्य तीर्थं दूरिद्राणां मनोधाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) To hang over, arise, impend; उकाव्यकालादुदितम् Mk. 4. 5 an untimely storm impends; बहोकावमंडुधराः MAl. 9. 18. (c) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उकावति नमति वषति गजति मेघः Mk. 5; नम्रवेनोकावतः Bh. 2. 69. —**2** To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. —**Caus.** (नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; सुखमुकावत्य Ku. 7. 23; S. 3. 25; R. 1. 41. —**2** (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उकाव्य बंधुवर्ग K. 109.

उकाव *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); उपासितसुखमज्ञाभि-मानोकावत Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतो-कावमभिमाने S. 4. 14. —**2** High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent; स्थितः सर्वोकावतोर्वा कांत्वा मेकरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15. 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; उकावः R. 6. 71; Si. 7. 27; उकावत् *a.* noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122. —**3** Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. —**तः** A boa (अजगर). —**त** 1 Elevation. —**2** Ascension, altitude. —**Comp.** —**आनत** *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; high and low; चंद्र उकावतः Ak. —**चरण** *a.* with uplifted paws, rampant. —**नाभि** *a.* having a projecting navel, i. e. corpulent, fat. —**शिरस्** *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उकावत् Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उकातिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उकातिम् below. —**2** Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्वोकावोकातिमायाति स्तोकोना-यात्यधोगति Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुकातिः K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोकातिकारकः

H. 3. v. 1. ; मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garnda. -Comp. —ईशा N. of Garnda (Lord of उज्जति).

उज्जतिमत a. 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा दी-नोज्जतिमत्पयोधरयुगे चते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उज्जमानं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उज्जमिit p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; °उपदेशः M. 3.

उज्जम्भ a. Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उज्जम्भताम्रपदम्भप, मंढितं तत् Si. 5. 68; °ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उज्जामा Raising, lifting up; शत बुद्धिः कुतो जामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उज्जय -यन् See under उज्जी.

उज्जस a. [उज्जता नामिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose; उज्जसं दधाति वज्र Bk. 4. 18.

उज्जह 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उज्जद्ग p. p. 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तेऽस्य भुक्ताशुणोऽज्जद्ग मौलिम-तर्गतस्रजं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; चासोऽज्जदपयोधर Git. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्य°, मङ्°, बल° &c.

उज्जाहः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तनं Māl. 9; rise; बला-हक° K. 26. -2 Trying up. —इं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उज्जाम a. Having a projecting navel, corpulent. —मः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उज्जाल a. With the stalk prominently appearing; Māl. 9. 13.

उज्जिद्ग a. [उज्जता निद्रा यस्य] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep; ताशुज्जिद्गामवनिशयनां सौधवाता-यनस्य Mc. 88; विगमयत्युज्जिद्ग एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Māl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); °अर्चिदं K. 22; उज्जिद्गुष्पा-क्षितवृक्षभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उज्जी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up. (A.); उज्जमुज्जयते Sk.; स्ववृद्धोऽज्जीत-वरो बराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; र-साया लोलयोक्षितां उर्जी Bhāg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकान्तमुज्जीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To

infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्युज्जितव्यस्तथापि वृजोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4; मङ्कतिप्रत्ययार्थः संकीर्णं लिङ्गमुज्जयेत् Ak. 9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उज्जयः, उज्जयः 1 Raising, elevat- ing. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Ana- logy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उज्जयन a. With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. —नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Lead- ing away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमत°. -6 Del- iberation, discussion. -7 Inference; श्रवणादपु श्रवादीक्षा अन्वीक्षा उज्जयनं.

उज्जयक a. 1 Raising lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उज्जेतु a. 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. -m. One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उज्जेवं The office of the उज्जेतु.

उज्जमज (मस्ज) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वयः सस्तिरो गज उज्जमजज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उज्जमज्ज जनकैस्तु-दिनांशुः Ki. 9. 23; S. 7. 8; Si. 9. 30.

उज्जमज्जक a. Emerging, rising up. —कः A kind of ascetic; कंठद्वं जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते । उज्जमज्जकः स विज्ञे-यस्तापसी लोकप्रसूतः ॥

उज्जमज्जन् Emerging, coming out of water —नः An attendant of Siva.

उज्जमय, उज्जमय 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir, pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; श्रीमा-मकृतमुज्जमया महता हस्ती मुनिं जेमिनि Pt. 2. 33; उर्ध्वमुज्जमय Māl. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रामुज्जमय Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; वन्यद्विपेनोन्मथिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उज्जमथन a. Teasing, disturbing, paining. —नं 1 Shaking off, throw- ing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter- ing; अन्योऽसूतोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उज्जमथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उज्जमथक a. 1 Shaking off, agitat- ing, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beat- ing. —कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उज्जमथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उज्जमाय a. Destroying or killing. —यः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; °वेगाः Māl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agi-

tation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चोन्माद्य नित्यमस्तं गते रजो Mb.

उज्जमायि a. 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Māl. 9. 10.

उज्जमद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. -Caus. (म-मा-दयति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लक्ष्मो-न्मादिताः K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उज्जमत्त p. p. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वात्रयोन्मत्तो V. 2; अहो उज्जमत्तारिम् संवृत्ता U. 3. 5. 30; S. 6; Mb. 9. 79. -3 (a) Puffed, elevated. (b) Furious, wild; मद्योन्म-त्तस्य धूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. 161; U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161 (वातविच्छेदमस्मिन्निपातग्रहसंभवेनोपमृ-तः Mit.). —तः The thorn apple (वृत्त); N. of another tree (सुचकुंद). -Comp. -कीर्तिः, -वेशः N. of Siva. -नगं N. of a country (where the Gangā roars furiously along). —वर्शन, -रूप a. maniac-like, mad in appearance. -प्रलपित a. spoken in drunkenness or madness. (-तं) the words of a madman. —लिंगिन् a. pretending to be mad.

उज्जमत्तक a. 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उज्जमद् a. 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उज्जिर्यामासुरिवोन्मदानाम् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxi- cation, intoxicating; मधुरकरांगनश्च सुकुन्दमन्त्रवनिभूता निधुतासरसुज्जमे Si. 6. 20. -द्वा 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstacy.

उज्जमदन a. [उज्जतो मदनोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तद्ममभुत्सुज्जमना बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उज्जमदिष्णु a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 In- toxicated, drunk. -3 In rut (as an elephant); Si. 12. 28.

उज्जमाद् a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Ex- travagant. —द्वा 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उज्जमाद्ः U. 3; Māl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Māl. 3. 2. 11; वीररभसोन्माद्ः Mv. 2. 22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मद्यतुद्धता दोषा यस्मादुन्मादमाभिजातः । मानसोऽन्मत्तो व्यापिरुन्माद् इति कीर्तितः । Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; विचरन्मोह उज्जमाद्ः कामशोकभयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भमहापतिपर-मानदादिज्जमाऽन्मस्मिन्नयावभास उज्जमाद्ः. -2 Bloom; उज्जमाद् बीज्य पद्मानां S. D. 2. • उज्जमाद्क N. of the plant वधर.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. — **न**: One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादवृत्त *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; *S.* 1.

उन्मादित्व *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (*Ved.*).

उन्मनस् — **नरक** *a.* [उद्भ्रान्त मनोऽयम्] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; **उन्मना**: प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्मस्मरन्नादि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. — 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. — 3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गन्तुं पापकलुष्मन्मनस्तद्वभक्त Bb. 2. 75. — 4 Proud (*मनसि*); Si. 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते *Den. A.*, **उन्मनीय** 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; **अस्मद्विना** मा भूषामुन्मनीयः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीक 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयस्व *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दन 1 Rubbing, kneading. — 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. — 3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा *Ved.* A measure.

उन्मरन् 1 Weighing, measuring, upwards; ऊर्ध्वमन् किलोमान्. — 2 A measure of size or quantity. — 3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मिति: *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मेय *c.* To be weighed; what is weighed. — **द** Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उत्क्रान्तः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path. — **गौ** 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (*fig.* also); नित्यमुन्मार्गमाभिना Pt. 1. — 2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; **उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि** इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; "प्रवर्तकः 103. — **गौ** *ind.* Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. — **Comp.** — **गत** *a.* going wrong. — **गमन** following evil courses. — **गमिन्**, — **वर्तिन्** *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन् *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; **उन्मिषेव** तदा मुनिः Bb&g, Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. — 2 To open (as the eyes); मलपातोन्मिषिते चिलोचने Ku. 4. 2. — 3

To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); **उन्मिषदुस्तलवन** K. 22. — 4 To rise, peep up (as stars); **उन्मिषस्तु ग्रहयामणीषु** K. 176. — 5 To shine, glitter, flash; **अस्तेजस्**. — 6 To arise, originate; **उन्मिषद्वीमहर्षः** **उन्मिषत्तोष** &c

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. — **व**: Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. — **त** 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. — 2 Opening; R. 5. 68.

उन्मेष, — **वर्ण** 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); **प्रत्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्वा** Mu. 3. 21. — 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; **उन्मेष** यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशाया K. P. 10; **दीपिकाकमलोन्मेषः** Ku. 2. 33. — 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; **सततं प्रज्जोन्मेषा** Bb. 2. 114 light or flash; **विद्युत्तुम्बेवदुर्हि** Me. 81. — 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; **ज्ञानं** *Sānti*. 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about; *Māl.* 6. 5.

उन्मील 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); **उन्मीलोच्च लोचने** Rk. 15. 102; 16. 8. — 2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; **उन्मिमिल विशदं विषमेषु** Si. 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. — 3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); **सरोभिर्गन्मिलितपद्मलोचने** Ki. 4. 3; *Māl.* 1. 38, 9. 15. — 4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; **पातोन्मीलगमनोद्वर्कुतले** U. 1. 20; **उन्मीलगमयुग्म** Git 1. — 5 To appear, become manifest; **सं वायुर्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति** *Prab.* 1. 2. — 6 To break forth, burst out; U. 4. — **Caus.** 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); **तदेतद्गुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं** V. 1. 5; *Mk.* 1. 33. — 2 To display, show; **त्वयाय साधुतोन्मीलिता**.

उन्मील, — **लन** 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; **ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिनेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः** Mb. — 2 Unfolding, opening (in general); **श्रियायुगासहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेला** U. 6. 34. — 3 Touching up, painting; **आलेख्य** K. 267. — 4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened; **अज्ञानतिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकाया चक्षुस्मीलितं** येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः *||* Sik. 58; Ki. 16. 12. — 2 Blown, expanded; **दे चोन्मीलितमालतीपुरभया प्रौढाः कर्द्वरनिता**; K. P. 1 awakened; *Mv.* 1 48; K. 110. — 3 Touched up, painted; **उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं** Ku. 1. 32. — **त** (*In Rhet.*) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (*की. f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up; **उर्ध्वान् looking upwards**; **अद्रेः शृण्वं हरति पवनः**

किंस्वित्पुन्युत्थिति: Me. 14. 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; **आश्रम** 1. 53. — 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for; **तमरूपसमाश्रयोन्मुखं** R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods, 16. 9, 3. 12; **उदयोन्मुखचंद्रिका** M. 5. 7; **भेदोन्मुख** V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. — 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; **तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे** Ku. 6. 34; **लक्ष्मीरिव शुणोन्मुखी** R. 12. 26, 6. 21. 11. 23. — 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; **परशुतोन्मुखी** Ku. 6. 2 speaking through the oonkoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off; **उन्मुच्य स्त्रेण विनैव हाराः** R. 6. 28; **take off** (clothes &c.); **आत्मनोऽठादुन्मुच्य** K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22. — 2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); **ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb.; **open** (as a letter); **लेखनमुन्मुच्य** B&g. T. 3. 235; K. 221. — 3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); **आर्तेनादो हि या पौरैर्दन्मुक्तः** Rām. — 4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). — **Caus.** 1 To extricate, loosen, free; *Mv.* 6. 46. — 2 To deliver.**

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c. : **किंतं** bitterly.

उन्मोचन Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्भूता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. — 2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मुल 10 P. To radiate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; **समूलमुन्मुलयतो मे मनः** Ki. 1. 41; **उन्मुलित हलधरेण पदावधौ** Udb.

उन्मुलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting; **न पादपोमूलनशक्ति रंह** R. 2. 34.

उन्मुञ्ज 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing; *Y.* 1. 20. — 2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. — 3 To receive, accept (*Ved.*).

उन्मार्जन Rubbing, wiping off, removing; **मनाश्लव** Dk. 161.

उन्मुञ्जावमुञ्जा Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मुष *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15 32; *Y.* 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses 'towards', near to, by the side of, with, under, down' (*opp.* अप). According to G. M. the following are its senses: — **उप** सामीप्यसामर्थ्यापवाद्याकृतितृप्तिदोषदान-क्रियार्थिसारभाष्यवदुज्जेषु: — (1) nearness, contiguity; **उपविशति**, **उपगच्छति** goes near; (2) power, ability; **उपकरोति**;

(3) pervasion ; उपकीर्ण ; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश ; (5) death, extinction, उपरत ; (6) defect, fault; उपघात; (7) giving, उपनयनि, उपहरति ; (8) action, effort ; उपस्वनिष्ये; (9) beginning, commencement ; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम ; (10) study ; उपाध्याय ; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. It is also said to have the sense of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority, उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa; उपगुरुः an assistant master उपप्राध्वः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayi. comp. in these senses; उपर्यगं = गमायाः समीपे, उपकूलं, °वनं &c.; these are again compounded with other words; उपकूपजलाशयः, उपकण्ठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother'; उपपुत्रः. -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहिः and means 'nearly', 'almost'; उपविंशः nearly thirty; उपविंशतिः about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुराः Sk. the gods are under i. e. are inferior to Hari; शक्रादय उपच्युतं Vop.; (b) with loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परार्धे हरेर्गुणाः, (2) addition; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under; (4) at, on, upon; (5) upto, in, above; e. g. उप सावुष on or above the peaks; वयो न वसतीरुष; or sometimes (c) with the instr. with, at the same time with, according to. -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, more over. (उपसत्तेऽधिके इति सादृश्यतिसंज्ञायाः । तद्योग्याविज्ञासु शक्राचार्यवानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यकरणदेवाख्यानाययेयुः च । [cf. Gr. *hupo*; L. *sub*; Gotb. *up*; Germ. *ob*].

उपकक्ष a. Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ a. Near, proximate. —3; —३१ Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः It. 4. 34; 13. 48; Kn. 7. 51; Māl. 9. 2; आकुप्य चापं भ्रमणोपकंठे S. 3. 5. to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. —ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat; मेणोपकंठं मुहुरिकमाजः Si. 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिका] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका); Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter; °पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण 10 U. To hear; Si. 20. 5. उपकर्ण ind. Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकरण See under उपकु.

उपकीर्चकः 1 A relation or follower of Kichaka. -2 The army of Viārta under Kichaka.

उपकुचिः, -चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small oardamoms.

उपकुम्भ a. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —भं ind. Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुशः Gum-boil, a disease of the month.

उपकुञ्ज 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकुञ्जित p. p. Made to resound (with cooing). —नं Filling with cooing.

उपकुपं-पे ind. Near a well; °जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकुले ind. One the shore; R. 15. 28.

उपकु 8 U. (a) उपकरोति-कुर्वते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render; किं ते युय मिषमुपकरोतु पाकशासनः V. 5; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help; प्राणेरप्युपकुर्वते Pt. 1. 83; Bk. 8. 18; (oft with gen. of person); सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुर्वते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13; आत्मनश्चोपकुर्वते Me. 101; Si. 20. 74; K. 174; न हि दीपा परस्परस्योपकुर्वतः S. B.; sometimes with loc. also; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.); हरिमुपकुर्वते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (b) उपकरोति, -कुर्वते, 1 To add, supply (वाक्यान्वाहारे); उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with; सितातपत्रव्यञ्जनैरुपस्कृतः Bhāg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect; राजतं चावुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk. Ph. 2. 15.

-5 (a) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person); P. I. 3. 32. VI. 1. 139. (b) To make efforts (with gen. of thing); एषोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्तथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, cause; 7. 98. -8 To bring or call together; उपस्कृता बाह्वणाः (= समुदिताः Sk.).

उपकरण 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means; स्वेव्युपकरणेषु U. 5; °द्वयं Mk. 3; उपकरणोभावाभावाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants; परोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207; सो स्नानं bathing materials; Pt. 1; श्रयणम् athletic materials; आत्मा परोपकरणोक्तः H. 2. 24; K. 80, 102, 198, 204; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient; कर्म, वेद, यज्ञ &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तु a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; आपस्तम्भकर्ता Dk. 160; हीनान्युपकर्तुणि पृथ्वा नि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री रसादीनां S. D. 624; Si. 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37; शास्त्रेष्टरस्यकारेण नोपकारेण वृजतः Kn. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 284; Pt. 1. 22; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -रौ 1 A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक a. Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results); उपकारकमायेतेष्टं Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of oake.

उपकारिन् a. Helping, serving, beneficial &c.; unbeservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य a. Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted —र्यो A royal house, palace; रस्यारं रज्यपतिनिधिः स नोपकार्यो ब्राह्मणराजाविव दशो मदनोद्यवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; तस्योपकार्यो रजितोपचारः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55. 73.

उपकुर्वाण a. Doing service &c. —णः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pu-

pillage (ब्रह्मचारी) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. —तं Aid, favour, obligation; यत्नं तारा उपकुतमसाधारिव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकुति: *f.*, उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकु 6 P. 1 To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रत्नोपकीर्णं बहुधा Mb. —2 (उपकु) (a) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. —2 Persuasion. —*ind.* Near the rays.

उपकृप् 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रे वसुपकल्पते Bhāg. —2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेवपकृतेषु Ma. 3. 208, 8. 333. —3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्षादि भूतया वृत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ma. 3. 202. —4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. —*Caus.* 1 To prepare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. —2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकीर्यते पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. —3 To vow, promise; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. —4 To set up, exhibit. —5 To render (homage), communicate. —6 To bring near, fetch. —7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं, ना 1 Preparation; एवं विज्ञाय मतिमात्रं भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Suar. —2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. —2 Secondary, substituted.

उपकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. —2 Ready, prepared. —3 Fitted for, adapted to. —4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राजस्तस्वराज्ञया देवीं वसिष्ठमुपक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. —2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं नियुगमुपक्रातवान् Dk. 120; साधवसमसमुत्तरमुपक्रामिष्ये Māl. 3. 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. —3 To begin, commence; (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रसभं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रतिवर्षीतु...प्रिलोचनस्तमुपक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. —4 To go against, attack, assail, उपक्रमते वारिमः Rām. —5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायेरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām.; win over, Dk. 65. —6 To step over, stride, traverse. —7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal (as wounds); यस्मादुपक्रमतां S. v. 1.; सर्वोपक्राता Dk. 68; अण्णा 75.

उपक्रम A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचरन् रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma; किमुपक्रमो राक्षसः Mv. 2. —2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so योवितः सुकुमारोपक्रमः *ibid.* —3 An undertaking, work, enterprise. —4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ma. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. —5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. —6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा. —7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. —2 Undertaking. —3 Commencement. —4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय *a.* 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. —2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. —2 Curable; अमुपक्रम्य आतंका V. 2.

उपक्रमितु *a.* One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपकुश 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपकोशः, शानं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपकोशमलीमेषवै R. 2. 53; वाक्यसंतक्षणैर्लोकोपकोशानैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपकोष्ट *a.* Censuring, blaming. —*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (क्रा) णं [उप-क्र-ण-शब्दे, अ-प-क्ष-ण] The sound of a lute.

उपक्रमः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. —2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a.* Decayed, wasted. —*v.* 1 Waste, decay, loss. —2 Expenditure. —यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षित *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. —2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षिण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. —2 Powerless.

उपक्षेत्र *a.* One who draws near; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वयुषि वधाय तत्र

तत्र शत्रुमुपक्षिपतः Māl. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign; M. 3. —2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; परस्परं वारिभिरुपक्षिपन्ति Rām. —3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; दृष्टं कार्यमुपक्षिपन्ति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षिप्तमनेन Mu. 1; Māl. 1. —4 To throw down. —5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षिप्तो भित्तिबंधा M. 5.

उपक्षेप 1 Throwing at, hurling. —2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mn. 4. 3; दारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. —3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपक्षिपतिशयः Dk. 61. —4 Commencement; उपायः M. 3. —5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. —2 Accusing, charging; धर्मः = शूद्रस्यामिकामात्रस्य पाकार्यं ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. —णः 1 A small or subordinate class. —2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगन्धः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach, attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शशिनेमुपगमेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so देवावुपगतं वृणं Pt. 4; पद्मुपगता Bh. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. —2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. —3 To undergo, suffer; तपो घोरमुपगतां Rām. —4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदायेस्वमिवोपगतं Ku. 1. 8; मतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ Si. 9. 6; १० निद्रावसं, हर्षं, तृप्तिं, शान्तिं, विवाहं &c. —5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुप्तं मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यवोपगच्छति Ma. 3. 34, 4. 40. —6 To come upon, attack. —7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यार्थं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. 1. —8 To undertake, begin. —9 To suffer, share in. —10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; देवातोपगतं कलं Ma. 2. 160. —*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

उपगम (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. —2 Receiving; ओषधयः फलपाकानां बहुमुपफलोपगः Ma. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Near, at hand. —4 Got, obtained. —5 Undergone, experienced. —6 Furnished with. —7 Gone to, become. —8 Promised, agreed. —9 Passed away, dead. —10 Feeling,

suffering (actively used). — 1 Wealth acquired. — 2 Receipt; यन्त्रोप-
पत्त्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. — 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. — 3 Acceptance, receipt. — 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगंतु a. 1 Approaching. — 2 Getting, acquiring. — 3 Knowing. — 4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुप-
गमं यत्र नीयं वधूनां Me. 65 your ad-
vent; स्वावर्ततां उपगमात्कुमारी R. 6.
63, 9. 50. — 2 Knowledge, acquaint-
ance. — 3 Attainment, acquiring; वि-
श्वामोपगमादभिज्ञगतयः S. 1. 14 — 4
Intercourse (as of the sexes). — 5
Society, company; न पुनरधमाना उपगमः
H. 1. 136. — 6 Undergoing, suffering,
feeling. — 7 Acceptance, receipt. — 8
An agreement, promise. — 9 A parti-
cular high number.

उपगमिन् a. Coming near.

उपगिरि-र ind. Near a mountain.
— रि N. of a country situated near a
mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow.

उपयुत a. Hidden, concealed;
चित् whose wealth is concealed.

उपयुक्तः An assistant teacher.
— इ ind. Near a teacher.

उपयुज् 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace;
तरंगहस्तस्वरगुह्योच R. 13. 63, 18. 47;
Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. — 2 To hide,
conceal, cover, encircle, gird round;
वनमालोपयुज् K. 24. 38.

उपयुज् p. p. 1 Hidden, concealed;
R. 13. 30. — 2 Embraced, clasped. — 3
Held, supported; कश्चिरकराभ्यामुप-
युज्नालं R. 6. 13. — 4 Suppressed. — इ
An embrace; उपयुज्नि सवेपथूनि च
Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाश्लेषोपयुज्
Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपयुज् 1 Hiding, concealing. — 2
An embrace. — 3 Astonishment, sur-
prise.

उपयोह्य pot. p. 1 To be embraced.
— 2 To be taken or seized. — ह्यः
1 An embrace. — 2 A kind of fire
regarded as impure (and therefore to
be hidden).

उपये 1 P. 1 To sing to any one
(with dat. or acc.); साम्नेनमुपयात्
Ch. Up. — 2 To join in singing. — 3
To praise in song, celebrate, extol;
तपोलक्ष्या वीतिं दिनकृतमिवोच्चैरुपयुः
Ki. 18. 47.

उपया m. (गाः) A priest in a sac-
rifice who sings the hymns. — f.
Accompaniment of a song.

उपयातु a. Singing near. — m. One
who accompanies the song of the
Udgatri priest, a chorister.

उपगीत p. p. 1 Celebrated, sung by
bards. — 2 Commencing to sing; Si.
4. 57.

उपगीतिः f. A variety of the Aryā
metre; see App.

उपग्रंथः A subsidiary writing or a
class of such writings.

उपग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize
or collect from below; as रसं. — 2 To
seize, take, take possession of; तवैव
पदावुपग्रहं Rām.; उपग्रहात्पदं चैव Ma.
7. 184. — 3 To meet with, obtain; स
सृष्टुमुपग्रह्णाति गर्भमन्वतरी यथा Chāp. 19.
— 4 To subdue, vanquish. — 5 To pro-
vide. — 6 To conciliate, take as one's
ally, favour, support; तदुपग्रहीतेन
स्नेहताजबलेन Mu. 1. — 7 To conceive
with one's mind, grasp mentally.
— 8 To decide, determine. — 9 To accept,
approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure.
— 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2.
— 3 A prisoner. — 4 Joining, addition.
— 5 (a) Favour, encouragement,
assistance, conciliation; सोपग्रहं K.
156. (b) Favourableness, kindness,
complacence; सोपग्रहं K. 264. — 6 Use.
— 7 A kind of peace purchased by
giving over every thing; cf. H. 4.
121. — 8 The voice or pada of a verb.
— 9 A pile or heap of kusa grass. — 10
The presiding spirit or cause which
directs a planet's motion. — 11 A
minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.), a
secondary heavenly body, such as a
comet, meteor.

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below);
taking hold of; as in राक्षसग्रहणं. — 2
Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner.
— 3 Supporting, furthering, promoting.
— 4 Holy study, study of the Vedas
(after being initiated into them);
वेदोपग्रहणार्थं तावद्ग्रहयत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. — 2 A
present; उच्चावाचा उपग्राहान् राजभिः
मापितान् बहून् Mb.

उपग्राह्य pot. p. To be favoured or
retained in service; Mu. 5. — ह्यः
1 An offering or present. — 2 Partic-
ularly, a present or offering to a
great man or king; the modern
Nazzarānā.

उपघात See under उपहृ.

उपघुष् 1, 10 P. To fill with noise,
make resonant.

उपघुष्ट p. p. 1 Resounding with,
noisy. — 2 Resonant. — 3 Sounding.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication,
making known.

उपघ्नः [उप-हृ-क] 1 Contiguus
support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk.; उद्गादिषोपघ्न-
तरोक्षतरौ R. 14. 1. — 2 Shelter, support,
stay, protection. — 3 That which rests
upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्रं चक्रवाकं] A
variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् n. [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eye-
glass, spectacles; cf. उपनेत्र.

उपचर् 1 P. 1 (a) To serve, wait,
or attend upon; निरिगमुपचर्चार् Ku.
1. 60; निमित्तज्ञानं K. 64; Ma. 3. 193,
4. 254; सममुपचर्च भवेत्तु चरिषं च
Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (b) To honour,
worship; प्रतिमाः पूजास्तरकरीणोपचर्यते
K. 40. 323; V. 3. — 2 To treat, deal
with, act towards; entertain; मित्ररेन
उपचरितस्व Dk. 71 treated as a friend;
भोजनादिना माधुपाचरत् 77, 117; तं
मित्रसखीमोषोपाचरत् 134; उपाचरत् कृत्रिम-
संविधाभिः R. 14. 17 honoured or
entertained; 5. 62; स्थाने इयं देवी-
शब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the
title of queen. — 3 To attend on (as
a patient), treat, tend, nurse;
यन्त्रावुपचर्यतः S. 3; मंत्रवादिभिर्मुपचर्यमाणः
P. 1. — 4 To approach, go towards.
— 5 To undertake, begin (metaphorically
Vedio in these senses). — pass. To be
used figuratively or metaphorically,
be applied figuratively to any one
(with loc.); तस्माच्चैतन्नवमुपचर्यते S.
B.; पर एवास्मा बलिः शरीर इत्युपचर्यते
ibid; कालोप द्विराधोपयो निमेष उपच-
र्यते Bhāg.; सुकृता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र अवश्य
मुपचर्य ब्राह्मणोपचर्यते Malli. on Ki. 1.
1; Bri. S. 5. 15; प्रत्याप्तस्या उपचर्य
योज्यते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment; रोगमेदी
व्रणः सुपचरः easily curable. — 2 = उपच-
रणं Approach.

उपचर्य pot. p. 1 To be served or
waited upon; to be honoured or
worshipped; Ma. 5. 154; अमुपचर्य
(सुखे) Pt. 1. 101 not requiring
flattery, unassuming; दुःखं Mu. 3.
5 difficult to serve. — यर् 1 Service,
attendance. — 2 Physicking, treating,
curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance;
honouring, worshipping, entertain-
ing; Mk. 4; अस्वलितोपचारं R. 5.
20; K. 344. — 2 Civility, politeness,
courtesy, polite behaviour, (ex-
ternal display of courtesy); परिश्रद्धः
H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, un-
conscientious; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3;
उपचारैरुपाचरत् K. 16. 29; मित्रोप-
चारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78; नोपचारं
न्याः Rām.; पदं न चेदित्थं Ku. 4. 9 a
merely complimentary saying, a
flattering compliment; मानसमुप-
K. 222, 207; M. 4; क्रिया M.

8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; यन्त्रणया M. 4; अतिक्रमं 4. 5; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राम-भद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तावपरि-जनस्य U. 1; यथा सुहृत्सोपचारं 6; V. 5; Si. 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रावृष्यैरेव लिने-र्मन राजोपचारः V. 4. royal service, pomp or state of royalty; भूषणाद्युप-चारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. l. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; जिज्ञीषु° Dk. 15; शीत° Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure; व्रतचर्या° Ms. 1. 111; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारेण Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs; समं सोपचारं (अञ्जं) Mb.; अवेशनदृशयणयोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 courses of love &c.; वा-क्योपचारं कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लोकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for वाह्यः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्णा-भिनयोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hang- ing garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.); present- ing flowers, perfumes &c.; सम्मं-लोपचारार्थं R. 10. 77; कृतोपचारां च-तुरङ्गवेदी Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमैः कृतोप-चारा V. 2; so रमणीयतया S. 6; वस्तु मन्वेयु R. 6. 1 the necessary de- corations (canopy &c.); (the Upa- chāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, con- duct, demeanour; वैश्यस्योपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life; साधूनामुपचारः Rām.; परि-जन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 183. -12 Any religious perform- ance, a ceremony; पशुकपामिग्रहणो-पचारे Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेषु चेतन-व-दुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; कूलं पिपतिवती-रुच्येतनेषु कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personifica- tion : so छत्रिणो गच्छतीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहुना छत्रितोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृतोपचारात् ibid.; न चास्य कर्-तृत्वे तत्त्वतोऽस्तीति मुख्येऽपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उपरक्ष्य चैवं शुद्ध उपचारेणाभिहितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अर्थानं विशकलितयोः

सद्व्यतिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगमात्रं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of स and व in the place of Visarga.

उपचारित् a. Attending, serving.

उपचार्य pot. p. To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -यः Practice of medicine. -यं Treatment.

उपचर्म-मं ind. On the skin, near the skin.

उपचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; श्रवस्तिष्ठैरुपचितवलि Mo. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen; उपचि- श्वत् प्रभा तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25; चेतःपीडासुपचिनाति Ma. 2; अपोधा पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10; 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते मयः K. 290; क्षीणोप्युपचीयते पुनश्चन्द्रः Bb. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. -pass. 1 To be collected or accu- mulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चन्द्रारस्तुपचीयते विप आदयो वणिक् स्युः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; बल° K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अंभतासुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; so ज्ञान°, मोक्ष° -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a lagna q. v.). -Oomp. -अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -भवने a species of the Dandaka metre

उपचायित् a. 1 Increasing, grow- ing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाटयः [उपचीयते] अग्रे आधारे ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacri- ficial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित् p. p. 1 Collected; gather- ed together, accumulated; अश्लेष-चित्ति Mo. 105. -2 Increased, grown; U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; महामोहगहनः Mā. 1. 30; वयुः Ms. 32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचित्ता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthened. -4 full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; विषदुपचितमेवं Bb. 1. 35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपचितिः f. Accumulation; collec- tion, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a linear mansion स्याति; also इस्त.

उपचूलनं floating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छद्व 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जले-नोपच्छदिता S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परदारानुपच्छद्वयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छद्वनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छद्वनेव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रयत्नस्ये Dk. 65. -2 Inviting; उपसंगमसुपच्छद्वनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the cham- ber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3; passing close to (in sexual in- tercourse?).

उपजगती A variety of the Tri- shūbh metre in which three Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or pro- duced, originate, arise, grow; उम- गश्चेऽपजायते Ms. 1. 45; 11. Pr. 44; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear; प्रणविषत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; सतीत्युपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; समपि नोपजायते Bx. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. -Caus. (-जनय-ति) To produce, cause; rouse; उत्तरा-प्रलापोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज्ज A. Increased, being pro- duced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. -नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात p. p. 1 Produced, caused; °क्रोध° क्रोध excited, moved to anger; °विश्वास° confiding, believing, trust- ing. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4. उपजातिः f. A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप् 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting any- thing in the ear; अंगारवर्ष राजवधायां-जप् Dk. 104; क्षत्तरं कुहराजस्तु जनेः कर्तृमुपजपत् Mb. -2 (Hence) To in- cite to rebellion or treachery, con- spire with; उपजप्तामुपजपत् Mu. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear ; उपजप्यानुपजयेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating ; परकुत्स^० Mu. 2 -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion ; उपजापः कुतस्तेन तानाकोपवत्स्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion ; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरत् *ind.* Towards old age of in old age.

उपजल्प 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पनं *A* talk.

उपजल्पिन् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -हिका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. -का Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by ; उपजीव्यमानपादकुडायः K. 5 ; का वृत्तिमायं उपजीवति Mk. 2 ; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिः *ibid.* ; जेषात्तमुपजीवेयुर्यथैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105 ; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve ; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from) ; त्वेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तुपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise ; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (*inatr.* or *in comp.*) ; जतिमात्रोपजीविनं Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20 ; नानापण्योपजीविनं 9. 257 ; द्योतोजीवस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (*-m.*) ; भीमकतैर्द्विपुणोः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16 ; अस्मद् K. 61. -क Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -3 Subsistence, livelihood ; निर्विनाशोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236 ; सन्नियस्येतदेवाहुर्धर्मं कुण्णोपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property ; किञ्चिद्वस्वोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood ; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (*as a king &c.*). -3 (*fig.*) Supplying materials for

writing, that from which one derives, his materials ; सर्वेदा कविमुपजीवानुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. -व्या 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials) ; इत्यनुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कदाचनक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy ; Mr. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to ; Mr. 4.

उपजोषा, -वर्ण 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. -वं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain ; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon ; (उपज्ञातं = विनोदज्ञेन ज्ञातं) ; see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते ह्युपज्ञा कर्मणश्च] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge ; usually in comp which is treated as a neuter noun (P. 11. 4. 21) ; पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रंथा Sk. ; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before ; लोकेऽपूयतुपजमेव विदुषां सौजम्यजन्यं वक्षः Malli. on Raghuvamsha.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपजम्त् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपदोक् *Caus.* 1 To present (*as an offering*), make a respectful offering ; ऐकं पशुमुपदोक्तयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपदोक्तं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarana*.

उपतटः The skirt or border ; Me. 57. -ट *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat ; उपतप्तोद्का नद्यः Rām. ; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick ; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् Asval. -3 To afflict, befall (*as a sickness*) ; sometimes used impersonally. -*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with ; इत्यगृहमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2 ; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c. -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance ; उपतप्यमहे तपः Av. -*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting ; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched, consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्त *a.* Burning, heating. -*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापा 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow ; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशेत्तुतापाः K. 135, 177 ; जरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापनं 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming ; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick ; शुच्यं विपुमात्रं स्वाध्यायाद्युपतापिना Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (*as water*).

उपतिष्य 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपर्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपर्यका [उपत्यक् P. V. 2. 34 ; पर्यतस्यासन्नं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land ; मलयजैरुपर्यकाः R. 4. 46 ; एते जल हिमवतो गिरेरुपर्यकारणवासिनाः संभासाः S. 5.

उपदंश 1 P. To bite or eat anything (*as a relish or condiment*).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. द्वित्रासुपदंशासुवाय Dk. 133 ; अग्रमंशोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितसत्वं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (*a*) A tree the root of which is used for horse-radish (शिग्रु). (*b*) N. of another plant (समष्टि).

उपदंशिन *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (*pl.*) About or nearly ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (*in general*). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (*a*) To take upon oneself. (*b*) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. -दा (*of* P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, *Nazarana* ; उपदा

विधिः ऋषयोक्तेकाः कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीक 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृत्यः Si. 14. 30.

उपदानः, -न 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vriahaparvan and mother of Dashyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smoared, covered anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body.).

उपदिक्ष 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यप्ययोगविषये भाषिकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य.....तत्तत्प्रत्युपदिशतीति मे बाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदिक्ष Bg. 4. 34; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to; गुणेषामुपदिश्य भाषिर्वा R. 8. 73; सुखेणैवमुपदिश्यति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन झीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्च सास्त्रीनां कविभिरुक्तोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; द्रुतविलसितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिक्ष, उपदिशा An intermediate quarter, such as देशान्ती, आग्नेयी, नैऋती, and वायवी.

उपदिश्य a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; प्रत्युपदिष्टं बुद्धुर्धरिर्वा Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. —इ Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितो वि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the not *inter alia*); स्थितोपदेशासुपदेशकाले प्रवेष्टिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्या Ku. 1. 30; अथिरप्युपदेशेन पाठ्यं M. 1. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K. 26; M. 6; प्रोपदेशे पण्डितं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; ज्ञानान्तरितरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A

plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चन्द्रस्यग्रहे तर्हि सिद्धमेवे शिवा-लये । नन्मात्रपकयनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

-6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment, &c. with its *am-bandhas* which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. —अर्थवाक्यं. —वचनं a parable, moral fable. —महर्षी N. of a philosophical work by San-karāchārya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. —न Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन a. Advising, instructing. —म. 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेश्वा a. Giving instruction or advice. —म. (ह) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयमुपदिशः स भगवान्क्रमोपदेशा हरिः Vo. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वेदाक).

उपदीका A kind of art.

उपदीक्षिन् a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपद्ष्ट 1 P. To see, behold, look at, perceive. —pass. To be or become visible. —Caus. 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञः पुरो मासुपदर्श H. 3; नयसिद्धिर्नये राज्ञि सदस्योपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपदर्शक a. Showing. —कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपद्ष्ट a. Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). —f. Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपद्ष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance.

उपद्ष्ट a. Seeing, overlooking. —m. 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.)

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रुदुष्टस्य दक्षिणं देमिशाचरः R. 15. 23; प्राज्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवा 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; दुःसामसमानासुपद्रवापारमनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person is suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factions —m. 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिषुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. —त A term used by the Bāshkalas for a kind of Sindhi, also called उद्ग्राह q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः 1 A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. धर्म.); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अविजाह्वामुपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिशिरा-पगमिषया सुकुलजालमोभत किङ्करो R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; इदि चैनामुपधातुमईसि R. 8. 77 treasure up, lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहित-सुमन्त्रिणा S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay; वामहस्तोपहितवदना S. 4 reating on. -3 (a) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty) तदुपहितकुटुम्बा R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); क्षिपु वृत्त्युपधाया शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वाममुजमशशिधि Dk. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता यतीति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow; उपहितज्ञोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैव Vedānta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; *Ma.* 8. 193. -**2** Trial or test of honesty, (चर्मविश्लेषणः) : (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधाभिर्विषयं सवर्गिभिः सच्चिदान् पुनः *Kālikā P.* -**3** A means or expedient; अयशोभिदुरालोके कोपधा मरणादूतं *Si.* 19. 58. -**4** (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अन्त्याद्वर्गात्पूर्व उपधा). -**Comp.** -**युतः** a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. -**युचि** *a.* tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान *a.* Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; *P.* IV. 4. 125. -**न** 1 Placing or resting upon. -**2** A pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं मुजलता *Bh.* 3. 79. -**3** Peculiarity, individuality (विशेषः); कलोपधानाभावात् *P.* VI. 3. 39 Sk. -**4** Affection, kindness. -**5** A religious observance. -**6** Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधानाधिर्धृताः स्वेयसीं खद्वयंति ये *Si.* 2. 77. (where उप also means a pillow). -**7** Poison.

उपधानोप *a.* To be placed near. -**य** A pillow.

उपधाचिन् *a.* Using as a pillow अशेत सा बाहुलसोपधाचिनी *Ku.* 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि बिजयाधिः क्षितीना विद्वानि सोपधि संधिद्वयानि *Ki.* 1. 45 see अनुपधि also. -**2** (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; *Ms.* 8. 165. -**3** Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्मुक्तान् स्पृहाहारादिर्वर्तते *Y.* 2. 31, 88. -**4** The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -**5** Foundation (with the Buddhists.)

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; *S.* 1; नद्यमस्वर *M.* 1. 21 taken as a basis. -**2** Preceded by. -**3** Joined, mixed, connected with. -**4** Possessed of; *Si.* 16. 7 -**5** Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -**6** Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं मक्षिं ताम्राक्षिं । तुर्यं कार्यं च राक्षिं सिद्धं च शिलाजतम्. -**2** A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); *a. g.* milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair and lymph; सत्यं लो वसा स्वदो इताः केशास्तथैव च । औजस्यं सप्तधातुना क्रमाद्योपधातवः ।

उपधाव् 1 *U.* 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -**2** To resort to. -**3** To run, glide (*A.*).

उपधावनः A follower. -**न** 1 Going after, following. -**2** Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधृषित *p.* 1 Fumigated. -**2** Being at the point of death. -**3** Suffering extreme pain. -**तः** Death.

उपधृ 1, 10 *P.* 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -**2** To bear, carry. -**3** To hold as, consider or regard as; सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् *Ma.* 12. 27; *Bg.* 7. 6, 9. 6. -**4** To comprehend, perceive, bear; experience, observe; दुष्यो राम-चरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् *Bhāg.* -**5** To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारण 1 Consideration, reflection. -**2** Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधृतिः *f.* 1 A ray of light. -**2** Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 *P.* To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नाशि मुखेनोपधमेत् *Ms.* 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -**2** The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मनीय *q. v.* below.

उपध्माना A lip. -**न** Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् *a.* Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीय, The aspirate Visarga before the letters *प* and *फ*; उध्पध्मानीयानामोष्ठी *Sk.*

उपध्वस्त *a.* 1 Destroyed. -**2** Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729); सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्होपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपनिष्ठते *Sat.* Br.

उपनखे A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 *P.* 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards. -**2** To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person); मत्संभोगा कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि *Me.* 91; तत्तत्स्योपनमेत् *Bh.* 2. 121; अथ आत्मने नोपनमति *Bhāg.*: उपेनं सहस्रं नमति *Ait. Br.* -**3** To share in. -**Caus.** 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -**2** To offer, give.

उपनत *p. p.* 1 (a) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; *S.* 5. 19; *R.* 12. 102. (b) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनीं *R.* 8. 7, 5. 52; चित्तिनोपनतां *K.* 129; *V.* 3. 22; *V.* 2. -**2** Presenting

itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred; कस्याप्येतं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा *Me.* 109; यद्येवोपनतं दुःखास्तुखं तद्वसचरत् *V.* 3. 21; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य 22; 4. 3; 80 सुदुपनतः *Me.* 109; *Mal.* 10; *K.* 33, 132, 348; सुखं that readily or without efforts presented itself *S.* 3; अज्ञामोपनतं *R.* 10. 39 unconsciously committed. -**3** Formed, brought about, effected. -**4** Presented to, offered, given; परलोकोपनतं जज्ञाजलि *R.* 8. 68. -**5** Bent down, humble, subjected, surrendered; दंडोपनतचरितं *R.* 17. 81, 8. 81; दंडोपनतं शत्रुं *Mb.* -**6** Dependent on (for protection). -**7** Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः *f.* 1 Approach. -**2** Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनायुक *n.* Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह 4 *P.* 1 To tie up, tie together. -**2** To form into a bundle, bind together. -**3** To inlay, set with; 88 चर्मोपनह.

उपनहन 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -**2** Binding, tying together.

उपनाहा 1 A bundle. -**2** An unguent applied to a wound or sore; शोकयोऽपनाहं कुर्यात् *Sar.* -**3** The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened, -**4** Inflammation of the ciliary glands, styte.

उपनाहन् 1 Applying an unguent. -**2** Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्तगुणः. It is formed by sweet-sounding letter (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्णः); *a. g.* of the example cited in *K.* P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः । अलमलमालि वृणालिरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला ॥

उपनामन् *n.* A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 *U.* To throw or place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् *q. v.*

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -**2** An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. *Y.* 2. 25; (on which *Mit.* says: —उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंज्ञाप्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्व हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -**3** A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 *U.* 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to; कर्णोरुपनिधाय (मुखं) *Asval.*; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाय *Gīt.* 5. -**2** To produce, cause; *Bk.* 4. 45. -**3** To present;

Mā. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिषद्. -धायक a. Depositing, placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यद्यपि निहितं सचिह्नवद्वादिना विहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित p. p. 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिषत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिषात् 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिषानिन् a. Coming (unexpectedly); रघोपनिषतिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6.

उपनिषद् 9 P. To compose, write; किरिदुपनिषद् U. 7.

उपनिषेधनं 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिषपनं The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिषाशित a. Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गाभिषयं द्रुवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिषाशितं Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिषेक्षिन् a. Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् f. [Said to be from उपनिषद् 'Knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of worldly existence'; यथा य इमां ब्रह्मविद्यामुपस्थात्मानावेन श्रद्धात्मकिपुरःसराः संतरेष्वर्धं गर्भजन्म जरा रोगाद्यनयं यं निशातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिं साकाराणं चार्थतमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् उपनिषद्वयं सदेरेवमर्थस्मरणात् Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Br. 2. 40; Mā. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं ततः । निदेशयिष्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निश्चयानर्थमुलं स्वविद्यां प्रत्यक्षया परं । नश्यतास्तस्य भेदमती कोपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रकृतिदेशः शेषांस्तन्मन्त्रोच्चे

दकस्वतः । यतो वसादयेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तकोपनिषद् 103 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darśanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedānta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:— ईशकेनकटश्रुद्धमाह्वयतिचिरः । ऐतरेयं च उद्देश्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥ -2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण U. 6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore. -5 Secrecy, seclusion -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. 8 A religious observance.

उपनिषादिन् a. 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Mā. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति हुनि कुमारेभ्यः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनेवोपनीतस्व Mk. 7. 6; अन्नं Mā. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्यपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku. 7. 72. -2 (a) To offer, present to; हरये स्ववेहसुपानयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; R. 3. 65. आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3 (b) To hand over, give over; अन्नः पुष्पाश्चैवैकान्मनस्यमुपनीत K. 101; Mā. 1. 8. 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीत चः शिष्या M. 1 recently made over (or instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयकस्यान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयक्यैरनगोतस्वै Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate. -6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अयोदेहमुपायेन द्रवतामुपनीयते Kām. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169. -8 To bring near to oneself, i. e. invest with the 'sacred thread' (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); शास्त्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरादुपनयते Sk. -Caus. To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; यद्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते गुरोः । बालो वेदाय तथोपात् बालशेषोपनयं विदुः ॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजम्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; आसिधिसिद्धिर्येनोः पक्षधर्मतत्प्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka-K. उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कुलोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनय q. v. उपनायक a. Leading to. -कः 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य द्योतकं कथंका उपनायकाः); e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Mā. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a drama or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Mā.

उपनीत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given. -5 Added. -ता A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य pot. p. 1 To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतु a. One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालत्यभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mā. 9. -म. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an Acharya; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत 4 P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्य A place for dancing.

उपन्यसु 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, put out, state; मयोपन्यसतेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यसते Mā. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कुरववर्मयः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यसत् S. 5 what is this that is

proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y. 2. 19. उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxta. position. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5; Mā. 1. 3, 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amarn. 23; चतुर्ते मधुरश्चापमुपन्यासः Ak.; सोऽयम् Ve. 5 overture of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपदं S. 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपपतिः पत्या, उप पौत्रः पतिः] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमांतेन चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकमोक्षितं गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्मै उपपद्यते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारिण्यं प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं चो न पश्यामि स्याद्येति नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते B. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लेशं गच्छ कैतेय नैतत्स्वयमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपदात् Ait. Br. -Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादित्ता Rām. inspired with confidence; get ready; रघुमुपादाय Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; विद्या त्वमस्मि मेधाया भीतेनोपपादितः R. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; S. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 214; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपादायेत् K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; वाचसु मातृपुत्रे शक्यमुपपादायितुं K. 62, 113, 120, 134; देवकार्यं R. 1. 91; 17. 55; Ms. 29. -4 (a) To

make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कथमीश्वरं विनाशार्थमिदमुपादायति Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपादिते क्षेत्रे Ma. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kām. 11. 57; K. 2; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपादायेत् Subhāsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. 10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69 (जन्म); इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; त्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता चलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाः R. 5. 12; सात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः Bbhāṣā P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्तिः. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राकृतं नोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained, secured; अतीन्द्रियैश्चतुष्टयमुपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41; V. 5. 15; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; अश्वे च साक्षाद्विधिर्नोपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्तर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं बाधोः *ibid.* this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नमेतद्वस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible; उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3. 12 -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 141, 244; तल्लक्षणोपपन्नः S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादक *a.* Self-produced. -कः A superhuman being, god; दिव्योपपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुषपदं वेदं Ki. 18.

44 (धनुर्वेदं); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निशानं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mn. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last number is some form of a verbal character; e. g. वेदविद्, शमणी, आकर्णलंविन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा -क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपञ्चनं, उपपञ्च *a.* Closely touching. -नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपशुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु 1 तानि पातकं सानि तन्मूलमुपपातकम् Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् *a.* One who has committed an upapāta.

उपपादुक *a.* Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं *q. v.*

उपपाश्वः -श्वं 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P. 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तनोपपीडं परिदधुकामां Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; 10. 47; पार्श्वोपपीडं पार्श्वोपपीडं, पार्श्वोपपीडं Sk. (b) To oppress, devastate, lay waste; क्षुत्क्षोणोपपीडितं troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kām. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं 1 A suburb.

उपपुरिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादश).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्माजोरो हितकृत्यार्थं जनैः Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष् = उपेक्ष् q. v.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregard-ing.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim;

पल्लुपवते तल्लु Sk. -2 To overwhelm, over with; उपप्लुप्तमौघेन Rām. -3 To assault violently, assail; to trouble, oppress, distress; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता इति R. 10. 5. 14. 64; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. -Caus. To water.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ महानप्लवः प्लवहांतं ...परिपालयचूच Ku. 4. 46; जीव-प्लवः शब्दप्लवः प्रजाः पालि R. 2. 48; K. 32, 54. -2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; क्षत्रि-पात्यादिप्लवको च R. 5. 6; Ms. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment; Ki. 11. 20 -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवणं लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लव् below. -5 Agitation, perturbation; इन्द्रि-° K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; चन्द्रमिषोपप्लवः V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Rām, the ascending node; केतुप्लव-भूमिमंक्षतः पठे तुल्ये कुभा. -9 Anarchy. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपप्लवन् a. 1: One who has suffered calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 208. -2 Suffering oppression; द्रुपा इषोपप्लवः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लव p. p. 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Rām), eclipsed. -3 Marked off prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered; अक्ष, नयन weeping. -ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपप्लवः 1 Connect. -2 An affix -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment; Ch P. 44.

उपप्लवः -हण 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपप्लवण Increase.

उपप्लवित a. Increased, magnified; K. 27. 136, Dk. 42.

उपप्लवन् a. Supplemental, additional.

उपप्लव a A few, a tolerable number.

उपप्लवः The lower arm.

उपप्लवः, -व्दः Sound produced at the appukling of Soma; noise, sound in general.

उपप्रेगः 1 Fleeting away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

उपप्राभा A secondary dialect.

उपपुञ्ज 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसापुपुञ्जानाः फलमि Ku. 6. 10; नोपपुञ्जते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40; अधोपपुञ्जेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 3. 325. -3 To possess; श्रीरत्नपुपुञ्जं Hariv. -4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपपुञ्जः f. Enjoyment, use.

उपपुञ्जः a. Enjoying, an enjoyer.

उपपुञ्जः 1 (a) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामा कामानुपपुञ्जेन शान्तिः Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171. काम° Bg. 16. 11; त्रियोपपुञ्ज R. 12. 22. (b) Use, application; चरणोपपुञ्जलभाः S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. -3 Unfruit. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपपुञ्जिन् a. Enjoying, using.

उपपुञ्ज, -भोक्ष, -भोज्य pot. p. To be enjoyed, used or eaten; Ku. 1. 20; किञ्चित्कालोपपुञ्जयानि योचनानि धमानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपपुञ्जो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. -य° 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

उपपुञ्जिन् a. Eating, enjoying.

उपपुञ्जः A minor or inferior ornament.

उपपुञ्जः f. [उप-भू-आधारि कि] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपपुञ्जः a. Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

उपपुञ्जः 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to; श्री दुष्टोपपुञ्जिता. -3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपपुञ्जः 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपपुञ्जन्); P. 1. 3. 47.

उपपुञ्जिन् a. Inviting, persuading.

उपपुञ्जः A staff for stirring (fire).

उपपुञ्जित a. Ved. Stirring.

उपपुञ्जः a. Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

उपपुञ्जः 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपपुञ्जेत तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसमयी कनककलशावित्युपमि-क्षो Bb. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपपुञ्जः 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपमं भृतिसिनेन संभुना Si. 1. 4 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहो-

पुमा सती Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधर्म्योपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं सुदूरं वाक्याद्योपस्कारकमुपमाकृतिः R. G.; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुत्तमति द्वयोः। इसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गायामवगाहते॥ Chandr. 5. 3; Kāv. 2. 14; उपमा कालिदासरयः Subhāsh. (Chandin mentions 32 varieties of उपमा; see Kāv. 2. 15-50; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57-65); see K. P. 10 ad. loc. also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा वातो निवातस्यो नैवते सोपमा रसुता Bg. 6. 19; see 'द्वय' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like' 'resembling' बुद्धे न बुद्धोपमा R. 1. 47; सोऽवर्णोपम, अनरोपम, अवर्णोपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Oomp. -द्वय any object used for a comparison; सौर्षोपमाद्वयसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. -रूपक a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपमातु m. An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; जातास्तद्वाच्योपमानवाद्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय), one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमनुष्ठितानि Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वयस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. -3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of Pramāṇas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्योत् साध्यसम्पत् or उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. -Oomp. -उपमेयभावः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपमित p. p. Compared, likened, similar &c.

उपमितिः f. 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; एतदुपमितिः साध्यसम्पत् S. D.; तद्वान्नस्योपमितिः ब्रह्म-ज्ञान N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमप्युपमितिस्तथोपमितिः शब्दे Bbāshā P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपमा q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

उपमेय pot. p. Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or comp.); दृष्टि-मासीदुपमेयकालिः सुहेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34, Ch. P. 29 v. 1. -य The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुतः Chandr. 5. 7. 9.

—Oomp. —उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; बिपरीत उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g. कमलेव मतिमतिरिव कमला तदुविव विमा विभेव तदुः । &c.

उपमातिः *f.* 1 Comparison. —2 Killing. —3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. —ति *m.* Granting wealth (Sāy.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). —Oomp. —वनि *a.* destroyer of an enemy (Sāy.); one who receives addressees in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ *f.* [उपमिता मात्रा उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. —2 A near female relative; मातृवत्ता मातुलानी विनुष्यन्ती पितृवत्ता । अथ दूर्वजपानी च मातृदुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabbak.

उपमाद् *a.* Giving delight. —दः Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारणं Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य *a.* Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The Śrāddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित् *a.* Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. —2 Placing near. —*f.* A prop, stay, pillar (स्थान).

उपसृत् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिका-नमुपसृष्ट N. 5. 110. —2 To rub down. —3 To pass through.

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अग्न्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु ध्वं लोले विनोदय मना सुमनोलतासु S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment). —2 Destruction, injury, killing. —3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk 1. —4 Unhushing. —5 Refutation of a charge. —6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपमर्दक *a.* Cruashing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् *m.* (of P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulae as a sacrifice; एकदाद्वयोपयजा यजन्तमुपयजयति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयज् *m.* The priest who utters the above formulae

उपयजः Additional formulae as a sacrifice.

उपयन्त्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयन् 1 U. 1 To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान् मिथा-समयादिमाहृपायस्त S. 5; आत्माहृपां विधिनीदयेते Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11; Bk. 4. 20, 28; 7. 101. —2 (a) To seize, hold; उपयच्छ जुष्टे Av.; उपायस्त महाश्राणि Bk. 15. 21; शस्त्राण्युपायस्त अतिवराणि 1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept; कोपा-स्काश्चिद्विधैः प्रत्युपायस्त नासत् Bk. 8. 33. —3 To show, indicate (दृष्ट); सोप-यश्च भवं Bk. 7. 101. —4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). —5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173. —6 To curb, restrain.

उपयन्तु *m.* A husband; अयोपयन्ता-रमलं सभाणि Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1; Si. 10. 45.

उपयन् 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या स्वजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयौवना S. D. —2 Restraint.

उपयमने 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16. —2 Restraint, curbing. —3 Placing down the fire. —4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood; उपयमनीरुपकल्पयति Sat. Br. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयामः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. —2 The formulae uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. —3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; सुनिश्चयमागुपयती सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26; so पुरं, गर्ति, नयनं, पद्वी, दुर्मणिषं कमुपयति न नीतिद्वेषाः H. 3. 117. —2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.; तज्जति, सुत्युः, रजः, पाकः, प्रसादः &c.

उपयात *p. p.* Come, arrived. —तं Arrival, return.

उपयाने Approaching, coming near; हयोपयाने स्वरिता भूय Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन् *a.* Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit; स्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो या R. 13. 53; अक्षमालाहृपायचितुं K. 151.

उपयाचक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचने Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित *p. p.* Begged, requested. —तं 1 A request or prayer in general. —2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपी श्रियते त्वय्यं प्रदास्याम्युपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 46; अथ मया भगवत्याः करालायाः प्रादुपयाचितं श्रीरत्नमुपहृतं Mā. 5; दयिते ऋतु देवस्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाचितं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्बुधाः ॥ —3 A request or prayer to a deity for the

accomplishment of a desired object, K. 330.

उपयाचितकं = उपयाचित above; सिद्धान्तानि कृतविधिदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, apply; वाङ्मण्यमुपयुजीत Si. 2. 93; वहुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8, 21; M. 5. 12; अनुपयुज्यमानं naelcas, good for nothing S. 7; U. 4. —2 To enjoy, taste; पप उपयुज्य मे. 13. v 1; कलाभ्युपायुक्तं स इहमीते R. 13. 46; Bk. 8. 39. —3 To devote or attach oneself to; न मुनेरुपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वे प्राज्ञा नत-श्रीकं भर्तामुपयुज्यते Subhāsh. —4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). —5 To appropriate, consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. —*pass.* 1 To be used or applied. —2 To be fit or proper; तद्वेषमुपयुज्यते Bhāg. —3 To be of use, be taken into account; Pt. 1. 228.

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. —2 Suited, appropriate; fit, right, proper. —3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. —4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगं नय् or नय् to be used or employed, serve; तज्जति ...अनगलेकक्रिययोपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. —2 Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. —3 Fitness, suitability, propriety. —4 Contact, proximity. —5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. —6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् *a.* 1 Employing, using. —2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. —3 Appropriate, fit, proper. —4 Favourable, propitious. —5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or ०त् 1 Usefulness, utility. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Occasion, need. —4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. —2 A team.

उपर *a.* Ved. 1 Being below, under. —2 Posterior, later. —3 Nearer. —*r.* 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (ग्रामन्). —2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. —3 A cloud. —4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् *ind.* In the proximity, near to.

उपरज् 4 U. or in *pass.* To be red, to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. —*Caus.* 1 To colour, tint, dye. —2 To affect, grieve, distress.

उपरक p. p. 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -कः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

उपरजः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपराजते शशिनः सद्युपयता रेहिणी योग S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपराजजित Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; दुष्प्रवृत्तिरिति हेममिहोपराज R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Re-proach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं स्लेन उप गौणे वा] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूरीमा तथैव च । मुक्ताङ्गुलितया शोभ हस्यादीनि बहुविधानि ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किंचित्तो हीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ।

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगतदुपरम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69; इत्युक्तोपरमरामः युद्धमुपरमत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); व्यापार्युक्तोपरमराम Pt. 1; or with abl. : Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf. ; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself ; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm ; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=Caus.). -Caus. To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत p. p. 1 Stopped, ceased ; रजस्तुपरते Mā. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अयं दुःखो मासस्तातरोपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणान्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. -अरि a. having no foe. -कर्मन् a. ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. -विषयान्निहन् a. one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. -सूह a. void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरति f. 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमण 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमामिषवागो गताकारे देवभेदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि ind. 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (a) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अधः) (with gen.) : गतमुपरि घनानां S. 7. 7; अवाङ्मुखास्तेषां वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्योपरि S. 2. 8; प्रमादानां Māl. 7. 5: U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9; 12. 37; so 'उपरान्, स्थित &c.; with loc उपर्येव सलंकायां Rām.; or acc. यंत्राद्युपरि यंत्राणि ibid.; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ, तद्वर, तद्, (b) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वान्दानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (c) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं Y. 2. 253; युक्तस्यापरि Suar (d) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 28; तस्योपरि कुक्षः, मनोपरि वृष्टिः &c.; तस्योपरि प्रायोपदेशं करिष्यामि on your account. (e) After; सुहृत्सोऽमुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेद्वान्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (a) Just above; लोकानुपदुपर्यारं माधवः Vop. (b) Higher and higher, far high, high above; वपुर्मुपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (a) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp. अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दृष्टिः H. 2. 2; so उपरिधा, स्थापन, स्थित &c.; oft. loc comp. स्वमुपरोपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in addition, further, more; शतान्युपरि चैवाहौ तथा दूषणं सति Mb. (c) Afterwards; यद्वा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti. 2. 7; सप्तः पीत्योपरि पयः पिबेत् Suar.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [cf. Zend upairi, upara; Gr. hyper; L. super; Old Germ. obar; Germ. uber; Eng. over; Hinda. upar]. -Comp. -आसनं sitting on high. -गत a. gone up, ascended. -चर a. moving above (as a bird). -चित a. piled over or above. -ज a. produced above, elevated, high. -तन, स्थ a. upper, higher. -उत a. Ved. coming from above. -उचन a. Ved. raised above the ground. -भागः the upper portion or side. -भावा being above or higher. -भूमि f. the ground above. -मर्ष ind. Ved. above men. -शयनं a place

of rest. -अनेक a. being in the upper line or series. -सद a. lying or sitting above. (-m.) a class of gods. -संघं sitting above.

उपरिहात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]

1 As an adverb it means (a) Over, above, from above, on high; परहितकरणे नोपरिहात् चायः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. (b) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावर्तसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिहाद्भवति Māl. 6; इदमुपरिहात् स्यात्प्रायः in the sequel. (c) Behind (opp. प्रस्तात्). -2 (As a preposition it means (a) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si. 11. 3. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind (with gen.). -Comp. -उपरोधमती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. -उपोति f. a verse of the Trishubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. -वृहती N. of a Vedic metre having four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); उपाधिकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्केषसंस्थितं । नारी कामयते कामी वचः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥ Sabdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; उत्पल्लवोऽन्येन चोपरुध्द्वृत्तिः S. 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; उपरुधते तपोवृद्धानं S. 4; V. 5; पणमुपरुधन्ता Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्याद्युपरुधे V. 5. -2 (a) To disturb, trouble; पौराण्युपावेनमुपरुधन्ति S. 1. (b) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); उपरुधारिमासीत Me. 7. 195; Kām. 13. 67; उपरुधं कुक्षमुपरुधन् Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; ब्रजोपरोधं वा स्थापयति Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; उपेक्षुषुमुपरुधत् Rām.

उपरुध् p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; वृत्तिं हि राजामुपरुधत् R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, looked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; शरत्सुखीदुःखोपरोधः R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74; सकौतुकं निनय U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो वा घृत् S. 1. 5. 6. अनुग्रहः खल्वेव नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः मद्यत ibid.; detention; किं राजर्षयोपरोधेन S. 3. -3 Opposition, refusal; check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -Comp. -कारिन् a. impeding, obstructing.

उपरोधक a. 1 Obstructing. -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. -क An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c.; see उपरोध.

उपरोधिन् a. Obstructing, impeding; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकाथं सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated; नाटिका भोटकं गोटी सट्टकं नाट्यवासकं । प्रस्था-नोत्पाप्यकाथानि प्रेक्षणं रामकं तथा ॥ सेलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्भट्टिका प्रका-रणी इलीको मणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशक-लमेतद्भूकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कति कथं बहिरवायुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3; Me. 19; S. 1. 14. -2 A precious stone, jewel. -3 Sand (Ved.). -4 A cloud. -ला 1 Refined sugar. -2 The upper and smaller mill-stone which rests on the Driśhad [cf. *L. opalus*].

उपलकः A stone.

उपलक्ष् 10 P. 1 To look at, observe, behold, mark; आसृजवर्तिजन उपलक्षयति K. 197; सम्प्रयुपलक्षितं भ-चरया S. 1. -2 To regard or consider; लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पक्षितैरुपलक्षितः Rām. -3 To mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30; 2. 151; Rām. 7. 47. -4 To denote, designate, describe. -5 To imply in addition; नक्षत्रद्वन्द्वेन उपोति-शास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ma. 3. 162. -6 To mind have in view; Kām. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक a. 1 Observing; marking; परचित्. -2 Designating; indiciating (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment; बेलोपलक्षणार्थे S. 4. -2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive feature; उपलक्ष्यमुपलक्षणं V. 4, 4. 33; उपलक्षणे वृत्तीया Sk. -3 Designation; प्राद्युप-लक्षणं Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वपतिपादकत्वे सति स्वैतरतिपादकत्वे); मंत्रग्रहणं ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; so अस्ति नास्तेरुपलक्षणं &c.

उपलक्षित p. p. 1 Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. -2 Understood, comprehended. -3 Characterized.

उपलक्ष्य pot. p. 1 Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. -इष्यः 1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलधिप्रियः [नालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृषो.] A kind of antelope (चमर).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive (directly); Pt. 1 76; अस्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know; ब्रूहि पदुपलब्धं U. 1; तत्त्वत एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1; Mv. 7. 30; R. 12. 60; Bk. 3. 27; K. 159; M. 4, 3. 6, 4. 6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience (happiness &c.); उपलब्धसुखः Kn. 4. 42 experiencing; कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy; इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2. now I recollect; Ma. 11. 17; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnant. -Caus. 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध p. p. 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having the meaning understood. (-र्थ f.) a tale, a true or probable story.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition; इया हि मे स्मरस्वपदोप-लब्धिः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation, perception, knowledge (ज्ञान); ना-भाव उपलब्धेः of. Nyāya S. 2. 28, 30. -3 Understanding, mind (मति). -4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Perceptibility, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलब्ध् a. 1 Gaining, acquiring, -2 Knowing, perceiving. -m. Soul, self.

उपलभः [लभ-बन्-मुम् च] 1 Acquisition; अस्मादुपलभ्योपलभस्तत्त्वितुपलब्धा S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनु-भव q. v.); प्राक्नेोपलभ Mā. 5; ज्ञातो सुतस्पर्शमुपलभभात् R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing; अविवर्तक्रियोप-लभाय S. 1.

उपलभक a. Causative to observe, reminding.

उपलभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य pot. p. 1 Obtainable. -2, Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलत् 10 P. To fondle, coax, flatter; नतानीमुपललयन् Dk. 29; S. 7; M. 3

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलोलिका Thirst.

उपलिंग A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; स्या-रमा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to; यो बन्धमुपलिप्यति Vāg. b.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (asid of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपित् 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstructing.

उपवक्तु m. 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by his words).

उपवत् The tree Bu hanania Latifolia (विमसल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax; भूषामुपवदते Sk.; इतारं Bk 8. 28.

उपवादाः Censure, blame (Ved.).

उपवादिन् a. Censuring, blaming.

उपवनं [उपामेत वनेन] A garden, grove, a planted forest; पद्मिच्छायो-पवनवृत्तया केतकैः सुविभक्तः Me. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; उलता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ण 10 P. To describe in detail; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृत्तं Mu. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं Suar.; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Sankara Svāmi, author of several writings on the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

उपवलित a. Swollen or dimmed with tears (as eyes).

उपवल्लिका N. of a plant (अवृतसवा).

उपवल्हः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस् 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit (with acc.); वैकुण्ठं उपवसति Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast; उपवसेद्विन् Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20; Y. 3. 292, 264; (fig. also); उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां दिवंती Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. -Caus. To cause to fast.

उपवसथ [उप-वस्-आधारे अथ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य a. Selected for an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवस्त A fast.

उपवस्तिः f. Support of life (as food, sleep &c.).

उपवस्तु a. One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्वरूपं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक *a.* Fasting, observing a fast. -कं A fast.

उपवासिन् *a.* Fasting.

उपवह 1 P. 1 Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 bring about, commence.

उपोद *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोद-तपसां S. 5. 7; *बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; 80 *मद्, हर्षा &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोद-शब्दा न रथोर्गनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound. -5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M. W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् *a.* Flowing towards.

उपवाहा, -हा 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चन्द्र-मुसोपवाहां यजवशां Mn. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इन्द्रव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् *a.* 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. -*f.* 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गान्धर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद and शिल्प-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To

enter upon, practise; as श्राव उपविशति; 80 अमकनोपविष्ट. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोपयुक्त्वेवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. -*Caus.* To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-कन 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् *a.* 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेशु *a.* One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-व 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कशीरं रुक्षीशीरं तथैव कलिहारिका । चतुरः क-बीरश्च पंच उपविषाः स्वताः ॥ -वाः N. of a plant (अतिविष).

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vīṇā or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं यथो रवेरुदयादुत्तिष्ठेन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उप वे-क्त] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; विद्यमंशुपवीत-लक्षणं मातुलं च धनुर्वाजिनं बधत् R. 11. 64; मुक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Ku. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृह, -हर्ण &c. See उपवृह &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or *Pargana*. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः *f.* Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेधः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेधमादत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवेक्षणं The three periods of the day, i. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिषण्य).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशब् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशाम्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. -*Caus.* 1 To calm, tranquillize,

-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Booming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Vo. 3; मन्मुहुःसह एव यात्युपशमं नो स-त्त्ववादे स्फुटं Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bh. 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक *a.* Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशान्त *p. p.* 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशान्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशान्तिर्ये R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires); Pt. 1. 147.

उपशान्तिव *a.* 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -*m.* A tame elephant.

उपशाय See under उपशी.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अधोपशाल्ये विद्युमयशस्या R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशांतवनं Appeasing (see उपसा-न्वन.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. -लं *ind.* Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-कण Learning, training. **उपशिक्ष(ह)नं** 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योऽपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्महन्-मिश्रधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A. 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते Chāraka.

उपशय *a.* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. -*y.* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. -*वा* A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन् *a.* 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,

calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in medicine); *तर, -रन् tranquillizing; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुम् *Caus. P.* To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं, -शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वच्चा, गिरा &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुति: *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निगंत्य यत्किंचिच्छ्रुत्वा शुभं वच्चा: श्रुते तद्विदुषीता देवपुत्रमुपश्रुतिः ॥ Hārāvali;

परिजनेऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोत *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष 4 P. 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. -*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रथं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

उपश्लेषः. -षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -4 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमर्थैः श्लोकैरुपश्लोकयितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्वस *a. Ved.* Sounding, roaring.

उपश्रुत् *ind. Ved.* Ready at one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामारुपाद्ययोः कर्मोपसंयोगोद्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, clostrizing; जल्यमार्गोपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंव्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं *f.* repairing, purifying.

उपसंह 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up,

conclude; इदानीमुपसंहारति; प्रकृतमुपसंहारति Kull. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कूर्माङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; छेत्तुः पार्श्वगतं छायां नोपसंहरेत् इमः H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, enb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहर्ण 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refraining, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, résumé. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logio) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. -*m.* A *hehu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहृति: *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumé.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Varttikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them); e. g. जुष्टातिरिक्तमादायानिमुपसंख्यानं; cf. इति. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां त्वसंग्रह Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसंग्रह Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः -हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; नोष्णरसदायिनामुपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रभसास्यानिः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br. Sht. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण)

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसद्द्वंद्वीयं Bk.

9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपापापमुपासद् Ks. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (तं): आकल्पसाधनेस्तेस्तेष्वपेक्षुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. -*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपासति: *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. -*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the *ज्योतिषम* ceremony, and fasting for several days. -*Comp.* -व्रतित् *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasad*, i. e. drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद् *a.* Going near to, serving. -*f.* 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसद्गन् 1 Going near to, approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसद्गन् चक्रे द्रोणस्तेष्वक्षकर्मणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसद्दी Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसन्न *p. p.* 1 Approached; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंघा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; त्रिषण्णोपसंघेक्षे Kām. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; श्रुतश्चोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राक्षीकरणं Bk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देवामुपसंपदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. -*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrive at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —**कं** Conditment.

उपसंभाषः -वा 1 Conversation; Ki 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसंभाषन् P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर्ग, **उपसर्ग**, **उपसर्पण** See under उपसृ, हृष्ट, मृष्ट.

उपसंत्तु 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसंत्तुनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि *ind.* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसृष्टः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसर्पकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं... दुर्गं... उपसृष्ट &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर्ग *a.* Approaching. —*r.* 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवायुपसर्गः Sk.

उपसर्पणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्ग A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. 1 Pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृज below; रोषेण व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हृष्ट्युपसर्गः प्रसृताः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रक्षमिनाक्षीणोपसर्गः प्रजाः Ratn. 1. 10; सोपसर्गं यो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Preposition prefixed to roots; निपाता-

श्रादयो जेयाः प्रादयस्तुपसर्गकाः। योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकाद्वगता इमे। *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, जनु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (हृ), नि, अधि, आपि, अति, सु, उद्, अमि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:—संतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादपकाशितमदियुतद्वे। विप्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां धातुकीनमुपसर्गं इवायम् ॥ According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely, alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:—उपसर्गं धातुर्थो बलादन्यत्र नयिते। प्रहाराहारसंहाराहाराहारिवत् ॥ of. also धातुर्थं धातुं कश्चिच्छिन्नमनुवर्तते। तमेव विशिनष्टव्यं उपसर्गगतिश्चिप्रा ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); e. g. in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राज् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चातिवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतनुदुर्बलसि सुसुष्ठु R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कुधमुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. —*ह* The sun or moon when eclipsed. —*ह* Sexual union.

उपसृप् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; नमोपातिकमुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिपातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलप्य, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्गः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेक्तु *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —*न*, **उपसेकः** 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —*नी* A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so हस्तं, संधिं, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -7 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a.* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying. (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, **सेवा** 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addition to; विषय° Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छापा° परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपस्कृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रयस्यासीत् Mb. Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साक्षाक्षममुपस्कारं विषयगति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Conjured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तम्भ 5. 9 P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तम्भः, -भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; सन्तोषस्तम्भेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूककचलोपस्तम्भेन कारणेन भवितुम् H. 1.

उपस्तम्भक a. Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरण See under उपस्त.

उपातिः Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपास्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol -2 To invoke.

उपास्तुतः Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपास्तुतिः f. Invocation, praise.

उपास्तु, -स्तु 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपास्तरण 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); असुतोपस्तरणमस्ति स्वाहा.

उपास्ति f. Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपास्त्री f. [गौरी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. 1. 3. 25-6 and Vart. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नादत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mn. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; मायुपतिष्ठत्स Mn. 1 come to me; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्रोह U. 1; R. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve; नाहकोनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) the audience) with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189; पुरा ह्युपस्थातव्यं R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm. only in this sense); ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठते मन्त्रैः Bk. 8. 13; न इत्येवकाङ्क्षमुपतिष्ठतासौ 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; Māli.; U. 2. 3, 7; सख्येन मायुपतिष्ठते treat me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); प्रयुमुपतिष्ठति ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठते Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; राधिकायुपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपस्थितैवमुक्ते तं सज्जवं राधयः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपतिष्ठते सायुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पन्थाः यजुमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (प्रापेति); Ms. 3. 76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon,

fall to the share of; मूलयुष्वाचसान संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69; वीरधुरिति शब्दोपे तनपाश्चायुपास्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 8. 2; विपदमुपस्थितमायुपास्थिता 8. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; ये गतः; अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्युस्तुपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; वेदमुपतिष्ठति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. -Caus. (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्त्रालितमुक्तेपातं रघुमुपस्थापय U. 1; सबाणासमं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ a. Near, approximate. -स्थाः 1 The lap; उपस्थे कृतु to make a lap; *स्थे कृतु to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. -स्थाः, -स्थं 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपस्थातव्यं स्वाध्यायोपस्थानिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तौ पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The hanoch or hip. -Oomp. -वृष a. reaching to the lap. -निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. -पत्रः, -द्वलः, the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). -सद् a. sitting in the lap.

उपस्थायु a. 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. -m. 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्यबोध-पस्थानं M. 1. -3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानायति-निवृत्तं पुरुषसं मायुपेय Y. 1; सूर्योपस्थानं कुर्वे V. 4; V. 1. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obedience; greeting; *स्तोत्रपद्यति U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; राधणहितं Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary; any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय pot. p. To be stayed with, be kept near. -To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक a. 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थापन 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थापकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थापित a. Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपास्थित p. p. 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्कतरे भवतिस्थिता M. 1; *अवोदयामिन् S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 213; Y. 2. 62; चिन्तितो Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); *संपहरा V. 1; *उद्वृष R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Māli. 10; Ratn. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अपास्थितो Ku. 5. 22 got without solicitation; अचिन्तितो Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot; V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pade-text. -तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्सुक्ष्म 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe; स्नानमुपस्सुक्ष्मं K. 172; तथेयुप-सुक्ष्म जले पाषेः R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उप-सुक्ष्म मणिकणिकायः Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth), to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्केदमुपासुक्ष्मश्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः, -र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablation, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping; ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पर्शिन a. 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्सुतिः f. A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवण 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्य Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहृ 2 P. 1 To strike, smite; दु-
होषार्तं वाः कालयति Sk. -2 To waste,
injure, destroy, kill; अनुपहृन् पितृव्यं
Ms. 9. 208; लंका चोपहृन्मिष्यते Bk. 16.
12. 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in
or into. -4 To err, mistake in recit-
ing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, struck, im-
paired; अनुपहृतादिभिः ५याः Bh. 2. 26;
pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected by
fire, smit, injured, struck with, over-
powered; भूत° K. 167; दारिद्र्य°, लोभ°,
द्वय°, काम°, शोक° &c.; Mu. 7. -3
Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed
(to destruction); कथमत्रापि वैवेनोपहृ-
ता चर्य Ms. 2; वैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथा पूर्वं
विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, re-
buked, disregarded. -6 Vitiating, pol-
luted, made impure; शारीरमेतैः स्रुताभि-
र्मयोर्वा यदुपहतं तद्व्यस्योपहतं Vishnu.
-Comp. -आत्मन् a. agitated in mind,
mentally affected. -दृष्ट्वा a. dazzled,
blinded; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infatu-
ated.

उपहतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate.
उपहृतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, in-
juring.

उपहृत् a. Ved. Attacking.
उपहृत्पा Dazzling of the eyes.
उपहृत्तु a. Ved. Having a country
effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult;
Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction,
ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with
an intention to hurt); -4 Personal
violence, assault. -5 Disease, sick-
ness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक, -तिन् a. Injuring, hurting,
offending.

उपहृत् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride,
laugh at; (fig.) to excel, surpass;
अननुभवमपि यज्ञयोपहृत्तद्भिः K. 7; Dk.
10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहृसित p. p. Ridiculed, derided.
-तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12.
37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun,
play. -Comp. -आस्पृष्टः-पात्रं laughing-
stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः
A jester.

उपहास्य pot. p. Ridiculous; °ता ridi-
culousness; °ता नय् or या become
an object of ridicule, be exposed to
derision; नमिष्याम्युपहास्यत R. 1. 3;
सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहृतिः [उपघात इति अत इत्यम्] A
small purse (or box) containing the
ingredients necessary for betel-chew-
ing (e. g. leaves, obanam, catechu,
betel &c.) (Mar. चंजी, बटवा, झोलणा);
उपहृतिः कायास्तां भूलं कर्तुं सविधुः
Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala
country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near;
भक्त्युपहृत् Bg. 9. 26; कलमिश्रमर्धमुपहृत्
S. 1; तमस्योपहृत् S. 7; so बलि, अन्नं
&c. -2 To offer, present, give (with
dat. or gen.).: तथापि राजपरिग्रहोऽयं
प्रसूतमुपहृति Mu. 1 invests with im-
portance; मातृस्यो बलिमुपहृत् Mk. 1;
नीवारमामधेयमस्माकमुपहृत् S. 2; दधनि
अस्तिव्यस्य उपहरामि S. 3; My. 6. 22;
K. 40, 65; R. 14. 19, 16.
86, 19. 22; उपहृत् पात्रं M. 3
give. -3 To serve out or distri-
bute (food). -4 To offer as a victim,
sacrifice; प्रागुपयाचितं क्षीरसमुपहृत्तं
Mā. 5; मालतीमुपहृत् 9 -5 To put
down, throw. -6 To collect, gather
together. -7 To take away, destroy.
-8 To employ, apply, use. -Caus.
To cause to offer or bring; मां विरा-
ज्युपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching.
-2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts
to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering
victims. -5 Serving out food or dis-
tributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift,
present (in general); रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण
शायमानर्चं पातयौ R. 4. 34; हृत्योपहारः
Ms. 32; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A
victim, sacrifice, an offering to the
deity; सपर्या सपुष्पोपहारं R. 16. 39;
Mā. 1; उपहारोक्ततास्मि Mā. 2; Ve.
4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift,
present to a superior &c. -5 (a)
Offering of flowers &c., flowery
gifts, collection of flowers; स्नान-
पुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; Ku. 6. 42. (b)
Presents (to gods) of flowers &c.,
materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11.
36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity,
presents given as the price of peace;
H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to
guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (con-
sisting of laughter, dance, sing-
ing &c.)

उपहारिन् a. 1 Giving, presenting,
bringing on; परिमोपहारिणः M. 5.
-2 Sacrificing.

उपहृत p. p. 1 Offered, presented.
-2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3
Served out (as food). -4 Taken,
collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacri-
fice.

उपहृत् 1 A solitary or lonely
place, privacy; उपहृत् पुनरित्यक्षिप्तं
यन्मित्रं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proxi-
mity. -रा 1 Ved. Bend, curve,
slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved
form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वे 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke,
call near to (in a liturgical sense);

(with acc., dat. or loc.); तामिहोपह्व-
ये शिवं. -2 To call; स्वयोपह्वता U. 5.
8; Si. 7. 58.

उपह्वः 1 Calling to, invitation. -2
Summoning, invoking.

उपह्वः A kind of sacrifice.

उपह्वतिः f. Calling, inviting; Si.
14. 30; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 In-
voking with prayers.

उपांशु ind. 1 In a low voice or
whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or
private; पत्न्युपशु श्रु धारणा R. 8. 18;
°व्रतं a vow observed in secret; °वध-
माकलय Mu. 2; Si. 13. 54. -शु 1 A
prayer uttered in a low voice, mut-
tering of prayers; जिहोहो बालयेत् किं-
चित् देवतागतमात्मनः । निजश्रवणयोगः स्यादुपांशुः
स जपः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence sil-
lence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offer-
ing. -Comp. -क्रीडित a. made the
companion of (a king's) private
amusements. -राजः a kind of sac-
rifice.

उपाक a. Ved. Joined together,
near. -के (du.) An epithet of night
and morning. -ind. In the imme-
diate neighbourhood, before or in
the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring
near; तस्य हर्मं बलिमुपाकरोति Asval.
-2 To summon, invite. -3 To deli-
ver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to
another); गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु Rām. -4
To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To
bring about, make preparations for a
sacred rite; perform a rite; Ms. 4.
95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To under-
take, begin, enter upon

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin,
bringing near; पश्मान, °पातरनुवाक°
&c. -2 A term given to certain sen-
tences called Praishas (with which
one priest calls another to perform a
sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice
of an animal consecrated according
to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning,
commencement. -5 Commencement
of reading the Veda after the per-
formance of the preparatory rite;
cf. उपाकर्मन्; ह्येवोपाकरणाय कर्म करिष्ये
Śrāvani mantra.

उपाकर्मन् n. 1 Preparation, begin-
ning, commencement; अथवाय°. -2
A ceremony performed before com-
mencing to read the Veda after the
monsoons (cf. आषाढी); अथवायानुवा-
कं आषाढ्या अवधेन वा । इति नोपधिमाषि वा पंचम्या
आषाढस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2
Invited, called with ३ sentences. -3
Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4
Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, dis-
astrous, calamitous. -ता 1 A sacrificial

animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -3 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्ष ind. [अक्षोः समीपे] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते वयं तत्र उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, -नक्तं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं श्रेयते बुधे; Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of; पंचतन्मयगतः or परा तृप्तिमुपागमः so कर्षे, मोहं, क्षयं &c (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; द्वापादुपागतो दासः Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत p. p. 1 Come, approached; तपोधनं वेदिं न मामुपागतं S. 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्र 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपाङ्गः A mark of sandal on the forehead. -न 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); वर्गा...संयोगागैरि-होदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 An supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāṅgas; (these are four:—गुराण-व्याख्यामीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medic. also); उचरात् &c.

उपाचरित p. p. Attained to any one's service, obedient. -तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स् before क् and प्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपासित q. v. above.

उपाजे ind. (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

उपाजंनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung; obanain &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (म-दरिः द्वापागमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Medhātithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (p. p. उपात्) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; चर्यां पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्र-व्यमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; Si 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience; उपात्तहर्षो पुं-स्कोक्तिः R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; अत्र तेलवद्वास्ति-ल-भवेत्तद्वत्तुमुपात्तार्थमुपादाय सार्धपादिस्तेहेषु वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; यत्परस्य कुर्यात्तुमुपादायते Mbh. -13 To undertake, begin; as in उ-पात्तयज्ञः -14 To mention, enumerate; इति पूर्वमुत्तरोपात्तानां Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त p. p. 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained; विद्याः R. 5. 1; जन्मांतर K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. -तः An elephant out of rut. -Comp. -रंहस् a. speedy, quick, fleet. -वर्ण्य a. celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. -शस्त्र a. taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विश्रव्यं मादृणः शुद्धात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; 12. 7; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादोपादानः प्रमः U. 3. v. 1.; प्रकृद्गुण-परिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव

ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणत् Adhikar-
apamā. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वस्तिद्वये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K. P. 2. -11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. -Comp. -कारणं a material cause; प्रकृतिश्चोपा-
दानकारणं च ब्रह्माद्युपगतं S. B. -लक्षणा = अजहत्स्वार्थी q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14.

उपादेय pot. p. 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Mā. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce, कोपोपाहितव्याप्य Bh. 3. 85; Gt. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; तदु-
पाधावेव संकेता K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name; (मृदाचार्यं नगमही-
पाध्यायं वेदित, &c.); वा. ए. द्रव्युपाधि-
धारिणः (modern use). -5 Limitation condition (as of time, space &c.); अनुपाधिर्मनीषी देशः Prāb. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft occurring in Vedānta phil.); देहाद्युपाधिर्चितो भेदः S. B.; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark; भौमा उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logio) A special cause for a general effect; साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनाव्यापक उपाधिः; as अग्निं (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the hetu बद्धिमत्त्व in the inference पर्वतो धूम-
वान् बहूः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक a. Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित p. p. 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; इयमरुचश्च चंदनाः Ki. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. -तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेक्षाधीयते अस्मात्, अप-म-
धि-ह-वत्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs

for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्यः; एकदेशमुपाध्यायः); cf. Ms. 2. 141; एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदानामपि वा पुनः । योऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. —या A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. —2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानसु *a.* [उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. —2 Like a father (uncle &c.). —*n.* 1 The space in a carriage. —2 Anything placed in a carriage, and under आचार्य-load.

उपानहृ *f.* [उप-नहृ-क्वि उपसर्गदीर्घः] A sandal, shoe; उपानहृपादस्य सर्वा चर्म-वृत्तेषु च। H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; स्वायदि क्तिपते राजा स किं नाशनास्युपाहृ H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh' or 'Habit is second nature.'

उपांत *a.* Near to the end, last but one. —*तः* 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपांतय-विष्कृषितं विह्वल R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amara. 23; U. 1. 26; चरकल^० K. 136. —2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिथ्युपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74; नयनोपांतविलोकितं च यत् 4. 23; R. 3. 26. —3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तथोपांतस्थितासिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Ms. 24. —4 Side or slope (नितंबं); Ms. 18. —5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिस *a.* Proximate, near.

उपांत्य *a.* Last but one; उत्तमपद्वसुपांत्यस्थोपलक्षणार्थं Sk. —*त्यः* The corner of the eye. —*त्यं* Vicinity.

उपातिः *f.* 1 Reaching to. —2 Ob-taining, getting.

उपाभृत् *f.* Bringing near or tak-ing away (उपाहरं).

उपायः, उपायनं See under उपे.

उपायात *a.* Approached, come near. —तं 1 Arrival. —2 An event, incident.

उपायः [उप-कृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Proxi-mity. —2 A mistake, offence, ein.

उपायस् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. —2 To cease, desist (from); दानपट्टेश्वरमुपायतानां R. 16. 3; Ku. 3. 58; to rest, come to a stand-still; वातवर्षमुपायतं Rām.

उपायत *p. p.* 1 Delighted. —2 Returned; Ki. 4. 10. —3 Engaged in, occu-pied with. —4 Frequenting, resort-ing to.

उपायनः Beginning, commence-ment.

उपायूढ *a.* Grown, increased, at-tained to; यौवन attained to major-ity; स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपायु 1 P. To bring near to. —*Caus.* To gain, earn, acquire.

उपायुज *a.* Acquiring, earning.

उपायुजन्, —ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपायुथ *a.* Of little worth.

उपालभ 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधर-विस्तारयितुकामात्मनो यौवनमपालभस्व मां किमुपालभसे S. 1; रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58; K. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. —2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालभः, —भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, cen-sure; अस्या महदुपालभनं गतोस्मि S. 5; तथोपालभे पतितस्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure; उचि-तस्तदुपालभः U. 3. —2 Delaying; putting off.

उपावसायिन *a.* Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु *a.* Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, tak-ing down.

उपावत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go, towards, approach. —2 To turn away from, return. —3 To give. —*Caus.* 1 To win over, induce; Māl. 8. —2 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. —3 To give to. —4 To cause, produce. —5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनं किं मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. —2 Revolving, turning round. —3 Approaching. —4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् *f.* Ved. Return.

उपावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, come, arrived. —2 Ceased, refraining. —3 Fit, proper. —4 Turned round; roll-ing or wallowing on the ground. —*त्तः* A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or un-protected place.

उपाशंसनीय *a.* To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रय 1 Recourse (for aid), asy-lum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्यक्स्थो-पाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. —2 Recep-tacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. —3 Reli-ance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित *a.* 1 Relying or depending upon. —2 Supporting (fig. also), bear-ing, holding, protecting.

उपास्त 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of

submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship; उद्यानपालसामान्यसुत-वस्तुपास्तं Ku. 2. 36; अंबासुपास्तं सद्यः Asvad. 13, Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. —2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. —3 To pass (as time); उपा-स्य रात्रिशेषं तु Rām. —4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासां चक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवर्षयः किञ्चरा Bk. 5. 107; परलोकमुपास्महे 7. 89. —5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). —6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (per-form as a sacred rite); उपास्य पश्वि-मां सद्यः K. 176, 179; तेषुपास्तं मे मल्ल Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. —7 To undergo, suffer; अले ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. —8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft with a *pres. p.*; Bg. 12. 6. —9 To expect, wait for; दिष्टमुपासीनः Mb. —10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. —11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्ष-णोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2; वस्तिरुपास्य-मानः Suar. —12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. —13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. —2 A servant, follower. —3 A Śūdra, a low fellow. —4 A wor-shipper of Buddha as distinguished from the *Bhikṣhu*.

उपासनं, —ना 1 Service, serving, at-tendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपा-सनात् (विनश्यति); उपासनास्य पितुः स्म सुज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 166; Bh. 2. 42. —2 Engaging in, being in-tent on, performing; संगीत^० Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. —3 Worship, respect, adoration. —4 Practice of archery. —5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. —6 Religious me-ditation. —7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. —8 Injuring, hurting; (ir. अश् 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. —2 Worship, adoration. —3 Religious meditation.

उपासिगु *a.* A worshipper.

उपास्तिः *f.* 1 Service attendance upon (especially a deity). —2 Wor-ship, adoration; स्वर्णपद्मयोगोर्भागा-मनीतमनीषिणः । वदुपास्तिमसावत्र परमात्मा निरुच्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or worshipped. —2 To be performed or accomplished. —3 To be respected; ता, —स्थ respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. —2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं *ind.* About sunset.

उपाश्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाह 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1; so राजानं, दुर्गे &c.; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; स्या, सन्नं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); खरं, घृतं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रा &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्त्रं परिणामरस्यत्तं Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उपोनिनं एवमिहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं क्षितयेत्याज्ञस्तथापायं च क्षितयेत् Pt. 1. 405; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance; निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -5 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack)); some authorities add three more:—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्धोपायसाधये तु रिती सांख्यमपत्तिः Si. 2. 54; सामाजीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडितः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -Oomp. —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). —चिन्ता devising an expedient or scheme. —ज a. fertile in expedients. —तुरीया the 4th expedient, i. e. इंद्र or punishment. —योग application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं मेविता M. 1, तस्योपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिक a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching. 3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपाय a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; एवमेवंमुपोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामहे S. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded.

-5 Fallen into.

उपेति f. Arrival, approach.

उपेत a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; उपायवृत्तेने M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वाद्यक्यामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्रुयलविनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुपेक्ष्यचानर्थान् वाह्यः ते उपेक्षितस्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; मासादस्या उपेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यादुपेक्षां हतजोषितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेन्द्रः [उपगत इंद्र; अजुज्वात्] N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेन्द्रजादपि वारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेन्द्रस्त्वमतींद्र एव सा Si. 16. 70. -Oomp. —वज्रा f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोद See under उपवह.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. —नं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. —क ind. Near water. —का, -दिका, -विका The plant Basella Rubra (पुतिहा).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्पत्तिर्उपोद्घातः पोद्घातेन माधवात्मिकमुपेयात् Mā. 1. -5

Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mā. 3.

उपोद्दलपति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्दलक a. Confirming; तस्य पक्षस्योपोद्दलकानि S. B.

उपोद्दलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह 1 P. (उप-ऊह) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुचिरं नावं Rām.; सोपह्य. -2 To push under, insert; कृत्वावधस्तादुपोह्य Kātyāyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. —pass. 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोह p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप See under वप.

उपज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जंकार, औज्जित, उज्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ, उंभ 6, 7, 9 P. (उभति or उंभति, उन्नाति, उन्नि, उंभित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयंत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सवममंभु काकुत्स्थमोभचीर्योः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीता Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf. Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo].

उभय pron. a. (वी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थे S. 7; उभयमानशिरे बहुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभर्वी सिद्धिमुभावापतः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. -Oomp. —अर्ध ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). —आत्मक a. belonging to both. —वर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (—रा) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —द्यु ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —भागहरा a. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (—रि) a medicine that acts in two ways (bot

as an emetic and a purgative).
—विद्या two-fold sciences, i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विद्य a. of both kinds. —वेतन a. receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113. —स्वजन a. having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः ind. 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कुण्ठं गोपाः Sk.; तच्च पुनात्युभयतः पुद्गलैकविंशति Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. —2 In both cases. —3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. —Comp. —द्वुत् a. two-edged (Ved.). —द्वुत्, —द्वुत् a. having a double row of teeth; पञ्च युगान् मज्ज्याश्च पालाशोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. —द्वुत् a. 1. looking either way. —2. two-faced (as a house &c.). —(-खी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. —द्वस्व a. (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयश्च ind. 1 In both places. —2 On both sides; *उदात्त having an Udātto accent on both sides. —3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा ind. 1 In both ways; उभयथापि घटे V. 3. —2 In both cases.

उभया ind. Ved. In both ways. —Comp. —द्वुत् a. having teeth on both sides. —विन् a. being on both sides, partaking of both. —हस्ति ind. as much as may be grasped with both hands. —हस्त्य a. filling both hands.

उभवीय a. Belonging to both. उभये(य)युक् ind. 1 On both days. —2 On two subsequent days.

उम् ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमा 1 A town. —2 A wharf.

उमा [ओ। शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मयते पतिविवेन मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kalidāsa thus derives the name: — उ मेति (oh do not, acil. practise penance) मात्रा तपसो निदिष्टा पश्चादुमायां सुमुखी जगाम Kn. 1. 26; उमाहृषीको R. 3. 23. —2 Light, splendour. —3 Fame, reputation. —4 Tranquillity, calmness. —5 Night. —6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). —7 Flax (अतसी). —Comp. —कटः, —के the pollen of flax. —युक्ता, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृदस्मरयंतममक्षयं त्रिपुरावाहयु-मापतिसेविना Ki. 5. 14; so *द्वैजा, *पल्लवा, *सहायः &c. —वने N. of the town Vanapura or Devikoṭa (शोणितपुर). —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gopasa.

उम्भ A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उर्ध्वः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उर्वी f. The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); मंजरी त्वर्ष-पका या यवगोधूमयोर्भवेत्. गुणालेन संयुता दुर्वर्षी-ति सा स्मृता || Bhāva P.

उर् To go (a Santra root).

उर् a. Going (Ved.). —रः A sheep.

उरगः (-गी f.) [उरता गच्छति, उरस्-गच्छः ; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vāt.] 1 A serpent, snake; अंशुलीधोरगश्च R. 1. 28, 12. 5. 91. —2 A Nāga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देव-गंधर्वामाहुषोरगश्च Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. —3 Lead. —ग N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —गी A female snake.

—Comp. —अरिः, —अज्ञानः, —शत्रुः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). —2. a pea-cock. —आस्त्रं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). —हृत्, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Seaba. —प्रतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —सूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). —सारचंदनः, —नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla.

उरगः, —मः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Up. 5. 17.] (नी f.) 1 A ram, sheep; इकीधोरणमासाद्य सुत्यु-राद्य गच्छति Mb. —2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —नी A ewe. —Comp. —अक्षः, —क्षकाः, —आक्षयः, the plant Cassia Alata or Torā.

उरणः 1 A ram. —2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; हेवि पश्याम उरभ्र-संवाहं किं मुधा वेतनवायेन M. 1. —2 The plant Cassia Alata. —3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी ind. A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, दृ or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, उरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न की कायुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. —2 Spread, extended.

उरल a. Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस a. Best, excellent. —नः (उरः) The breast, bosom; मूत्रोरसो दुर्वर्षः

R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. —2. an upper garment (for boys). —क्षतं injury to the chest. —गमिन् a. going on the breast (as a reptile); creeping, crawling. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छात्रः, —त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. —जा, —जू, उरसिजः, उरसिजहः the female breast; रंजति रुचिरदूषासुरोजकुम्भो Si. 8. 53, 25. 59. —भूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् a. Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तश्च ind. From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्तुत्, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य a. [उरस्-यत्] 1 Being in the breast. —2 Pectoral. —3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). —4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. —5 Excellent. —स्या a son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उरी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. —2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषमुरीकरोपि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उरीकार q. v.

उरु a. [ऊर्ण-कृ तुलोपो हस्त्रश्च Up. 1. 31] (उर-र्षी f.; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. —2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. —3 Excessive, much, abundant; घनानुसूक्ष्मो Si. 3. 76. —4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —नः Ved. Wide space, space or room. —ind. Far, far off (Ved.). —Comp. —अंगः 1. a mountain. —2. the ocean. —कालः, —कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. —कीर्ति a. renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —कृत् a. making room, granting space. —क्रम a. Ved. 1. taking wide strides. —2. of high rank. (-नः) an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. —क्षय a. having spacious dwellings. (-या) a spacious dwelling. —क्षिति f. Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गय a. 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvād. 16. —2. offering wide scope for movement. (-या) 1. N. of Vishnu, the Asvina, Soma and Indra. —2. wide space or scope (-यं also). —3. praise. —चक्रि a. granting

ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —वधुस् *a. Ved.* far-seeing. —अस्मन् *a.* noble born; *M.* 5. 17. —उमन् *a.* having a wide path or range. —अयस्, —अि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus —तावः great heat. —धार *a. Ved.* giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). —वयस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (—कः) the best world. (—कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (—*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यच् *a. Ved.* 1. far-reaching, capacious. —2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). —इंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many. —2. reigning over a wide region. —3. praising aloud. —इमन् *a. Ved.* widely pervading. —वा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. —सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; *R.* 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुडु, -डुक, -डूक The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुयति *Den. P.* 1 To protect, guard, defend. —2 To desire wide scope or freedom. —3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुया *A.* desire to protect.

उरुयु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरुल *a.* 1 Liking space. —2 Fond of expatiating. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उरिया *Ind. Far.* far, far off, far and near; wide: -

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; स्तोकसुर्वी प्रयाति *S.* 1. 7; जुगोप गो-रूपधराभिषेकी *R.* 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; *Me.* 21. —2 Land, soil. —3 The open space or expanse (comprising six apaces; i. e. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). —4 A river. —5 (du.) *Ved.* the two worlds or the heaven and earth. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, धरा a king. —धरा 1. a mountain —2. the serpent Sesha. —धृत् *m.* 1. a king. —2. a mountain. —रुहः a tree; *Si.* 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्व्या 1 Greatness. —2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. —2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उरुरी *q. v.*

उरुका = उरुक *q. v.*

उज्ज 1, 10 P. To leave.

उजित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. —2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभः A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाभ.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. —2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णा.

उई 1 A. (उईति, उईत) 1 To taste.

—2 To give, grant. —3 To play. —4 To measure. —5 To be easy or cheerful.

उईः An otter.

उई 1 P. (उईति, औईति, उईत) To kill or hurt.

उईटः 1 A calf. —2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकश्छाति, क-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पतता गन्धो पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा *Si.* 15. 66. —2 Land in general. —3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. —4 A humorous term for curled hair. उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. —2 Remaining after; मुक्त* *Pt.* 5.

उर्वर्य *a.* [उर्वरायां मवा यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. —2 Two, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उरु महतीपि अश्रुते वशी-करोति, उरु-अश-क गौरादृष्टि Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purūravas. [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the *Rigveda*; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishtha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Purūravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purūravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the *Vikramorvasiyam* differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Purūravas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, *q. v.*] —2 Wish, ardent desire. —Comp. —तीर्थ N. of a sacred place referred to in *Bhārata*. —रमण, —सहाय, —बल्लभः N. of Purūravas.

उर्वहा A kind of cucumber; see इर्वह.

उर्वारिक The fruit of the above.

उरु (A Santra root) To burn.

उलः A kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. —2 Soft grass (को-मलं तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; नोगभिणीमियनचोलपमाल-भारिसिन्धोपकंडसिपिनाबलचो मर्चति *Mā.* 9. 2; *Ki.* 10. 8; *Si.* 4. 8. —3 A shrub or bush; a wick (*Ved.*).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass. —प्या N. of Rudra.

उलिदः 1 N. of a country. —2 N. of Siva.

उलप = उलप *q. v.*

उलपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल- (लु-)पिन्.

उललिः *Ved.* Howling, a howl.

उलुकः 1 An owl; नोलुकोप्यबलोक-ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस किं दृषणं *Bh.* 2. 93; स्यजति सुबहुलुकः भीतिमाश्रयकाः *Si.* 11. 64. —2 N. of Indra. —3 (Pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurnas. —कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum; see उलप.

उलुखलः A staff of Udumbara wood. —लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहननायोलुखलं *Mbh.*; वनस्पति-स्य इत्येवं सुबलोलुखले हरेत् *Ma.* 3. 88, 5. 117. —Comp. —सुता the Some juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलुखलं 1 A mortar. —2 Bellium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उलुखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. —2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दूतं using the teeth as a mortar; *Ma.* 6. 17; *Y.* 3. 49.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलप, -पन् See उलप, उलपिन्.

उदपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhravahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna.]

उल्का (of. Up. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; निरराज काचन समं महोत्कया *Si.* 15. 92; *Ma.* 1. 38, 4. 103; *Y.* 1. 145. —2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापसि-तं शक्यं सागरांस्तृणोत्कया *H.* 1. 86. —3 Fire, flame; *Me.* 53. —Comp. —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. —पातः the fall of a meteor. —मालिन् *m.* N. of

one of Siva's attendants. -सुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); *Ms.* 12. 71; *Mā.* 5. 13.

उल्कुपी 1 A meteor. -2 A fire-brand.

उल्बं, -ल्ब 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, foetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्बं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body: i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्बुकः A fire-brand, torch.

उल्ब(ल्बुज) a 1 Thick clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.); *भविर्* *Mv.* 6. 33. -2 Much, excessive, intense; *Si.* 10. 54, 68, 12. 37; *Ku.* 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great; *Si.* 20. 41; **रमः* *U.* 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; *Dk.* 23. 25; *K.* 299. 302. -4 Manifest, clear; *वसवोद्वलना मार्गः* *R.* 4. 33. -5 Gaudy showy; *अद्भुतवर्णवेषेण* *K.* 66. — *ण ind.* Much, heavily (as sighing).

उल्बकसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्बं 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond: *उल्बणोच्चैः कृतं तदयुषं* *Si.* 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; *Si.* 12. 57; *Mu.* 1. 10: *गोचरमुल्बं धारयति* *Mu.* 4; *K.* 160; *Si.* 3. 29.

उल्बनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्बित *p. p.* 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; **अ-उल्बन्*. -2 Transgressed, violated; **शासनं* disobedient.

उल्बित a. Erected, elevated.

उल्ब a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्बत् a. 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्बित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्बयति *Den. P.* To jump, spring (shake the body up); *तावत्तरा प्रखर-उल्बयन्वाचार* *Si.* 5. 7; *Pt.* 4.

उल्ब 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; *उल्बसितासितपताकातद्वत्* *K.* 96; *Si.* 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle, *उल्बसराकन्दुलामं* *Si.* 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (*fig.*) to brighten or cheer up; *K.* 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; *Si.* 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; *Mā.* 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; *Si.* 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

—*Caus.* 1 To cause to jump or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; *Vo.* 1. 12; *U.* 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move. *K.* 22; *Ki.* 16. 37.

उल्ब 1 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; **त* splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उल्बनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्बित *p. p.* 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; **हरिणकेतनः रघुः* *V.* 1.

उल्बमः 1 Joy, delight; *मोक्षमं* *U.* 6; *मकौतकोल्बमं* *U.* 2; *उल्बसः* *कुलप-कुरुपटलपनमत्तपुष्पधयानं* *S. D.* -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits and demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; *अन्यद्विगुणदोषयुक्तमन्यस्य* *गुणदोषयोरपान-तमुल्बमः* *R. G.*; for examples, see *R. G. ad. loc.*; cf. *Chaudr.* 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the *Ullāsa* of the *Kāvya-prakāsa*. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्बनस a. Causing to leap or dance. — *n* Splendour.

उल्बमित a. Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्बमित a. 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

उल्बाय a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked -6 Black.

उल्ब 1 P. To remove, away; *दीव-दारुणमपि सतापं हन्ति* *U.* 4.

उल्बाय 1 Speech, words; *श्रुतं म-यापुनरुल्बायः* *U.* 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting; *स्पृह, तात; उल्बायः* *सादाः* *Bh.* 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्बायिक a. Betraying, indicating.

उल्बायिक a. Calling out; indicating.

उल्बायं A kind of drama; see *S. D.* 545.

उल्बि 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; *जल-वसं हतिसुल्बि* *Si.* 5. 20; *K.* 30; to furrow (as ground); *Mv.* 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; *विषाणो-ल्लिखितस्क्रंधं* *H.* 3. 146; *K.* 14. -3 To grind down; polish; *संस्कारोल्बि-खितो महामणिः* *S.* 6. 5; *R.* 6. 32; *लघा विवस्वतविशालिखे* *Ki.* 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write,

draw in a picture; *Ku.* 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्बित *p. p.* 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared; made thin.

उल्बः 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronunciation. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance; *वह्नि-वह्निगोलेन देवदेवोत्प्लेख इत्यने।* *चाम्रं का-माश्रयिषिः स्वदं कालः शशमरोम सः* *Chandr.* 5. 19; cf. *S. D.* 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; *सुरसुखोल्लेख* *K.* 191; *कुडिमं* 232.

उल्बनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Digging up; **Y.* 1. 188; *Ma.* 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion, utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the *स्थंडिल* &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्बनम् a. Tearing; *K.* 50.

उल्बित a. Famous, known.

उल्बाह a. Rubbed, polished; *माणः शाणोल्बाहः* *Bh.* 2. 44.

उल्बनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; *पादकेशांशुककरोल्बनं पणव दश (वमः)*; *Y.* 2. 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उल्बनं, उल्बा Irony; *धोराधोरा तु सोलुतसंभाषणैः स्वद्वेषं* *S. D.* 105; *सोलुतं* ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्बित a. Rubbed against.

उल्ब a. Cutting up.

उल्बायः A canopy, an awning.

उल्बाय a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous; **स्वान्त* *Mā.* 5. 3; **कलोल* *K.* 302, high or surging; *Mv.* 5. 2; *लोलं* violently agitated or exercised; *U.* 3. 36. — *लः* A large wave or surge.

उल्ब, उल्बण See उल्ब, उल्बण.

उशनस m. [वश-कनति सं० *Up.* 4. 238] (*Nom. sing.* उशन, *Voc. sing.* उशनम्, उशन, उशनः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asvins. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kavya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. *Bg.* 10. 37; *कवीनामुशनस कविः*. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (*Y.* 1. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity; *शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं* *Pt.* 5; *अध्यापितस्यो ज्ञानसावि नीतिं* *Ku.* 3. 6.

उशना ind. Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशीष् a. Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशेभ्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cuting speech.

उशानरा: (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandāhāra) and its inhabitants.

उशी(शी)र:-र, उशी(शी)रक The fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus (बोरुमूल, Mar. कालाशाला); सनन्यस्तोशारे S. 3. 9. -री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उशीरिक a. Trading in or selling Ustra.

उष 1 P. (आषात, उषाष, आषाचकार, आषात, उषिच) 1 To burn, consume; आषाचकार कामाग्रिउषाचक्रमहामि Bk. 6. 1, 14. 62; Ms. 4. 189. -2 To punish, obaatis: वृद्धेन सप्तपौषेत् Ms. 9. 273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष a. Burning. -व: 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bellium.

उषण 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. -ग 1 Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषा 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित p. p. 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. दम) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. -त Habitation.

उष्ण a [उष्-न्क Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; 'अंशुः' करः &c. -2 Sharp, ardent, active; आददे मातिशानेष्ठा नमस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a taste). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. -उष्णः, ण 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रष्म); Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunabine. -4 A deep or feverish sleep. -ष्णः An onion. -ष्णा 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -Oomp. -अशुः, -करः, -शुः, -क्षी-यिते, -रहितः, -रक्षि 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25.

-अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. -असहः the cold season. -उष्कं warm or hot water. -कालः नः the hot season. -करण a. heating. -नदी the hot river वेतरणी or the river of hell. -वायुः

1 tears. -2 hot vapour. -वारणः -of an umbrella parasol; यद्वर्षमभो-जमिषोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. -वीर्यः Delphinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक a. 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -का 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु a. [उष्णं न सहते, आलु] Not, being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः क्षि-क्षिरे निवीदति तरोर्मूलालुबाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णमन् m. Heat.

उष्णीगंगा The hot Gangā, i. e. the Badart (having hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मका: [उष्-म्ह] 1 Heat.

-2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal.

-Oomp. -अन्वित a. enraged. -आ-गमः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1.

the son of Bhriṅgu. -2 The Manes; a deceased ancestor. -भास् m. the sun. -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् m. [उष्-आधारे मन्ति] 1 Heat, warmth; अर्धमन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श, ष, स and ह (in gram.); see उष्मन्.

उष्मयणः The hot season.

उषस् f. 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपा-क्षिरिषोवासि R. 12. 1: उषसि उत्थाय rising at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilight (used in dual); उषसी or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सि The end of the day, evening twilight. -Oomp. -बुध् a awakening with the morning light, early awakened. -बुध् a. awakening early. (-यः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3 N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्त Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य a. Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [अष्वयंकरं उष्क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); of. उषा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bāpa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrālekha, who advised

her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognised Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him: see अनिरुद्ध also]. -ind. 1 Early in the morning. -2 At night -Oomp. -कालः a cock. -पतिः, -रमणः, -इशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushā.

उष्युः N. of Siva.

उषती= उशती q. v.

उषार= उशार q. v.

उष्ट्रः [उष्-द्रुक्च Up. 4. 161]

1 A camel; अयोध्यामीशनाभितार्च R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120. 11. 202.

-2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage.

-ह्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel. [of Pers. ushtar; Zend ustra.] -Oomp

-कणिका (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. -कान्ति a flower of a red colour. -क्रोशिन

a. making a noise like a camel.

-गोयुगं a couple of camels -ग्रीवा,

-शिरोधरा piles. -यानं camel-litter.

उष्ट्रिका 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् See under उष्.

उष्णिह f. (Nom. उष्णिह्) 1 A Vedio metre of 3 Pādas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pādas with 7 syllables in each.

-3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -व [उष्ममोचते हिनस्ति ि-ष्क Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence a turban, diadem, crown; बलाकापहुरोष्णीषं Mk. 5. 19; पट्ट K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीचिन् a. [उष्णीच-चिन्] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. -m. N. of Siva.

उष्म, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उश a. 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining.

-स्रः 1 A ray (of light), beam; स्रव-इक्षेः समग्रैस्त्वमिष दृष्टुमेषुर्विप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13, R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34.

-2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun.

-5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumāras. -स्रा 1 Morning, dawn. -2

Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4

The earth. -Oomp. -यवन् a.

having a bright bow. (-m.) N. of

Indra. -यामन् a. going out early

in the morning (as the Asvins.)

उशि a. Going (Ved.).

उत्तिकः [अस्पर्धे कृ] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. —का A cow.

उत्तिव च. Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. -यः An ox. -या

1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह 1 P. (ओहति, उहोह, उहित) 1 To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy ; see ऊह.

उह, उहह ind. An interjection of calling.

उहः f. [उह-क्] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उहुः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः [अवतीति, अक्किप् ऊर्] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. —ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (a) calling ; (b) compassion ; (c) protection.

ऊह See under वह.

ऊतिः f. [अक्किप् P. III. 3. 97] 1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् n 1 An udder (changed to ऊध् in Bah. comp.); घृषं कोशेन कुंडो-
धनी मेघेनाधधृषाद्वि R. 1. 84. -2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधस् or ऊधस् Milk (produced from the udder) ; ऊधस्समिच्छामि त-
वोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन a. [ऊन्-वानी अर्ध Up. 3. 2] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective ; किं-
दूनमूनमर्थः शास्त्रमयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1 ; in-
complete, insufficient. -2 Less than (in number, size or degree) ; ऊनद्वि-
वर्षे निक्षेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two
years old ; ऊनं वायधिकं वापि Y. 2.
295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker,
inferior ; ऊनं न सर्वेष्वधिको ववाधे
R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in this
sense used with numerals) ;
एकोन less by one ; °विंशतिः 20 minus
1 = 19 ; so °त्रिंशत् 29 ; °पञ्चाशत् 49 ;
अष्टोत्तंशत् 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक a. Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den. P. 1 To leave deficient
or unfiled. -2 To deduct, lessen,
diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal
out in small quantities.

ऊनित p. p. Lessened by subtraction,
less, fewer &c.

ऊम् ind. An interjection of (a)
interrogation ; (b) anger ; (c) re-

proach, abuse ; (d) arrogance ; (e)
envy.

ऊम a. Protecting. —नः Ved. A
good friend, an affectionate compa-
nion.

ऊय 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊन] To weave,
sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उरी q. v. : Si. 2. 30.

ऊरुः (m.) [ऊर्ध्व-कर्मणि ऊ तुलोपश्च
Up. 1. 30] The thigh ; ऊरु तद्वस्य
बद्धेयः Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31,
87 ; R. 12. 88 ; (at the end of fem.
compounds the form is °रुः or °रुः,
but more usually the latter ; रंभोरुः,
वामोरुः, करभोरु Voc.). —Comp. —अर्ध-
thigh and knee. —ऊर्ध्व a. born or
sprung from the thigh ; V. 1. 3.
—रुनिः f. weakness of the thigh.
—मार्गः = °रुतभा q. v. —ज, —जम्बन्,
—संभवा a. sprung from the thigh. (—m.)
a Vaisya. —बृहन्, —हृयस्, —मार्ग a. as
high as or reaching the thigh, knee,
deep. —पर्वन् m. n. the knee. —फलकं
the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भित्त a.
having a rent in the thigh ; see P.
IV. 1. 52. —स्तम्भः paralysis of the
lower extremities, rheumatism of the
thigh. (—मा) the plan'ain tree.

ऊरुष्या (स्वा f.) [ऊर्ध्व-यत्] A Vaisya,
a man of the third tribe (as born
from the thighs of Brahma or Paru-
sha) ; of. Ma. 1. 31, 87.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज f. [of. P. III. 2. 177] 1
Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3
Water. -4 Food ; oft with इद् ; इवेत्वा
ऊर्जे, इवमूर्जे वृत्तिर्नि &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārti-
tika (as giving vigour and energy) ;
Si. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power,
strength. -4 Procreative power. -5
Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of
Rishib (reckoned among the seven
Risib of the third Manvantara).
—जा 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength,

sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter
of Daksha and wife of Vaisishtha.
—जे Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, atreng-
then, nourish. -2 (A.) To become
strong or powerful.

ऊर्जस्य a. Ved. Abounding in food
or strength.

ऊर्जस् n. [ऊर्ज-असृत्] 1 Vigour,
energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् a. 1 Rich in food ; juicy,
succulent -2 Powerful, strong, vi-
gorous.

ऊर्जस्वल a. [ऊर्जस्-बलच्] 1 Great,
powerful, strong, mighty ; R. 2. 50 ;
Bk. 3. 55 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Mā. 2. 9. -2
Excellent, pre-eminent ; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् a. Mighty, strong, great ;
U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric,
speaking of anything with con-
tempt.

ऊर्जित a. 1 (a) Powerful, strong,
mighty ; मातृकं च धनुर्जितं वधत् R. 11.
64 ; Bb. 2. 76 ; vigorous, strong
(speech) ; Si. 16. 38 ; Ve. 1. 13. (b)
Great, large, exceeding, much ; Mv.
2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, su-
perior ; excellent, beautiful ; °श्रीः Si.
16. 85 ; मकरोजितकेतनं R. 9. 39 ; 1.
93 ; Mā. 7. 4. -3 High, noble,
spirited ; °आश्रयं वधः Ki. 2. 1 spirited
or noble. -4 Increased ; deep,
grave ; Ki. 11. 40. —ते 1 Strength,
might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जित् a. Abounding in food.

ऊर्ण [ऊर्ध्व-उ Up. 5. 47] 1 Wool.
-2 A woollen cloth. —Comp. —नाभा,
—पटः, —नाभिः a spider. —प्रद, —वस्त्र a.
soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool ; R. 16. 87. -2 A cir-
cle of hair between the eye-brows.
-3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha.
—Comp. —विंशः a ball of wool. —वल,
—वत् a. woollen. —सूत्रं a thread of
wool. —स्तका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णासु *n.* Woollen. —यु. 1 A ram. —2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. —3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ण 2 U. [ऊर्ण (र्ण)ति, ऊर्णते, ओर्णते-ओर्णत, ऊर्णनाच-नुवे, ओर्ण-र्णां गु-वति, ऊर्ण-र्ण-विष्यति-ते, ऊर्णं गुं विठ्ठ, ऊर्णित] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णनाच स श-कौर्वाणरानामकीर्तिर्नि Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; Si. 20. 14. —2 To cover oneself. —*Caus.* ऊर्णावयति. —*Desid.* ऊर्णयति, ऊर्णन-नु-विषयति.

ऊर्ण = उर्दू q. v.

ऊर्दर 1 A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —र: A hero. —2 A Rakshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; केश &c.; rising or tending upwards. —2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, पादा &c. —3 High, superior, upper. —4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). —5 Torn (as hair). —6 Thrown up. —र्ध्वे Elevation, height. —र्ध्वे *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. —2 In the sequel (= उपरिष्टात्). —3 In a high tone, aloud. —4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते इयद्वाहूध्वमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ध्वं संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितृसूच्ये Ms. 9. 104 after the fathers' death; अत ऊर्ध्वं henceforward, hereafter. —*Comp.* —अङ्गुलि *a.* with uplifted finger. —अ-चन *a.* going upwards. (—न) motion above. —आचर्तः rearing of a horse. —आसितः the plant *Momordica Charantia* (कारवेल). —ईहः motion or tendency upwards. —कच, —केश *a.* 1. having the hair erect. —2. one whose hair is torn. (—चा) *N.* of Keto. —कंठ *a.* with the neck upraised. (—ठी) *N.* of a plant (महाशतावरी). —ऊर्ण *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect; S. 1. 8. —कर्मन् *n.* —क्रिया 1. motion upwards. —2. action for attaining a high place. (—*m.*) *N.* of Vishnu. —कायः, —य the upper part of the body. —कुण्ड *a.* having the sharp qualities stirle up; effervescing (?). —ग, —गामिन् *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Kn. 5. 23. —2. being on high. —3. virtuous, pious (—गा) 1. a kind of disease. —2. *N.* of Vishnu; पुरं the city of Harischandra. —गम *a.* gone up, risen, ascended. —गति *a.* going upwards. (—ति: *f.*) —गमन, —गमनं 1. ascent, elevation. —2. going to heaven. —3. going above (as life). —चरण, —पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (—पा) a fabulous animal called *Sarabha*. —सिद्ध *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —जाड, —ऊ, —शु *a.* [ऊर्ध्वं जाडु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. —2. long-shanked. —निलकिन् *a.* having a sectarian mark

on the forehead. —द्वह (द्व) केशः *N.* of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —दृष्टि, —नेत्र *a.* 1. looking upwards. —2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitions. (—दृष्टि: *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देवः a superior deity, i. e. Vishnu. —देहः a funeral ceremony; निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलंजलिं Rām. —नभस् *a.* being above in the clouds. —पथः the upper region, the ether. —पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —पुङ्गवः a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmaṇa. —पूरं *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing; रं पूर्यते Sk. —पृथिन *a.* Ved. spotted above. (—श्रिः) a sacrificial heast. —वह्निस् *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (—*m.*) a kind of Manes called सोमप. —बाह्वः a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —बुधन *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —भागः 1. the upper part. —2. any part of a word coming after another part. —भास् *a.* 1. being upwards. —2. enjoying the upper part. (—*m.*) the submarine fire. —मथिन् *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a *Brahmachārin*. —मनं an instrument for measuring altitude. —मायु *a.* Sending forth a loud noise. —मारुतं pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. —मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; east or directed upwards; प्रमोघयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (—खं) the upper part of the mouth. —मूल *a.* having the roots upwards. —मोह्यतिक *a.* happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. —रेतस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वदूर्ध्वं नाशः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—*m.*) 1. *N.* of Siva. —2. *Bhishma*. —लिंगः *N.* of Siva. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्धन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वाता, —वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —वृत्त *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmaṇa). —शायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—*m.*) 1. *N.* of Siva. —शोषन् vomiting. —शोषं *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —स्वासाः expiration. —साधु *a.* rising higher and higher. (—*m.*, —*n.*) the top of a mountain. —सध *a.* being above, superior. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. —2. a horse's back. —3. elevation, superiority. —सोतस् *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse; cf. ऊर्ध्वतम

—2. *N.* of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. —3 a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्मिः *m. f.* [ऊर्मि अर्तेह उ. 4. 44]

1 A wave, billow; पयो वेद्वत्पाथलोमि Mo. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. —2 Current, flow. —3 Light. —4 Speed, velocity. —5 A fold or plait in a garment. —6 A row, line. —7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहो जरासूय ह्युत्पत्तिरिषे बह्वयः. —8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —9 The course of a horse. —10 Missing, regretting. —11 Association, number, quantity. —*Comp.* —मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—*m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating. —2 Crooked. —3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. —2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave). —3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. —4 The humming of a bee. —5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिल *N.* of the wife of Lakshma. —पाथिणीमुद्वद्वद्बृहद्दी लक्ष्मणस्तब्रजानमथोर्मिल R. 11. 54.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Wavy, undulating. —स्पर्श Night.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —र्धः 1 Submarine fire. —2 A receptacle of water. —3 A cloud. —4 A stable for cattle. —5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —र्धः *N.* of Rudra.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वगं A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (देवताह).

ऊलपिन् A porpoise; see उलपिन्.

ऊलूक = उलूक q. v.

ऊष् 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊषः [ऊष्-ऊषायां क] 1 Salt ground. —2 An acid. —3 A cleft, fissure. —4 The cavity of the ear. —5 The Malaya mountain. —6 Dawn, daybreak (—र्ध according to some). —7 Semen.

—र्षी Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. —2 Salt; pepper.

ऊषणः The plant *Plumbago Zeylanica* (चित्रक) —जं, —जा 1 Black pepper. —2 Ginger.

ऊषर [ऊष्-मलर्थां यो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles.

—रु, —रं A barren spot with saline soil; नहि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृष्टाद्वरादिव Pt. 1. 47; Si. 14. 46. —*Comp.* —जं 1.

salt produced from salt soil. —2. a kind of magnet

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a sat desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5 12.

ऊषरत् = ऊषर a. q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म a. Hot. —अम् 1 Heat. —2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् m. 1 Heat, warmth. —2 The hot season, summer. —3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. —5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, स् and ह्; applied also to क्, ख्, ज्ञे and अः. —Comp. —अंत ending in an Ushman. —अंत-स्वाः (m. pl.) the sounds called Ushman and semivowels. —उषमः approach of summer. —य a. drinking the steam of hot food. (—रः) 1. fire. —2. a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण, -ष्य a. Ved. Hot, steaming. ऊष्मयते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह I. 1 A rarely P. (ऊहिते, ऊह-चकार-बके, ऊहिते, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. —2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्युहति पण्डितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. —3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहां चक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 3. 48, 15. 123 —4 To reason, deliberate about. —5 To reckon upon (with loc.). —6 To wait for. —7 To be regarded as. —II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. —2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16 19.

ऊह a. Observed, perceived. —ह [ऊहश्] 1 A change, modification.

—2 A guess, conjecture. —3 Examination and determination. —4 Under- standing. —5 Reasoning, arguing. —6 Supplying an ellipsis. —7 Attributing, ascribing —8 Collection. —Comp. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration, of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊह Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊद्भि a. Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. —2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (of. अक्षीणि).

ऊद्भ pol. p. 1 Inferable, to be investigated. —2 To be supplied, elliptical.

ऊ.

ऊ ind. An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऊ I. 1 P. (ऊच्छति, आर, आशीर्, अ-रिष्यति, ऊत; caus. अरिष्यति; desid अरि-रिष्यति) 1 To go, move; अंभस्त्रायामऊ-च्छति Si. 4. 44. —2 To rise, lead to-wards. —II. 3 P. (इषति, आत, ऊत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. —2 To move, shake. —3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. —4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमियति. —5 To disolay. —III. 5 P. (ऊणोति, ऊत) 1 To injure, hurt. —2 To attack. —Caus (अरिष्यति, अरिष्यत्, अरिष्यति) 1 To throw, cast, sling; fix or implant in; इषि शल्यमरिषि R. 8. 87. —2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.)? वामप्रकोटापितहेमदेवः Ku 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 5. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; करपलवार्ति Si. 9. 54. —3 To place in, in-ert, give, set or place; अयमे पदमपर्ययति R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रार्ति S. 6. 15. drawn in a picture; 2. R 31; द्वारदेवे- Amaru. 62 : V. 4. 35; Mn. 7. 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमपर्ययति प्रतिष्ठा R. G. —4 To hand or make over; give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इषि सुतस्याभरणमपर्ययति S. 1. 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. —5 To give up,

sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कर्त्तव्येणाज्ञादौ आरमानमपर्ययतः S. D. 2. —6 To give back, restore; R. 19, 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amaru. 94; Ms. 8. 191; Y. 2. 169. —7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऊक्षण a. Wounded, injured, hurt.

ऊक्षयं [ऊक्षयह] 1 Wealth. —2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रक्षि. —3 Gold. —Comp. —आदानः an inheritor, heir. —गृह्यं receiving or inheriting property. —ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. —भागः 1. division of property, partition. —2. a share, inheritance. —भागिन्-हर, -हारिन् m. 1. an heir. —2. a co-heir.

ऊक. सकृ a. Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऊकः [ऊक-स किञ्च Up. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. —2 N. of a mountain. —3 N. of a plant (मृदुक). —सः, —सः 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. —2 A sign of the zodiac. —3 A star under which a man happens to be born. —सः (m pl.) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. —सः The north. —की A —Comp. —नंश The plant Argyreia female bear. [of. Gr. arkos; L. ursus]. —Comp. —गंधः the Plant Argyreia. Argentea (जाम्बली, महश्चेता क्षीरविशारी). —यक्षिका the plant Batatas Panlou-

lata. —चक्रं the circle of stars. —नाथः, —ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. —नेमिः N. of Vishnu. —राज, —जः 1. The moon. —2. Jambvat, the king of bears. —हरिश्चरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऊक्षत्त m. N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वपुस्त्रिषासुक्षत्तस्तदेव R. 5. 44; ऊक्षत्तं गिरिभेदमध्यास्ते नर्मदा पि-बन् Ram.

ऊक्षीक a. Carnivorous like a bear. —का A goddeas.

ऊक्षरः [ऊक्षरत् Up. 3. 75] 1 A priest (रक्षि). —2 A thorn. —रा, -रः Shower of rain; stream.

ऊक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऊषायति Den. U. 1 To tremble. —2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऊषावत् a. Ved. Raging, violent.

ऊष 6 P. (ऊषति, आनर्ष, आशीर् अरिष्यति) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; वाम्यो नावप्रसूयते Rv. 8. 38. 10. —2 To cover, adorn. —3 To shine.

ऊषः [ऊषते स्तुतेत्या, ऊष कर्त्ते किञ्] 1 A hymn (in general). —2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); जेषा विहिता वागुषो यजुषि सामनि Sat. Br. —3 The collective body of the Rigveda (pl.); ऊषः सामानि जज्ञिरे Bv. 10. 90. 9. —4 Splendour (for ह्व). —5 Praise. —6 Warshl.

-Comp. —अयनं [ऋचामयने] N. of a book, ऋचारायण ; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pāṇini. —आवाचनं the time for reciting the Vedas. —गाथा N. of a certain song. —तंत्र, -व्याकरण N. of the Parisiśhas of the Sāma-veda. —भाजू a. partaking of a Rik, (as a deity who is addressed with it). —विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rig-veda. —वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The Rigveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ashṭakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyayas ; according to another arrangement into 10 Mandalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvakas, and comprises 1000 Suktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda. —साम (°ने dual) the verses Rik and Sāman. °शृंग: N. of Viśvān.

अम a. Having the character of a Rik.

अमम्, अमिम a. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

अमिमय a. Praaiseworthy.

अचम् a. Praising.

अचीकः [ऋच-ईक] 1 The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country.

अचीषः A hell. —चं A frying-pan.

अच्छ 6 P. (अच्छति, आच्छीत्, आच्छते, आच्छितुं) 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fail in faculties.

अच्छका Wish, desire.

अच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

अज्ज 1. 1 A. (अज्जेते, अज्जिते, अज्जितुं, अज्जित) 1 To go. -2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To stand or be firm. -4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn ; cf. अर्ज्ज

अजिप्य a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

अजीक a. [अज्ज गती ईकं किञ्च Up. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled. —का 1 Smoke. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of a mountain.

अजीति f. Ved. Burning, sparkling.

अजीष a. Ved. Selzing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). —चं 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3 The residue of Soma. 4 Water (Sāy.).

अजीविष a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, selzing. -2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

अजु, अजुक [अजयति युनात् अर्जु-उ Tv.] (जु or जी f.) (compar. अजीयम्, superl. अजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also) ; उमां स पश्यन् अजुनेव चक्षुषा Kn. 5. 32 ; Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77 ; °पणाम 8. 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward ; Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain ; Mk. 5 ; Batn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable ; beneficial, good. -Comp. —आयत a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended ; Kn. 3. 45 ; M. 2. 7. —क्रतु a. acting righteously. —गः 1. one who is honest in his dealings. -2. an arrow. —गाथ a. Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः f. Ved. right conduct. —मिताक्षर N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitāksharā. —रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra. —वनि a. granting auspicious gifts.

अजुषा, -त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity ; Si. 20. 9.

अजुषा ind. Straight, right.

अजुक् 8 U To straighten, rectify.

अजुवति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

अजुया ind. In a straight line.

अजुयु a. Honest, upright.

अजुष्व a. Going straight-forward.

अज्वी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait (of the planets).

अज्ज 1. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for. -3 To decorate. -II. 1 A. To fry.

अजमानं a. 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. —जः A cloud.

अज्ज a. [अज्ज] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. —नं 1 Debt ; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अज्ज) ; अज्जं कृ to incur debt ; अज्जं दा to pay off or discharge debt ; अज्जं अज्जं (विज्जं) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. षन्). -4 A fort, strong-hold. -5 Water. -6 Land. -Comp. —अंतकः the planet Mars. —अपनयनं. —अपनोदनं. —अपाकरणं. —आर्जनं. —मुक्तिः. —मोक्षः. —मोक्षनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं ' recovery of a debt ', receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation).

—उद्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the debt or (by friendly or legal proceedings). —अर्जनं (अज्जार्ज) debt for a debt, debt incurred to

liquidate another debt. —कर्तुं a. one who gets into debt. —कति a. one to whom praise is due as a debt ; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sāy.). —ग्रस्त a. indebted, involved in debt. —ग्रहः 1. borrowing (money). -2. a borrower. —ग्रहित a. borrowing. (-म्) a debtor, borrower. —चित् a. acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be repaid for. —दात्, दायित्व a. one who pays a debt. —दासः [अज्जत् मोचनेन कृतो दासः 1 one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts ; अज्जमोचनेन दासवन्मनुष्यतः अज्जदासः Mit. —अरकुणः —मार्जनः security, bail. —मुक्ता released from debt. —मुक्तिः &c. see अज्जपनयनं. —लेख्यं ' dept-bond, ' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law) ; (Mar. कर्जोत्तरा).

अज्जवत्, —वत्, or अज्जवत् a. One who is in debt, indebted.

अज्जिकः [अज्जमस्त्यस्य-उत्] A debtor ; Y. 2. 56, 93.

अज्जित a. A debtor, one indebted ; to another (on any account).

अज्ज A. कर्जोत्ते (a Sātra root) 1 To reproach, condemn. -2 To pity.

-3 To go. -4 To rival ; have power.

अज्जत् a. [अज्ज] 1 Proper, right.

-2 Honest, true ; Bg. 10 14 ; Ms. 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected.

-4 Bright, luminous (शीत) -5 Gone,

risen, moved, affected by ; अज्जेन

अज्जत् = अज्जार्जत् ; so अज्जत्, कामत्. —तं

ind. Rightly, properly. —तः 1 A

ascetic, -2 The sun (n. also). —तं

(Not usually found used in classical

literature) 1 A fixed or settled

rule, law (religious.) -2 Scored

custom, pious action. -3 Divine

law, divine truth. -4 Absolution. -5

Water ; सत्यं वा अज्जेन परिचिन्तयामि. -6

Truth (in general), right ; अज्जत्ते

Ms. 1. 29, 2 52, 8. 61, 104. -7

Truth (personified as an object of

worship ; in later Sanskrit regarded as

a child of Dharmas). -8 Liveliness

by picking or gleaning grains in a

field (as opposed to the cultivation

of ground) ; अज्जत्तुं अज्जत्तुं

अज्जत् Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an

action. -10 Agreeable speech. -11 N. of

an Aditya. -12 The Supreme Spirit.

(In the Vedas अज्जत् is usually interpreted

by Sāyana to mean ' water, ' ' sun ' or ' sacrifice, where Euro-

pean scholars take it in the sense of

' divine truth, ' ' faith ' &c.).

-Comp. —ज, —जत् a. Ved. of a true

nature, sprung from sacred truth.

—जातस्य a. (Sāy.) born for the

sake of sacrifice and having true

result. —जित् a. Ved. gaining the

right. —ज्जत् a. (Sāy.) knowing the

sacrifice, familiar with the sacred

law.—युज्ज *a.* shining with truth.
—धामन *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature.
—2. having an imperishable place.
(—*m.*) *N.* of Vishnu.—धीति *a.*
Ved. of true disposition, or receiv-
ing true praise.—रुचि: *N.* of Siva.
—नी *a.* leading in the right way.
—पुणः = ऋतुपुणः *q. v.*—पेयः *a.* sacrifice
lasting one day.—वेजस् *a.* Ved. hav-
ing a perfect shape. (—*m.*) one
whose form consists of water; *i. e.*
Varuna.—सु: 1. a god who con-
sumes sacrificial food.—2. one whose
form is truth.—युक्ति *f.* true appli-
cation of a hymn.—युज्ज *a.* going to
a sacrifice.—वाक् Ved. true speech.
—सद् *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or
truth. (—*m.*) fire.—मदनं, —नी the
right or usual altar.—सापू *a.* pervad-
ing truth; steady in religious belief.
—स्था *a.* standing right.

अतंभरः God, upholder of truth.

अतयति To desire sacrifice.

अतया *ind.* Thorough desire of re-
ward.

अतयति: Lord of sacrifices or of
divine truth.

अतयत् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food.
—2 Possessed of sacrifice.—3 Of true
nature or character; according to
fixed order, pious.

अतयधू *a.* Increaser of sacrifice,
water, or of truth; holy-minded(?).
अत(त)यु *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.
अतेन *ind.* Duly, rightly, truly,
honestly, justly.

अति [अ-किं] An army.—*f.* 1
Going, motion.—2 Assault, combat.
—3 Abuse, censure.—4 Emulation,
envy.—5 A road.—6 Manner of pro-
ceeding.—7 Prosperity.—8 Fitness,
truth.—9 Remembrance.—10 Misfor-
tune.—11 Protection.—2 Auspicious-
ness (most of these meanings are
found only in lexicons).

अतिकर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain.
—2 Unfortunate.

अतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight.
—2 To be ashamed.

अतीया 1 Censure, reproach.—2
Shame.

अतीवद् *a.* Able to resist, enduring;
overpowering an assailant.

अतु: [अतु-किं Up. 1. 71] 1 A
season, period of the year, commonly
reckoned to be six; शिशिरश्च वसंतश्च
यथो वर्षाः शिशिरश्च; sometimes only five;
शिशिर and हिम or हेमन्त being counted
together; cf. वसंतो हेमन्तशिशिरयोः समसि-
न Alt. Br.—2 An epoch, a period, any
fixed or appointed time.—3 Menstru-
ation, courses, menstrual discharge.
—4 A period favourable for concep-

tion; वसन्तुषु नैवाभियमनं Pt. 1; अतु:
स्वाभाविकाः ऋणां रात्रयः बोद्धव्यस्तु Ms.
3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79.—5 Any
fit season or right time.—6 Fixed
order or rule.—7 Light, splendour.
—8 A month.—9 *N.* of Vishnu.—10 A
symbolical expression for the num-
ber 'six'.—11 A kind of collyrium.
—Comp.—अंतः 1. the close of a sea-
son.—2. termination of menstruation.
कालः, समया, —वेला 1. the time of
menstruation, time favourable for
conception, *i. e.* 15 nights from
menstrual discharge; see अतु above.
—2. the duration of a season.—अणः, the
seasons taken collectively.—गमिन् *a.*
having intercourse with a wife (at
the time fit for concep- tion, *i. e.* after
the period of menstruation).—ग्रहः
a libation offered to the seasons, a
kind of sacrifice.—धामन् *m.* *N.* of
Vishnu.—पतिः 1. the lord of seasons,
i. e. the spring.—2 *N.* of Agni.—पुणः
N. of a king of Ayodhya; son of
Aytāya, a descendant of Ikshvāku.
[Nala, king of Nishadha, entered
into his service after he had lost his
kingdom and suffered very great
adversity. He was 'profoundly skill-
ed in dice'; and he exchanged with
Nala this skill for his skill in horse-
manship; and by virtue of it the
king succeeded in taking Nala to
Kundinapura before Damayanti
had put into execution
her resolve of taking a second
husband].—पर्यायः, वृत्तिः the revolu-
tion of the seasons.—पाः *m.* *N.* of
Indra.—पात्रं the cup in which the
libation is offered.—प्रातः *a.* fertile,
fruitful.—सुखं the beginning or first
day of a season.—चाजः a sacrifice
offered to the seasons.—राजः the
spring.—लिंगं 1. a characteristic or
sign of the season (as the blossom
of the mango tree in spring).—2. a
symptom of menstruation.—डा(—रथा)
a. fixed at the proper seasons.—सं-
हारः 'collection of the seasons,' *N.* of
Kālidāsa's work on the six seasons.
—संधिः 1. the junction of two seasons.
—2. the last day in the 'bright' for-
night (पूर्णिमा) and in the dark one
(दश).—सास्यं diet &c. suited to
the season.—स्तोमः a kind of sacri-
fice.—स्नता a woman who has bath-
ed after menstruation and who is,
therefore, fit for sexual intercourse;
धर्मलोपमयादाज्ञीयुस्तस्मात्तस्मिन् स्मरन् R.
1. 76.—स्नानं bathing after menst-
ruation.

अतुमत् *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly.
—2 Enjoying the seasons.—ती A
woman during her courses.

अतय *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to
the season.—2 Devoted to or worship-

ping the seasons (as divinities).
अतुय *ind.* 1 In order, duly.—2
Precisely, exactly.—3 At the right
or fixed time.

अतयि, अतय *a.* 1 Due, regular.—2
Conforming to, or familiar with cere-
monial rules.—3 Menstruating.—4
Being in the period most favourable
to conception.—*n.* Menstruation.

अते *ind.* Except, without, with
the exception of (usually with abl.).
अते कौर्यस्समायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि
मां प्रतिमुते तुंगमात् R. 3. 63; पापाहूते
S. 6. 22; Ka. 1. 51; 2. 57; some-
times with acc. अतेऽपि स्वां न अभिषंति
सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

अतयिज् *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at
the proper season or regularly.
—*m.* A priest who officiates at a
sacrifice; यज्ञस्य वेद्यस्युत्पिजं Rv. 1. 1
1; अतयिज् यज्ञकुप्यते Y. 1. 35; of
Bṛhijāsa ure होतुः, उद्गातुः, अजयुः and ब-
ह्वः; at grand ceremonies 16 are
enumerated.

अतुवर *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

अथ 4, 5 P. 1 (अथति, अथोति,
आथते, आथति, अथितुं, अथ) ; sometimes
7 P. (अथति) 1 To prosper, flourish,
thrive, succeed; नावन्ना अथयुषोति Ms.
9. 322.—2 To grow, increase (fig.
also).—3 To cause to succeed, make
prosperous.—4 To satisfy, grati-
fy, please, propitiate; Māl. 5. 29.
—5 To accomplish.—Desid. ईसंति or
अथिष्यति.

अथ *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving,
rich; अथयणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R.
14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6; splen-
dently furnished; संधिरं Ku. 7. 55.
—2 Increased, growing.—3 Stored
(as grain).—अथः *N.* of Vishnu
—अथ 1 Increase, growth.—2 A
demonstrated conclusion; distinct
result.

अथि *f.* [अ-थ-किं] 1 Growth,
increase.—2 Success, prosperity;
affluence, good fortune.—3 Eleva-
tion, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11.
—4 (a) Extent, magnitude, excel-
lence; Ku. 2. 58. (b) Grandeur,
magnificence; स्वकाथि वः कीदृशं Māl.
5. 22.—5 Supernatural power or
supremacy, perfection.—6 Accom-
plishment.—7 Prosperity personified
as the wife of Kubera.—8 *N.* of
Pārvatī, and of Lakshmi.—9 *N.* of
a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवली, गु-
रुवैद्येण).—Comp.—आथ *a.* desiring
increase or prosperity.—अ-आथक्या
manifestation of supernatural
power.

अथिमत् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy,
respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

अथत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving;
आथत् having abundant wealth.

Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Santa* (adopted by him, her real father being *Dasaratha*) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copi-

ous showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king *Dasaratha* the sacrifice which brought about the birth of *Rama* and his three brothers.]

कश्यपः A painted or white-footed antelope.

क्रव्व *α*. Ved. Great, high, noble. —*व्व*: N. of *Indra* and *Agni*.

क्रहत् *α*. Ved. Small, weak.

ऋ.

ऋ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (ऋः)

1 N. of *Bhairava* —2 A *Dānava* or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons. —2 Re-

collection. —3 Metion, going. —*n.* The breast.

ऋ 9 P. (ऋणाति, ईर्ष) To go, move.

ल, लृ.

ल *ind.* 1 The earth. —2 A mountain. —3 The mother of the gods. —4 The female nature. —5 A

mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with ल or लृ, except some of the technical names or

Pāṇini for tenses and moods; e. g. लङ् and लृट्).

लृ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. —*m.* *Siva*. —*f.* = लृ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ) To come, approach &c.; (see इ).

ए *m.* N. of *Vishnu* —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. α* [इकम्] 1 One, single, alone, only; Bh. 3. 14. —2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. —3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकाव्ययो सम S. 7; मनस्वे-

कवचस्वेकं कर्मण्येकं गङ्गात्मना H. 1. 101. —4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. —5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. —6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; पायिव, धनुर्धरा, ऐश्वर्य M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. —7 Peerless, matchless. —8 One of two or many; Mc. 30, 78. —9 Oft used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं S. 5. 30. —10 True. —11 Little. Oft used in the middle of comp. in the sense of

'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults; स्वदेकेषु Kū. 3. 15 your arrow only; so भोगैकवद्भृहः एका—अन्यः or अपरः the one—the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. —कः N. of *Vishnu*, the Supreme being. —का N. of *Durgā*. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *aquas*]. —*Comp.* —अंशः a separate part, part in general. —अक्ष *α*. 1.

having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-का) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -अक्षर *a.* monosyllabic. (-रि) 1. a monosyllabic. -2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. 'कोशा' a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamdeva. 'सिमावा' the production of only one syllable, contraction. -अग्र *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्विषयवैकल्या R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; सुनमेकाग्रमासीन Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (ग्र) (in Math.) the whole of the long-side of a figure which is undivided. 'चित्', -'मनस्' *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. 'चित्तं', चित्तना intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. 'बुद्धि' *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. -अग्रच = 'अग्र' (-ग्रन्) concentration -अंगः 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishnu. (-न्) 1. a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the head. -अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. -अंघ्रः a kind of horse. -अधिपति a sole monarch or sovereign. -अनंश the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kuhu or day of new moon (born together with Krishna and worshipped with Krishna and Baladeva and identified with Durgā). -अनुदिष्ट *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-ष्ट) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अप *a.* 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; 'शैत्यात्कृत्वा विशेषः Ku. 1. 36. -5. worshipping only -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकतनुं Bb. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपगते Me. 109. (-तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; वसो विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-न्) an exclusive resource, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महिपतेः Si. 2. 83. (-न्, -तेन, -तमः, ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, all ways, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite wholly, very much; चयमप्येकांततो निःसृष्टः Dh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft in comp.; 'विद्वद्विद्वन्सुखे सुरे or destined to perih; R. 2. 57; 'भीरु Mu. 3. 5. always timid; so एकांतकण very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. 'भूत' being alone or solitary. 'मति' *a.* devoted to one ob-

ject only. 'विहारिन्' *a.* a solitary wanderer. 'सुषमा' containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jains. 'स्थित' *a.* staying or remaining apart. -अंतर *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27; V. 1. (-रि) a kind of fever. -अंतिक *a.* final, conclusive. -अंतिर्य devotion to one object. -अंतिन् *a.* devoted to one object only. (-मः) a worshipper of Vishnu. -अन्नं one and the same food. (-काः) 'आदिन्' a mess-mate. -अवधू a heifer one year old. -अयन *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (-न्) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. 'गन्त' = एकायन q. v. -अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. -अर्थ *a.* having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (-र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. -अश्म *a.* inferior or less by one. -अवयव *a.* made up of the same components. -अशीत or 'तिस्रस्र' *a.* eighty-first. अशीति *f.* eighty-one. -अष्टका 1. the first or chief Ashtakā after the full moon. -2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). -अशील *a.* having one kernel. (-ली) N. of a plant (बुकवृक्ष). -अह्न (ह्र) 1. the period of one day. -2. A sacrifice lasting for one day. 'गमः', 'अहर' a day's journey. -आवपत्र *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकावपत्रं जगतः प्रमुखं R. 2. 47, 'त्रां मुखं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12; 33; V. 3. 19 -आत्मन् *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. -आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. -आयु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. -आवलि, ली *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c; एकावली कंडविषूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30, ललाविष्टे एकावली लला V. 1. -2. (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; एकावलीयान्ते वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं । विशेषणयनयनं वस्तुं लैकावली द्विधा ॥ K. P. 10; of. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रं कर्णानि च वि-

कर्णौ दोस्तं श्लोकितौ &c. and Bk. 2. 19. -उक्तिः *f.* a single expression or word. -उत्तर *a.* greater or increasing by one. -उदका (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor; Ms. 5. 71. -उदरा, -रा uterine (brother or sister). -उदात्त *a.* having one Udatta accent. -उद्दिष्टं व श्रāddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors, Ms. 4. 110. -ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. -ऊर्ध्व *a.* consisting of one verse (ऊर्ध्व). -एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकन-प्यन्यथापि किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; B. 17. 83. (कं), -एकैकशः *ind.* one by one, singly, severally; S. 6. 11; 'कं निदिशन् S. 7 pointing to each severally. -आवा a continuous current. -कपाल *a.* consisting of or contained in one cup. -कर *a.* (-रि *f.*) 1. doing only one thing. -2. (-रि *f.*) one-handed. -3. one-rayed. -कार्य *a.* 1. acting in concert with, co-operating, having made common cause with; co worker; अस्माभिः सहैककार्येण Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (रि) sole or same business. -कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time (-लं, -ले) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. 'भोजनं' eating but one meal in any given time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. happening once only. -2. contemporary, coeval. -कुडला N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and Senha -कुष्ठं a kind of leprosy; कुष्णाक्षं येन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुष्ठं प्रवक्ष्यसाधुं Suar. -कीरि the milk of one (nurse &c.). -कश्यप the Supreme spirit. -गुरु, -गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रि, -रका) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). -ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (-मा) the same village. -चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. 'चित्तिन्' *m.* sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. -चर *a.* 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Kt. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5. gregarious. (-रः) a rhinoceros. -चरण *a.* having only one foot. -चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2, going alone or with one follower or only. (-णी) a loyal wife. -चिन्त *a.* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त्तं) 1. fixedness of thought upon one ob-

ject. -2. unanimity ; एकचिन्तियूय H. 1 unanimously ; *ता fixedness of mind, agreement, unanimity. -चिन्तनं thinking of only one object. -चेतस्, मनस् a. unanimous ; see चित्. -चोदन a. resting upon one rule. (-नं) referring to in the singular number. -ज a. 1. born alone or single. -2. growing alone (a tree) ; Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind. -4. uniform, unchanging. -जा, -जा a brother or sister of the same parents. -जन्मस् m. 1. a king. -2. a Sūdra ; see जाति below. -जात a. born of the same parents. -जाति a. 1. once born. -2. belonging to the same family or caste. (-तिः) a Sūdra (opp. द्विजम्भन्) ; ब्राह्मण. क्षत्रिय वैश्यक्षत्री वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्वै एकजातिस्तु शूद्रो नास्ति तु पञ्चमः ॥ Ma. 10. 4 ; 8. 270. -जातीय a. of the same kind or family. -ज्या the chord of an arc ; sine of 30. -ज्योतिस् m. N. of Siva. -ज्ञान a. concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive ; ब्रह्मकृतानमनसो हि ब्रह्मिष्ठमिच्छाः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. attention fixed on one object only. -2. musical harmony, = *तालः. -तालः harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तौयिक). (-ली) an instrument for beating time, any instrument having but one note. -तौयिन् a. 1. bathing in the same holy water. -2. belonging to the same religious order ; Y. 2. 137. (-मः) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. -तेजन a. Ved. having only one shaft (an arrow). -त्रिंशत् f. thirty-one ; *त्रिंश 31st. -त्रिकाः a kind of sacrifice performed in or lasting for a day. -वृक्षः, वृक्षी 'one-tusked,' epithets of Ganesa. -वैश्व m. N. of a class of Sannyāsins or beggars (otherwise called हंस). They are divided into four orders : -कुटीचको बहुदको हंसश्च तृतीयकः । चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात्स उत्तमः ॥ Hārīta. -विश्व a. living in the same region or quarter. -वृक्षसुख a. sympathising, having the same joys and sorrow. -वृक्ष, वृष्टि a. one-eyed. (-मः) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher. -वृष्य a. the sole object of vision, alone being worthy of being seen. -वृष्टिः f. fixed or steady look. -वृषः the Supreme god. -देवत्, -दे (दे) वस्य a. devoted, directed, or offered to one deity. -वेश a. occupying the same place. (-ज्ञः) 1. one spot or place. -2. a part or portion (of the whole), one side ; *अवतीर्णा K. 22 ; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4 ; Mv. 2 ; विभक्तिकदेशेन द्वयं यदाभिमुच्यते V. 4. 17. 'what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got

a part of it'; (this is sometimes called एकदेशविभाजितस्य). -वेदिन् a. consisting of parts or portions, divided into parts. -वेह, -वेदिन् a. 1. having only one body. -2. elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet Mercury. -धनः a kind of jug with which water is taken up at certain religious ceremonies. (-नं) 1. an excellent gift. -2. honorific offering. -धनिन् a. obtaining an honorific offering. -धमेन्, -धनिन् a. 1. possessing the same properties, of the same kind. -2. professing the same religion. -धुर, -धुरावह, -धुरीण a. 1. fit for but one kind of labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as cattle for special burden) ; P. IV. 4. 79. -धुरा a particular load or conveyance. -नक्षत्र a lunar mansion consisting of only one star. -नटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (हृत्वाच) who recites the prologue. -नवत्, ninety-first. -नवति f. ninety-one. -नाय a. having one master. (-वाः) sole master or lord. -नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय a. come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (-यः) general agreement or conclusion, unanimity. -निष्ठ a. 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). -2. intently fixed on one object. -नेत्रः N. of Siva ; (one-eyed). -नक्ष a. 1. of the same side or party, an associate. -2. partial. (-क्षः) one side or party ; *अश्वविष्णुचत्वात् B. 14. 34 ; *क्षे in one point of view, in one case. -पतिक a. having the same husband. -पञ्चाशत् f. fifty-one. -पत्नी f. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste) ; त चावश्यं दिवसपणनात्स्वामेकपत्नी Me. 10. -2. the wife of a man who has no other wives ; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the wife of the same man ; a co-wife ; सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका वैश्वजिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. *व्रतं a vow of perfect chastity ; कामेकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7. -पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratiassimum (श्वपत्र). -पद्, -पाद् a 1. one-footed, limping, lame. -2. incomplete. (-पाद्) m. N. of Siva or Vishnu. (-पदी) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). -पद् a. 1. one-footed. -2. consisting of or named in one word. (-पद्) 1. a single step. -2. a single or simple word. -3. the time required to pronounce a single word. -4. present time, same time. (-पद्) 1. a man having one foot. -2. a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). (-पद्) ind. suddenly, all at once, abruptly ; सिंहैर्यरिनेकपदे य उदात्ताः स्वानिब Si. 2. 95 ; R. 8. 48 ; K. 45 ; V. 4. 3. (-पद्) a verse consisting of only

one Pāda or quarter stanza. (-पदी) 1. a woman having one foot. -2. a Gayatri consisting of one Pāda. -प्र a. Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of pre-eminent importance. -परि ind. one over or under, (a term at dice) ; cf. अक्षपरि). -पर्णा f. N. of a younger sister of Durgā. -2. N. of Durgā. -3. a plant having one leaf only. -पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa. -पादला N. of a younger sister of Durgā. -पाणः a single wager. -पात a. happening at once, sudden. -पातिन् a. 1. sudden. -2. standing alone or solitary. (-नी) i. e. वृक्ष a verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. -पाद् a. 1. having only one foot. -2. using only one foot. (-पद्) 1. one or single foot. -2. one and the same Pāda. -3. N. of Vishnu or Siva. -पादिका a kind of posture of birds. -पिंगा, -पिंगला N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye ; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Pārvatī when he cast an evil eye at her). -पिंड a. united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball ; *ता, -त्वं consanguinity. -पुत्र a. having only one son. -पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being ; V. 1. 1. -2. the chief person. -पुष्कलः (रः) N. of a musical instrument. -पुष्कर a. of the same kind. -प्रख्य a. singularly like. -प्रभुत्वं sole sovereignty. -प्रयत्नः one effort (of the voice). -प्रयः a measure. -महारिक a. killed by one blow. -माणयोगः union in one breath. -भ्रात्रि a. Having only one thought. -भक्त a. 1. serving one master only. -2. worshipping one deity. -3. eating together. (-क्त) N. of a religious ceremony ; eating but one meal (a day). *व्रतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. -भाक् a. 1. believing in one deity. -2. firmly devoted. (-फः) eating but one meal a day. -भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (-यः) one having one wife only. -भाय 1. a. of the same or one nature. -2. sincerely devoted. -3. honest, sincerely disposed. (-वा) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion ; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness, agreement. -भूत a. 1. being one, undivided. -2. concentrated, closely attentive. -भुजः a palace having one floor. -भोजन, -भुक् a. 1. eating but one meal. -2. eating in common. -भृति a. 1. fixed on one object. -2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. -मनस् a. 1. think-

ing with another, of one thought ; Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive ; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हति देवः M. 2. -मात्र *a.* of one syllable. -मुख *a.* 1. having the face directed towards one place or object. -2. having the same aim. -3. having one chief or head. -4. having one door or entrance (as a मंदिर). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. kind of fruit (चंद्राक्षफल). मूर्धन् = मुख q. v. -मूला = अतसी q. v. -यष्टि, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. -योनि *a.* 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste ; Ms. 9. 148. -रजः the plant रंजराज. -रस *a.* 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour ; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, साहज्य^० U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness ; विक्रम^० K. 7 ; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82 ; M. 3. 10 ; Bv. 2. 155 ; Si. 6. 26 ; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable ; Mā. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one) ; अवलैकरसः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. -राज्य, -राजः *m.* an absolute king. -रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. -रात्रिक *a.* lasting or sufficient for one night only. -राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. -2. a sign of the zodiac. भूत *a.* collected or heaped together. -रिक्विन् *m.* a co-heir ; Ms. 9. 162. -रूप *a.* 1. of one form or kind, like, similar ; Ki. 8. 2. 9. 55. -2. uniform, one-coloured. (-वं) one form or kind ; ता uniformity, invariableness. -रूप्य *a.* formed or arising from one. -लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only. -2. N. of Kubera. (-नि) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallos) ; एककोशानि यत्र न लिंगतन्मिश्रिते । तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरनुचिता ॥ Sabdak. -वचन the singular number. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. identical, same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (संक्षेपः). (-वी) 1. one form. -2. a Brāhmana. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (-वी) beating time, the instrument (caetanet) ; समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. -वर्णिक *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. -वर्णिका a heifer one year old. -वस्त्र, -वस्त्र *a.* having only one garment, in one dress. (-खं) a single garment. -वाक्यं one or unanimous opinion ; एकवाक्यं विचित्रः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry ; ता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements.

-वादः 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. -वारं, -वारे *ind.* 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. -विंश *a.* twenty-first ; consisting of twenty-one. (-शः) the Ekavimsastoma. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one. -विध *a.* of one kind ; simple. -विलोचन *a.* one-eyed ; see एकदृष्टि. -विषयिन् *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero ; धर्म^० Mv. 5. 48. -वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. -वृत् *f.* heaven. -वृद्धं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. -वृषः Ved. the chief bull. -वेणि, -णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.). गन्धामोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92 ; धरा S. 7 ; धृतः S. 7. 21. -वेदमन् *n.* a solitary house or room. -व्यवसायिन् *a.* following the same profession. -शत *a.* 101st. (-तं) 101. -शक *a.* whole-hoofed. (-कः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). -शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). -शरीर *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. अन्वयः consanguineous descent. अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. आरंभः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. -शाख *a.* having one branch. (-खः) a Brāhmana of the same branch or school. शीर्षिन् = मुख q. v. -शृंग *a.* having one sheath. (-गा) N. of a medicinal plant -शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn ; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a class of Pitrīs. -4. a mountain having one top. -शेषः a tree having one root. -शेषः the remainder of one, a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained ; e. g. पितरौ father and mother, parents (= मातापितरौ) ; so स्वशूरौ, भ्रातरः &c. -श्रुत *a.* once heard. धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुति *f.* 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. -श्रुति *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. -षष्ट *a.* sixty-first. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-one. तस *a.* sixty-first. -संस्थ *a.* dwelling in one place ; R. 6. 29. -सप्त, -सप्तम *a.* seventy-first. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one. -सभं a common place of meeting. -सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. -सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. -साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. -सार्धं *ind.* together, in one

company. -सूत्रं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. -स्तोमः N. of a Soma ceremony. -स्थ *a.* 1. being or centred in one place ; Ku. 1. 49 ; Me. 104 v. 1. -2. close-standing, standing side by side ; Pt. 3. 53. -3. collected, combined. -स्थानं one or the same place ; एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5. -हंसः the chief or highest Hamea (an allegorical designation of the soul). -हयव्र *a.* one year old ; Mā. 4. 8 ; U. 3. 28. (-व्रं) a heifer one year old. (-नं) the period of one year.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co adjutor ; U. 5. 5 ; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (न. मत्, *f.* मा) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (न. तरं) 1 One of two, either ; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतश्च *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one ; एकता अभ्यता on one side-on the other side ; R. 6. 85 ; KI. 5. 2 ; एकताः, -एकताः on the one side-on the other side ; S. 4. 2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र *ind.* [एक-त्र] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together ; एवमेताम्येकत्र चतुर्विंश कुलानि K. 136 ; एकत्र-अपरत्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously ; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. -2 Singly. 3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary ; U. 4.

एकशश्च *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. -शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu ; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitrīs on the eleventh day after decease. -शं The number eleven. -Comp. -अह्ना 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. -उत्तमः N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). -द्वारं the eleven holes of the

body; see ख. —बद्धा: (pl.) the eleven Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकादशक *a.* Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिक *a.* Consisting of eleven.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. —2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीकृत 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभाव 1 Combination, association. —2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from one. —ए 1 A partizan, an associate.

एज् 1. 1 A. (epic. P.) (एजते, एजाच-के, रेजिट, एजित्, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. —2 To move, stir; धृतराष्ट्रोपमे-जति Mb. —3 To shine (P.). —WITH अप् to drive away. —उद् to rise, go up-wards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजकम् *a.* Trembling.

एजयु, *m.* Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

एजि *a.* Affected by wind.

एद् 1 A. (एजते, एजित्, एजित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एह *a.* Deaf. —ह: A kind of sheep. —Oomp. —हज: the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. —यूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb; cf. अनेहयूक. —2. wicked, perverse.

एहक: 1 A ram. —2 A wild goat. —3 A kind of medicinal plant. —का A ewe.

एहु (इ or हो) क: —कं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. —2 A tomb, a wall round bones. —3 (With Buddhists.) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एण: एणक: *a.* A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse:—अवुयो माण-वो जेव एण: कृष्णस्य: स्युत: 1 रुक्मोरिमुख: शोक: शंकरा शोण उच्यते 11. —2 (In asstr.) Capricorn. —Oomp. —अजिनं deer-skin. —तिलक: —स्युत् the moon; so 'अंक: 'लौकिक: &c. —हस्य *a.* one having eyes like those of a deer. (—*m.*) Capricorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. —2 A kind of poisonous insect. —Oomp. —पद् *a.* having feet like those of a deer. (—ह:) a kind of snake.

एत *a.* (एत. एनी *f.*) 1 Of a variegated colour; shining. —2 Come, arrived. —3 Going, flowing. —त

1 A deer or antelope. —2 The hide of a deer. —3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतय *a.* 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). —2 Variegated. —ह: A horse of a variegated colour.

एतस्य *a.* Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. —ह: A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतस्य *m.* 1 A. Brāhmana. —2 A horse.

एति: *f.* Ved. Arrival, approach.

एतद् *pron. a.* (*m.* एतः, *f.* एता, *n.* एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker) (समीपतत्त्वति तैदो रूपं); the Nom. forms are used like those of इद् in the sense of 'here'; एव वृच्छा-मि-एव कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c.; कदा गमिष्यसि-एव गच्छामि Sk.; एषोस्मि काश्मिरी संवृत्तः Māl. 1; एते नवीकृता: रम: S. 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोहं कार्यवशादा-योमियकस्यदासीतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1. —2

As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers; एतद् (शव-ल) मे धनं; but may sometimes remain in the neuter; एतदेव युक्तु वृत्ति: Ms. 2. 206. —3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इद् or any other pronoun; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतद्विषयं; एतानी-मनि, एते ते &c. —4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; प्रच्छन्नचंचकास्तेषु ये स्तेना-रिकादयः Ms. 9. 257. —*ind.* In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of oomps which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. 'अन्तरं immediately after this; 'अंत ending thus; 'अर्थः this matter; 'अर्थे on this account, therefore; 'अवधि to this limit, so far; 'अवश्य *a.* of such a state or condition. —Oomp. —कालः the present time. —कालीन *a.* belonging to the present time. —समात् *ind.* hence-forth. —द्वितीय *a.* one who does anything for the second time. —प्रथम *a.* one who does anything for the first time. —योनिन् *a.* having one's origin in that.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this. एतद् *ind.* 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days; Ki. 1. 32. —2 Then (correlative to सद्). —3 A certain measure of time = 51

Idāntms or one-fifteenth of a Kshipra; cf. इदानी.

एतादृश, -दृश, -दृश (-इति, -इति) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नैतादृशा: Bh. 2. 51. —2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्ता विरते दृष्टे R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्ने विभक्तो भवतं सेवितुं M. 2 so far; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि...आ-रोपितं यद्विदिशेन एवाहं Kn. 1. 37. —*ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्त्वं 1 Quantity or number. —2 Greatness; such a state or condition; such extent.

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration. —2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorus).

एतु *a.* Ved. 1 Going. —2 Asking, requesting.

एद्विधुःपतिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married; cf. अयद्विधुः.

एद् 1 A. (एजते, एजाचके, रेजिट, एजित्, एजित) 1 To grow, increase; विनापि संगमं क्षीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. —2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort; द्वावेतोः सुखमेधते Pt. 1. 318. —3 To grow strong, become great. —4 To extend. —5 To swell, rise. —*Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, celebrate, honour; नैद्विधुः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19; (न) आशिर्भिर्ययामाहुः Ku. 6. 90. —*Desid.* एद्विधिते.

एषा Fuel; स्फुल्लिगावस्थया वद्विधेया-पेक्ष इव स्थिता S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99; R. 9. 81.

एषुत *a.* Increased, grown. —तु 1 A man. —2 Fire. —3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एषमान *a.* Prospering, increasing; हृद्बुद्बुद् the impious who prosper (Sāy.).

एषुत् *n.* 1 Fuel; यथैधांसि समिद्धोऽग्निर्भ-स्मसात् करोतेऽग्नौ Bg. 4. 37; अनलापा-युक्तवदनैरेषे R. 8. 71; Ms. 11. 71; Y. 2. 166. —2 Prosperity (in oomp.).

एषा Prosperity, happiness.

एषित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Si. 14. 31. —2 Brought up; युगसाधैः सममेधितो जनाः S. 2. 18. —3 Filled; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस *n.* [इ-अहन्-उद् Up. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174; Si. 14. 35; 16. 8. —2 Mischief, crime. —3 Unhappiness. —4 Censure, blame.

एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्यत् or एनास्यत् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एम् *a.* To be obtained. -सः, एमन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. मोसलपर्वन्). -कं A woolen carpet.

एरगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादो देहे रंढोपि दुग्धवते. -डा Long pepper. -Comp. -पत्रिका, -फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष).
एरंडकः = एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एरुङ्कः, एरुङ्का A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram; see रङ्क.

एलगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, एलवालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपिल (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलाविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलाना कल्लरेणवा; R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). -Comp. -पर्णी the plant Mimosa Ootandra. एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलायति Den. P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एव *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick: एवो गता; ये च एवा मन्ता Uq. 1. 150. -चः A course, way; or a courier, a fleet horse; रेवेभिरैवैश्चरतः Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Say., a desire or hymn. -Comp. -या *a.* granting protection, or going in ways or courses. -याचन् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (-m.) N. of Viahpu.

2. एव *ind.* This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a

word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एव-नेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अयौष्मणा विरहिता उरुषाः स एव Bh. 2. 40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तद्यमेवाभेहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नाम्नेव, स एव वीरः he alone (and not others); (4) already; गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिन्तयन्नेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; तथैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity). अस्ति एव मेस्तु G. M. (= तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows); अस्त्येव Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84; म्या एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; यद्येवं if so; किमेवं why so; मेवं, मा मेवं oh, not so, (do not do so); एवं has sometimes an adjectival force; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः—एवं U. 1; एवं यदास्य भयवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). -Comp. -अवस्य *a.* so situated or circumstanced. -आदि, -आद्य *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. -कारं *ind.* in this manner. -काल *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. -कृत *a.* Ved. thus minded. -गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. -गुण *a.*

possessing such virtues, एवंमेवैद्युजोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामहि S. 1. 12. -नाम्न *a.* so called, bearing this name. -प्रकार, -माय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. -भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. -रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. -वाचः such an expression. -विद्, -विद्वत् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. -विद्य *a.* of such a kind, such. -वीर्य *a.* possessing such a power. -वृत्त or वृत्ति *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवाचद् *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एव् 1 U. (एवति ते, एवितुं, एवित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एव *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of Visha. -चः 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking -3 Wish, choice. -वा Wish, desire.

एवण *a.* Seeking. -णः An iron arrow. -णं 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. -ण 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. -णी 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एवणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एवणिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to get. एवणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एविच् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एविच् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषयैविष्याम् R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एव *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ऐ.

ऐः *m. N. of Siva. —ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

एक *a.* Belonging to one.

एकयं *ind.* At once.

एकधर्म Singleless of time or occurrence.

एकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power. —2 Absolute monarchy.

एकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. —2 Consisting of single words. —3 The name given to the Naigama section of Yāska's commentary on the Nighantavas.

एकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. —2 Being formed into one word.

एकभाव्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

एकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वैर्मानैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

एकराज्यं Monarchy.

एकशक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

एकशफ *a.* (की *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

एकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्व्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

एकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

एकगारिक 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित् हस्त-वैकगारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. —2 The owner of a single house.

एकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

एकाग्र्यं Intention on one object.

एकाग्रः A soldier of the body-guard; Raj. T. 5. 249.

एकाम्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 Oneness with the Supreme soul.

एकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. —2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साधयेन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 69.

एकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. —2

Assured, certain; Śān. K. 68; Mu. 4. —3 Exclusive. —क्रे In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

एकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

एकार्थ्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. —2 Consistency in meaning.

एकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. —2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. —3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. —2 Unanimity. —3 Identity, sameness. —4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. —5 An aggregate, whole. —6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्ष्व *a.* (की *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar-cane, sugary. —कः 1 Sugar. —2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्ष्व *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु-उत्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. —2 Bearing sugar-cane. —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुमारिक *a.* [इक्षुमार-उत्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvāku. —कः, —कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. —2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐश्व *a.* (की *f.*) [इश्वी-अण्] Produced from the ईश्वी tree. —दं The nut of the ईश्वी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-उत्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न रवेच्छिकः Dāy. B. —2 Arbitrary.

ऐह *a.* Ved. [इहा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. —2 Containing the word (इहा) (such as a chapter). —3 Belonging to a sheep. —दः N. of Purūṣavas (इहावाः अपश्य). —दक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐह (ल)विहः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐह (ड)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐण्य *a.* (की *f.*) [एणी-उत्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of coitus (रतिव्यं).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतर-उत्] Originating from Aitaraya. —यः, —यै A descendant of Itarā (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Aranyaka were revealed. —Comp. —उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेयम् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-उत्] 1 Traditional. —2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. —2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किल ऐतिह्यं (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Prāmāṇyas or proofs by the Paurāṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being ईद्वय i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); ईदं त्वेदंपर्यं Mā. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्दव *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्दु-अण्] Lunar; Mā. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. —वः A lunar month. —वै The plant सोमराजी. —वै 1 The asterism Mrigashirā. —2 The Vrata called चाद्रायण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्द्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. —द्रः 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vāli (who are regarded as sons of इन्द्र). —2 N. of a Samvatsara. —3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. —द्वी 1 N. of a Rik addressed to Indra; इन्द्रादिका काचिदैदी सम्मन्त्रता J. N. V. —2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैदीमुखं पश्य रक्तशुक्लं चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. —3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. —4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशिरि and पौष. —5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachi). —6 Misfortune,

misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgā. -9 Small cardamom. -इ 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्योतिष). -2 Wild ginger.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐन्द्रजालेन चरति ढङ्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. -कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

ऐन्द्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

ऐन्द्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्राय *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni; so ऐन्द्रवाक्य, ऐन्द्रसौम्य &c.

ऐन्द्रिः [ऐन्द्रस्यापत्यं-इन्द्र] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey-chief. -2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वारस्तनी द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय, -यक *a.* [ऐन्द्रिय-अण्, वृत् वा] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. -यं The world of the senses.

ऐन्द्रेधी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

ऐन्द्रण *a.* (नी *f.*) [ऐन्द्रण-अण्] Consisting of fuel. -नः N. of the sun.

ऐन्द्र्य *a.* [ऐन्द्र्य-अण्] Belonging to a master or the sun.

ऐम् *a.* (भी *f.*) [ऐम्-अण्] Belonging to an elephant; Mu. 3. 20.

ऐयत्यं [ऐयत्-अण्] Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः (See ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

ऐरावतः [इरा आपः तद्वा इरावान् समुद्रः तस्मादप्यक्षः अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or

serpent-race (inhabiting Pātāla). -4 The elephant presiding over the east. -5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning; (said to be n. also in these two senses). -7 The orange tree. -तं 1 A vast and waterless region. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha. -3 N. of the northern path of the moon. -ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वट-पत्नी). -4 N. of the river Ravi in the Panjāb (= इरावती). -5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

ऐरिण [ऐरिणे भवं अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

ऐरेयं [इरायं अन्नं भवं ढङ्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐर्य्य [ऐर्य्य-अण्] A plaster good for healing wounds.

ऐलः [इलाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Purūras (son of Ilā and Budha). -2 The planet Mars. -लं 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

ऐलवः Ved. Noise, cry; कारा रुद्रा's dog.

ऐलवालकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera; Si. 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars.

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (शी *f.*) [ऐश-अण्] 1 Belonging to Śiva; R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

ऐशान *a.* [ऐशान-अण्] Belonging to Śiva. -नी 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वर्य्य *a.* [ऐश्वर्य्य-अण्] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or

the Supreme Being, majestic. -2 Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to Śiva; R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal. -5 Divine. -री N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) Atheist.

ऐश्वर्य्य [ऐश्वर्य्य-अण्] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; एकैश्वर्य्यस्थितोपि M. 1. 1; भिशाचर्य्य. -2 Might, power, sway. -3 Dominion. -4 Affluence, wealth, greatness; मत्तेषु S. 5. 18. -5 Superhuman power. -6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐश्वर्य्य *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐश्वर्य्यमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐषावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

ऐषीक *a.* Consisting of stalks; made of reeds or cactus; ऐषीकं पर्वं a section of the सौत्रिक पर्व of Mb.

ऐष्टकं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐष्टि-ढङ्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of इष्टि or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूर्तिक *a.* belonging to इष्टिवर्त (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐहलौक-अण्] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐह-अण्] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. -2 Local, of this place. -कं Business (of this world). -Comp. -दक्षिण *a.* worldly-minded.

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओ) N. of Brahmā. -*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (ob). -2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Sogra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in द्विषीकस् or स्वर्गीकस् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. oikos].

ओकिवस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्य *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; i. e. to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. -क्यं 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोदनी, ओकणी.

ओकलः A cake of flour.

ओक् 1 P. (ओक्षति, ओक्षकार, ओक्षि तु, ओक्षित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary, despaired, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उघ-अण् एषो० ष] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरोघेन हि पुज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; so रुधिरं, बाष्पं &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quan-

tlity; mass, multitude वण °, अव°, जन° &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकारः See under ओम्.

ओज् 1, 10 U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able -2 To increase, grow.

ओज a. Odd, uneven. —जं = ओजम् q. v.

ओजस् n. 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समाससूयस्त्वमेतद्व्यस्य जीवितम् K&v. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् a. 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं त्वो-जस्वि त्वेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजयते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ a. (Super. of ओजस् = ओजस्विन्) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् a. More vehement, stronger.

ओजम् n. A. An instigator. -m. 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडकः, -डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and व).

ओडिका, ओडी Wild rice.

ओडः (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. -डः The China-rose. —ड् The Java-flower. -Comp. -आरुय the China-rose. -युवत् the Java-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओष् 1 P. (ओणति, ओषितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि a. Removing. —णि (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत a. [आ-वेक] Woven, sewn with threads across. -Comp. —योत a. 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-त्)

ind. crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web -2 A cut (f. also) as in स्थूलो (लो) तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -नं [उन्-युज् Up. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g. वृष्योदनः, घृतं, युद्धं, मांसं &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than to be taught); e. g. ओदनपाणिनीया, P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. —नी The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. -Comp. —आह्वय, —आह्व, —ओदिका N. of a medicinal plant (महासंज्ञा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; प्रोक्तं यद्योदनीयति.

ओद्गः, ओद्गन् n. 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् n. An udder.

ओधशः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (Sāy.).

ओम् ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यतामस्य M&L 6; ओमित्युक्तवतो धर्मिणि इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयश्रेयमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. -3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is om, only om. Literally analysed, om is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter a is Vaisvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; u is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dreams; and m is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole om is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see Gough's Upanishads pp. 69-73). In later times om came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods a (Vishnu), u (Siva), and m.

(Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam]. -Comp. —कारः 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2 the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एव तावदोकारः Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् m. 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् a. 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satisfying, pleasing.

ओमात्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्वा Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरंफः A hard scratch; M&L. 7.

ओल a. Wet, damp. —लः An esculent root (सूय).

ओलंद् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलंति, ओलंयति, ओलंति) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल a. Wet, damp. —ल्लः A hostage; अगतः come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālābhanjikā).

ओषः 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour. —णी A pot-herb.

ओषधिः, -धी f. [ओषः पाको धियते अत्र, धा-क्ति Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषध्या कलपाकांता, Ms. 1. 46; cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -Comp. —ईशः, —नर्षः, —नाथः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुष्पामि चौषधीः सर्वा सोमे भुक्ता रसात्मका. -Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. —ज a. produced from plants. (-जः) fire. —धरः, —पतिः 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). —प्रद्यः the capital of Himālaya; तदवशात्तौषधिस्थं स्थितये हिमवतुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं ind. Immediately, quickly.

ओष्वाविन् a. Burning.

ओष्ठः [उच्यते उष्णहरिण, उष्-कर्मणि यन् Up. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); द्वावोष्ठौ देवदेव्युपः, Ms. 8. 282; अथर°, बिच°. —ष्टी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (बिचकल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in

आ or ई; as बिंबो (बी) टा-टा. [cf. *L. ostium*]. -Comp. -अधरी -र the upper and lower lip. -उपमकरा the creeper Bryonia Grandis (whose fruit resembles a lip). -कोपः -प्रकोपः a disease of the lips. -ज a labial (produced by the lips). -जाह the root of the lip. -पट्टवः -व a sprout-like or

tender lip. -पुट the cavity made by opening the lips. -पुषः -स्प the tree वंधुक. -रोगः any disease of the lips. ओष्ठक a. (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. -कः A lip. ओष्ठ्य a. [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. -2 Belonging to the lips, labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण a. A little warm, tepid (ईषदुष्ण). ओहः Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. -2 Reaching. -3 Meditation. -Comp. -ब्रह्मन् a. one who has acquired knowledge. ओहस् n. Praise; idea, true notion (?).

औ.

औ m. 1 A sound. -2 N. of Sesha or Ananta. -f. The earth. -ind. An interjection of (1) calling (ho, holla); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिकः [उक्थ-ठक्] A Brāhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*.

औक्थिक्यं The text of the *Ukthas*. औक्थ्य A peculiar mode of recitation. औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

औरुप a. [उखायां संस्कृतं ष्यञ्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औरुष्य [उर-ष्यञ्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c. औषः [ओष-स्वायं अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचिति [उचित-ष्यञ् बलोपे ङीङ्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitability. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (as an example, संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचिति देशः कालो व्याक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2; in the example पातु बो दयिताइस्त्रे there is औचिति or fitness in taking सुख to mean संसृष्टं (meeting) instead of माननं. -3 Habituation.

औधेः अश्वसः N. of Indra's horses. औजसं Gold.

औजसिक a. (की f.) [औजसा वर्तते ढक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. -कः A hero.

औजस्य a. Conducive to vigour or energy. -स्य Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-ष्यञ्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औह a. Wet, moist.

औहव a. (बी f.) [उहु-अण्] Belonging to stars; K. 178. -वः A kind of *Rāga* (in Music).

औहुप a. [उहुप-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औहुपिक a. (की f.) उहुपेन तरति ढक्] Crossing in a boat. -कः A passenger in a boat, or raft.

औहुवर = औहुवर q. v. औहुः [औहु-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king of the Odra country, q. v.

औह्कंठ्यं [उह्कंठा-ष्यञ्] 1 Desire, longing for. -2 Anxiety.

औह्क्यं [उह्क-ष्यञ्] Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक a. (की f.) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर a. (-नीरा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. -Comp. -अह a. belonging to the following day. -पथिक a. going in the northern direction. -पादिक a. comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तरायाः अवयव ढक्] N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā.

औत्तानपादः, -दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् इङ् वा] 1 N. of Dhruva. -2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक a. (की f.) [उत्पत्ति-ढक्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. -2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात a. (ती f.) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक a. (की f.) [उत्पात-ढक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14. 53. -कः A portent.

औत्पाद a. (बी f.) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद q. v.).

औत्पटिक a. (की f.) [उत्पट-ढक्] Receiving anything with उत्पट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

औत्र a. Gross, rough. औत्स a. (स्त f.) [उत्स-अण्] Born or produced in a fountain

औत्सर्गिक a. (की f.) [उत्सर्ग-ढक्] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक a. (की f.) [उत्सर्ग-ढक्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). -2 General (ops. to particular), not restricted. -3 Terminating, concluding. -4 Leaving, quitting. -5 Natural, inherent. -6 Produced naturally or directly. -7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-ष्यञ्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. -2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्र. तिडा S. 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कुतश्चरा सहस्र-वा स्वावर्तमाना नृप्या Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक a. (की f.) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water; *ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन a. (नी f.) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or picher.

औदनिकः [औदनाय प्रभवति ढक्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). -2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान a. (नी f.) [उदपानादागतः अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (Pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक a. (की f.) [उदय-ढक्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jains), when setions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदरिक a. (की f.) [उदरे एव प्रसितः टक्] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वऔदरिकस्याम्यवहारमेव लिख्यः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्य a. (उदरे मवाः यत्) 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदश्चित, -श्चित्क a. (ती, की f.) [उदश्चित्-अण् टक् वा] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —स Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान a. (नी f.) [उदस्थान-ण] Accustomed to stand in water.

औदारिक (With Jains) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्य [उदार ष्यञ्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपात्ति); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाच्यमाह Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्य, औदास्य [उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तोक्तिः प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वसितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference, (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुम्बर a. (री f.) [उदुम्बर अञ्] Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree. -१ 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. -री- A branch of the Udumbara tree. —रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुम्बरक A place full of Udumbara trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गात्र अञ् अण् वा] The office of the Udgātri priest.

औद्दालकं [उद्दालेन निवृत्तः संज्ञायाम् कञ्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो वलमीकमयस्या। कपिञ्जाः स्वल्प-कटकाः । कुर्वति कपिलं स्वल्पं तत्सपौद्दालकं मधु॥

औद्देशिक a. (की f.) [उद्देश-टक्] 1 Showing indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्ध्य [उद्ध्य-भ्यञ्] 1 Arrogance insolence. -2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्ध्यमायोजितकामध्वं Mā. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक a. (की f.) [उद्धार-टक्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —क A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिज्जं [उद्भिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्भिद् a. (वी f.) [उद्भिद्-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victorious

ous. -वृ 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्भिज्जं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्धारिक a. (की f.) [उद्धार-टक्] 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. —क A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस a. (सी f.) [ऊधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधसं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-भ्यञ्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

औपकर्णिक a. (की f.) [उपकर्ण-टक्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्य -र्या [उपकार्य-अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-टक्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक a. (की f.) [उपचार-टक्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

औपच्छन्दसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजानुक a. (की f.) [उपजानु-टक्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक a. (की f.) [उपदेश-टक्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक a. (की f.) [उपद्रव-टक्] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रव्यं [उपद्रव्य-भ्यञ्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्य [उपधर्म-भ्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक a. (की f.) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय a. (वी f.) [उपधि-टक्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. —यं The wheel of a carriage (स्वामी).

औपनायनिक a. (की f.) [उपनायन-टक्] Relating to or serving for उपनायन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक (की f.) [उपनास-टक्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक a. (की f.) [उपनिधि-टक्] Forming or relating to a deposit.

—कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क a. (की f.) [उपनिषद् जीवति टक्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद् a. (वी f.) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औपनिषदं दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.). -वृ 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

आपनीविक a. (की f.) [उपनीवि-टक्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the weaving garment) (of males or females); बद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थ-मसिर्नौपनीविकः Bk. 4. 26; औपनीविकमरुद्द किल की (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष [उपपक्ष-भ्यञ्] Being in the arm-pit.

औपपत्तिक a. (की f.) [उपपत्ति-टक्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक a. (की f.) [उपपात-टक्] One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

औपभृत a. (ती f.) [उपभृत-अल्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपामिक a. (की f.) [उपमा-टक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-भ्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मोपम्येन भूतेषु ब्रह्मं कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 12; कर-कां ह्युभयः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

औपयज a. (जी f.) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज् q. v.

औपयिक a. (की f.) [उपयज्-टक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. —कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिबमौपायिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

औपयौगिक a. (की f.) [उपयोग-टक्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक a. [उपराज्-टक्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ट a. (वी f.) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपरां (रौ) धिक a. (की f.) [उपरोध-टक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपल *a.* (ली. *f.*) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवस्त् *a.* [उपवस्त्-अण्] 1 Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त् [उपवस्त्-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास *a.* (सी. *f.*) [उपवास-अण्] (Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

औपवासिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपवास डच्] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

औपवास्यं *a.* [उपवास्यं-अण्] Fasting.

औपवाह *a.* [उपवाह स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). -ह्य 1 A king's elephant -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपवेश डच्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपश्लेष-डच्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण *a.* (नी. *f.*) (Anything) Proper to be done at the Upasana-ramana.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपसंख्यान-डच्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसदः [उपसद-अण्] 1 An अण्वय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसदः. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपसर्ग डच्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a Preposition. -कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. (वातादिसंज्ञायां).

औपस्थान (नी. *f.*) [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपस्थान-डच्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

औपस्थिक *a.* [उपस्थ-डच्] Living by frication.

औपस्थ्यं [उपस्थ-अण्] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपहार-डच्] Serving as an oblation or offering. -कः An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपाधि-डच्] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की. *f.*) [उपाध्याय-डच्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपानह *a.* [उपानह-अण्] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक = औपयिक *q. v.*

औपासन *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उपपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृहाग्नि or household fire. -2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. -नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the Manes.

औपेन्द्र *a.* Belonging to Upendra; Si. 20. 79.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sūtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them.)

औम, औमिक, औमक (नी, की. *f.*) [उमा-अण्-डच् वा] Flaxen.

औमीन [उमाना क्षेत्र लच्] A field of flax.

औरग *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent.

-नः The constellation. आश्लेषा.

औरध्र *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उरध्र-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram. -मः 1 Mutton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (श्रावः also)

औरध्रकं [उरध्राणां समूहः डच्] A flock of sheep.

औरध्रिक *a.* [उरध्र-डच्] (की. *f.*) Belonging to sheep. -कः A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; S. 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

औरस्क *a.* Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य = औरस *q. v.*

और्जित्यं [ऊर्जितं अण्] Greatness; Mv. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (नी, -की. *f.*) [ऊर्णा-अण्, डच् वा] Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [ऊर्ध्व-काल-डच्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदेहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु डच्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite); क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. -कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वस्रो(श्रो)तसिकः = शैवः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

और्व *a.* (नी) [ऊर्व-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. -वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi. [He

was a descendant of Bhrigu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife Arushi, and grandson of Bhrigu). The Mahābhārata relates that the sons of Kārtavīrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (ūru), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him, the sons of Kārtavīrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhārgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavāgni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Avodhyā] -2 Submarine fire; स्वयि ज्वलत्स्वीर्ध्र इवाधुराशौ S. 3. 3; so अनलः. -वः Fossil salt.

और्व *a.* Earthly; Si. 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वशयः [उर्वशयः अपत्यं डच्] N. of Agastya.

औलुकं [उलुकानां समूहः अण्] A collection of owls.

औलुक्यः [उलुकस्यापत्यं; यच्] N. of Kanada, the propounder of the Vaisesika philosophy; (see औलुक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.].

औलुखल *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उलुखले घुण्णे अण्] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औल्यपयं [उल्यपय-अण्] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* [-नो, -नी. *f.*] [उशनस-अण्] Belonging or peculiar to Usana; originating from Usana, or taught by him. -सः 1 The law-book of उशनस (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upapurāna.

औशज *a.* (नी. *f.*) [उशज-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशीनरः [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अण्] The son of Usinara. -नी N. of the wife of king Pururavas.

औशीर [उशीर-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowli. -2 A bed; औशीर कामचारः कुतोभूत Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c). -4 An unguent made of Usira. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर *q. v.* -6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). -2 A basin.

औषणं [उपण-अण्] 1 Pungenoy. -2 Black pepper -Oomp. -शौबी dried ginger.

औषध *a.* (की.) [औषधि-अण्]
Consisting of herbs. —**१** A herb ;
herbs taken collectively. —**२** A me-
dicament, medicinal drug, medicine
in general. —**३** A vessel for herbs.
—**४** A mineral. —**५** N. of Vishnu.

औषधिः, —**की. १** A herb, plant (in
general); Y. 3. 276 v. 1.; see औषधि.
—**२** A medicinal herb ; अचिंत्यो हि म-
णिमौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. —**३** An
herb which emits fire ; विरमति न ज्व-
लितमौषधः Ki. 5. 24 (तुषज्योतीनि
Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. —**४** An
annual or deciduous plant ; औषधिः
N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीकु 8 U. To reduce to a medi-
cament.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting
of herbs.

औषरं, —**रकं** [उषरे मयं अण् ; ततः कृत्]
१ Rock-salt. —**२** Iron stone.

औषस *a.* (सी.) [उषस्-अण्] Re-
lating to dawn, early ; आतप Ki. 9.
11. —**सी** Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the
dawn.

औषसिक, **औषिक** *a.* (की.) **१**
Walking out at day-break. —**२**
Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट *a.* (की.) [उष्ट-अण्] **१**
Relating to or produced from a

camel. —**२** Abounding in camels.
—**३** The milk of a camel. —**४**
Camel-nature.

औष्टक *a.* (की.) [उष्ट-कृत्] Re-
lating to a camel. —**कं** A multitude
of camels ; Si. 5. 65.

औष्टरय *a.* (की.) Belonging to a
carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ट्य *a.* [औष्ट-यत्] Relating to
the lip, labial. —**०**omp. —**वर्णः** a
labial letter, i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ओ, इ, ई, म्,
and व्. —**स्थान** *a.* pronounced with
the lips. —**स्वर** a labial vowel.

औष्ण्यं [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.
औष्ण्यं, **औष्ण्यं** [उष्ण-उष्म-अण्] Heat,
R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the al-
phabet, and first letter of the gut-
tural class.

कः **१** Brahman. —**२** Vishnu. —**३**
Kāmadeva. —**४** Fire. —**५** Wind or air.
—**६** Yama. —**७** The sun. —**८** The soul.
—**९** A king or prince. —**१०** Knot or
joint. —**११** A peacock. —**१२** The king
of birds. —**१३** A bird. —**१४** The mind.
—**१५** Body. —**१६** Time. —**१७** A cloud.
—**१८** A word, sound. —**१९** Hair. —**२०**
Light, splendour. —**२१** Wealth, prop-
erty. —**कं** **१** Happiness, joy, pleasure
(as in नाक which is explained thus ;
न कं हसं = दुःखं ; न अकं यत्). —**२** Water ;
सत्येन माभिरक्ष रथं वरुणेरथमभिज्ञाप कं
Y. 2. 108 ; के शर्वं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पादवा हर्ष-
निर्भराः Subhāsh. (where a pun is in-
tended on केशव, the apparent mean-
ing being Kesava). —**३** The head ; as
in कंधरा (= कं शिरो धारयतीति). —**०**omp.
क *a.* watery, aquatic. —**व** a cloud
(giving water).

क A Taddhita affix added to
nouns and adjectives, mostly to the
former, in the sense of diminution,
deterioration, similarity, endearment,
or sometimes to express the
original meaning of the word it-
self ; e. g. वृक्षकः a small tree ; बालकः
a naph ; पुत्रकः dear boy ; अश्वकः a
bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse
itself (लार्थे कृत्).

कर्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबुलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंस 2 A. (कंसे) **१** To go. —**२** To
command. —**३** To destroy : see कम्.

कंसः —**सं** **१** A drinking vessel,
cup, can, goblet. —**२** Bell-metal,
white copper. —**३** A particular, mea-
sure known as आदक, q. v. —**सः**
N. of a king of Mathurā, son of
Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna.
[He is identified with the Asura
Kalanemi, and acted inimically to-
wards Krishna and became his im-
placable foe. The circumstance
which made him so was the follow-
ing. While, after the marriage of
Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driv-
ing the happy pair home, a heavenly
voice warned Kamsa that the eighth
child of Devaki would kill him.
Thereupon he threw both of them in-
to prison, loaded them with strong
fetters, and kept the strictest watch
over them. He took from Devaki
every child as soon as it was born
and slew it, and in this way he dis-
posed of her first six children. But
the 7th and 8th, Balarama and
Krishna, were safely conveyed to
Nanda's house in spite of his vigi-
lance, and Krishna grew up to be
his slayer according to the prophecy.
When Kamsa heard this, he was

very much enraged and sent several
demons to kill Krishna, but he killed
them all with ease. At last he
sent Akura to bring the boys to
Mathura. A severe duel was fought
between Kamsa and Krishna, in
which the former was slain by the
latter.] —**सा** N. of a daughter of
Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa.
—**०**omp. —**अरिः**, **अरतिः**, **जित्**, **कृत्**, **दिष्**,
हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, i. e.
Krishna ; स्वयं मंधिकारिणा कंसारिणा
इतेन Ve. 1 ; निषेदिवा कंसकृपः स विष्टरे
Si. 1. 16. —**अस्थि** *n.* bell-metal.
—**उद्भव** a fragrant earth. —**कारः** (की.
f.) **१** a mixed tribe ; कंसकारशंसकरी
ब्राह्मणारसंभवतुः Sabdak. —**२** a worker
in pewter or white-brass, a bell-
founder. —**मासिक** a metallic sub-
stance in large grains, a sort of
pyrites. —**वलिक्** *m.* a brazier or seller
of brass vessels. —**वधः** —**हन्** the
slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उपसेन.

कंसिक *a.* (की.) Made of bell-
metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for or relating to a
cup. —**यं** Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved. **१** A bone. —**२** Rice, the
grain of which becomes hard in the
middle.

कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, कक्ति) 1 To wish.
-2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady;
see कङ्.

कक्जाकृत a. Ved. 'Mutilated.
कक्दः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).
ककर्दुः Destruction of happiness
or of enemies; Rv. 10 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of back of
the head (घाटा.).

ककुंजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2
Chief, head; see ककुद् below. -3 The
hump on the shoulders of the Indian
bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or
symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चापर
&c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7
N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and
wife of Dharmā. According to
Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the
form to be substituted for ककुद् in
adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. विककुद्.
-Oomp. —अश्वः [ककुदि तिष्ठति] an
epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sāsāda, a
king of the solar race, and a descen-
dant of Ikṣvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवशः ककुद् वृ-
षणा ककुत्स्य इत्यादितल्लक्षणोऽयम् R. 6. 71.
[Mythology relates that, when in their
war with the demons, the gods were
often worsted, they, headed by Indra,
went to the powerful king Puranjaya,
and requested him to be their friend
in battle. The latter consented to do
so, provided Indra carried him on his
shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed
the form of a bull, and Puranjaya,
seated on its hump, completely
vanquished the demons. Puranjaya
is, therefore, called *Kakutsiṭha*
'standing on a hump'].

ककुद्: -वृ 1 The peak or summit
of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the
shoulders of an Indian bull). -3
Chief, fore part, pre-eminent; ककुद्
वृषविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1 5; इक्ष्वाकु-
वशः ककुद् वृषणा R. 6. 71. -4 A sign
or symbol of royalty; वृषतिककुद्
R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of
serpent.

ककुत्स a. [अस्वयं मत्स्र] 1 Furnished
with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running
high (as a wave). -m. 1 A moun-
tain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo;
मदोदग्रं ककुत्सं R. 4. 22; a humped
bull; 13 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a
medicinal plant (क्षरम्). —ती The
hip and the loins.

ककुत्स m. A buffalo with a hump
on his shoulders.

ककुत्सिन् a. Peaked; furnished
with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull
with a hump on his shoulders. -2
A mountain. -3 N. of Viṣṇu; and of

king रैवतक. *कस्या-सुता: N. of Revat
and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुदरे The cavities of the loins;
Y. 3. 96 (जघनक्ष्व).

ककुम् f. 1 A direction, quarter
of the compass; विद्युक्ता कतिन क्षिय
इव न राजति कुम्भः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9.
25. 33. -2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A
wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A
sacred treatise or Sāstra. -5 A peak,
summit. -6 A Rāgi or personi-
fied mode of music. -7 The personi-
fied quarter of the sky. -8 Breath,
animation. -9 Unadorned hair;
or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुम् a. Ved. Distinguished; su-
prior. —मः 1 A crooked piece of
wood at the end of the lute. -2 The
tree Arjuna; ककुम्भुरभिः शैलः U. 1. 33.
-3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit. -4
One of the Rāgas or personified
musical modes. —मः 1 Space; quar-
ter. -2 One of the Rāgins. —मः A
flower of the Kuṭaja tree; Me. 22.
-Oomp. —अन्नो 'food of the sky,'
a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुह a. Ved. Eminent; excel-
lent. —हः A part of a carriage.

ककुरकः A worn in the stomach.

कक् 1 P. To laugh.

ककटः A kind of animal.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककोलः —ली N. of a plant bear-
ing a berry; ककोलीफलजम्भ Māl. 6.
19 v. 1. —लः 1 A berry of this
plant. -2 A perfume prepared from
its berries.

कक्स् 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट a. 1 Hard, solid. -2
Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-
place. -2 The end of the lower gar-
ment; see कक्षा. -3 A climbing plant,
creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यस्तु-
कक्षस्त एव बद्धिः R. 7. 55, 11. 75;
Me. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead
trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit;
*अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-
pit; मक्षिप्योच्चिर् कक्षे शेरते तेषामा-
रुते Si. 2. 42 -7 The harem of a
king. -8 The interior of a forest;
आशु निगस्य कक्षात् R. 1. 27; कक्षात्त-
यो वायुः Rām -9 The side or flank
(of anything). -10 A woman's
girdle; as in अवदनिविहकक्षे. -11 A
surrounding wall -12 A part of a
boat. -13 The orbit of a plant. -14
A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Be-
lerio Myrobalan or Terminalia
Beleric. -17 A marshy ground.
—क्ष 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit.

-2 An elephant's rope; also his
girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone;
a girdle, waist-band (in general);
Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall;
a wall. -5 The waist, middle part;
Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area.
-7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apart-
ment, a private chamber; room in
general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224;
युहकलहंतकानुसर्त्त कक्षातरपथावितः K.
63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Similari-
ty. -11 An upper garment. -12 Ob-
jection or reply in argument (in
Logic &c.). -13 Emulation or rivalry.
-14 A secluded part of an edifice.
-15 A particular part of a carriage.
-16 The jeweller's weight, *Ratti*.
-17 The end of the lower garment
which, after the cloth is girt round
the lower part of the body, is
brought up behind and tucked into
the waistband (Mar. कसोटा). -18
Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist.
-20 Border or lace. -21 The basin
of the balance (कक्षः also). —क्ष 1
A star. -2 Sin. -Oomp. —अग्निः
wind fire, conflagration; B. 11. 92.
—अंतर inner or private apartment.
—अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent of
the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal
garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet.
-5. a debauchee. -6. a player; paint-
er. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9.
strength of feeling or sentiment
(Wilaon). —उत्था a fragrant grass,
(मदुस्ता Cyperus). —चर the shoulder-
joint. —चरः 1. a tortoise. -2. one
of the nine treasures of Kubera.
—(क्षा) पटः a cloth passed be-
tween the legs to cover the privities.
—युदः the arm-pit. —वह = नागसुता
q. v. —शायः —युः a dog. —य a.
seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत a. Agreed to, promised.
कक्षारते Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush.
-2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्षीवत् m. N. of a renowned Rishi
sometimes called Pajriya; author of
several hymns of the Rigveda.

कक्ष्य a. Ved. 1 Consisting of
shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3
Filling the girth (Sāy.). —क्ष्य 1 The
girth of an elephant or horse. -3
A woman's girdle or zone; Ki.
7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4
The upper garment. -5 The bor-
der of a garment. -6 The inner
apartment of a palace. -7 A wall,
enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub
yielding the black and red berry
that serves as a weight. —क्ष्य 1
The cup or receptacle of a balance.
-2 A part of a carriage. -3 The
hinder part. -Oomp. —अवेक्षक =
कक्षावेक्षक q. v.

कख 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कय 1 P. To act, perform.

कङ्क 1 A. To go.

कङ्कः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kātriya. -5 A Vṛishni. -6 A false or pretended Brāhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhiṣṭhira in the palace of Virāṭa. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). -का 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -कम्प. -कम्प. -दिः a kind of fish. -पञ्च a furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-नः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (-ञ्) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. -पञ्चि m. = कङ्कपञ्चः. -माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. -मुखा-बद्ध a. shaped like a heron's mouth. (ख-कं), -बद्धं a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कङ्कटः, कङ्कटका 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अङ्कुश).

कङ्कणः -णी 1 A bracelet; बालेन परिणितं तु कङ्कणेन विभालि Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकङ्कणं युष्मत् H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमप्युद्धतकमनीयकङ्कणः (करः) U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः कङ्कण-मोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरा मेव्यतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A orest. -णः Water-spray; निर्वहं हारली नयनयुगले कङ्कण-रं Udb. -णी, कङ्कणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -कम्प. -युषण a. adorned with tinkling ornaments. -मणी f. the jewel in a bracelet.

कङ्कणिक् a. Adorned with a bracelet.

कङ्कतः-तं, कङ्कतीः -तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. -ता 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कङ्कर [इ हसं किरति क्षिपति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. -रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (= 100 nyutas).

कङ्करोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कङ्कलोह्यं A kind of drug.

कङ्काङ्क-कुं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -कम्प. -मालिक् m. N. of Siva. -केश

a. reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कङ्कालयः Body.

कङ्कुः A kind of corn.

कङ्कु(य)ष्टः-ष्टं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कङ्कुषः The inner body (आन्तरदेह).

कङ्केशः A kind of crow.

कङ्कल्ल -ल्लि. The Asoka tree.

कङ्काली = कङ्काली q. v.

कङ्खं Enjoyment, fruition.

कङ्खु n, कङ्खुनी A kind of Panicle seed; (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhava P.)

कङ्गुलः The hand.

कङ्गु 1 P. (कङ्गति, कङ्गित) To sound, cry. -लिः 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); रङ्गं चाचकचे चरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कचा [कचति कचति कचाः, कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचयुच निरुद्यमान Mb.; ; see ग्रह below; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he

steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brāhmaṇa, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. -चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -कम्प. -अग्र curls, end of hair. -आचित a. having dishevelled hair; कचाचितो विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाञ्छा). -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पः 1. 'cloud drinker', grassa. -2. a leaf (-पं) a vessel for vegetables. -पञ्चः, -पाशः -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पञ्चश्च हस्तश्च कलापाशः कचात्परे). -माला smoke.

कचाकचि ind. 'Hair against hair'. (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market: (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु a. 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. -कुः A snake.

कचादुरः A gallinule.

कचुः A caeculent root; see कच्ची.

कचुलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कचटं An aquatic plant.

कचर a. 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. -रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कचित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कचित् अहमिषं विस्मृतवानसि खं S. 6; कश्चिन्मुगीनामनथा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

कच्छः -कच्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; नभमादुनकच्छः उपपासिता V. 5; Si. 3. 80; Māl. 9. 16. -2 A mareh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कच्छा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुल). -कच्छा 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (बाराही). -कम्प. -अंशः the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39; 12. 54. -वेष्टा N. of a place in the South. -पः (गिः)

1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छप-
रूप जय जगद्गिरि हरे Gtt. 1; Ms. 1. 44,
12. 42 (thus explained by Durga; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति । स हि किंचित्
रह्यु शरीरं च मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति). -2. a tal
mour on the palate. -3. an apparatus
used in the distillation of spirituous
liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling.
-5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one of
the nine treasures of Kubera.
(-प) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a
contaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3.
a kind of lute; also the lute of Sara-
avali. -यु: f. marshy ground, mor-
ass. -रुहः a kind of grass (दूरां).

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छाटी The
end or hem of a lower garment
which, after being carried round, the
body, is gathered up behind and tucked
into the waist-band.

कच्छापिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A
wart accompanying gonorrhoea.

कच्छाटिका = कच्छाटिका q. v.

कच्छुः कच्छु f. Itch, scab. -00omp.
-हो the plant (पटल); another plant
(ह्युषाम्बा).

कच्छुमरी The plant Carpopogon
Pruriens कृकशिरो (said to cause itch-
ing on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुरा. [कच्छुर - इक्षुश्च] P. V. 2.
107 Vart. 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Un-
chaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched.
-रा N. of several plants; शरी,
शृङ्गिणी.

कच्छुरि A kind of Curcuma (शरी).

कच्छु A plant with an esculent
root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated
for food.

कज्ज 1 P. (कजति) 1 To be happy.
-2 To be confused with joy, pride,
or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last
sense a Sautra root).

कज्ज See under क.

कज्जल [कज्जले जलमसामयति, को-
कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, con-
sidered as a collyrium and applied
to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinal-
ly, or sometimes as an ornament;
यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा
दीपिशेषेण कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्धम-
ति K. 105; अथापि तां बिभृतकज्जललेल-
नेत्रा Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88.
-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony
(used as a collyrium). -3 Ink. -ली
1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's
mineral. -2 Ink. -00omp. -लपजः a
lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand
on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित a. Covered with lamp-
black or with a collyrium prepared
from it.

कज्जलं Lamp-black (especially
considered as an application to the
eye).

कञ्चू 1 A. 1 Tobind. -2 To shine.
कञ्चारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka
plant.

कञ्चिका 1 A small boil. -2 The
branch of bamboo.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The
skin of a snake, elough; भोगिनः कञ्चु-
कविद्रा: Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb,
cloth (in general); धर्म° प्रवेशिनः
S. 5; कपदधर्म° Dk. 29. -4 A dress
fitting close to the upper part of the
body, robe; अंतः कञ्चुककञ्चुकस्य विहा-
ति त्रासाद्यं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; उभाचित-
रमास्वाद्वाजातरामाचकञ्चुकं Pt. 2. 64. -5
A bodice, jacket; कञ्चुद्विषद्वयजिन-
कञ्चुकाः Si. 6 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81;
(Phrase: --निद्रिदि कञ्चुकारं प्रायः शुकस्तनी
नारी; of. "a bad workman quarrels
with his tools"). -6 A kind of
drawers or short breeches. -7 A
strap of leather. -8 Huq.

कञ्चुकाः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with ar-
mour, mailed. -2 Having a garment;
कथा° Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिन् a. Furnished with armour
or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the
women's apartments, a chamberlain;
(an important character in dramas);
अंतःपुरचरं वृद्धं विप्रं गुणगणान्वितः सर्वकथा-
युक्तशालः कञ्चुकायमिवायते ॥ (he must be a
Brahmana, very old, &c.; of. V. 3 1
and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous man-
debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-
keeper. -5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; रत्नसुरा-
सि विनेष कञ्चुलिकया धरते मनोहारिणी ल-
क्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

कञ्चूल An article of female dress,
i. e. a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahma.
-जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.
-00omp. -जः N. of Brahma. -नामः N.
of Vishnu.

कंजकः -की A kind of bird, Gra-
cula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A
kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An
elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet
of Brahma. -5 A peacock. -6 A
hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus
Indica (ब्राह्मणशटिका).

कट्, कंठ 1 P. (कटति or कंठति)
To go.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटिद्, कटिद्)
1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To en-
compass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2, 204.
-2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins; the

hollow above the hips. -4 The temples
of an elephant; कंठयमानेन कंठकदाचित्
R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5
A particular throw of the dice in
hazard; नदितद्वक्षितमर्गा कटेन विनिपा-
तितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of
grass. -7 Excess (as in उक्त). -8
A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An
arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A ce-
metery, burial ground. -13 A time or
season. -14 The plant Saccharum
Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant.
-16 Grass (in general). -17 A
thin piece of wood, plank. -टी
Long pepper. -ट्टः Dust of flowers.
-00omp. --अक्षः a glance, a side-long
look, leer; गाढं निश्चात इव ने दृष्टे क-
टाक्षः Mā. 1. 29; also 25, 28. Me.
35. 'सुहृदः a. caught by a glance. °विशि-
कः an arrow-like look of love. °आशि-
कः a fire kept up with dry grass or
straw; the straw placed round a cri-
minal to be burnt. --अंतः the exte-
rimity of the temples; Si. 18. 42.
--उत्कं 1. water for a funeral liba-
tion. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from
an elephant's temples). --कारः a
mixed tribe (of low social position);
(शत्रुवा वैश्यतश्चौर्वा कटकार इति स्मृतः
Usanas). --कोलः a spitting-pot.
--खादकः a. eating much, voracious.
--(क) 1. a jackal -2. a crow. -3. a
glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl.
--चोषा a hamlet inhabited by
herdmen. --पूतनः, -वा a kind of de-
parted spirits; अनेककुणपाक्षी च क-
श्चिः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उलालः
कटपूतनापूतयः साराविणं कुर्वते Mā.
5. 11 (पूतन v. l.); also 23. --प्रवेदः
opening of the temples, appearance
of rut; R. 3. 37. --यू a. acting by
will. (-यु) 1. Siva. -2. an imp or goblin
-3. one who gambles or plays
with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind
of demi-god, (of the class of Vi-
dyādharas). --प्रोषः, -यं the buttocks.
--भंगः 1. gleanings with the
hands. -2. any royal calamity or
misfortune. --भ्रं N. of several plants
ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c. --मालिनी wine
or any vinous liquor. --व्रणः N. of
Bhramasena. --शकं 1. a fragment
of a mat broken off or of straw. -2.
N. of a plant. -स्थलं 1. the hips
and loins. -2. an elephant's temples.
कटमरः N. of the कटमी tree. --रा N.
of several plants: -- 1 नागवला; 2 प्रसवि-
नी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलविका; 6 सुवी.
कटकः, -कं 1 A bracelet of gold;
आबद्धदेवकटका रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P.
15; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle.
-3 A string. -4 The link of a chain.
-5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side
or ridge of a mountain; यदुल्लङ्घ्ये क-
टकोरि स्ते. Kn. 7. 52; R. 16. 31,

-8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65.-9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटाकिन् *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटायनं The plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (वीरजम्बूल).

कटिन् *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. -*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, beat. -*द्र.* N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoeitic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The विषक tree.

कटकटेरी 1 Termieric. -2 Yellow saunders; cf. वाक्हरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा (टा)कुः A bird.

कटाटकः N. of Siva.

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहिन्, आङ्ग्ल Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispherical shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvīpa or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A par, pot.

कटिः, -टो *f.* [कट-इत्] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटित्ते इति मनः is said to be ग्रास्य). -3 An elephant's cheek. -*टी* Long pepper. -*Comp.* -*कूपः* the hollow above the hip, the loins. -*तर* the loins; कटीतराचिषेति Mk. 1. 27. -*त्रं* 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round

the loins. -4. an armour of the hip or the loins. -*वृक्षः* the loins. - (टि or टी) *प्रोक्षः* the buttocks. -*मालिका* a woman's zone or girdle. -*रोहकः* the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). -*शीर्षकः* the loins. -*शृङ्खला* a girdle furnished with small bells. -*वृक्षं* a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलः A kind of gourd.

कटिलुकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटितलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. -*रं* A hip.

कटीरकं The posterior, hips; Si. 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (टु or टो *f.*) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; अवयवकटु चपाणमिक-वाक्यं विवदा R. 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. -*द्र.* 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. -*द्रु* *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). -*न.* 1 An improper action. -2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. -*Comp.* -*अंगः* 1. the क्सेनाक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilīpa. -*उरकटं* ginger. -*कंठः* -*वृ* 1. ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. -*कीटा*, -*कीटकः* a gnat, mosquito. -*काजः* the टिट्ठिम bird. -*पंथिः*, -*थि* *n.* dried ginger; so *पंथः*, *पंथं* dried ginger or ginger. -*चातुर्ज-तकं* an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of *Laurus Cassia* and of black pepper. -*छद्मः* the तगर tree. -*ज* *a.* prepared from acid substances. -*तिक्तकः* 1. the धुनिव tree. -2. the ज्ञप tree. -*तिक्ता* = कटुवृक्षी. -*तुंभी* a kind of bitter gourd. -*त्रयं* a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -*वृक्ष* = कटुटी plant. -*निष्प्रायः* grain not inundated. -*पत्रः* 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सि-ताजक tree. -*पत्रिका* N. of a tree कारी. -*पाक* -*पाकिन्* *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -*कला* a sort of onion. -*(ल)* N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. -*बीजा* long pepper. -*मंजरिका* the अयामणि tree. -*मोदं* a certain perfume. -*रव* *a.* having a harsh sound. (-*व*) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. -*रोहिणी* the

कटुकी plant. -*विपाक* *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -*स्नेहः* the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. -*का* 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants :- पटोल, हृगधितृज, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. -*का* N. of several plants :- कटुरोहिणी, ताम्बूली, राजिका, तिकालाबुक. -*का* = कटुरोहिणी. -*कं* 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकदकं 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -*Comp.* -*आलाडु*, (-*वृ*) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. -*त्रयं* a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -*कलः* = कञ्जोल (Mar. कंजोल). -*(लं)* N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. -*रोहिणी* = कटुरोहिणी. -*वल्ली* = कटी. कटुकत्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manner, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. -*लः* 1 A pungent flower. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chāṇḍāla. -*Comp.* -*बीजा* a kind of lute played by the Chāṇḍālas.

कटुारः A weapon, dagger.

कटफलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायकट.

कटुर *a.* Despised. -*रं* 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. 3 A sauce, condiment.

कट 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कटित) To live in distress; see कट्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of rik. -*तः* The followers of that sage. -*टी* 1 A female follower of Kātha. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -*Comp.* -*अय्यापकः* a teacher of the Kātha branch of the Yajurveda. *वृत्तः* a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. -*ओत्रियः* a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमदः An epithet of Siva.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कटल्यः, -कटल्यः Gravel.

कटाकुः A bird.

कटाहकः A gallinule.

कटिका Chalk.

कटिजः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कटिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कटिनवि-
चमारेकपेणी सारयंती Ms. 92; Amaru.
72; Mu. 2. 20; so हृदय. -2 Hard-
hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विद्विषे कटि-
नः; सखु विषा Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64;
Amaru. 6; so हृदय. -3 Inexorable,
inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense
(as pain &c.); नितांतकठिनारुचं मन न
वेदसा मानसी V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain.
—नः A thicket. —नः 1 A sweetmeat
made with refined sugar. -2 An
earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also
in this sense). —नी Chalk. -0comp.
—पृष्टा, -का a tortoise.

कटिनता, -रत्न 1 Hardness, firmness.
-2 Severity -3 Cruelty, hard-heart-
edness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty,
obscurety.

कटिनिका, -कटिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The
little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. -रः
A needy or distressed man, a pau-
per.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard (fig. also),
solid, stiff; कठोररश्मिधायि Mā. 5.
34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless;
अथ कठोर यज्ञः किल ते प्रियं U. 3.
27; so हृदय, विद्वत्. -3 Sharp,
piercing; अकुश Sānti. 1. 22. -4
Full, developed, complete, full-
grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भा ज्ञा-
नकी विमुच्य U. 1. 1. 49, 6. 25;
Mā. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलाञ्छनच्छवि;
Si. 1. 20; so अ* new, young; Mā.
1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, re-
fined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमतिभिः
K. 7; शिशूः द्विषसः U. 2 it
is noon-time. -0comp. —गर्भ *a.*
far advanced in pregnancy; U.
1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of
the Brahmanda purāna.

कठोरता, -रत्न Hardness, firmness,
severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish
with buds, expand the blossoms of;
Mā. 9. 41.

कटोल *a.* Hard, resisting

कट्ट 1. 1 U. (कटिते, कटित) 1
To be proud. -2 To unhusk; of. कट्ट.
-3 To be disturbed or confused. -II
6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U.
1 To protect. -2 To remove
the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To
break off a part, separate or detach,
tear.

कट्ट *a.* 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3
Ignorant, foolish.

कट्टकं Sea-salt obtained by eva-
ration,

कडंगः A spirituous liquor, a
kind of rum.

कडंगं (क) रः Straw, the stalks of
various sorts of pulse &c.

कडंगं (क) रिय *a.* To be fed with
straw. —रः An animal fed with
straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R.
5. 9.

कड (ल) वं 1 A kind of vessel.
-2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कडंदिक्का Science (कलंदिक्का).

कडं (लं) वः 1 The stem or stalk
(of a pot-herb). -2 The end or
point, angle.

कडार *a.* 1 Tawny; कडार हवाचं G.
M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud,
haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The
tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कडितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar.
-2 A sacrificial knife.

कड्ड 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough.
-2 To be harsh or severe.

कण I. I P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To
sound or cry (as in distress); mean.
-2 To become small. -3 To go
or approach. II. 10 P. or
-Caus. 1 To wink, to close the
eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To
sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; त-
हुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An
atom or particle (of anything). -3
A very small quantity; कणविशेष Sānti.
1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R.
1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A
drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही
मालिनीतरंगगायः S. 3. 7; अणु*, अणु*
Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An
ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire).
-8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9
Flake (of snow). -10 श्वेतजीरक. —णः
1 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3
Cumin seed. —णी 1 An atom, a
drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The
plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia.
-0comp. —अणुः, -भस्मः, -सुखं *m.* a nick-
name given to the philosopher who
pounded the Vaisesika system of
philosophy (which may be said to be
a 'doctrine of atoms'). —अणु *a.* one
whose food consists of grains. °तः
the state of one who is made to live
on grains. —सुखं *a.* a kind of plant.
—जीरकः a white kind of cumin seed.
—जीरकं small cumin seed. —भस्मः, भस्मका,
—सुखं *m.* N. of Kapāda. —भस्मका
a kind of bird. —झापः a whirlpool.

कणज, ind. In small parts or minute
particles, grain by grain, little by
little, drop by drop &c.; तद्विदं कणजो
विकीर्णिते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिका 1 A grain. -2 A small par-
ticle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal
of parched wheat. -5 An enemy. -6
N. of a purificatory ceremony, i. e.
waving round lamps at sacrificial
rites. —का 1 An atom, a small or
minute particle. -2 A drop (of
water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of corn
or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्नि-
मय tree.

कणिका, —शः An ear or spike of
corn.

कणित *a.* The smallest, the most
minute.

कणीक *a.* Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or
bar; लोहस्तम्भस्तु कणपः Vajayanti;
चापचक्रकणपकणप &c. Dk. 35.

कणपः A kind of fly with a
sting.

कणाटिनः, टिरः, टिरकः A wag-
tail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see
under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणीचिः, चि *f.* 1 A sound. -2 A
tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the
satisfaction of a desire (ब्रह्मावर्षित),
कणेहृदयं पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks
milk to his heart's content or till he
is satisfied.'

कणेरः, कः The कर्णिकर tree. —रः
—रः *f.* 1 A she-elephant. -2 A courte-
zan, harlot.

कण्ड 1 P. (कणति, कणित) To go or
move.

कण्ट *a.* Thorny.

कण्टकः, कं 1 A thorn; पादलङ्कनं क-
र-येन कण्टकेनैव कण्टकं (उद्धरेत्) Chāp.
22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting;
Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything.
-4 (fig.) Any troublesome fellow
who is, as it were, a thorn to the
state and an enemy of order and
good government; उत्सातलोकाश्च कण्ट-
केन B. 14. 73; विद्विषतु दुष्टदानवकण्टकं
S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5
(Hence) Any source of vexation or
annoyance; nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -6
Horripilation, erection of hair,
thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing
speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp
stinging pain, symptom of a disease.
-11 (In Nyāya philosophy) Refuta-
tion of arguments, detection of error.
-12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The
first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar
manisons. —का 1 A bamboo. -2 A
workshop, manufactory. -3 Fault,
defect. -4 N. of Makara or the ma-
rine monster, the symbol of the god
of love. —की A kind of मन्तरी,

—**00mp.**—अजः a kind of lizard.—अ-
शनी,—भक्षकः,—मुष्क m. a camel.—अंडीलः
a kind of fish (having many bones).
—आगरा a kind of worm.—आह्वः a
kind of tree.—उज्जरण 1. (lit.) ex-
tracting thorns, weeding.—2. (fig.)
removing annoyances, extirpating
theives and all such sources of pub-
lic annoyance; कंदकोज्जरणे निस्पृमाति-
डेचलमुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252.—डुमः 1. a
tree with thorns, a thorny bush; सव-
ति नितरां स्फुटाः सुकोत्रे कंदकुमुमाः Mk.
9. 7.—2 the Salmali tree or silk-
cotton-tree (Mar. लवंगी).—रुला 1.
the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree.—2.
the गोहर plant.—3. the castor-oil tree.
—4. the Dhatura tree.—5. a term ap-
plicable to any plant the fruit of
which is invested with a hairy or
thorny coat.—सर्वज्ञ suppressing dis-
turbance.—युक्त a. having thorns,
thorny—विशोचनं extirpating every
source of disturbance or trouble;
राज्यकथकविशोचनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.
—हुताकी a species of nightshade with
thorny leaves (वातीकी).—जेणि, —जी
f. 1. the Solanum Jacquinii.—2. a
porcupine.

कंदकारः N. of a tree (शाम्भकी);
also विकंदत.—री N. of several
plants:—Solanum Jacquinii, the silk-
cotton tree.

कंदकारिका Solanum Jacquinii; also
the fruit of this tree.

कंदकालः = कंदकल q. v.

कंदकण्डू The tuberous root of the
lotus.

कंदकिल a. 1 Thorny.—2 Covered
with erect hair, thrilled; horripilat-
ed; प्रीतिं लब्धः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22;
S. 3. 15.

कंदकिल a. (नी f.) 1 Thorny, priky;
कंदकिलो वनाताः Vikr. 1. 116.—2
Vexatious, troublesome.—m. A fish.
—m. f. N. of several plants:—खदिर,
मदन, गोहर, वंस, बदर.—00mp.—ज a. 1.
produced from a fish.—2. produced
by the Mimosa tree.—कलः the bread-
fruit tree (वनस).—(ला) मधुसूती
plant.

कंदकिलः A thorny kind of bam-
boos.

कंदला 1 N. of a plant (वंस).—2
A tree yielding a species of Gum
Arabic.

कंदालः f. N. of several plants:—
वातीकी, वंस, वंस, बुद्धी.

कंदिल a. Thorny.—m. N. of sever-
al trees:—खदिर, अपामार्ग, गोहर.

कंद 1. 10 U. (कंदतिने, कंदयतिने, कं-
दिन) 1 To mourn, grieve for.—2 To
miss, be anxious or long for, re-
member with regret; (in this sense

generally used with the preposition
उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or
dat. case).

कंठः, कंठ 1 Throat; कंठे निपीडयन्
मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितवायव्यादि-
कलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेयुः स्थलितं वतेपि मि-
श्रिरे पुस्तो किलानां वतं G. 3.—2 The
neck; कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे सिधिलता Pt. 4. 6;
कंठाश्लेषमनायनि जने किं पुनर्दुःखमेव Me. 3,
97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57.
—3 Sound, tone, voice; सा युक्तकंठ-
कंठ R. 14. 68; किमिदं किकारकंठं सुच-
ते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि मनुककंठं रो-
दति U. 3.—4 The neck or brim of a
vessel &c.—5 Vicinity, immediate
proximity (as in उरकंठ).—6 The open-
ing of the womb.—7 A bud on a
stalk.—8 The space of an inch from
the edge of the hole in which sacrifi-
cial fire is deposited.—9 The मदन tree.
—10 Guttural sound.—00mp.—आणि,
a bird (digesting in the throat or
gizzard).—अवसक्त a. clinging to the
neck.—आगत a. come to the throat
(as the breath or soul of a dying
person).—आमरणं a neck-ornament,
necklace; परिश्रितं काव्यमुच्यते तल्लोकस्य
कंठामण्यत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names
like सरस्वतीकंठामरण—आश्लेषः neck-
embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6: उपपृष्ट
Bh. 3. 82.—उक्तं personal testimony.
—कुष्णः a kind of fever.—कूजिका the
Indian lute.—ग a. reaching or ex-
tending to the throat.—गत a 1. be-
ing at or in the throat, coming to the
throat; i. e. on the point of depart-
ing; न वदेयार्षनीं भाषां प्रायेः कंठवतैरपि
Subhāsh.; Pt. 1. 296.—2. approaching
or reaching the throat.—तडा, —तदं,
—ही the side of the neck.—तलासिका
the leather or rope passing round the
neck of a horse.—द्वज a. reaching
to the neck.—नीडका a kite.—नीलका,
a large lamp or torch, a whisp of
lighted straw &c. (Mar. मशाल).—पासा,
—पासकः 1. a rope tied round an ele-
phant's neck.—2. a halter in general.
—बन्धः a rope for an elephant's neck.
—रुषा a short neck-lace; विरुषा कंठ-
रुषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102.—मणि 1. a
jewel worn on the neck.—2. (fig.)
a dear or beloved object.—लग्न a. 1.
clinging to the throat.—2. suspended
round the neck.—3. throwing the
arms round the neck (in embraces);
Mā. 3. 2.—लग्न 1. a collar.—2. a
horse's halter.—वर्तिज a. being at or
in the throat, i. e. on the point of
departing; प्रायेः R. 12. 54.—शालुकं
a hard tumour in the throat.—शुद्धी
swelling of the tonsils.—शोषः (lit.)
1. drying up or parching of the
throat.—2. (fig.) fruitless expostula-
tion.—शुज्जं hanging on, by, or
round the neck.—स्पर्श a kind of em-

brace; (thus defined:—सङ्कुर्वते वक्षसि
बहुमस्य स्तनाभिवातं निविडोऽग्रहात् । परिश्रमाद्यं
शनैर्विद्वारस्तकंठं प्रवर्तते संतः॥); कंठसूत्र-
मपदिश्य योचितः R. 19. 32.—स्व a 1.
being in the throat.—2. guttural (as
a letter).—3. being in the mouth,
ready to be repeated by rote.—4.
learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः ind 1 From the throat —2
Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single
string or row.

कंठिन a. Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat.—2 A necklace,
a collar.—3 A rope round the neck of
a horse.—00mp.—रघु 1. a lion.
—2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण
स्पृष्टः Dk. 7.—3. a pigeon.—4. ex-
plicit declaration or mention; (इति
कंठीरेणेकम्.)

कंठेकालः N. of Siva (blue on the
neck).

कंठक a. 1 Relating or suitable to,
or being at, the throat.—2 Guttural.
—00mp.—वर्णः a guttural letter; name-
ly ङ, झ, ञ, ख, ग, घ, ङ, and ह —स्वरा
a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठालः 1 A boat.—2 A spade, hoe.
—3 War.—4 A camel.—5 An excellent
root.—6 A churning vessel.—7 A bag.
—ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel.—लः, —ला A
churning vessel.

कंडु 1. 1 U. (कंडतिने कंडेन) 1 To be
glad or satisfied.—2 To be proud.—3
To unhusk.—11. 10 U. (कंडयतिने, कंदि-
त) 1 To thresh (corn, grain; &c.).
unhusk.—2 To protect, defend.

कंडन 1 Threshing, separating the
chaff from the grain: अजानमार्थं तत्सर्वं
(अवयवसं) तुषारान् कंडनं यथा.—2 Chaff.
—नी 1 A wooden mortar in which
the threshing of corn or grain is
performed.—3 A pestle.

कंडित a. Dislocated; S. 2.

कंडरा 1 A sinew (of which 16
are considered to be in the human
body).—2 A principal vessel of the
body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of Siva
कंडिका 1 A short section, short
est subdivision; (as in the शुद्धयुद्धं)
—2 N. of a country.

कंडुः m. f., कंडुः f. 1 Scratching.—2
Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडुः
कतिभिर्भिनेतुं Ku. 1. 9; Sānti. 4. 17.
—00mp.—आदि m. pl. the nominal
verbs.—करी N. of a plant कडाईनी.
—रघु 1 N. of a plant.—2 white mus-
tard.

कंडुर a. Scratching.—रः A species
of read.

कङ्घुनिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itoh; सुभग स्वत्कारभे कर्णे कङ्घुतिला-लसा S. D.

कङ्घुमत् *a.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कङ्घुयति-ते Den. U. (*p. p.* कङ्घुयति) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कङ्घुयमानेन कटे कङ्घाचि R. 2. 37; सुमीमकङ्घुयत कुण्डलसरा Ku. 3. 36; so ह्यं कुण्डलसुगण्य वामनयनं कङ्घुयमानां सुगी S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कङ्घुयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing; कङ्घुयनैर्विशनिवार-पेथ R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कङ्घया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कङ्घुयितं Scratching.

कङ्घुयितु *a.* Scratching, a scratcher.

कङ्घुरा *N.* of a plant causing itoh.

कङ्घुल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; कङ्घुलद्विष-गर्हापेठकवणिकयेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itoh. -लः An esculent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -Oomp. -लीणा The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंडोलका 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण्-क्व] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसन्न-णो द्विष्यः कण्वहोतर Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Daaf. -पञ्चः 1 *N.* of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the line of काण्व Brāhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the Rīg-veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic soboles. -पञ्च Sin, evil. -Oomp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kaṇvas (?). -इहितु, -सुता Sakuntalā, Kaṇva's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kaṇvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतु *a.* one whose priest is a Kaṇva.

कण्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kaṇvas (as Indra).

कतः, -कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तत् -इ Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); कलं कतकद्रवस्य य-द्यर्पुद्रवसाम्बन्धेन न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि मयीक्षति || Ma. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अर्पुद्रवसाम्बन्धेन also. कतकलः The clearing-nut plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-इत्] (*मत् n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन विग्रहनेन यतः स जा-रुम इति V. 1; अथ कतमे पुनर्कृतमधि-कृत्य वास्यानि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणस्तत्र वाहदाहरेत्यर्थमिभ्याः Mā. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'. कतर *pron. a.* (इत् *n.*) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विदुः कत-रको गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides? कति *pron. a.* [किम्+इति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, क-तिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कतयद्यः कति चर्षांसः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मरकति कुतः स्वांत ते विप्लवभाः Sānti. 3. 18; -3 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव यदानी गत्वा S. 2. 12; कस्यपि चासराणि Amar. 25; तस्मिन्कट्टी कतिचिद्वचलावि-मयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासात् Mc. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अश् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकु-कुसुमोद्भूतः कदंबः U. 3. 2; Me. 23; कतिपयविषयापनमे some days having elapsed; वर्णो कतिपयेव ग्रथितस्य स्व-रेरेव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयश्च *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणा-याति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अंश् Tv.] Fire; cf. कतमाल.

कट्थ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast, swagger; कुर्या कथिष्यते न का Bk. 16. 4; कुर्यात्कर्मणा सर्वं क-रयेथा Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कथन *a.* Boasting, praising -नं, -ना Bragging, boasting. कथय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness. कत्थ 10 P. (कथयति, कथित) To loosen, slacken, remove. कत्थवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person); रामनिष्पत्तयर्ष-नोस्तुक्तं मेधिलाय कथायाम्बुव संः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथायिवा सुमंत्रेण सह Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Mā. 8. 10; आकार-सदृशं चोदितमेवाय कथयति S. 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथयते श्रीरामस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथयते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. -Pass. (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ्-पुक्] A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A dis-putant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. -नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ्+नि+अ] 1 A tale, story; 'प्राचीण्य U. 4 historical know-ledge. -2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथयते H. Pr. 8. -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलमशेष-से यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conver- sation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composi- tion, often distinguished from आख्या-यिका; (प्रबंधकवर्णां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः। परंपराश्रया वा स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका बुधैः ||) see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation, का कथा, or का कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणश्रमो ज्ञानाश्चैत्रैव दूरतः। हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विज्ञानपोहति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आश्वबागमुमानाश्वी साध्यं त्वं प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Oomp. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, atten- tion. -अंतरं 1. the course of con- versation; रमतश्चोरिम कथातरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अचक्षेयः (or कथाक्षेय) *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः com- mencement of a tale. -आरामः gar- den of fable. -आलापः speech, con-

versation. —उद्भवः the beginning of a tale. —उद्भासः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (स्व-पार) or their sense; see S. D. 290; e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrāṅkāḥaṣa. —2. commencement of a tale or narration; अकुमारकथोद्भासं शालिशोष्यो-जगुर्षः R. 4. 20. —उपकथा —उपा-ख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. —छलं 1. the guise of a fable. —2. giving a false account. —नायकः, —युक्ता the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण° U. 4. 6. —पठं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story. —2 N. of the first लङ्क or book of the कथासंस्मरण —प्रसंगः a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंगः 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. —2. mad, foolish. (—तः) 1. conversation, talk, or course of conversation; वानाकथाप्रसंगवस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रस-गेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. —2. a curer of poisons (विषहृत्); कथाप्रसगेन जने-रुद्धाद्वात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —माणः 1. an actor. —2. a professional story-teller. —मुखं the introductory por-tion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, dis-course. —विपर्ययः changing the course of a story. —विरक्तः a. reserved, taciturn, disliking conversa-tion. —शेवः a. see कथाशेषः.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetā-lapanohavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. Totell, relate &c. कथिकः 1 A narrator. —2 A story-teller.

कथित p p. 1 Told, described, narrated. —2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तः A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविदः R. 11. 10. —Comp. पदं-पदता tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 ad. loc.

कथीक 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. —2. To cause to remain only in narration

कथीकृतः a. Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Kn. 4. 13.

कथं ind. [क्थि-प्रकारार्थं यमु कथिदेशः] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारुतमेव त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare' साङ्ख्यिकाः कथं न ह्युः संपद्ये मे नि-रापयामि R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमास्मानं नि-प्रेक्षयामि कथं वामापह्वारं करोमि S. 1.

(where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). —2 Oh what! Indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेषोद्दिशति S. 6. —3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, उ, वा, or सिद्ध in the sense of, 'how indeed', 'how possibly', 'I should like to know', (where the question is general-ized); कथं वा नमस्ते U. 3; कथं नामे-त्तत् U. 6. —4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अवि it means 'in every way'; 'on any account', 'some-how', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थिरत्वा कथमपि पुरा Me. 3; कथमप्युक्तमितं न युजितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तते वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Me. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथं विविधा मनसां वसुधुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उच्यते Pt. 1; विस्तृत्य कथमप्युक्तं Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt. 1. —5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि सुवनेऽस्मिन्नादृशः संभवति Mā. 2. 6. —Comp. —कथिकः an inquisitive person —कारं ind. in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालं च कथिद्यामिरोहति Si 2. 52; कथंकारं मुने Sk.; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाणः a. of what measure —भावः what state. —भूतः a. 1. how being. —2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूपः a. of what shape. —वीर्यः a. of what power.

कथंता 1 What sort or manner. —2 Inquiry, question, demand.

कद् 1. 4 A. (कथते) To be con-founded or confused, to suffer mentally. —II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. —2 To grieve. —3 To call. —4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruc-tion; U. 5. 10 —2 War. —3 Sin.

कद् ind. [कद्-क्लिप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. —Comp. —अक्षरः 1. a bad letter. —2 bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire.

—अहवन् a bad road. —अक्षं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or enation. —अर्थः a. 1 useless, unmeaning. —2. having what purpose or aim? (—र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थनं, —ना त्रुब्बल, tor-menting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight. —2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अर्थितः a. 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थिनस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन ज-क्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमादुः Bh. 2. 106. —2. tormented, teased; आ कदापि नोद-

मेभिर्चरं चरं वरितं चाद्विद्वत्कारिभिः U. 5. —3. insignificant, mean. —4. bad, vile. —अर्थीक 8 U. to disdain, de-spise. —अर्थीकृतः a. 1. despised, dis-dained. —2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्थः a. 1. avaricious, miserly. —2. little, insignificant, mean. —3. bad, disagreeable. (—रः) a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ता —रः 1. avarice. —2. insignificance. —3. badness. °भावः avarice, stingi-ness. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आ-कारः a. deformed, ugly. —आचारः a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (—रः) bad conduct. —इन्द्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उद्भः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) a. tepid, lukewarm. (—रः) lukewarm-ness. —वृणं 1. a fragrant grass. —2. the plant कुम्भीक. —तोयं an intoxicat-ing drink, wine. —त्रि m. pl. three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्वयज्जीमं भञ्ज-यज्जशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् 1. 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or in-distinctly; येन जातं मिथ्यापये कद्वं इसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्बिद्वां वरमक-द्वो वृषः Si. 14. 1. —2. vile, con-temptible.

कद् a. 1 Giving water. —2 Giving happiness. —वः A cloud.

कदक A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः, कदंबकः [कद् कण्ठे अंबन् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Mā. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. —2 A kind of grass. —3 Turmeric. —4 The mustard-seed plant. —5 A particular mineral substance. —वी N. of a plant (देवदाली). S. 6; U. 5. 18. —वः A multitude. —वक् 1 A mul-titude, group; छायावज्जकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमधमस्यस्यत् S. 2. 6. —2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; वृष्यकदंबकदंबक-राजितं Ki. 5. 9. —3 A kind of grass (देवताड). —Comp. —अनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odor of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमाल-तीक्षुरभयः प्रौढा कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. —2. spring. —कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. —वृष्पा, —वृषी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kad; amba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze. °अनिल.

कदंबदः The mustard-seed plant.

कदरः 1 A saw. —2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. —3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Kha-dira as a sacrificial post. —रः, —रः A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. —रः coagulated milk.

कदलः, -कदलकः The plantain tree ; ऊरुद्वयं युगपृष्ठाः कदलस्य काष्ठौ Amaru. 95. —ला N. of several plants:—पृष्ठा, द्विषिका and शालमलि. —ली 1 The plantain tree ; किं यासि बालक-दलीप विक्रयमाना Mk. 1. 20 ; पश्यत्युक्ता मसकदलीरतंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77 ; Ku. 1. 36 ; R. 12. 96 ; Y. 3. 8. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A flag carried by an elephant. —4 A flag or banner. —Comp. —(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant. —द्वंशः, -रंधः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag ; Mā. 6.

कदलिन m. A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber.

—2 A beautiful woman.

कदा ind. When, at what time ; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि ; कदा कथ-यिष्यसि &c. ; when connected with a following अयि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time' ; न कदापि never ; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once' : आननं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाच्च विभेति कदाचन ; Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101 ; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other' ; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time ; R. 2. 37, 12. 21 ; नास्मै क्रीडेत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169 ; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now' : कदाचित् काननं जगद्दे कदाचित् कलभनेपु रेमे K. 58 et seq. [cf. L. quando].

कटु a. [कटु] (दु or दृ.) 1 Tawny. —2 Variegated, spotted. —दुः 1 The tawny colour. —2 The variegated colour. —दः, -दृ. f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. —Comp. —पुनः, -सुतः a serpent.

कट्ठ a. Reddish-brown, tawny.

कट्ठं 1 Whey. —2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधमी a. Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कन्तु). 1 To be satisfied or contented. —2 To love, wish. —3 To shine. —4 To go.

कनकं Gold ; कनकवलयं ससं ससं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13 ; Me. 2. 37, 67. —कः 1 The Palāsa tree. —2 The Dhātūra tree. —3 Mountain ebony. —Comp. —अंगदं a gold bracelet. —अचला, —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —शैला epithets of the mountain Sumeru ; अधुना कुक्षौ ते स्वर्धते किल कनकाचलेन साधम् Bv. 2. 9. —अध्वक्षः the treasurer. —आकः the धत्त tree. (-आ) = नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आलुका the Dhātūra tree. (-य) a flower. —आरः borax. —दंकः a golden hatchet. —द्वंशः,

—द्वंशकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. —द्विका a golden sheath for a sword &c. ; Mu. 2. —निकषा a streak of gold (rubbed on a touch-stone). —पद्मं an ear-ornament made of gold ; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य को-पात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपद्ममनालपरं च. P. 10. —परागं gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (-ल) a weight of gold. —प्रभ a. bright as gold. (-प्र) the महाज्योति-ष्मती plant. —प्रसवः the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. —भंगः a piece of gold. —रत्ना the स्वर्ण-कदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow or-ment. —2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kārtikeya. —सुषं a gold necklace ; काव्या कनकसूत्रेण कुण्डनसर्पे चिन्ताशितः Pt. 1. 207. —स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden.

कनकखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it ; (तीर्थं कनकखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेति पावनं) ; तस्माद्भूच्छेदकनकखलं शैलराजावतीर्णा जहोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन a. One-eyed ; cf. काय.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, re-duce in size, make small, diminish ; कीर्ति नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl ; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद a. Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ a. (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. —2 The youngest. —3 Lower. —4 Having the feet downwards. —दः N. of Siva. —द्व 1 The little finger. —2 A kind of heroine. —3 The wife of a younger brother. —Comp. —पदं-मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक a. The smallest. —द्विका The little finger ; कनिष्ठिकाभिहित-कालिदासा Subhāsh. —कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन a. Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye. **कनीनकः** 1 A boy, youth. —2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. —2 The pupil of the eye. —निका 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् a (सी. f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger ; कनीयान् व्रता, कनीयस्ते भ-विनी &c.

कनीयस a. 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger. —सं Copper.

कनीचि f. 1 A cart. —2 A creeper-plant.

कनूज = कन्याकुञ्ज q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. —2 A female elephant ; (of. कनेरा).

कैत a Happy.

कैतु a Happy. —तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. —2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). —3 Granary.

कंधा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics) ; जीर्णं कंधा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86 ; Sāntl. 4. 4, 19. —2 A well. —3 A town. —Comp. —धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद 1 P. (कदति, कंदित) 1 To cry ; lament. —2 (A.) To be confounded or perplexed. —3 To confound.

कंदः—दं 1 A bulbous root. —2 A bulb ; Bh. 3. 69 ; (fig. also) : ज्ञान-कंद. —3 Garlic. —4 A knot, swelling. —5 An affection of the male or female organ —दा 1 A cloud. —2 Camphor. —Comp. —मूलं a radish. —संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कंद्व a. Having a bulbous root. —m. An esculent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदह The white water-lily ; of. कंदोद.

कंदरः—रं 1 A cave, a valley ; किं कंदरः कंदरस्यः प्रलयसुखगतः Bh. 3. 69 ; ब्रह्माधारकंदराभिसर्पा V. 1. 16 ; Me. 56. —रः A book for driving an elephant. —रा-रि 1 A cave, valley, hol-low. —रि Dry-ginger. —Comp. —आ-करः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love ; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28 ; कंदर्प इष रूपेण Mb. —2 Love (कंदर्प is thus derived :—कं द्रव्यमीति मदाज्जा-तमानो जगद् च । तेन कंदर्पमानं तं च-कार वतुभूतः ॥). —Comp. —कूपः pudenda muliebria. —उवरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —द्व-ह्वनः, —मथनः N. of Siva. —सुमलः—सुमल- the male organ of generation. —शुमल 1. membrum virile. —2. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिरपि).

कंदलः—लं 1 A new shoot or apricot ; U. 3. 40. —2 Reproach, cen-sure. —3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. —4 A portent. —5 Sweet sound. —6 The plantain tree, कदल-दलोदासा पयोविद्धा Amaru. 48. —7 Collection ; U. 3. 11. —लः 1 Gold. —2 War, battle. —3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं 1 A Kan-dala flower ; विदलकंदलकंपलालितः Si. 6. 30 ; R. 13. 29.

कदली 1 The plantain (or the Ba-paga) tree ; आरकुराजिभिरिषं कुसुमे-

नर्षकदली सलिलगर्भा । कोपाद्वर्षाण्ये स्म-
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5 ; Me.
21 ; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer.
-3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp.
-कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the
flower of the plantain tree.

कंदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2
Put forth, emitted.

कंदिरी N. of a plant (Mar. ला-
जाल्.)

कंदुः m. f. [Up. 1. 14] A boiler,
oven. -Comp. -पक्क a. : parched,
roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः-कं A ball for playing
with ; पातितोऽपि कराणां तैस्त्वत्पदेष कं-
दुकः Bh. 2. 83 ; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19 ;
It. 16. 83. -कं A pillow ; Bh 3. 145.
-Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोदः (दुः) 1 The white
lotus. -2 the blue lotus (a
provincial form for नलिलल) ; मोहसुकु-
लायमाननेत्रकंदोदयुगलः Mā. 7. -दं A
blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of
grass.

कंधरः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1
The neck. -2 'The holder of water',
a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N.
of a vegetable (मारिष). -रा The
neck ; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति
जहास कश्यपित्तिः Y. 2. 220 ; Amar.
16 ; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति]
The ocean. -f. The neck.

कम्भं [कम्-क] 1 Sin. -2 A swoon,
a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl ; संबद्धवैखानस-
कन्यकानि R. 14. 28 ; 11. 53 -2 An
unmarried girl, virgin, maiden ; गृहे
गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Mā.
7 ; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name
for a girl ten years old ; (अष्टवर्षा
महेन्द्रोऽपि नववर्षा च रेहिणी । दशमे कन्यका
प्रोक्ता अत उत्तरं रजस्वला Sabdak.). -4 (In
Rhet.) One of the several kinds
of heroines ; an unmarried girl
serving as a chief character in a
poetical composition ; see under
अन्यत्र. -5 The sign Virgo -Comp.
-छलः seduction ; पैशाचः कन्यका-
च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden ;
विशुद्धसुधः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mā. 7. 1.
-जातः the son of an unmarried
girl ; Y. 2. 129 (= कानति) ; for in-
stance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यका Ved. Calling a girl (कन्या-
ह्वान) ; a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved. a girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother.
-सा The little finger. -सी The
youngest sister.

कन्या [Up. 4. 111] 1 An un-
married girl or daughter ; R. 1. 51,
2. 10, 3. 33 ; Ma. 10. 8. -2 A girl
ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden ;
Ma. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in
general. -5 The sixth sign of the
zodiac, i. e. Virgo. -6 N. of Durgā.
-7 Large cardamoms. -Comp.
-अंत्यपुरं the woman's apartments ;
सुरक्षितेति कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चिद्विशति
Pt. 1 ; Mv. 2. 60. -आद a. follow-
ing after or hunting young girls.
(-तः) 1. the inner apartments of a
house. -2. a man who hunts or goes
after young girls. -कुञ्जः N. of a
country. (-रज्ज) N. of an ancient
city in the north of India, situated
on a tributary of the Ganges, now
called Kanoja. -कुमारि f. -री N. of
Durgā. -गतं the position of a planet
in the sign Virgo. -ग्रहं taking a
girl in marriage. -दान giving away
a girl in marriage. -दुषणं defile-
ment of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or
blemish in a girl, bad repute (such
as a disease &c). -धनं dowry. -पतिः
'daughter's husband', a son-in-law.
-पालः a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः,
-मर्षः the son of an unmarried daughter
(called कान्ति). -पुरं the women's
apartments. -भर्तृ m. 1. a son-in-law.
-2. N. of Kārtikēya. -रत्नं a very fine
girl ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते
Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign Virgo.
-वेदिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying
one's girl) ; Y. 1. 262. -शुल्कं money
given to the bride's father as her
price, purchase-money of a girl.
-स्वधरः the choice of a husband
by a maiden. --हरणं ravishment or
seduction of a maiden ; Ma. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2
A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. -सा The little
finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of or in
the form of a young girl ; R. 6. 11,
16. 86. --यं The harem (consisting
mostly of girls).

कन्युषे The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move ; see कम्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of
demons.

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick,
cheating ; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्ययानं
Pt. 1. 191 ; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9.
5. --ट्टर A measure equal to the ca-
pacity of the hollows of the two
hands joined together. -Comp.
-नापसः one who pretends to be
an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -पटु
a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty ;
छलचतुः प्रजास्त्रभूतने कपटपटुर्द्विजालिकः

Si. 15. 35. --प्रबंधा a fraudulent
contrivance ; H. 1. --लेख्यं a forged
document. --वचनं deceitful talk.
--वेश a. disguised, masked. (-शः)
disguise, false dress.

कपाटिका a. Rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest.
-f. A kind of perfume (चिद्र).

कपनः Shaking. --नः --ना Ved. A
worm, caterpillar (वृग).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell
or cowrie (used as a coin). -2 Braid-
ed and matted hair, especially of
Siva ; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie,
(used as a coin) ; निष्प्राप्यमित्रतां याति
यस्य न स्युः कपर्दि (कृ) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् a. [कपर्द इति] 1 Shaggy.
-2 Wearing braided and matted
hair. --m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाटः-टं [कं वातं पाटयति तद्वर्ति
रुपाद्वे Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a
door ; कपाटवक्त्राः पणिज्जकंधरः R. 3.
34 ; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्द्वयोऽपि नोप-
जितः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A door ; Si. 11.
60. -Comp. --उद्घाटनं 1. the open-
ing of a door. -2. A door key. -प्रः
a house-breaker, thief. --वक्त्र a.
broad-chested ; R. 3. 34. --संधिः 1.
the junction of the leaves of a door.
-2. a manner of multiplying --संधिका
a disease of the ear.

कपालः-लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालय-
ति] 1 The skullakull-bone ; चूडापीठ
कपालसंकुलगलसंवाकिनिवारयः Mā.
1. 2 ; कर्त्तुं येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं
कारितः Bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a
broken jar, potsherd ; कपालेन भिक्षा
यौ Ms. 8. 93. -3 A multitude, col-
lection. -4 A beggar's bowl ; Ma. 6.
44. -5 A cup, jar in general ; पक्ष-
कपाल -6 A cover or lid. -7 A treaty
of peace on equal terms. --लं 1 The
shell of an egg. -2 The cotyla of the
leg of a man, any flat bone. -3 A kind
of leprosy. -लं A beggar's bowl. [of
L. caput ; Gr. kephale]. -Comp.
--नालिका a sort of pin or spindle
for winding cotton &c. --पाणिः,
-धनुः, -मालिनः -शिरस् m. epithets of
Siva. --मालिनी N. of Durgā -संधिः
a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालि N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd ; Me. 4. 78,
8. 250. -2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or
having a skull ; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wear-
ing skull ; कपालि वा स्वाद्यपेक्षुशिरः
(वृगः) Kn. 5. 78. --m. 1 An epithet
of Siva ; करं कर्णं कुर्वयति किल कपा-
लिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of
low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa

mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgā.

कपिः [कप-इत् नलोपः; Up. 4. 143] 1 An ape, a monkey; कपे-रत्रासिपुनदात् Bk. 9. 11. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of Karanja. —4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलास). —5 The sun. —6 N. of Vishnu. —पि f. —पि A female monkey. —Oomp. —आखयः incense. —इज्यः an epithet (1) of Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —इन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanumat; नश्यति दृष्टं इदानीं कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; वषथं यत्र कपीन्द्रमखयमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —कंदुकं the skull. —केतन, —खजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा चूतः the hog-plum tree. —जम्, —तैलं, —नामन् m. storax or benzoin. —मधुः 1. an epithet of Rāma. —2. of Sugriva. —रघुः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् f. a kind of perfume. —लोहं braas. —वक्त्रा N. of Nārada. —शाका-कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (coping) of a wall. —शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar. हिल्ल). —शीर्ष्णी a kind of musical instrument.

कार्जिलः 1 The Chātaka bird. —2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —रसं 1 The fruit of the above tree. —2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —Oomp. —अस्यः a kind of monkey.

कपिल a. [कपिलच्] 1 Tawny, reddish; वाताय कपिला चित्तु Mbh. —2 Having tawny hair; Ma. 3. 8; (Kull. = कपिलकेश). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. —2 A dog. —3 Benzoin. —4 Incense. —5 A form of fire. —6 The tawny colour. —7 Impure benzoin. —8 N. of the sun. —9 N. of a country. —10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. —लः 1 A brown cow. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 A kind of timber. —4 The common leech. —5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. —Oomp. —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अजनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishnu. —द्युतिः the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. दुग्धः a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges

—2. a holy place. —सुतिः f. the Sākhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश a. [कपि-प्रत्यये ञ] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. —2 Reddish; (छाया) संख्याययोवकपिशः पिशिताजनानां S. 3. 27; तोये कांचनपारेणकपिशे 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. —ज्ञः 1 The brown colour. —2 A compound of red and black colour. —3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —ज्ञः 1 The Mādhavi creeper. —2 N. of a river. —ज्ञः, —ज्ञी, —ज्ञं A spirit, a kind of rum. —Oomp. —अजनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. —2. a deity

कपिशित a. Embrowned; Si. 6. 5.

कपिशिका A kind of liquor.

कपितनः N. of several plants—such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. —2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय a. Mean; worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को बायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. —2 A bird in general. —3 A particular position of the hands. —4 The grey colour of a pigeon. —Oomp. —अग्निः f. a sort of perfume. —अजनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आम a. of the colour of a pigeon. (—अ) a pale or dirty white colour. —अरण्यः a sort of perfume. —पालिका, —पाली f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राजः the king of pigeons. —वर्णी small cardamoms. —वर्णः a kind of perfume. —सरं antimony. —इतः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतक 1 A small pigeon. —2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. —2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Up. 1. 66] A cheek, क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. —लः 1 The knee-cap. —Oomp. —कायः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. —कलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्ति f. the temples and cheeks; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks; cf. गंडमिति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केन जलेन कलति क-इ Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादायोग्यैकमूल-

माशयाश्रित्यति Dk. 160; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्ते. कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. —2 A watery foam or froth in general. —Oomp. —अरिः dry ginger. —आचिकः saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —ह, नाशन, —हर a. removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —उवरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् m. pepper.

कफल a. Phlegmatic.

कफिन् a. (नी f.) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —m. An elephant (?)

कफणिः, कफोणिः कफणी f. The elbow.

कफेलु a. Phlegmatic.

कफोदः Ved. The elbow.

कव 1 P. (कवति, कवित) 1 To colour. —2 To praise.

कबंधः, —धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्वं) वृत्त्यकबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —धः 1 The belly. —2 A cloud. —3 A comet. —4 N. of Rāhu. —5 Water (said to be π. in this sense); Si. 16. 67. —6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyaṇa. [While Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana. He advised Rāma to form friendship with Sugriva; see R. 12. 57].

कवं (धं) इति a. 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —m. N. of Katyayana.

कवर, —री Usually written कवर-री q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कविल a. Tawny. —लः The tawny animal.

कबुलिः f. The hinder part of an animal.

कक् ind. Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1 A. (कामयते, चकमे-कामयांचने, कति) 1 To love, he enamoured of, be in love with; कम्पे कामयमानं मा न रवं कामयसे कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्रन्थगत); कश्चमको मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. —2 To long for, wish, desire; न वीरवृत्तवृत्तकामयेत R. 14. 4; निष्कट्टमयं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. —3 To have intercourse with. —4 To value highly.

कमन a. [कम्-युच्] 1 Lustful, libidinous. —2 Wishing for, desirous; Si.

6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. -न. 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asoka-tree. -3 N. of Rāhmad. -4 A Brahmana. -Oomp. -छद्मः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयसंकं Ku. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; नक्षत्रि कमनीयं वपुरिहं S. 3. 9. v. 1.

कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirable.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमितु *a.* (त्री. f.) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्र *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful. कमठः [Up. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संपादा कमठा स चापि नियतं नष्टस्त-वादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. -टी A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -Oomp. -पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, -लु *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुपयोऽमारपस्तनुरपायो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ma. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -Oomp. -तका the tree of which Kamandalus are made. -धरा an epithet of Siva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. -लः 1 The Śārasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahma. -ली A collection of lotuses. -ले [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलममंससि कमले च कुब-लये तानि कनकलतिकारं K. P. 10.; so हस्त, नेत्र, चरण, &c. -2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The Śārasa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. -Oomp. -अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. -2. a lake full of lotuses. -आलया an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. -आसना 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahma; क्रांतानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. -ईशना a lotus-eyed lady. -उत्तरं safflower. -खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -ज 1. an epithet of Brahma. -2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -अमन *m.*, -मवा, -योनि, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahma.

कमलक A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An excellent woman. -Oomp. -पति, -सखा an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साप्रेक्षीव स्पलकमलिनी न प्रवृद्धा न सुता Mo. 90; रसांतरः कमलिनीहरितः सरोभिः B. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप 1 A. (कंपते, कंप्ते, कंप्ति) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig.

also); कंप्ते तीर्णलौहस्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्यो-तिष्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. -Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कंपः [कंर घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कयेन किञ्चित्प्रतिग्रह्य मूर्धनः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युरकंपः &c. -2 A modification or the Svarita accent. -प्रा Shaking, moving, tremor. -Oomp. -अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. -लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* [कंर घञ्] Trembling, shaking. -न. 1 Śārta season (November-December). -2 A kind of misale. -3 A kind of fever (साक्षिपातिक). -नं 1 Shaking, tremor. -2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल = कपिल q. v.

कंपित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. -2 Shaken, awung. -तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Causing to shake.

कंम *a.* [कंर घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कंमाणे सुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंमा शाखा B. -2 Agile, quick.

कंभू 1 P. (कंभति, कंभति) To go, move.

कंभर *a.* Variegated. -रा Variegated colour.

कंभलः [Up. 1. 106.] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंभलवतं न बाधते शीतं Subhāsh; कंभलावृतेन तेन H. 3. -2 A dewlap. -3 A sort of deer. -4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm. -ल Water. -Oomp. -वाहकः a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंभलका -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंभलिका 1 A small blanket. -2 A kind of female deer.

कंभलिन् *a.* Covered with a blanket. -म. A bullock, ox. -Oomp. -वाहकः a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंभिः, -वी *f.* 1 A ladle or spoon. -2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंभु *a.* (कु or कू *f.*) Spotted, variegated. -भु -भु (*m.*, *n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंभुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादीयः N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. -भुः 1 An elephant. -2 The neck. -3 The variegated colour. -4 A vein of the body. -5 A bracelet. -6 A tube-shaped bone. -Oomp. -आतामिन् *m.* a kind of kite. -कंटी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. -मीषा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (i. e.

a neck marked with three line-like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंभुकः 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंभु *a.* Stealing. -म. 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; cf. Up. 1. 93.

कंभोजः 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंभोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कंभु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर).

कयाधुः *f.* The wife of Hiranya-kasipu and mother of Prahlāda.

कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [करोति, कर्षते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अच्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c.; दुःखं, सुखं, मयं &c. -रः 1 A hand; करं व्याधुश्चंद्रपाः पिबति रति-सर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam; यद्युद्धं पूर्वा व्यसित इवालोचित-करः V. 3. 34; also प्रतिकूलतासुपगते हि विभीषिकलक्षणेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबना-य दिनभर्तुरेव पतिष्यता करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराकान्तमहीध्रुवश्चकरसंशयं संपति तेजसा राविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also), (दही) अपरांत-महीपालव्याजेन रवे करं R. 4. 58; Ma. 7. 128. -5 Hail. -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. -7 The asterism called इतः. -Oomp. -अग्र 1. the forefront of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. -आ-घातः a stroke or blow with the hand. -आरोहः a finger-ring. -आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. -आस्फोटः 1. the cheat. -2. a blow with the hand. -अक्षिः *f.* 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instrument. -कंदकः, -कं a finger-nail. -कमल, -यकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलविहीर्णं बुनीवार-राधैः U. 3. 25. -कलशः, -कं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). -किसलयः, -य 1. 'sprout like hand,' a tender hand; करकिसलयतालुं धुं धरा न-स्थमानं U. 3. 19; Ra. 6. 30. -2. a finger. -कुहमलं the finger. -कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; 'प्रेमं कु Ghaṭ. 22. -ग्रहा, -ग्रहणं 1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -3. marriage. -ग्रहः 1. a bossband. -2. a tax-collector. -वर्णः, -वर्षिन् *m.* the churning-stick. -छद्मः the teak tree. -ज्वा a finger-nail; तक्षिकरजधुण्यात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105;

Amaru. 85 (K-जं) a kind of perfume. —जालं a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand ; वनदेवताकरतले। S. 4. 4 ; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. आमलकं (lit.) an Amalaka fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand ; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand ; करतलामलकफलवद्विजं जगद्गलोकयति K 43. रथ a. reating on the palm of the hand —तालः, तालकं 1. clapping the hands ; स जहास वृत्तकरतालमुच्चकं। Si. 15. 39. —2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिकः, ताली 1. clapping the hands ; उच्चाटनोपः करतालिकानां दानादिवानां भवतीभिरवः N. 3. 7. —2. beating time by clapping the hands. —ताया N. of a river. —दः a. 1. paying taxes —2. tributary : करद्वीकृतान्धिल्लपु मेदिनी Ve. 6. 18. —3. giving the hand to help &c. —दक्ष a. handy, dexterous. —पत्रं 1 a saw. —2. playing in water 'वत् m. The palm tree. —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पुत्रः 1 a tender hand. —2. a finger ; cf. किसलय. —पालः, पालिका 1. a sword. —2 a onigel. —पत्रं 1. splashing water about while bathing. —2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. —पीडनं marriage ; cf. पाणिपीडन. —पुत्रः the hand joined and hollowed to receive anything. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —चालः, चाला 1. sword ; अधोरघटः करवालपाणिर्घापावितः Mā. 9 ; म्लेच्छनिबहानघने कलयसि करवालम् Gīt. 1. Si. 13. 60. —2. a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke. —मुक्तं a kind of weapon ; see आयुधं. —रुहा 1. A finger-nail ; अनाधर्त पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहं S. 2. 10 ; Me. 96. —2. a sword. —वालिका a small club. —वीरः, वीरका 1. a sword or scimitar. —2. A cemetery. —3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. —4. a kind of tree. (—र) red arsenic. (—री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. —2. N. of Aditi. —3. a good cow. (—रं) the flower of the tree. —शाखा a finger. —शीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —शूकः a finger-nail. —शोथः swelling of the hands. —सादः 1. weakness of the hand. —2. the fading of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्थालि m. an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः, -कं [किरि करोति वा जडमन -ह-उत् Tv.] 1 The water-pot (of an

ascetic) ; K. 41. —2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). —कः 1 The pomegranate tree. —2 Hand. —3 Tax. —4 A kind of bird. —कः, —काः, —कं Hail ; ताक्षुकीधास्तुलकरकावृष्टिः तावकीर्णः Me. 54 ; Dv. 1. 35 ; U. 3. 40. —0omp. —अंशम् m. the cocoa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. —2 The skull ; प्रेतकः करकावृक्स्थावृष्टिस्थं रथवृद्धगमपि कश्यपग्रामसि Mā. 5. 16 ; also 5. 19. —3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut) ; a small box ; as in तालकरकादिनी (used in Kādambari). —4 A kind of sugar-cane. —5 Any bone of the body.

करंजः [कं शिरो जलं वा रंजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरि मं कृ-अन् Up. 4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 Safflower. —3 A crow ; Santi. 4. 19. —4 An atheist, unbeliever. —5 A degraded Brahman. —6 A man of a low profession. —7 A musical instrument. —8 The first Śrāddha ceremony performed in honour of a dead man. —र 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow ; Mk. 7. —2 N. of कर्णिय the proponent of the science and art of theft. —3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करदेव m. An elephant ; दिवंते श्रुयंते ममलिनगणः कारदेवः Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)दुः A kind of bird (crane).

करण a. [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing. —2. Ved.) Clever, skilled. —जः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. —2 A man of a mixed tribe. —3 A writer. —जं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing ; effecting ; परहितं, संध्या, मिव &c. —2 Act, action. —3 Religious action. —4 Business, trade. —5 An organ of sense ; वषा करणोक्तिन तेन सा निपयती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42 ; पदुकरणः प्राणिभिः Me. 5 ; R. 14. 50. —6 The body ; उपमानमधुद्विलासिनी करणं यत्तच्च कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. —7 An instrument or means of an action ; उपमितिकरणह्यमानं T. S. —8 (In Logio) The instrumental cause which is thus defined, —आधार-वृत्ताधारणं कारणं करणं. —9 A cause or motive (in general). —10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.) ; साधकनमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42 ; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्विध्यापाराद्वनतम् । विवक्ष्यते यथा यच्च करणं तच्चदा स्तुवम् ॥. —11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof ;

Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. —12 A kind of rhythmic pause, beat of the hand to keep time ; Ku. 6. 40. —13 (In astrol.) A division of the day ; (these Karanas are eleven). —14 The Supreme being. —15 Pronunciation. —16 The posture of an ascetic. —17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. —18 A field. —19 Plastering with the hand. —20 The usage of the writer caste. —णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. —2 A surd or irrational number. —0omp. —अधिः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —त्राणं the head.

करंडः [कृ-अन् Up. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (: of bamboo) ; करंडपीडितमोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84 ; स-देमायाकरंडं 1. 77. —2 A bee-hive. —3 A sword. —4 A sort of drink (करंडव) —5 Liver.

करंडकः, —करंडिका, करंडो f. A small box made of bamboo.

करंडिव m. A fish.

करणय a. Kiasing the hand.

करमः [कृ-अन् Up. 3. 122 ; करो माति, मा क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers ; metacarpus, as in कर-भोला B. 6. 83 ; see करमेरु below. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 A young elephant. —4 A young camel ; Si. 5. 3. —5 A camel in general. —6 A kind of perfume. —भी A she-camel. —0omp. —ऊता f. a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm ; अंके निधाय करमेरु यथा-सुखं ते S. 3. 21 ; Si. 10. 69 ; Amaru. 69 ; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant ; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिव m. An elephant.

करभीरा A lion.

करमदः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् m. A prisoner.

करंबः, करंबित a. कृ-अन्व ; Up. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated ; प्रकामाद्विरमभाष्य कंटकैः करंबितामोदभरं विष्ण्वती N. 1. 115, 85 ; स्फुटतरुमेन कटं व करंबितमिव यमुनाजलपुरं Gīt. 11. —2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (वः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. —2 Mud ; करंभालुकार-तापात् Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted ; but Medhātithi takes it to mean ' mud '). —3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. —4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. —2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः 1 N. of a country ; (perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district) ; करहाटपतेः पुत्री विजयगङ्गेव-
कार्मणम् Vikr. 2. -2 The fibrous
root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group
of lotuses.

करागणः 1 A market or fair. -2
A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind
of crane.)

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable,
frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6. 1 ;
Mā. 3 ; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27 ; R. 12.
98 ; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening
wide ; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large,
high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged ;
pointed ; Ve. 2. 6 ; Mā. 1. 38. -5
Harsh ; Mā. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spaci-
ous ; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -लः
1 Resin, pitch. -2 A disease of the
teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -लः A terri-
fio form of Durgā ; * आयतनं ; न कर-
लोपहारान्च फलमन्यद्भिर्भास्यते Mā. 5.
33. -ली One of the seven tongues
of fire. -लः A particular condiment.
-Comp. -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific
teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword.
-का N. of Durgā.

करिका Scratching, a wound caus-
ed by a finger-nail.

करिन् *m.* [कर्-इन्] 1 An elephant.
-2 The number '8' (in Math.). -Comp.
-इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः, -वरा a large elephant,
lordly elephant ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः
शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृतः
करिबरेण मदीयबुद्ध्या Nttipr. 2. -कुम्भः
the frontal globe of an elephant ;
Bv 2. 177. -कुसुम्भः a fragrant pow-
der of नागेश्वर. -गर्जितः the roaring
of an elephant (बृंहितं करिगर्जितं Ak.)
-दंतः ivory. -दारकः a lion. -ना-
सिका a musical instrument. -पः
an elephant-driver. -पतेः, -शावः,
-शावकः a cub, young elephant.
-ध्वजः a column to which an ele-
phant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः
an epithet of Ganesa. -पावस् *m.*
a water-elephant. -वर = इन्द्र *q. v.*
-वेजयती a flag carried by an
elephant. -स्कन्धः a herd or troop of
elephants.

करिणी A female elephant ; कथ-
मेव मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति
Ki. 2. 6 ; Bv. 1. 2.

करिरः [कर्-इन् Up. 4. 30] 1
The shoot of a bamboo. -2 A ascetic in
general, आनिश्वरे वंशकरिरर्जीलः Si. 4.
14 ; N. 5. 14. -3 A thorny plant growing
in deserts and eaten by camels ; पत्रं
नैक पत्रा करिरचिते दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bb.

2. 93 ; of. also किं पुष्पैः किं कलैस्तस्य
करिरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य
न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः Subhāsh. -4 A water-
jar. -रा-री The root of an ele-
phant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small
grass-hopper.

करिरिका The root of an elephant's
tusk.

करिरकं Battle, fight.

करिषः, -वे [कर्-इन् Up. 4. 26]
Dry cow-dung. -Comp. -अग्निः fire
of dry cow-dung.

करिषंकवा A strong wind or gale.

करिषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण *a.* [करोति मनः आदुःखाय, कृ-
तन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable
exciting pity, mournful ; करुणहरिः
V. 1 ; Si. 9. 67 ; विकलकरुणैरार्यचरितैः
U. 1 28. -णः 1 Pity, compassion,
tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment,
grief, sorrow (as: one of the 8 or
9 sentiments) ; पुष्टपाकप्रतीकाशो राम-
स्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ;
विलपन... करुणार्थप्रयितं मिथ प्रति R.
8. 70. -3 The Supreme being. -4 A
Jaina saint. -णं Ved. An action, a
holy or sacred rite. -Comp. -मल्ली
the Mallikā plant. -विपलंभः (in
Rhet.) the feeling of love in sepa-
ration.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tender-
ness ; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्र-
तरात्मा Me. 93 ; so सकरुण kind ; अ-
करुण unkind. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.*
tender hearted. -आर्द्र *a.* tender-
hearted, moved with pity, sensi-
tive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मय
a. very kind. -विमुख *a.* merciless,
cruel ; करुणाविमुखेन मृगयुतः R. 8. 67.
-स्वनः-ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a pite-
ous tone, wail.

करुणिन् *a.* Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कर्-णु Up. 2. 1 ; के मस्तकं
रेणुरस्य Tv.] 1 An elephant in general ;
करेणुरारोहयते निषादिन् Si. 12.
5, 5. 48. -2 The Karpiṅgā tree.
-णुः-णुः *f.* 1 A female elephant ;
ददौ रसायकजरेणुणाधि गजाय गन्धजलं
करेणुः Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 16. 16. -2
N. of the mother of Pālākāpya.
-3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Comp.
-धूः, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya, the
founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the
plant Kareṇu.

करेणु *m. f.* A male or female ele-
phant.

करेन (व) रः Storax.

करोटः, **करोतः** *f.* 1 The skull ; Mv.
5. 19. -2 A cup or basin.

कर्क 1 P. Tolaugh (a Sautra root).

कर्क *a.* [कर्-क Up. 3. 40] 1 White.
-2 Good, excellent. -कः 1 A crab.
-2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the
zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5
A mirror. -6 A white horse. [cf.
Pers. *kark* ; L. *cancer* ; Gr. *kor-
kinos*]. -Comp. -चिभेटी small cu-
cumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the
fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A
kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root
of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The
curved end of the beam of a bal-
ance. -7 A kind of coitus (रतिवत्).
-8 The radius of a circle. -9 Com-
pass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin
or wedge. -टी 1 A female crab. -2
A kind of cucumber. -3 The car-
ved end of a balance. -4 A small
water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the
fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Com-
pass, circuit. -4 A kind of sugar-
cane. -5 A hook. -की A female crab.
-क 1 A poisonous root. -2 A par-
ticular fracture of the bones. -Comp.
-अस्थि *n.* the shell or crust of a
crab. -रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -टि *f.* A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a
species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. -2 A
kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of oranges.

कर्कधुः, -धुः *f.* [कर्क कंटकं दधाति,
धा-कृ Up. 1. 93] 1 The jujube tree ;
कर्कधुफलपाकमिध्रपचनमोदः परितोषयते
U. 4. 1 ; कर्कधुनापमुपरि तुहिर्न रजयस्य
ग्रन्थेया S. 4. v. 1. -2 The fruit of
this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

ककर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm.
-रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3
A bone, broken piece (of skull) ;
fragrant ; Mā. 5. 19. -4 A strap
or rope of leather. -Comp. -अक्षः a
wag tail. -अंगः the Khanjana bird.
-अंधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a
glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करो A water-jar with small
foles at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश *a.* [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough
(opp. कोमल or मृदु) ; सराद्वयास्फालन-
कर्कशांशुलो R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13.
73 ; परावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पत्यजं
तद्वगमिन्नः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36 ; Si. 15.
10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel,
merciless (words, conduct &c.).
-3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य
कर्कशविहारसंभवः R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy,
strong, muscular, robust. -5 Strict,
imperative, peremptory ; Mv. 2. 11.

-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unobedient, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; कर्क वा भुक्तकर्क समं ललायते भारती P. R. -९ A sword.

ककेशिका, ककेशी Wild jujube.

ककर्कः A goard; Mk 1. 51.

कर्कः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्कतनः-नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, -टकः 1 One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Kaikṣṭha, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his day of adversity] -2 The sugarcane. -3 The विव tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. -र 1 Gold. -2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric.

कर् 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain, make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण a. Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain) -र्णः 1 The ear; अहो खलुर्जयस्य विपरीतवचक्रमः । कर्णं लगति चान्यस्य प्रत्येकं विद्युज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णं दा to listen; कर्णमागम् to cometo the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णं कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णं कथयति whispers in the ear; of बर्कण, चतुर्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Rādhā who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Sūtaputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a

Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karṇa was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas]. -Oomp. -अंजलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुजः Yudhishtira. -अंतिक a. close to the ear; रचनसि सुकु कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -अनुजः-इ. f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्णः giving ear, listening. -आकालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. -हंडुः f. a semicircular ear-ring. -उत्तंसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammetts says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितः; cf. also his remark ad loc. -कर्णावर्तसारिपदे कर्णाद्विध्वनिर्भितः । संनिधायनीयाय दिव्येभ्यस्तमस्यं ॥ K. P. 7) -उपकर्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -ऊर्णः a kind of deer. -कटाटा 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -रेडः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -रूप ear wax (-यः) -रूपकः hardening of the wax of the ear. -गोचर a. audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप a. (also कर्णज) a secret traducer, tale-bearer, informer. -जपः-जापः slandering, tale bearing, calumniating. -जलूका a small centipede -जाहं the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहभि-

वेशिताननः Mā. 5. 8. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Karṇa', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pandava prince. -उवरा pain to the ear; U. 5. 6. -तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुजरकर्ण-तालः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Śi 17. 37. -द्वर्णः an ear-ring. -कुंडुभिः = कर्ण-कीटाः -धराः a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधारा जडधौ विषवेतद नोदिव H. 3. 2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -धरिणी a female elephant. -पशः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरा श्रुतं Ratn 1. -पर्वन् n. the eighth (i. e. Karṇa) section of the Mahabharata. -पाकः inflammation of the outer ear. -पालिः-ली f. 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली) an ornament of the ear. -वाक्काः a beautiful ear; U. 6. 27. -वुदं the auditory passage of the ear. -पूरा 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इदं च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Sirisha tree. -4. the blue lotus. -ग्रकः 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. -प्रणारः-प्रतिनाहः a disease of the ear. -प्रतः the lobe of the ear. -फलः a kind of fish. -धूर्णः, -धूषा an ear-ornament. -मूत्रं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -मोटी a form of Durga. -योनि a. having the ear as a source. -लता-लतिका the lobe of the ear. -वेंडा a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -रजिन a. earless. (-तः) a snake. -विचर, -छिद्रं, -पुरं, -भि the auditory passage of the ear. -विष f. ear-wax. -विष 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. -वेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेधनी, -वेधनिका an instrument for piercing the ear. -वेधः. -वेधनं in ear-ring. -शकुली the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -शूलः, -र्त ear-ache. -श्रव a. audible, loud; कर्णश्रवणिल Ma. 4. 102. -श्रवः, -संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -सूः f. Kunti, mother of Karṇa. -हीन a. earless (-नः) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril. -4 White hair; Bh 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः a. Having ears.

कर्णवत् a. 1 Long eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णकर्ण ind. From ear to ear

कर्णक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-

ing a helm. —कः A steerman. —का 1 An ear-ring. —2 A knot, round protuberance. —3 Pericarp of a lotus. —4 A small brush or pain. —5 The middle finger. —6 A fruit-stalk. —7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. —8 Chalk. —9 A trowel. —10 A bawd. —Comp. —अचलः N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णैः a. 1 Having ears. —2 Long-eared. —3 Barbed (as an arrow). —m. 1 An ass. —2 A helmsman. —3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. —4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिकिन m. an elephant.

कर्णिल a. Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटोऽङ्गनि विदुषा कंठधरा-रश्मेः Vikr. 18. 102. —टो f. 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटोऽङ्गुणो नदिवरः Vb. 1. 29. —2 The इमरुतो plant. —3 One of the Rāgini or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्भिद्योपर कर्णिकारमुकुटान्णालीयते बट्टपा V. 2. 23; Ra. 6. 6, 20. —2 The pericarp of a lotus. —र A flower of the Karnikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked: cf. Kn. 3. 28. —अर्णयक सति कर्णिकारं दुनाति निर्णयता स्म चेत् । प्रायण सामययविषो गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वमृजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥). —Comp. —मियाः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). —2 N. of the mother of Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. —Comp. —रयाः a covered litter; a lady's vehicle. palanquin; कर्णिरयस्यां रथवारपत्नी R. 14. 13. —सुतः Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णिसुतकथं मन्त्रिहितविधुलाचला K. 19. —कर्णिसुतप्रहितं च पाथि मत्तिमकरवद् Dk.

कर्तुं 10 P. (कर्तयति, कर्ति) 1 To slacken, unloose. —2 To remove.

कर्त a. Ved. Cutting. —र्तः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन a. Cutting. —न 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. —2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्तुः कर्तनस्यार्थः).

कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्तारिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. —2 A Knife. —3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य a. What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा मुखा । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्तता कर्तव्या धृतिविच्छता ॥ Mb.

कर्तुका A small sword, a knife.

कर्षिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. —2 Scissors.

कर्तव्य pot. p. What is fit or ought to be done; हिनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्राप्त-निःसर्गं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. —वयं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation: कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तृ a. or s. [कृ-वृ] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वंशस्य R. 2. 64; द्याकरणस्य कर्ता author; कर्तृव्य कर्ता one who incurs debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. —2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). —3 The Supreme spirit. —4 An epithet of Brahmā. —5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. —6 A priest. —Comp. —अभिप्राय a. accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्तृक a. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्रे Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्तव्य a. Ved. To be done. —र्त्त 1 Obligation, duty. —2 Task.

कर्द्व 1 P. (कर्द्वति, कर्द्वति) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). —2 To eaw (as a crow).

कर्द्वन् Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्द्वः-कर्द्वटः 1 Mud. —2 Clay. —3 The fibrous root of the lotus. —4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्द्वमः [Up. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नूपुरलग्नकर्द्वमधरी प्रसालयन्ती गीतम् Mk. 5. 35; पथश्राद्धपानकर्द्वमान् R. 4. 24. —2 Dirt, filth. —3 (Fig.) Sio. —4 N. of a Prajāpati. —मं flesh. —Comp. —आरकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्द्वमकाः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. —2 A kind of serpent.

कर्द्वमित a. 1 Muddy. —2 Made clotty; Mā. 3. 9.

कर्द्वटः-ट 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. —2 A piece of cloth, strip. —3 A solid garment; or a red-coloured garment. —4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कर्पावकः-व a. Covered with ragged garments.

कपणः A kind of weapon; चाप-चक्रकणपकर्णप्रसपाहिष &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. —2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). —3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in चक्रकर्पर; जिविय येन कर्पिना यमकौ

परणे तस्मै बह्वेयमुदकं घटकर्परणे Ghat. 22. —4 The skull. —5 A kind of weapon. —6 A back-bone; Mā. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, -सं, -सा The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -र [Up. 4. 90.] Camphor. —Comp. —रंष्टः 1. a field of camphor. —2. a piece of camphor. —तेलं camphor liniment. —नालिका a kind of food. —मणिः 1. a kind of jewel. —2. a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्परः A mirror.

कर्तुं 1 P. (कर्ति) To go, move, approach.

कर्तृ a. Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्तुं (वृ) र a. 1 Variegated, or spotted: कर्तुं रम्यं दन्तनिकुरं कर्तुः Si. 17. 56. —2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवनैर्यस्य कपोतकर्तुः Ku. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. —2 Sin. —3 An evil spirit, demon. —4 The Dhātūra plant. —5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —र N. of a plant (वर्तुः). —रि An epithet of Durgā. —र 1 Gold. —2 Water. —3 The Dhātūra plant.

कर्तुं (वृ) रित a. Variegated; U. 6. 4; Si. 5. 68.

कर्तुं (वृ) र a. Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. —2 N. of a plant. —3 The variegated colour. —र A leech. —र 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् n. [कृ-मन् Up. 4. 144]

1 Action, work, deed. —2 Execution, performance. —3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विवर्ध्यानां कर्म M. 4. —4 A religious rite; (it may be either नियम, वैमिषिक or कार्य). —5 A specific action, moral duty. —6 (a) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahmā, (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (b) Labour, work. —7 Product, result. —8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). —9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मवचं कलं पुनर् वृद्धिः कर्मोद्यत्तरिणि Bb. 2. 69, 94. —10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुरितिसप्तमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. —11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; thus defined:—एकद्वयमयं संयोगविमोक्षणैर्देहकर्म कर्म Vais. Sūtra (It is five-fold:—उत्प्रेषणं ततोऽवस्थापनमाकुचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च यमनं कर्मोपेतानि पंच च ॥ Bāśhā P. 6.). —12 Organ of sense. —13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. —Comp. —अक्षम a. in-

capable of doing anything. -अंशं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darśa sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. -अनुसूय *a.* 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. -अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to acts. -अंतः 1. the end of any business or task. -2. a work, business, execution of business. -3 a barn, a store of grain &c. *Ms.* 7. 62 (कर्मतः इत्युपाध्यादि संयद्धस्यान् Kull.). -4. cultivated ground. -अंतर 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. -अतिक्रम *a.* final. -कर्म *a.* a servant, workman. -अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to the act or rite (-हः) a man. -आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आत्मन् *a.* endowed with the principles of action, active; *Ms.* 1. 22. (*m.*) the soul. -इन्द्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रियः (they are); वाक्पाणिपादायुधस्थानि *Ms.* 2. 99; see under इन्द्रिय also). -उदार any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. -कृत् 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave). कर्मकारः स्वपत्यादयः *Pt.* 1; *Sl.* 14. 16; -2. Yama. -कर्तु *m.* (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action; *e. g.* पश्यते ओद्बुधः, it is thus defined. -क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति सुकरैः स्वैरेणैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तैः तद्विदुः ॥ -क्रीडा, -ड that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. -कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a blacksmith; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोक्य न हि खड्गे विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं ॥ *Udb.* -4. a bull. -कारिन् *m.* a labourer, artisan, workman. -काशुकः, -कं a strong bow. -कीलकः a washerman. -क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देवं साको धर्म इवाश्रितः *R.* 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; *cf.* कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत *a.* caught in the very act (as a thief). -घातः learning off or suspending work. -चं (चा) डालः 1. ' base in deed, ' a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasishtha mentions these kinds: -अद्यक. पिशुनश्च कृतज्ञो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचण्डाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमा ॥ -2.

one who commits an atrocious deed; *U.* 1. 46. -3. N of Rāhu. -चेष्टा active exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. -ज *a.* resulting from an act. (-जः) 1. the boly fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts: -संयोग, वियोग &c. -5. heaven. -6. hell. -ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with religious rites. -त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. -दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disreputable. -दोषः 1. sin, vice; *Ms.* 6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); *Ms.* 1. 104. -3. evil consequence of human acts. -4. discreditable conduct. -धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpuruṣa, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय चेनाहं स्यात् बहुव्रीहिः *Udb.* -ह्रस्वः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. -नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. -नाम्ना N. of a river between Kāśī and Vihāra. -निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. -न्यासः renunciation or the result of religious acts. -पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (*opp.* ज्ञानमार्ग). -पाकाः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life; *Pt.* 1. 372. -पदचनीचः a term for certain prepositions, particles or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ सुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मपदचनीचः; so अहं in जयमहं प्रावर्षत् &c.; *cf.* उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. -फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life, (pain, pleasure). -बंधा, -बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). -भू, -भूमिः *f.* 1. the land of religious rites, i. e. भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); अत्येवमं कर्मभूमिं *Bh.* 2. 100, *K.* 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. -मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. -युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, i. e. the Kali-yuga. -योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an epithet of Śūdra. -वज्ञः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. -वादी a lunar day (तिथि). -विपाक = कर्मपाक.

-शाला a work-shop. -शील, शूर *a.* assiduous, active, laborious. -शौचं humility. -संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. -साक्षिः a minister. -संन्यासिका, -संन्यासिन् *m.* 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly acts. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an eye-witness; *Ku.* 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; सूर्यः सौम्यः रश्मिः महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) मित्रिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object; success. -स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मठ *a.* [कर्मन्-अट् *P.* V 2. 35.]. 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठा The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* [कर्मन्-यत्] Skilful, clever. -प्या Wages. -प्यं Activity.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कामम्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन *Bg.* 6. 46. -*m.* A mechanic, artisan; *Y.* 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the hamoo (पंचलोचन)

कर्मरः 1 A blacksmith; *Y.* 1. 163, *Ms.* 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मिर *a.* Variegated, spotted.

कर्मि 1 P. (कर्बति, कर्बित) To be proud, boast.

कर्मः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

कर्मटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Delivory of a mountain; (also कर्मट in this sense). -इ A city.

कर्म (र्ब) र *a.* Variegated. -रः 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A sort of medicament. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Night. -3 A Rākshasa. -4 A tigress.

कशन *a.* Rendering lean. -नः Fire.

कषः [कृष्-अट् पञ्च वा] 1 Drawing,

dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -6, -7 A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māhas. -Comp. -आपण = काषापण q. v.

कर्मक a. [कृ-पुल्ल] Who or what draws, attracts &c. -कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मण a. 1 Drugging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. -ण [कृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); भयमानमतिमात्रकर्मणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्मणि f. An nuchaste woman.

कर्मिण a. 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्मिण a. 1 Who or what draws &c. -1 Attractive. -m. A ploughman. -नी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कर्म f. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -m. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कर्म ind. Ved. When, at what time?

कर्मिचित ind. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

कल 1. 1 A. (कलने, कलिते) 1 To count. -2 To sound. -II. 10 U. (कलयति-ने, कलिते) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; कालकरकलं कलितशब्दजातेषु U. 5. 5; मल्लच्छन्निहानिधने कलयस करवाल Gtt. 1; कलितललितवनमालः; इलं कलयते ibid. ; कलय वलय-अर्णा पाणा पक्षे कुक्ष नृपरा 12; Sānti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30 (b) To measure; सदा पक्षः प्रवा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमांशानि कलकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9 52. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्ति सत्यधो-वत्सरे Si. 9. 83; कापिनं विरहसंदि-धित्वा कांतमेव कलयन्त्यनुनिषे 10 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12; Māl. 2. 9 -5 To think, regard, consider; कलयेदमानमनपं माखि न Si. 9. 58 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64; Sānti. 4. 15; ब्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gtt. 4. 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by; मदीलालकलितकाम-पाल Māl. 8; धन्यः कापि न विक्रिया कल-यति प्राप्ते नचे पीवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite; Māl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take

hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10. P. (कलयति, कालिते) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल a. [कल-पञ्च] 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टध्वनि); ; कर्म कलं किमिति रीति H. 1. 81; सारसो कलनिःशब्दे R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. -2 (Hence) Low, soft, sweet (note &c.); melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, ginging, tinkling. &c.; भास्वकलनपुराणां R. 16. 12; कलकिणी रश्मि Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलकलकल 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude; undigested. -ल, 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mātrās. -3 (m. plu.) A class of Manes. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरा the Sārāsa bird. -अनुवादिन m. 1. a sparrow. -2. a bee -3. the Chātaka bird. -आविकल, a sparrow. -आलयः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. a sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलाला-पविलासकामला करातिरागं हृदि कौतुकाधि-कृष्य K. 2 -3. a bee. -उच्चाल a. high, sharp. -कंत a. having a sweet voice. (-ता) (जा f.) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pigeon. -कला 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विवधे कलमेखलकल-कलोलकलोलहृशान्यया Si. 6 14; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27, 37; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4 resin, pitch. -कृजिका, -कृजिका a wanton woman. -घोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -धृत silver. -धीत 1. silver; Si. 13. 51. 4. 41. -2. gold; विमलकलधौ-तरसवणा खड्ग Ve. 3. -3. a low or pleas- ing tone. *लापि f. 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. charac- ters written in gold; मरकतशकल-कलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलक्षं Gtt. 8. -ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2 a pigeon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. -नाद a. having a low and sweet tone. (-वः) a swan; see कल-ध्वनि. -भाषणं liaping, the prattle of childhood. -रसः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -विशुद्ध a. soft and clear; S. 5. -हंस 1. a gander, a swan; चण्डुकूलं कलहंस-लक्षणं Kn. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. -3. the suprem- aonl. -4. an excellent king.

कलकवः (वा f.) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन a. (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. -नः A sort of oane. -नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing,

grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. -4 Knowing, understand- ing, apprehension. -5 Sounding. -6 A embryo at the first stage after con- ception. -न 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित p. p. 1 Held, seized, taken; U. 5. 5. -2 Broken; Pt. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered; U. 3. 6. -4 Arisen, produced; U. 5. 2; कलित-कुलिशायताः केपि खलन्ति वानाः R. G. -5 Influenced; Māl. 8. -6 Mixed; Māl. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood; Māl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endow- ed; Māl. 6. 6; Ku. 6. 76. -9 Gain- ed, obtained. -10 Reckoned, count- ed. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly; murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; अपनयत् कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सेव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; सो कुल°. -3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. -Comp. -हृत् m. an epithet of Siva.

कलंकयति Pen. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित a. Spo'ted, stained, defam- ed; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. -2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत a. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, वसुमत्या हि त्रयाः कलत्रिणाः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; पञ्च-तरेषु हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. -2 The hip and loins; इन्द्रमृतिमिवाद्भ्राम-मन्मथविलासयुद्धादतश्चकलत्रा K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17 -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलद्रः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलमः (भी f.) [कल-अमञ्च Up. 3. 122; कलं कुड्या भाति : भा-क, राय लब्धे Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलमेन युष्मतेरुक्तं M. 5; हिपेन्द्रभावं कलमः अयस्त्रिव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 38. -2 An elephant 20 years old. -3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Up. 4. / 84] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुवेन

पल्लोः कलमस्य मोषिका Ki. 4. 9, 34 ; Ku. 5. 47 ; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with. -3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. -2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुट (Fresh) Butter.

कललः, -ल 1 The foetus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलर्षिकः, -गः 1 A sparrow ; Ms. 5. 12 ; Y. 1. 174. -2 A sport, stain.

कलशः, -सः (शं, -सं) [केन जलेन लक्ष-स-ति Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish ; सन्तो मसंघर्षी कनककलशाविद्युपमिती Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97 ; सनकलस Amaru. 54. जन्मन, उद्भवः N. of Agastya. 2 A churn. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded plunacle on the top of a temple. -Oomp. -(स) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar ; Si. 11. 8. -Oomp. -सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, -ह [कलं कामं हंति इ-ड Tv.] 1 Strife, quarrel ; ईर्ष्याकलहः Bh. 1. 2 ; लीला° S. Til. 8 ; so छुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence kloking, beating &c. ; Ms. 4. 121 ; (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलहं by दुर्वादिनेतेतरत्तादनं and दुर्वादिश्चाद्वि respectively). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound ; Mā. 9. 18. -Oomp. -अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it) ; she is thus defined in S. D. :—चादुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपश्य या । पश्चात्प्रापमवाप्नोति कलहातिरिता तु सा ॥ 117. -अवहृत a. tak'n by main force or violence. -कार, -कारिन् a. quarrelsome, turbulent. -प्रिय a. fond of (promoting) quarrels ; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (-यः) an epithet of Nārada. (-यः) a bird (सारिका).

कला [कल्-अच्] 1 A small part of anything ; U. 1. 1 ; a bit, jot ; कलामच-कृतपरिलंबः K. 204 ; सर्वे ते मित्रगात्रस्य कला नर्हति बोद्धव्यं Pt. 2. 55 ; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen) ; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Mā. 1. 36 ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Mo. 89. -3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of

money) ; घनकीयिषीयिमवतीर्णवतो निधिर-भसामुपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 (where कलाः means ' digits ' also). -4 A division of time variously computed ; one minute, 48 seconds or 8 seconds. -5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine) ; there are 64 such arts as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat. -11 The menstrual discharge. -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body ; (they are :—आद्या मास-धरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । मदीधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी स्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मलं पचं षष्ठी पित्तधरा मताः । रौधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्त कलाः स्मृताः ॥). -13 An atom. -14 A term for the embryo -Oomp. -अंतर 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit ; मासे शतस्य षड्विंश कलातरं स्यात् Līlā. -अवना a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). -आकुलं deadly poison. -कालि a. gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kāma. -क्षयः waning (of the moon) ; R. 5. 16. -धरा, -निधिः, -पूजा the moon ; अहो महस्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेपि परोपकारः । यथास्वमस्यै पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचर्यं ददाति ॥ Udb. -धृत् m. 1. the moon. -2 an artist &c.

कलावत् a. Versed in the (64) arts ; Mā. 2. 10. -m. The moon (having digits) ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Mā. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलाङ्कुरः 1 The Śārasa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kāmas.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle. -2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीन The white water wag-tail.

कलादः, -दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle ; मुक्ताकलापस्य च विस्तृतस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls ; रजनाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things ; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail ; न मे जातकलापं प्रेष्य मणिकण्ठं क्षिप्रं V. 5. 13 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle ; (oft. with काशी or रजना &c.) ; Bh. 1. 57, 67 ; Rn. 3. 20 ; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11

A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जटा°) or knot of braided hair. -13 A bundle of grass.

कलापकः 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्विध कलापकः) ; for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. -कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle (= कलाप), Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् a. 1 Having a quiver. -2 : Spreading its tail (as a peacock). -m. 1 A peacock ; कलविलापि कलापिकदंष्टकः Si. 6. 31 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree (वृक्ष). -4 The time (when peacocks spread their tails). कलापिनी The night.

कलाषिः f. 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. बाटाणा) ; Si. 13. 21.

कलाबिकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः [कल् इति] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention ; Si. 7. 55 ; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33 ; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.) ; Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301 ; कलिचर्यार्ति इमानि &c -4 Kaliage personified, (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhṭaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. -f. A bud. -Oomp -कारः, -कारकः, -किया an epithet of Nārada. -दमः, -दुषः the Bibhṭaka tree. -प्रिय a. quarrelsome. (-यः) 1. N. of Nārada. -2 a monkey, ape ; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका, -कलिः f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud ; चूनायं चिरनिर्वातापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3 ; किमात्रकालिकाभंगमारमसे S. 6 ; Re. 6. 17 ; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिंग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. -गः (pl.) N. of a country and its

inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलावासीतपयः कलि-
नाभिमुक्तो ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position is
thus described in Tantras:—जगत्-
यासमास्य कृष्णातीरतयः त्रिवे। कलिदेशः
संशोको वाममागपरायणः ॥). —वा; 1 The
fork-tailed abrike. —2 N. of several
plants; (as त्रिवे, वृक्ष &c.). —वा A
beautiful woman. —नं Indra grain
(इन्द्रयव).

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित See under कल्.

कलिदः 1 N. of the mountain on
which the Yamunā rises. —2 The
ann. —3 The Bibhataka plant. —Comp.
—कन्या, —जा, —तनय, —नंदिनी, —सुवा
epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिदकन्यामथुरावतापि R. 6. 48; कलिद-
जानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gtt. 3. —विरि
the Kalinda mountain. °जा, °तनय,
°नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamu-
nā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल a. [कल्-इल् Up. 1. 54]
1 Covered with, full of. —2 Mixed,
blended with; तत् एवाकंदकलिलाः कल-
कला Mv. 1. —3 Affected by, subject
to; अकल्ककलिलाः Si. 19. 98. —4
Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A
large heap, confused mass; चित्रसि
हृद्य क्लृप्तकलिल Bh. 3. 34; confusion;
यदा ते मोहकलिल इन्द्रिष्वतिरारिष्यति Bg.
2. 52.

कलकः A cymbal. —का 1 A tavern.
—2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [कल्-उषन् Up. 4. 75]
1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; गंगा-
रोधःपवनकलुषा दृष्टतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8;
Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13. —2 Choked,
hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तम्भितवायुपृच्छि-
कलुषः S. 4. 5. —3 Bedimmed;
full of; Si. 6. 8. —4 Angry, dis-
pleased, excited; U. 8. 13; भावा-
बोधकलुषा द्युतिषः राजौ R. 5. 64
(Mallī, takes कलुष to mean 'un-
able,' 'incompetent'). —5 Wicked,
sinful, bad. —6 Cruel, censurable;
R. 14. 73. —7 Dark, opaque. —8
Idle, lazy. —9 Perverted; °धृतराज
इदो Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यमुपपाति बुद्धिः
&c. —वः A buffalo. —व 1 Dirt,
filth, mud; विगतकलुषमयः Bv. 3. 22.
—2 Sin. —3 Wrath. —Comp. —योजिज
a. illegitimate, of impure origin;
M. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित a. 1 Turbid or muddy. —2
Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. —3
Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid
or unclean. —2 To obscure, taint,
sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः, रे The body; यावत्स्वरु-
मिदं कलेवरपदं Bb. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg.
8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2, 43.

कलक a. [कल्-क Up. 3. 40] Sin-
ful, wicked. —ल्का, —ल्क 1 The vis-
cous sediment deposited by oily sub-
stances when ground. —2 A kind
of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. —3
(Hence) Dirt, filth (in general).
—4 Ordure, faeces. —5 Meanness,
deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. —6 Sin.
—7 Levigated powder; अलोघ्रकल्केन
हृतांतैलां Ku. 7. 9. —8 Inocense. —9
The wax of the ear. —Comp. —कलः
the pomegranate plant.

कलकनं Deceiving, over-reaching,
falsehood.

कलिकः The tenth and last incar-
nation of Vishnu in his capacity of
the destroyer of the wicked and
liberator of the world from its ene-
mies; (Jayadeva, while referring
to the several avatāras of Vishnu,
thus refers to the last or Kalki
avatāra:—स्लेच्छनिवहानेन कलयति कर-
बालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव
धृतकल्किशरीरे जय जगदीश हर ॥ Git. 1.
10).

कलिकन् a. 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.
—2 Wicked. —m. see कलिक above.

कल्प a. [कल्-पश्च 1] Practicable;
feasible, possible. —2 Proper, fit,
right. —3 Strong, vigorous. —4 Able
competent (with a gen., loc., inf.
or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य पशसः
कल्पः Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.;
स्वकियागमकल्पः ibid., not competent
to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधिरौढुमं-
जसा पदं ibid., so स्वभरण कल्प &c.
—हपः 1 A sacred precept or rule,
law, ordinance. —2 A prescribed rule,
a prescribed alternative, optional
rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य चोत्तुक्तत्वेन व-
र्तते Ma. 11. 30 'able to follow the
prescribed rule to be observed in
preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः
M. 1 a very good (or best) alterna-
tive; एष च प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हस्य-
कल्पयोः Ma. 3. 147. —3 (Hence) A
proposal, suggestion, resolve, deter-
mination; उदाहः कल्पः S. 7. —4
Manner of acting, procedure, form,
way, method (in religious rites);
शास्त्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पविकल्-
पव्यामास चर्यानेवास्व संविधा R. 1. 94;
Ma. 7. 185. —5 End of the world,
universal destruction. —6 A day of
Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a
period of 432 million years of
mortals and measuring the duration
of the world; आश्वत्थाराहकल्पे (the
one in which we now live); कल्पं
स्थितं तदुपधृतां तद्विस्तारः किम् Sānti.
4. 2. —7 Medical treatment of the
sick. —8 One of the six Vedāngas,
i. e. that which lays down the
ritual and prescribes rules for cere-

monial and sacrificial acts; see under
वेदांग. —9 A termination added to
nouns and adjectives in the sense of
'a little less than,' 'almost like,'
'nearly equal to.' (denoting simi-
larity with a degree of inferiority);
कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रे कुमारं B. 5. 36;
उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्कल्पे राजनि S. 2;
प्रभातकल्पा शक्तिनेव शशरी R. 3. 2; so
मृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. —10 The
doctrine of poisons and antidotes.
—11 One of the trees of paradise;
cf. कल्पवृक्ष. —लप-लप A kind of in-
toxicating liquor. —Comp. —अंतः
end of the world, universal de-
struction; Bh. 2. 16. 'स्थायिन् a.
lasting to the end of a कल्प. —आदिः
renovation of all things in the crea-
tion. —कारः 1. author of Kalpastūtra,
q. v. —2. a barber. —क्षयः end
of the world, universal destruction;
e. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृक्षे जातं जलमयं
जगत् Ka. 2. 10. —तरः, —द्रुमः,
—पादपः, —वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of
heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1.
75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. —2. a
tree supposed to grant all desires,
'wish-yielding tree'; नाड्युद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां
विहाय जातं तमारमन्त्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14.
48; N. 1. 15. —3 (fig.) a very ge-
nerous person; सकलाधिसार्धकल्पद्रुमः
Pt. 1. —पारः 1 a protector of order.
—2. a seller of spirituous liquors.
—लतार. —लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's
paradise; Bh. 1. 90. —2. a creeper
supposed to grant all desires; नाना-
फलैः फलति कल्पलतेषु भूमिः Bh. 2. 46;
cf. कल्पतरु above. —विद् a. con-
versant with sacred precepts; R. 1.
94. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the
form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [कल्-पुल्क] 1 A rite. —2 A
barber.

कल्पनं [कल्-पुल्क] 1 Forming,
fashioning, arranging. —2 Perform-
ing, doing, effecting. —3 Clipping,
cutting. —4 Fixing. —5 Anything
placed upon another for decoration.
—न 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकवितु-
काणां तु वित्तो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120,
247; Ma. 9. 116. —2 Making, per-
forming, doing. —3 Forming, arrang-
ing; विषमासु च कल्पनाह Mk. 3. 14;
केशं Mk. 4. —4 Decorating, orna-
menting. —5 Composition. —6 Inven-
tion. —7 Imagination, thought;
कल्पनार्पादः Sk. = कल्पनाया अपेक्षा.
—8 An idea, fancy or image (con-
ceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 8.
—9 Fabrication, —10 Forgery. —11 A
contrivance, device. —12 (In Mim.
phil.) = अक्षयिणि q. v. —13 Decorat-
ing an elephant.

कल्पनी Sciencors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; S. 3. 22; see कृप् cause.

—तः An elephant armed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मस = कर्मन् q. v.

कल्मलिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलिकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —वः, -रं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषश्चस-कारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22 —वः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (श्री f) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —वः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. —नी 1 N. of the river Yamunā. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. —रं Stain. —Oomp. —कंठा an epithet of Siva. —पाद्ः N. of a king (सीदास).

कल्म *a.* [कल्पति चेटामत्र, कल्-यक्; कल् कर्मणि यत्, कल्लि साधु कला-यत् वा Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्व कल्पे वयसि यतते लक्ष्मणान्कुटुंबी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; पावदेव भवेत्कल्पेस्तिवक्ष्येयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतं कल्पाः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 In-structive. —ल्यं 1 Dawu, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. —Oomp. —आज्ञः, —अग्निः f. the morning meal, breakfast. —पाला, —पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (—ने) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्पवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 tnt a trifle; श्री-कल्पवर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स ह्यदानीमर्थकल्प-वर्तस्य कारणाद्विद्वन्मार्गं करोति 9.

कल्म 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरित्री). -3 Congratulation. —Oomp. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller.

कल्पाण *a.* (गा or नी f.) [कल्पे प्रातः अण्येते इत्यने अण-यच्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; स्वमेव कल्पाण तपस्तुतीवा R. 6. 29; Ms. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U. 2. 2; कल्पाणां

स्वमासि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3. —णं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्पाणं कुरुतां जनस्य भ-गवश्चार्धचूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्वत् कल्पाणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्तेस्त्वलमात्मवेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so °अभिनिवेशी K. 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. —णी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. —Oomp. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. —धर्मस् *a.* virtuous. —धीर्जं a kind of pulae; (Mar. मयूर). —व-चनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्पाणक *a.* (णिका f.) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. —णिका Red:arsenic.

कल्पाणिव *a.* (नी f.) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्ल 1 A. (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf; °तार-रं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि ind. To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः कल्लोलोलो Bb. 3. 82; कल्लोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककल्लो-लिनि च वारं तिरयाधुना मम भव्याला वलीढात्मनः G. L. 50; so विपुल-पुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्याः.

क [रं] A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. —कं A moustache; विद्वज्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवचः, —च [cf. Up. 1. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable. (हुं-हं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. —Oomp. —पत्रः the birch tree. —हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (—रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवट्टः Water for washing the mouth.

कवत्तु n A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव (व) र *a.* [Up. 4. 154.] (—रा, —रि f.) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. —रः, —रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. —रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव (व) रि A braid or fillet of hair; वृधदी विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. —Oomp. —भरः, —भारः a fine head of hair; घटय जघने कांवीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Gt. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः, —लं [केन जलेन चलते चलतिः चल-वच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्था-व्याप्तिः कवलेस्तुमानो R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादितः U. 3. 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Māl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलिता *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in चतुर्गुण कवलितः.

कवष, कवष् *a.* Ved. Sounding, oreaking (as the door). —वः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवार A lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [क्व Up. 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praiseworthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुद्यता कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तद्वद्वादे रामचरितं आद्य कविरिति U. 2; भद्रः कविष्यःपाथी R. 1. 3; इव कविष्यः पूर्वस्या नमोवाकं यज्ञास्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras; कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. -4 Vālmiki, the first poet. -5 Brahmā. -6 The sun. —f. The bit of a bridle; see कविका. —Oomp. —उद्देशः an epithet of Vālmiki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. —राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजराजमुकुटालंकार-हीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called लक्ष्मणवादीय. —रामायणः an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविकः, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता यथार्थ

राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21 ; यस्याश्चोऽश्विकुर-
निकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरो भासो हासः कवि-
कुलधुरा कालिदासो विलासः । हर्षो हर्षो
द्वयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केवा नैवा
कथं कविताकामिनो कौतुकाय ॥ P. R.
1. 22.

कवि (वी) यं The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid ;
R. 1. 67.

काव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of
food to deceased ancestors ; एव वै प्रथ-
मः कल्पा प्रदाने हव्यकृत्तयो । Ms. 3. 147,
97, 128. —यः A class of Manes.
—Comp. —वालः 1. fire. —2. a class of
Manes. —वाहू m., —वाहः, —वाहना fire.
कक्ष 1 P. To sound.

कक्षः A whip (usually in pl.).
—शा 1 A whip ; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन्
निःशंकं कक्षशः कक्षा । तव गात्रे पतिष्यति
सहस्रमाकं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where
the word may be m. or f.). —2 Flog-
ging. —3 A string, rope. —4 The
mouth. —5 A quality.

कक्ष्य a. [कक्षमहति, कक्ष-यत्] Fit
to be whipped or flogged. —इयं 1
Spirituos liquor. —2 A horse's flank.
कक्ष् n. Water.

कक्षिकः A mongoose.

कक्षिपु m. or n. 1 A mat. —2 A
pillow. —3 A bed. —युः 1 Food. —2
Clothing. —3 Food and clothing
(according to विषय).

कक्षे (से) रु m. n. 1 The back-
bone. —2 A kind of grass. —रुः One
of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa.
कक्षेरुका, कक्षेरुकाः-का A sort of
grass. —का The back-bone.

कम्मल a. [Up. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty,
disgraceful, ignominious ; मरसंबंधा-
रकम्मला किंवदंती स्यादेवमिह भिक्षुमा-
मध्वं U. 1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of
mind, lowness or depression of spi-
rits ; कम्मलं महद्वाविशत् Mb. ; कुतस्त्वं
कम्मलमिहं विषमे मनुष्यस्यंतं Bg. 2. 2.
—2 Sin. —3 A swoon. —4 Consterna-
tion, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country
the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position
is thus described in Tantrās : —शारदा-
मटमारम्यं कुंडमादिततका । तावत्कश्मीरदेशः
स्यात् पंचाशत्पञ्चाशत्कः). —Comp. —जा, —ज-
—जन्म m. n. saffron ; कश्मीरजस्य कटु-
तादिति तितारस्या Bv. 1. 71. v. 1.

कक्ष्यप a. Having black teeth.
—यः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a Ni-
shi, the husband of Aditi and Diti,
and thus the father both of gods
and demons, (so called because he
drank kshyap 'liquor' ; cf. कक्ष्यस्तस्य पुत्रो-
ऽयं कक्ष्यपानात् स कक्ष्यपः । Mk. P.).
[He was the son of Marichi, the son

of Brahmā. He bears a very im-
portant share in the work of crea-
tion. According to Mahābhārata and
other accounts, he married Aditi and
12 other daughters of Dakṣha, and
begot on Aditi the twelve Alityas.
By his other twelve wives he had a
numerous and very diversified pro-
geny—serpents, reptiles, birds, de-
mons, nymphs of the inner constella-
tion. He was thus the father of
gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and
reptiles—in fact of all living beings.
He is therefore often called Prajā-
pati]. —Comp. —नंदनः an epithet of
Garuda.

कक्ष् I. 1 U. (कक्षति-ते, कक्षति) 1 To
rub, scratch, scrape ; समुद्रकक्षं कक्षति
Sk. ; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try, rub
on a touch-stone (as gold) ; छद्मेन
कक्षित्वा लसत्कषपायणनिभं नभस्तलं N.
2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To
itch. —5 To leap. —II. 10 P. (कक्षति)
To hurt.

कष a. [कष-अच्] Rubbing, scratch-
ing. —यः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-
stone ; छद्मेन कषाज्जसत्कषपायण-
निभं नभस्तलं N. 2. 69 ; Ms. 3. 17.
—Comp. —पट्टिका a touch stone ;
Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण a. [कष-लुट्] Unripe, imma-
ture. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking,
scratching ; कंदूलद्विपंगदपिडकषणोक्तेन
संपातिभिः U. 2. 9 ; कषणकषणिरस्त-
महाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. —2 Test of gold
by the touch stone.

कषा = कक्षा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. —2 The son.

कषि a. Injurious, harmful, hurt-
ful.

कषित a. Hurt, injured.

कषिः f. 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury,
trouble, pain.

कषाय a. 1 Astringent ; S. 2. —2
Fragrant ; रकुटितकम्मलामोदमैत्रीकषायः
Mer. 31 ; U. 2. 21 ; Mv. 5. 41. —3
Red, dark-red ; चूडिकुरास्वाकषायकंठः
Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Hence) Sweet sound-
ing ; Māl. 7. —5 Brown. —6 Improper,
dirty. —यः, —यं 1 Astringent flavour
or taste (one of the six rasas) ; see
कटु ; यो वचनं पेयिषोऽयति जिह्वा स्तंभयति कंठं ब-
ध्नाते हृदयं कषति पादयति च स कषायः Suśr.
—2 The red colour. —3 A decoction
with one part of a drug mixed with
four, eight, or sixteen parts of water
(the whole being boiled down until
one quarter is left) ; Ms. 11. 154. —4
Plastering, a nearing ; Ku. 7. 17 ;
anointing. —5 Perfuming the body
with unguents ; Ra. 1. 4. —6 Gum,
resin, extract or exudation from a
tree. —7 Dirt, uncleanness. —8 Dul-
ness, stupidity. —9 Attachment to
worldly objects. —10 Decay, ruin.

—यः 1 Passion, emotion. —2 Kali
yuga.

कषायित a. 1 Tinged, reddened, co-
loured ; अमुनेव कषायितस्तकी Ku. 4.
34 ; Si. 7. 11. —2 Affected.

कषायित a. 1 Yielding a resinous
exudation, astringent. —2 Dyed of
a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded.
—m. N. of several plants : —खजूर,
शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषिका A kind of bird.

कषे (से) रुका The back-bone, the
spine.

कषकषः A kind of poisonous in-
sect.

कष्ट a. [कष्ट-क्] 1 Bad, evil, ill,
wrong ; रामहस्तमनुष्यस्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं
गता R. 15. 43 ' gone from bad to
worse ' ; (reduced to a wretched con-
dition). —2 Painful, grievous ; मो-
हादृक्कष्टवरा प्रबोधः R. 14, 56 ; कष्टोऽयं
खलु धृष्टभावः Ratn 1 full of cares ;
Ms. 7. 50 ; Māl. 9. 37 ; Y. 3. 29 ;
कष्टवृत्तिं परार्थिना कष्टो वासी निराश्रयः ।
निर्धनो व्ययमायश्च सर्वकष्टा व्रिता ॥
Chāp. 59. —3 Difficult क्षीयुः कष्टोऽधि-
कारः V. 3. 1 ; U. 7. —4 Hard to an-
noy (as an enemy) ; Ms. 7. 186, 210.
—5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious.
—6 Boding evil. —7 Sorrowful, miser-
able. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery,
suffering, hardship, pain ; कष्टं खल्वन-
पश्यतः S. 6 ; विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1.
163. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 Difficul-
ty, effort ; कष्टेन कमेव क्वचिदर्थः ।
—ष्टं ind. Alas ! Ah ! हा धिक् कष्टं ; हा
कष्टं जरायुभिभूतपुत्रः पुत्रैर्वज्रायते Pt. 4.
78. —Comp. —आगत a. arrived or got
with difficulty. —कृ a. giving pain,
troublesome. —कारः —कारकः the world
(as the scene of miseries). —तपस्य a.
one who practises hard penance ; S.
7. —संश्रय a. attended with troubles ;
Pt. 1. 163 ; 2. 118. —साध्य a. to be
accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं
a bad tation, a difficult or disagree-
able place.

कक्ष् I. 1 P. (कक्षति, कक्षति) To
move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कक्षते
or कक्षते) 1 To go. —2 To destroy.

कक्षः A touchstone, of. कक्ष.

कक्षना A poisonous spider.

कक्षिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कक्षेरुः A kind of grass.

कक्षंभी Vod. The prop of a car-
riage-pole.

कक्षतरं Tin.

कक्षु (स्तु) रिका, कक्षुरी Musk ; क-
क्षुरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ;
1. 121 ; Ch. P. 7. —Comp. —युगाः the
musk-deer.

कम्मल = कक्षमल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going. -2 Injuring.

कव्हाह: A buffalo.

कह्लारं The white lotus कह्लारपद्म-
कुसुमानि सुदुर्विधुश्च R. 3. 15.

कह्ल: A kind of crane.

कांशि: A cup; (कंसपात्र).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसय पात्रपात्राय हिते कंसयि त-
स्य विकारः यत्र छद्योः cf. P. IV. 3. 168.]
Made of white copper or bell-metal;
Ms. 4. 65. -स्यं 1 Bell-metal or
white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.
-2 A gong of bell-metal. -स्यः, -स्यं
A drinking vessel (of brass); a
goblet; Si. 15. 81. -Comp. -कारः
(रि. f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-
metal. -तालः a cymbal. -भाजनं a
brass-vessel. -मल verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [के शब्दकरणे-क् Un. 3. 43]
1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च
युक्ते Pt. 1. 24. -2 (Fig.) A contempti-
ble fellow, base or impudent person.
-3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dip-
ping the head only into water (as
crows do). -5 A scoterial mark (ति-
लक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of
a Drupa. -का N. of several plants
काकनास, काकोली &c. -को A female
crow. -कं 1 A multitude of crows. -2
A modus coeundi. -Comp. -अशि-
गोलकस्याय see under श्याव. -अशिः an
owl. -उदुरा a snake; काकोदुरो येन वि-
नीतव्याः Kavirāja; काकोदुरसोदुरा खलो
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -उलुकिता, -उलुकी-
यं the natural enemy of the owl and
the crow; (काकोलीक्यं is the name of
the third Tantra in the Pan-
chatantra). -खिच the Gunja
plant. -छद्ग, -छद्गि 1. a wag-tail.
-2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष
below. -जातः the (Indian) cuckoo.
-तालीय *a.* (anything) taking place
quite unexpectedly and accidentally;
an accident; अहो इ खलु भोः तदेतत्
काकतालीयं नाम Mā. 5; काकतालीय-
त्वात् इदं निमित्तमयतः H. Pr. 35; some
times used adverbially in the sense
of 'accidentally'; फलेति काकतालीयं
तेभ्यः राज्ञा न विन्यसि Fe. 2. 14. °स्याय
see under श्याव. -तालुकि *a.* con-
temptible, vile. -दन्ता (lit.) the tooth
of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible
or not existing; गन्धर्वं searching
after impossibilities, (said of any use-
less and unprofitable task). -द्वजः
the submarine fire. -निद्रा - light
slumber (easily broken). -पक्षाः, -प-
क्षकाः side-locks of hair on the tem-
ples of boys and young men (espe-
cially of the Kshatriya caste); काक-
पक्षधरेभ्यः पाचितः B. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3.
28; U. 3. -पदं 1. the sign (A) in Mas.

denoting that something has been
left out. -2. an incision in the skin.
(-त्वा) a particular mode of sexual
intercourse. -पुच्छः, -पुष्टः the (Indian)
cuckoo. -पेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी
Sk. -धीरः an owl. -मदुः a gallinule.
-यवः barren corn (the ear of which
has no grain); यथा काकयवः भोक्ता
यथाप्यभवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि
धनहीनास्तथा नराः Pt. 2. 86; तथैव प-
दवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb; (काकयवाः
= निष्कलतुणपात्र्यं). -रुतं the shrill sound
of a crow (considered as a sign of
future good or evil under different
circumstances); Si. 6. 76. -रुच्यः a
woman that bears only one child.
-रुचरा a shrill tone (as that of a crow).
काकणं Leprosy with black and
red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small ooin.

काकरु(रु)क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly.

-2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -का
A hen-pecked husband. -2 (की. f.)
An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक(का)लः A raven. -लं A
jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the wind-
pipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -का
1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A
kind of rice.

काकलिः, -ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet
tone; अनुबद्धसुगुणकाकोलीसहितं U. 3; R. 1.
8. -2 A musical instrument with
a low tone used by thieves to ascer-
tain whether a person is asleep or
not; फणिगुणकाकलसिद्धं क... मधुर्यने-
कोपकरणयुक्ता Dk. 49. -3 Scissora. -4
The Guṇja plant. -Comp. -रुचः the
(Indian) cuckoo.

काकलाकः A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water (कं जल-
मकुरति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell
or cowrie used as a coin. -2 A sum
of money equal to 20 cowries or to
a quarter of a Pana -3 A weight
equal to a quarter of a Māsha. -4
A part of a measure. -5 The beam
of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Pana
q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3
cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the
neck. -2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice
under different emotions, such as
fear, grief, anger; भिषकंठवनिर्धरैः
काकुस्त्रियाभिधाने S. D.; अलीककाकु-
करणकुशलतां K. 222. -2 (Hence)
A word of negation: used in such
a manner that it implies the con-
trary (affirmative); as in questions

of appeal, (in such cases the in-
tended meaning is suggested by a
change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1.
146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4
Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुस्थः [ककुस्थस्यायं, ककुस्थ-अण्]
A descendant of ककुस्थ, an epithet of
the kings of the solar dynasty; काकु-
स्थमालोकयतां वृषाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30,
46; see ककुस्थ.

काकुर्दं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174.

-2 A snake 3 A boar. -4 A pot-
ter. -5 A division of the infernal
regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. -6 A
poisonous substance.

काक्षः [कुक्षितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कक्षिः;
of. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look,
a glance. -क्षं Frown, look of dia-
pleasure, malicious look; काक्षेणाना-
द्वोभितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fra-
grant earth.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

कांक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also).
(कांक्षति, कक्षित) 1 To wish, desire,
long for; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरव्यमुनय-
स्तस्मिन्तत्पर्ययमी S. 7. 12; न सोचति न
कांक्षति Bg. 12; 7. न कांक्षि विजयं कुण्ण
1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To
expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [कांक्ष-अ] 1 Wish, desire. -2
Inclination, appetite; as in मत्कांक्षा.
कांक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired.
-2 Expected. -तं A wish, desire.

कांक्षि *a.* (गी. f.) [कांक्ष-णिनि]
Wishing for, desirous; दर्शनं, जलं
&c.; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरुः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे
पद्मरागाणां जम्भ काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr.
44; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हर्षं चिन्तामणि-
मेया Śānti. 1. 12; मणिर्लुण्ठितः पादेषु
काचः काचो मणिर्नमिः H. 2. 68. -2 A
loop, a swinging shelf, a string so
fastened to the yoke as to support
burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affec-
tion of the optic nerve, producing
dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes.
-5 The string of the balance. -चं
1 Alkaline salt. -2 Wax. -Comp.
-अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (वक्).
-चटी a glass ewer. -भाजनं a
glass vessel. -मणिः crystal, quartz.
-मलं, -लवणं, -संभवं black salt or
soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. -2 Al-
kaline ashes &c.

काचिव *a.* Suspended in a loop or
by a awing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape
which ties a parcel or bundle of pa-

pers or the leaves of a manuscript ; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काचियः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काचुकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

काञ्च 1 A. (काञ्चे, काञ्चित) 1 To shine. -2 To blind.

काञ्चन *a.* (नी *f.*) [काञ्च ल्यट्] Golden, made of gold ; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका काञ्चनी वासयद्भिः Me. 79; काञ्चनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -न 1 Gold (शङ्खं) अमेघ्यादपि काञ्चनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. -नः 1 The Dbattūra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. -नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Oomp. -अङ्गी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. -कंद्वरः a gold-mine. -गिरिः N. of the mountain Mern. -चूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. -संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality ; cf. H. 4. 113.

काञ्चनकः The fruit of rice or grain. -कं Yellow orpiment.

काञ्चनारः (लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काञ्चनीय *a.* Golden. -यः Yellow orpiment (गेरेचना).

काञ्चिः, -ञ्ची *f.* [काञ्चं वेषणे इति] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्ववुमेयकोभिः काञ्ची-मुणस्थानमभिदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55 ; R. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus ; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवन्ति). -Oomp. -पुरि, नगरी the same as काञ्ची (2). -पद्मे the hips and loins.

काञ्चिकं Sour gruel.

काञ्जिकं, काञ्जिका, काञ्जी, काञ्जीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काटः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठियमुक्तस्तं S. 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण् निर्भालने कर्तरि षच् Tv] 1 One-eyed ; अङ्गा काणः Sk ; काणेन च-युषा किं वा H. Pr. 12 ; Ms. 3. 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie) ;

प्रायः काणवरादकोपि नमया तुष्णेधुना मुञ्च-माय Rh. 3. 4 ; (Mar. कुटकी कवरी). -णः A crow.

काणुकः 1 A cook. -2 A cook. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāla tree.

कणैयः, -रा Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. -मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman ; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only) ; काणेलीमातः अस्ति किञ्चिद्विह्वं यदुपलस्यसि Mk. 1.

कांडः, -डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 Astem, atock, branch ; कीलोत्खातमुणालकांडक-लच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru. 95, Ms. 1. 46. 48, Mā. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book ; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. -5 A separate department or subject, *e. g.* कर्ण &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 Cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -Oomp. -कारः a maker of arrows. (-रं) the betel-nut. -गो-चरः, an iron arrow. -पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain ; Si. 5. 22. -पतः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पुटः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religious, profession &c. In Mv. 3. Jāmadag-nya is styled by शतानंदः as कांडपुटः, (स्व-कुलं पुटतः कुत्सा यो वै परकुलं भजेत् । तेन दुश्चरिते-नासी कांडपुट इति स्मृतः ॥). (-डं) the bow of Karna and Kāma. -भंगः, -भङ्गः a fracture of the bone or limbs. -बोणा the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). -स्यूटः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईन् ईच्छा] An archer, (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपुट as a term of reproach ; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed ; see कंडोले.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour ; यस्मै चैश्वर्यमन्तेन शुचः सदसि कारकृतः Bhāg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kārtikeya).

कातर *a.* [ईश्चरति स्वकार्यमिदं गच्छति, वृ. अश् को कदेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged, वर्जयति च कातरात् Pt. 4. 42 ; Amaru. 7, 30, 75 ; R. 11. 78 ; Me. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid ; किमेवं कातरात् S. 4. -3 Agitated ; perplexed, confused ; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes), R. 2. 52 ; Amaru. 79. -रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice ; कातर्यं केवलानीतिः शौर्यं स्वापवच्छिदम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kātyāyana. -यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vartikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yajñavalkya. -3 N. of Parvati. -Oomp. -पुत्रः, सु N. of Kārtikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Kātyāyana. -यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

काथंचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां शब्दः, कथा-उक्] A narrator of stories ; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Up. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस) ; R. 13. 55 ; Rs. 4. 9. -2 An arrow ; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. -वं Flower of the Kadamba tree ; R. 13. 27.

कादंबका An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds ; Mā. 9. 16 ; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. ; Bv. 4. 9

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree ; निषेध मधु माधवाः मरस-मत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66 --री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general ; का

द्विचरिताक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृद्वनिष्यते S. 6; or काद्वचरीमवधिपुणिनलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लामलमुता पतनं पृथिव्याम् U. 1b. १ सभरेण K. 240 -3 The fluid issuing from the temple of a rutting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क a (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

काद्वधेयः A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

काद्वक a. [कनक-अण्]. Golden. -क The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Ms. 18, 42; काननाक्षि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahma. -3 A house. -Comp. -अग्निः wild fire conflagration. -ओक्ष् m. 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः, -यी [कनिष्ठा-अत्यर्थे उक्] हन्च् [The offspring or the youngest child.

कामीनः [कन्याया अनङ्गया अपत्यं अण् कमी-नादेशः; P. IV. 1. 116] The son of an unmarried woman; कामीनः कन्यकाजालो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 2. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

कांत p. p. [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कर्तुं चर-भुञ्च M. 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्वृषभैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful; सूर्यः कांतमासीयं पश्यति S. 2 -ता 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोऽन्ता सहृदुष्यतः संगमात् किंचिद्भूतः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A kind of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयम्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kartikeya (2) Krishna. -तं 1 Saffron. -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. -अयसं the load stone. -पक्षिन् m. a peacock (of iron). -लोहः the loadstone. -लोहं steel.

कांत 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतमखस्य जयनीयशिला-लं ते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10. 73. -3 The Priyanga creep-er. -4 Large cardamom. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. -अश्विदोहवः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary for-est; यद्वं तु यद्विप्रां नं कांतारवनि-ष्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 33. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity.

-तः 1 A red variety of the sugar-cane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bam-boo. -रः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः f [कम् भवे क्तिन्] 1 Loveli-ness, beauty; Ms. 15 अक्षिप्तकांति S. 5 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, oril-lance; Ms. 84. -3 Personal decora-tion or embellishment. -4 Wish, de-sire -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love (S. D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दक्षिः स्वयंविनोदा-लित्यं भोगादिरामभूषणं शोभा प्राप्तिः सेव कान्त-मन्मथाप्यायिता युतिः । कांतोवातिदिक्षिणी दीक्षि-रुत्पिष्यते 130, 131). -6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durga. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp. -कर a beautifying, illumi-nating, brightening. -व a beautify-ing, adorning. (द 1 bite. -2. clarif-ied butter. -व दायक. दायिन् a adornnig -युत् m the moon.

कांतिम् a. Lovely, beautiful, eplendid; Ks. 4. i, 5 71; Ms. 30. -म 1 The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

कांदं Anything roasted of baked in an iron pan or oven.

काद्वधिक A baker, a confectioner.

कांद्विशीक a 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; युगजनः कां-दिशीक संवृत्तः Pt. 1. -2 (Hnce) Ter-rified, afraid; Bv. 2 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a county; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक a (की f) [कपट-उक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest -2 Wicked, perverse. -क 1 A flatterer, para-site. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit

कापथः [कुशितः पंथाः] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). -र्थ N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल कापालिक a: [कपाल-अण्-टक्वा] Relating to skulls -लः, -लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. -लं A kind of leprosy. -स्त्री 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality; Man. 4.

कापालिन् m N of Siva.

कापिक a (की f.) Shaped or be-coming like a monkey.

कापिल a (ली f) 1 Pencil or belonging to Kapila. -2 Tainted by or derived from Kapila. -लः 1 A follower of the Sankhya system of

philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिर्श A spirituous liquor.

कापिशयनं 1 Liquor; Si. 10. 4. -2 A deny.

कापिशयः An imp, goblin.

कापिष [कपेभ्यः कर्म वा, डक्] 1 The monkey species -2 Monkey-like be-haviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean, contemptible fel-low, coward, wretch; सुमंतुषः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत a. (ती f.) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. -तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Anti-mony. -3 Natron -4 Fossil. -तः The grey colour. -Comp. -अं-जनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काप्यकरः, -कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम् ind. An interjection used in call-ing out to another.

कामः [कम्-वच्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67 oft-nard with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire; सर्वान कामान् समभ्युते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुत्रार्थः); cf. अर्थ (8) and अर्थकाम -5 Desire of carnal gra-tification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarāma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being.

-मा Desire, wish. -मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Ka-ma is the Cupid of the Hindu my-thology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Ti-raka, they sought the aid of Kāma in drawing the mind of Siva to-wards Pārvasī, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kāma undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Sub-sequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vāsanta or the spring; and his son is Anirud-dha. He is armed with bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.]. -Comp. --अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire

of passion. **संदीपनं** 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -**अंकुशः** 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -**अंशुः** the mango tree. -**अधिकारः** the influence of love or desire. -**अधिहितं** *a.* overcome by love. -**अनलः** see **कामाग्नः**. -**अंधः** *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-**धः**;) the (Indian) cuckoo. -**अंधा** musk. -**अक्षिन्** *a.* getting food at will. -**अभिकामः** *a.* libidinous, lustful. -**अरण्यां** a pleasant grove. -**अरिः** 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a mineral substance. -**अरिन्द** *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -**अवतारः** N. of Pradyumna. -**अवसायः** 1. expression of passion or at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -**आलस्यः**, -**अक्षि** N. of Durgā. -**आतुरः** *a.* love-sick, affected by love; **कामातुराणां** न भयं न लज्जा Snbhāsh. -**आत्मजः** an epithet of Anirudha, son of Pradyumna. -**आत्मन्** *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. -**आयुषं** 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-**यः**;) the mango tree. -**आयुध** *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garuda. -**आर्त** *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; **कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपाध्वतनाचेतनेषु** Me. 5. -**आसक्त** *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -**इच्छुः** *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -**ईश्वरः** 1. an epithet of Kṛṇera. -2. the Supreme soul. -**उदकं** 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. -**उपहतः** *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -**कलरः** N. of Rati, the wife of Kāma. -**कामः**, **कामिन्** *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -**कारः** *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-**रः**;) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; Bṛ. 5. 12. -**कूटः** 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -**कुतः** *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-**मः**;) the Supreme soul. -**कलिः** *a.* lustful. (-**लिः**;) a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -**कीडा** 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -**ग** *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-**ग**;) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. -**गति** *a.* able to go to any desired place; B. 13. 76. -**गुणः** 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -**चरः**, -**चारः** *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering

at will; Ku. 1. 50. -**चारः** *a.* uncheeked, unrestrained. (-**रः**;) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शंकरिणः R. 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; **कामाचारानुसारः** Sk.; Ms. 2. 2. 20. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -**चारिन्** *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; Ms. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-**मः**;) 1. Garuda. -2. a sparrow. -**ज** *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. -**जित्** *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-**मः**;) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. -**जालः** the (Indian) cuckoo. -**द** *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-**दः**;) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. -**दा** = **कामधेनु** q.v. -**दशनः** *a.* looking lovely. -**दुवः** *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुवा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; Mā. 3. 11. -**दुवा**, **दुह** *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bṛ. 10. 28. -**द्वीती** the female cuckoo. -**देवः** 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Viṣṇu. -**द्वेहिन्** *a.* granting desires. -**धेनुः** *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलति च लती कामधेनुः. -**द्वंसिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**पतिः**, -**पत्नी** *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. -**पालः** N. of Balaśāma; also of Iva. -**पद** *a.* granting desires. (-**पः**;) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -**प्रवेदनं** expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कश्चिच्छामप्रवेदेन Ak. -**प्रश्नः** an unrestrained or free question. -**फलः** a species of the mango tree. -**भोगः** (pl.) sensual gratifications. -**महः** a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -**मालिन्** *m.* N. of Ganesha. -**मूढः**, -**मोहितः** *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. -**रमः** seminal discharge. -**रमिक** *a.* lustful, libidinous; सणमपि युवा कामरमिकः Bh. 3. 112. -**रूप** *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिरुपं कामरूपं मघेनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-**रः**;) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -**रुपिन्** *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-**मः**;) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a bear. -3. a Vidyādhara. -**रेखा**, -**लेखा** a harlot, courtesan. -**लता** membrum virile. -**लोलः** *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -**वरः** a gift chosen at will. -**वह्नुमः** 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree. (-**मः**;) moonlight. -**वशः** *a.* influenced by love. (-**शः**;) subjection to love. -**वश्य** *a.* subject to love. -**वाद्** *a.* saying anything at will. -**विह्वलः** *a.* disappointing desires.

-**वीर्य** *a.* 'showing heroism at will.' (*m.*) an epithet of Garuda. -**वृत्त** *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; M. 5. 154. -**वृत्तिः** *a.* acting according to will, self-willed independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-**तिः**;) *f.* 1. tree and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -**वृद्धिः** *f.* increase of passion. -**वृत्तं** the trumpet flower. -**शरः** 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -**शास्त्रं** the science of love, erotic science. -**संयोगः** attainment of desired objects. -**सखः** 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -**सु** *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-**मः**;) N. of Vāmadeva. (-**f.**;) N. of Rukmīnt. -**सूत्रं** 1. N. of an erotic work by Vāṭayāyana. -2. 'thread of love', love incantation; Mā. 1. 4. -**हेतुक** *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bṛ. 16. 8. **कामतः**, -**कामेन** *ind.* 1. Of one's own accord, willingly. -2. Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3. From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4. At will, freely, unrestrained. **कामन** *a.* lustful, libidinous. -**न** Desire, wish. -**नर** Wish, desire. **कामनीयं** Beauty, attractiveness. **कामधमिन्** *m.* A brazier. **कामम्** *ind.* 1. According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2. Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3. To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4. Willingly, joyfully; Śānti. 4. 4. -5. Well, very well (a particle of assent). it may be that; मनगन्धवायुरया वा कामं क्षायत्यु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6. Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, —yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा भुविष्ठमन्यचिषया न तु बृहिरम्या S. 1. 31; 2. 1. R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; Mā. 9. 34. -7. Indeed, forsooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8. Better, rather (usually with न): काममामर्ष्यन्तिहं गृहे कर्तुममर्षयि। न चैवेनां प्रयच्छतु मुण्डानाय कश्चाच्च Me. 9. 89; H. 1. 131. **कामयमान**, **कामयान**, **कामयितुः** *a.* Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3. **कामल** *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -**लः** 1. The spring. -2. A desert. -3. Excessive obstruction of bile. **कामलिन्** *a.* Suffering from jaundice. **कामलिका** Spirituous liquor. **कामवत्** *a.* 1. Desirous, wishing. -2. Lustful. **कामिः** A libidinous man, lecher —*f.* N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for.
—कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wiished, dcaired. —ते A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-गिनि] 1 Lustful. —2 Desirous. —3 Loving, fond. —*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चन्द्रमसा चातिसंधायते कामिजनसार्धः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदन-दुतिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; Amara. 2; M. 3. 14. —2 A uxorious husband. —3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. —4 A sparrow. —5 An epithet of Siva. —6 The moon. —7 A pigeon. —8 The Supreme being. —नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. —2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगह-पाङ्कः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैवा कथय कविता-कामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. —3 A woman (in general); सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Ms. 63; Ra. 1. 28. —4 A timid woman. —5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उ-कृ] 1 Wishing, desirous. —2 Lustful, libidinous. —का 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकैः कुम्भील-कैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Ra. 6. 9. —2 A sparrow. —3 The Asoka tree. —का A woman desirous of wealth. —की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्टा च काम्या-भनं Sānti. 2. 8. —2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नियत); अंते कायस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. —3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ, न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. —य्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. —*Comp.* —अभिप्राय a self-interested motive or purpose. —कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —गिर *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (*f.*) an agreeable speech. —दानं 1. an acceptable gift. —2. a free-will offering, voluntary gift. —मरण voluntary death, suicide. —व्रतं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कम्-ठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिलः, -कापिलः, -कापिलकः *N.* of a tree; Mā. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कम्बल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कम्बु-उक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. —2 A king of the Kambojas. —3 The Pun-nāga tree. —4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ज *a.* [इय-उक्] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः —यं [चयितेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिक-मिति कायः, वि-वश्च अयः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभति कायः क-रणापरणां परोपकारेन तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 44; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. —2 The trunk of a tree. —3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). —4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. —5 Principal, capital. —6 Home, residence, habitation. —7 A butt, a mark. —8 Natural temperament. —यं (with or without नीयं) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prājāpati is called प्रजापतिनीयं; of. Ms. 2. 53-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्रजापत्य q. v. Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. —*Comp.* —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्षेपा bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बन्धनं 1. girdle. —2. the union of semen virile and blood. —बलनं an armour. —स्वः 1. the Supreme being. —2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother.) —3. a man of that caste; कायस्य इति लब्धौ मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्वः) 1. a woman of that caste. —2. the Myrobalan tree. (—स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* [काय-उक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —*Comp.* —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार *a.* (रि *f.*) [कृ-वच्] At the end of comp.) Making, doing

performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुम्भकारः, सुवर्णकारः &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. —2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not infected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फ़कार &c. —3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. —4 Religious austerity. —5 A husband, lord, master. —6 Determination. —7 Power, strength. —8 A tax or toll. —9 A heap of snow. —10 The Himalaya mountain. —11 Water produced by hail. —12 Killing slaughter. —*Comp.* —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a.* working, acting as agent. —युः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ-वृत्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंस्कारकः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —2 An agent. —3 Intending to act or do. —कं 1 (Ingram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and verb in a sentences (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive; (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्म; (3) करण; (4) सप्तदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. —2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —3 Water produced from hail. —*Comp.* —व्योपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. स्त्रियति कृणोति वेष्टति विचलति विमिषति विलोकयति तिथेत् । अतर्नदति । चुंबि-तुमिषति नवपरिणया बधुः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. जापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् लृट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिष्यः M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bb. 2. 84. —2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमाधुर्णी तद्ध R. 16. 22. —3 An instrument, means; V. 3. 20, 65. —4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds: (1) समाधि (intimate or inherent), as

threads in the case of cloth ; (2) असम्बन्धि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth ; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 the generative cause, creator, father ; Kn. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter ; Y. 3. 148 ; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority ; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -12 Action. -13 A legal instrument or document. -14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). -16 Killing, injuring. -ण 1 Pain, agony ; V. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणत् for the reason that ; हेतु on account of hatred ; मत्कारणात् for my sake ; Pt. 1. 22.). -Oomp. -अन्वित *a.* having a cause or reason. -उत्तर *a.* a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint ; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारण an elementary or primary cause ; an atom ; Ki. 18. 35. -गत *a.* referred to its cause, resolved into its principle. -गुण *a.* a quality of the cause. -बल-वत् *a.* strong by motives ; Pt. 5. 29. -वत् *a.* 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. -माला *a.* figure of speech, 'a chain of causes' ; यद्येव चेतुर्गुणैर्य पूर्वसर्गैर्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला इत्यतः K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* Bg. 2. 62, 63 ; also S. D. 728. -वादिन् *m.* a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि *n.* the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन *a.* without a cause. -गरीरि (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक *a.* (कार or की *f.*) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य *a.* To be caused or performed ; दत्ता Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितु, कारयिष्यु *a.* Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारि: *f.* Action, act, work. -*m.* An artist, a mechanic.

कारित *a.* Caused to be done or effected. -रः Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). -तं The causal form of a verb.

कारिन् *a.* Making, doing, causing bringing about (at the end of comp.). -*m.* A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck ; तस्य वारि विहाय तीरजलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23.

कारंधमिन् *m.* 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कारभ *a.* Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिहिका Camphor.

कारभा *N.* of a tree (विश्व).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः *N.* of a tree (किंपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold.

-7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute.

-Comp. -अगारः, -गृहं, -वेष्टमन् *n.* a prison-house, a jail ; कारागृहे निजित-वासनेन लक्ष्मणरोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Sānti. 4. 10. -युक्तः a prisoner.

-पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराधुनी A musical instrument (as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects ; *e. g.* Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar ; सत्यकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारीर [करि-अश्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारीषं [करिषाणं समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cow-dung.

कारु *a.* (कृ *f.*) [कृ-उण् Up. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant.

2 An artisan, mechanic, artist ; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कुत्रिम् स्वमेतत् Vb. 1. 13 ; इति स्म सा कारुणेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीकते N. 1. 38 ; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187 ; Ma. 5. 129 ; 10. 12. (They are:— तस्मा च तेषां कश्चिन् नापि रजकतया । पंचमश्रमकारश्च कारुणा शिल्पिनो मताः ॥).

-3 Terrible, horrible. -रः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gada. -2 An art, a science. -Oomp.

-चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

कारकः -का An artisan.

कारणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [करुणा-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender ; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity ; कारुण्यमात्मभवेति Gīt. 1 ; करुण्यः कारुण्यस्य Bv. 1. 2.

कारुण्डिका, -कारुण्डी A leech.

कारणव *a.* Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत (त)मः -रः Ved. 1 A flaring vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well.

कार्केण *a.* Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाकव *a.* Relating to a cock (कुक्कुट).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity ; Si. 2. 17 ; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty ; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amarn. 24.

कार्कीक *a.* Like a white horse.

कार्ण *a.* Relating to an ear. -ण 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An ear-ring. -णः *N.* of Vṛishaketu. -Oomp.

-छिद्रं a sort of well. -वेष्टकिक *a.* fit for ear-rings.

कार्तियुग *a.* Relating to the कृतयुग.

कार्तविर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmat. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went whosoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c. ; (cf. R. 6. 39).

According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city ; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenn of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold ; स तस्य कार्तस्वरभासुरांशः Si. 1. 20 ; दूढेन K. 82.

कार्तिकः [कृतं वेत्ति ठक्] A astrologer, fortune-teller ; कार्तिको नाम भूत्वा भुवं वज्रम Dk. 130.

कार्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kārttika ; R. 19. 39. -कः 1 *N.* of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. -की The full moon day in the month of Kārttika.

कार्तिकिकः The month of Kārttika.

कार्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ठक्] *N.* of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās).

[Karttikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying

Parvati's company), who being unable to hear, it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Krittikas when they went to bathe in the Ganges, each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Karttikeya, Shadanana, Shammukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravambhuva, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q.v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.]—Oomr. —प्रसू: f. Pārvatī, mother of Kārttikeya.

कात्स्न्य Totality; entirety; तात्त्विक-बोधत कात्स्न्येन द्विजाग्रयान् पक्षिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (भी. f.), कार्दम (मि.) क a. (की. f.) [कर्दम-अण्-ठक्-वा] Muddy; soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [कर्पट-अण्] 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lao.

कार्पटिकाः [कर्पट-ठक्] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पण्य 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्पण्य Dk. -2 Compassion; pity. -3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg 2. 7. -4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पाण्य Ved. Combst, battle.

कार्पास a. (की. f.) [कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण्] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. -2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. -Comp. —अस्थि n. the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका a spindle. —सौत्रिक a. made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक a. (की. f.) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्म a. [कर्मन्] Laborious, industrious.

कार्मण a. (नी. f.) [कर्मन्-अण्] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. -मं Magic, witoborast; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कर्मण-का Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8, 2.

कार्मरः An artist, mechanic.

कार्मरकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक a. (की. f.) [कर्मन्-ठक्] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक a. (की. f.) [कर्मणे प्रमत्ति उक्त्] P. V. 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्मुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिष्ठितकार्मुके S 1. 6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. -Comp. —युत् m. 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्यं pot. p. [कृ-कर्मणि-प्यत्] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्यं सैकतलीनहंसमिथुनं क्रोकोद्वा मालिनं S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; सो दंडः, विचारः &c. —यं 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यस्या न प्रतिपक्षकत्वं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprize, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र अभिव्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.). 7. कार्यं भवतो ह-तेन द्युतितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तुणेन कार्यं भवतोश्चरणं Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27; Amaru. 71. -7 Conduct, deportment. -8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c.; बहिर्निष्पन्नं ज्ञायतां कः कार्ययो-ति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation; विभक्तिकार्यं declension. -11 The denouement, of a drama; कार्योपशेषमादौ तदुपपि रचयन् Mn. 4. 3. -12 Healthiness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [cf. Germ. kâra; Pers. kâr; Prak. kajja; Mar. kaja]. -Comp. —अक्षम a. unable to do one's duty, incompetent. —अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. —अ-धिप 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. —अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. -2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose. —अर्थिन् a. 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. -3. seeking an employment. -4. pleading a cause

in court, going to law : Mk. 9. —अ-सन् seat of transacting business. —ई-क्षणं superintendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. —उद्धारः discharge of a duty. —उद्योगः active engagement in any business. —कर a. efficacious. —कर्तुं m. 1. an agent, a workman. -2. a friend, benefactor; pt. 1. 131. —कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect; object and motive; वाजितः Pt. 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act; Pt. 1. 412. भावः the relation of cause and effect —कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. गौर-importance of the act, deed, or occasion; ; respect for the performance. U. 7. —चित्तक a. prudent, cautious, considerate. (-कः). manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. —च्युत a. out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office —जानं-दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. -2 inquiry into public affairs. —निर्णयः settlement of an affair. —पदवी line of conduct, course of action; Mā. 2. 13. —पुत्र 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. —प्रवेष्टा an agent, a messenger. —भाजनं, पात्रं any one engaged in active life. —वस्तु n. an aim or object. —विपत्तिः f. a failure, reverse, misfortune. —शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair. -3. part of a business. —सिद्धिः f. success. —स्थानं a place of business, office. —हन्तु 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77. -2. opposed to another's interests.

कार्यता ind. 1 Through some object or motive. -2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक a. 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् a. 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

कार्शान्व a. Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः, -षकः A husbandman, cultivator.

कार्षि a. Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -विः Fire. -f. 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षीवणः Ved. A husbandman.

कार्मन् Ved. The goal of a race, course.

कार्षापणः, -ण (or -पणका) A coin or weight of different values ; Ms. 8. 136. 336 ; 9. 232. (कर्ष). — **ण** Money.

कार्षापणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth one कार्षापण.

कार्षिण = कार्षापण *q. v.*

कार्ष्ण *a.* (की *f.*) [कृष्ण-अण] 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu ; R. 15. 24. — 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. — 3 Belonging to the black antelope ; Ms. 2. 41. — 4 Black. — **वर्ण** Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

कार्ष्णायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [कृष्णायस-अण] Made of black iron ; U. 3. 43. — **स** Iron.

कार्ष्णि [कृष्णस्वायस-इङ्] An epithet of the god of love ; Si. 19. 10.

कार्ष्ण्य Blackness, darkness.

काल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Black, of a dark or dark blue colour. — 2 Injuring; hurting. — **ल**: 1 The black or dark-blue colour. — 2 Time (in general) ; विलम्बितकालैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33 ; तस्मिन्काले at that time ; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमता B. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. — 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion ; (with gen., loc., dat., or inf.) ; R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69 ; पर्जन्याः कालवर्षी Mk. 10. 60. — 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day) ; पठे काले विवस्वस्य V. 2. 1 ; Ms. 5. 153. — 5 The weather. — 6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiśeṣhikas. — 7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle ; काला कालया ध्रुवफलके क्रीडति यागिणशिरः Bh. 3. 39. — 8 (*a*) Yama, the god of death ; का कालस्य न गोचरतरङ्गा Pt. 1. 146. (*b*) Death, time of death. — 9 Fate, destiny. — 10 The black part of the eye. — 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. — 12 The planet Saturn. — 13 N. of Siva. — 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody) — 15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. — 16 A section or part. — 17 A red kind of plumbago. — 18 Resin, pitch. — 19 N. of an enemy of Siva. — 20 (with the Jains) One of the nine treasures. — 21 A mystical name for the letter *ka*. — **ला** 1 N. of several plants. — 2 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. — 3 An epithet of Durgā. — **ली** 1 Blackness. — 2 Ink, black ink. — 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. — 4 A row of black clouds. — 5 A woman with a dark complexion. — 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. — 7 Night.

— 8 Censure, blame. — 9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. — 10 A form of Durgā ; कालीतनयः a buffalo. — 11 One of the Matris or divine mothers. — 12 N. of a wife of Bṛhma. — 13 A sister of Yama. — 14 A kind of learning (महाविद्या). — 15 A small shrub used as a purgative. — **ल** 1 Iron. — 2 A kind of perfume. — **Comp.** — **अयसं** iron. — **अक्षरिका** a scholar, one who can read and decipher. — **अमृग** *n.* a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe ; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (*-n.*) the wood of that tree ; R. 4. 5 ; 5. 5. — **अग्निः**. — **अनलः** 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. — 2. an epithet of Rudra. — 3. a kind of bead (रुद्राक्ष) — **अंग** *a.* having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). — **अजिनं** the hide of a black antelope. — **अञ्जनं** a sort of collyrium ; Ku. 7. 20. 82. (*-नी*) a small shrub used as a purgative. — **अंभजः** the (Indian) cuckoo. — **अतिक्रमः** — **मण** delay, being late ; Pt. 1. 154. — **अतिपातः**, **अतिरेकः** loss of time, delay ; Mal. 2. — **अतीत** *a.* elapsed, passed by. — **अत्ययः** 1. delay, lapse of time. — 2. loss by lapse of time. — **अध्यक्षः** 1. ' presiding over time ', epithet of the sun. — 2. the Supreme soul. — **अनुवादिन** *m.* 1. a bee — 2. a sparrow. — 3. the Chataka bird. — **अनुसारकः** 1. Tagara tree. — 2. yellow sandal. — **अनुसारिः**, **अनुसारिन्**, **अनुसारिका**, **अनुसार्यः**, **यकः** ben zion. — **अंतकः** time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. — **अंतरं** 1. an interval — 2. a period of time. — 3. another time or opportunity. — **आवृत** *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. — **क्षम** *v.* able to bear delay ; अकालक्षमा देव्यः शरीरावस्था K. 263 ; S. 4. — **प्रेक्षिन्** Pt. 3. 172. — **रिपुः** an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. — **अभ्रः** a dark, watery cloud. — **अवधिः** appointed time. — **अवबोधः** knowledge of time and circumstances ; Mal. 3. 11. — **अध्याह्निक, *f.*, **अशौचं** period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family ; see **अशौच**. — **अकुष्ठ** *a.* 1. led to death — 2. produced or brought by time. — **आरमक** *a.* depending on time or destiny. — **आरमन्** *m.* the Supreme spirit. — **आयसं** iron. — **उत्त** *a.* sown in due season. — **कञ्ज** a blue lotus. — **कडकटा** an epithet of Siva. — **कटः** 1. a peacock. — 2. a sparrow. — 3. a wagtail. — 4. a gallinule. — 5. an epithet of Siva ; U. 6. — **कंडकः** — **कंडकः** a gallinule. — **कंडकः** a water-snake. — **कर्ण** appointing or fixing time. — **कर्णिकः**, **कर्णी** misfortune. — **कर्मन्** *n.* death. — **कलायः** dark pulse. — **कल्प** *a.* fatal, deadly. — **कालः****

Supreme being. — **कीलः** noise. — **कुंडः** Yama. — **कुष्ठः** a myrrh. — **कुटः** — **दं** (*a*) a deadly poison ; S. 6. (*b*) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva ; अद्यापि नोज्झति इतः किल कालकुटं Ch. P. 50. — **कुत्** *m.* 1. the sun. — 2. a peacock. — 3. Supreme spirit. — **कृत** *a.* 1. produced by time. — 2. fixed, appointed. — 3. lent or deposited. — 4. done for a long time. (*-तः*) the sun. — **क्रमः** lapse of time, course of time ; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time ; Ku. 1. 19. — **क्रिया** 1. fixing a time. — 2. death. — **क्षेपः** 1. delay, loss of time ; Me. 22 ; मरगे कालक्षेपं मा कुर्व Pt. 1. — 2. passing the time. — **खञ्ज**, **खञ्जनं**, **खंडं** the liver. — **खंदा** the river Yamuna. — **यधिः** a year. — **यातिन्** *a.* killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison). — **चक्रं** 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). — 2. a cycle. — 3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (*-कः*) an epithet of the sun. — **चिह्न** a symptom of approaching death. — **चोदित** *a.* summoned by the angel of death. — **ज्येष्ठ** *a.* senior in years, grown up ; U. 5. 12. — **ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action) ; अयारुहो हि नारीनामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 53 ; Si. 2. 83. (*-ज्ञः*) 1. an astrologer. — 2. a cook. — **ज्ञानिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. — **त्रयं** the three times ; the past, the present, and the future ; **वर्षी** K. 46. — **वृद्धः** death. — **वृमनी** an epithet of Durgā. — **धर्मः**, **धर्मेन्** *m.* 1. the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. — 2. the law or rule of time. — 3. effects proper to the time. — 4. fated time, death ; न पुनर्जयितः कश्चिदकालधर्मेमुपागतः Mb. ; पशितः कालधर्मां &c. — **धारणा** prolongation of time. — **नरः** (in astrology) the figure of a man's body. — **नायः**, **निधिः** Siva. — **नियोगः** decree of fate or destiny ; लक्षणे न खलु कालनियोगः Ki. 9. 13. — **निष्पण** determination of time, chronology. — **नेमिः** 1. the tim of the wheel of time. — 2. N. of a demon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanūmat. — 3. N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Viṣṇu. — **अरिः**, **रिपुः**, **हरः**, **हन्** *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa. — **पक्** *a.* ripened by time, i. e. spontaneous. — **परिवासः** standing for a time so as to become stale. — **पाशः** the noose of Yama or death. — **पाशिकः** a hangman. — **पुष्ट** 1 a species of antelope. — 2. a leon. (*-कं*) 1. N. of the bow of Karna ; V. 4. — 2. a bow in general. — **प्रभात** autumn or Sarad ; (the two months following the rainy

season considered as the best time). —**भस्म**: an epithet of Siva. —**सुत** *m.* — the sun. —**भैरव**: an epithet of Siva. —**मान**: a measure of time. —**सुख**: a species of ape. —**मेघ** *f.* the Manjishtha plant. —**यवन**: a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yādavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. —**पाप**: —**पाप** procrastination, delay, putting off. —**योग**: fate, destiny. ^०**त**: according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —**योगिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. —**रात्रि**, —**रात्रि** *f.* 1. a dark night. —2. a sister of Yama. —3. the Amāvasyā on which lamps are lighted (in the Divālī holidays). —4. the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). —5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —**लोह**—**लोह** steel. —**विप्र** *k*: prolongation of time. —**वृद्धि** *f.* periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly, or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. —**वेला** the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. —**संकर** a girl 9 years old personating Durgā at a festival. —**संरोध**: 1. keeping back for a long time, Ms. 8. 143. —2. lapse of a long period of time. —**संपन्न** *a.* opportune, timely. —**संपन्न** *a.* dated, bearing a date. —**सर्प**: the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. —**सर**: the black antelope. (—**र**) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —**सुख**, —**सुख** *f.* 1. thread of time or death. —2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. —**स्कंद**: the Tamāla tree. —**स्वरूप** *a.* terrible as death, (deathlike in form). —**हर**: an epithet of Siva. —**हर** loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. —**हानि** *f.* delay; R. 13. 16. **कालक** *a.* Black, dark-blue. —**क**: 1 A mole, freckle, mark. —2 A water-snake. —3 The black part of the eye. —4 A kind of grain. —**का** Ved. 1 A kind of bird. —2 A daughter of Dakṣha. —**क** 1 The liver. —2 An unknown quantity (in alg.). —**कालायनी** N. of Durgā. —**कालिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [काल-उ-ट् वा] 1 Relating to time. —2 Depending on time; विशेष: कालिकोदरश्च Ak. —3 Seasonable, timely. —**क**: 1 A crane. —2 A heron. —**क** 1 Blackness, black colour. —2 Ink, black ink. —3 Price of an article to be paid by

instalments. —4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. —5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. —6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. —7 The liver. —8 A female crow. —9 A scorpion. —10 A spirituous liquor. —11 N. of Durgā; Si. 17. 44. —12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. —13 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. —14 A small singing bird. —15 A kind of fragrant earth. —16 A girl four years old personating Durgā at a festival. —**क** 1 Black sandal wood. —2 Hostility. —**कालिनी** N. of the sixth lunar mansion. —**कालिय** *a.* Relating to time, timely. —**य**: The Kaliyuga. —**कालीन** *a.* [काल-ञ] 1 Belonging to a particular time. —2 Seasonable. —**कालीय** [काल-ञ] A kind of sandal wood; also कालीयक. —**कालकुच**: N. of Vishṇu. —**कालंजर**: 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjār). —2 An assembly of religious mendicants. —3 An epithet of Siva. —**रा** or **र** An epithet of Durgā. —**कालशयं** Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning). —**कालाप**: 1 The hair of the head. —2 A serpent's hood. —3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. —4 A student of the Kālāpa grammar. —5 One who knows this grammar. —**कालापक** 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kālāpa. —2 The doctrines or teachings of Kālāpa. —**कालिंग** *a.* (गी *f.*) [कालिङ्ग-अण्] Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. —**ग** 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजगद् कालिङ्गस्तमर्ग-जसाधन R. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that country. —3 An elephant. —4 A species of cucumber. —5 A poisonous plant. —6 A sort of iron. —**ग** (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिङ्ग. —**ग** A water melon. —**कालिंद** *a.* (दी *f.*) [कलिंद-अण्] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kaliṇḍa or the river Yamunā. —**व** A water melon. —**दी** 1 The river Yamunā; कालिंध्याः पुलिनेषु कलिकुपितम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Śānti. 4. 13. —2 A sort of vessel. —3 N. of a wife of Krishna. —Comp. —**कर्षण**, —**भेदन**: an epithet of Balarāma q. v. —**सु** *f.* Sanjñā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—*m.*) the sun. —**सोदर**: Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् *m.* 1 Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57. —2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43. —**कालिय**: N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49; Si. 17. 69. —**या** (pl.) The family of black serpents; Si. 19. 28. —**comp.** —**दमन**, —**मर्दन**: epithets of Krishna. —**कालीक**: A heron. —**कालीची** The judgment hall of Yama. —**कालीयक**, —**क** 1 A species of aloe wood. —2 A kind of turmeric. —3 Yellow sandal. —4 A dark kind of sandal wood. —5 Saffron; Si. 12. 14. —**कालुष्य** 1 Foulness, distiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig also); कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defile. —2 Opacity. —3 Disagreement. —**कालिय** *a.* Belonging to the Kali age. —**य** 1 The liver. —2 Black sandal wood; Ka. 7. 9. —3 Saffron. —**कालियक**: A kind of aloe wood. —**क** 1 A fragrant wood. —2 The black sandal wood. —3 A disease like jaundice. —**क**: A dog, hound. —**कालियक**: 1 A dog. —2 A species of sandal. —**काल्य** *a.* [कल्य-अण्] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. —2 Relating to Kalpa. —**काल्यनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [कल्यन-ट्क्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्यनिकी व्युत्पत्तिः —2 Counterfeit, fabricated. —**काल्य** *a.* [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. —2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. —**र** 1 A cow fit for the bull. —2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). —**ल्य** Day-break. —**काल्यणक** Auspiciousness. —**कावचिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [कवच-ट्क्] Armorial. —**क** A multitude of men in armour. —**कावरं** Moss. —**र** An umbrella without a stick. —**कावक**: 1 A cock. —2 The Chakravāka id. —**कावेरं** Saffron. —**कावेरी** 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरी सरिता पद्मः शकनी.

दानिषादरेत् R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 Tormentor.

काव्य *a.* [कवि-यण] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -स्व, N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -व्या 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -स्व 1 A poem; महर्काव्यं, मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c. -2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्गोषी शब्दार्थं सयुगाव-नङ्कृती पुनः कवि K. P. 1; काव्यं रामकं काव्यं S. D. 1; रत्नगीतार्थप्रतीपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरीरं तावदिदार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदा-वली K. & V. 1. 10; निर्दोषा लक्षणवती सरी-तिर्यग्युक्ता। साङ्काररसाज्जेकवृत्तिर्वा काव्य, नाममात्रं Chandra. 1. 7.). -3 Happiness, welfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purpose of a Kāvya as men- tioned by Mammata are:—काव्यं यज्ञो-स्य दूते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षते। सद्यः परनिवृत्तये काव्यमित्येवोपदेशयते K. P. 1.). -Oomp. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चौरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यद्वस्य देव्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रयुगीभ्यति Vikr. 1. 11. -चौरः a stealer of other men's poems. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक *a.* one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिंग *a.* figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यलिङ्गं हेतुर्वाक्यपदायता K. P. 10; *s. g.* जितोसि मन्दं कन्दर्प मञ्जिते-सिति विलोचनः Chandra. 5. 119. -हार्यं *a.* farose.

काश 1, 4 *A.* (काश-इत्ये, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. -2 To appear, be visible; नैव धूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा च काशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

काशः, -श [काश-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs &c. -श *A.* flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Ra. 3. 1, 2, 28. -श 1 = काश q. v. -2 Appearance. -3 Splendour.

काशि *m. pl.* N. of a country. काशिन *a.* (की *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; जितकाशिन *e. g.* one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

कानिल *a.* Made of Kāsa grass.

काशिष्णु *a.* Shining, brilliant.

काशिः, -शी *f.* N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see कापी. -शिः 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3

The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -Oomp. -यः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benares. -2 N. of a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. -Oomp. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काश्मीर *A.* plant commonly called नामारी; काश्मीर्या कृतमालमुद्रतदलं कोयलिकलीकते Māl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kāshmir. -राः *pl.* N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -राः A sort of grape see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरगंधमुगनाभिद्रुतगारां Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 41; काश्मीरगौरवपुष्पार-भिसारिकाणां Gīt. 11; also 1. -2 Root of a tree. -Oomp. -जं, जम्बू *n.* saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

काश्मीर(रि)क *a.* Born or produced in Kāshmir.

काश्मीर्यं Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Oomp. -यं flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kapāda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -वी The earth; तान-पि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. -यं Flesh. -Oomp. -मन्दः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god. -4. a demon.

काश्यपिः An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्यपेयः 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

कायः [कश्-यञ्] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विदपिना स्कंधकायैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरकिर्णा कपोलकायः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोलकाय also.

कापाय *a.* (पी *f.*) [कपाये रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; कापायवस्त्राधवा Ak. -यं A red cloth or garment; इमे कापाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77; न कापायेभ्येयति 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठं [काश् कश्च Up. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece of log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयात महोदधी H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. -3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for measuring length. -Oomp. -अगारः, -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कदली the wild plantain. -कीरः a small

insect found in decayed wood -कुटः, -कुटः a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood)

-कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष *m.*, -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -पुः the Palāsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मडी a funeral pile. -मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (= काष्ठकृत्). -लोहिन *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. -चाटः, -मं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिग्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशेषं प्रमणं वृत्तिना परा हि काष्ठा तपसा Ku 5. 28. -3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठा-गतस्नेहरसावृद्धि Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time = 3/8 Kālā. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Dakṣa.

काशीला The plantain tree.

काश 1 *A.* (काशे, काशित) 1 To shine; see काश. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा [काश्-यञ्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -Oomp. -कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. (-ठा) an epithet of Yama. -ज, -हृत् *a.* removing cough, pectoral. (-ह्री) a sort of prickly nightshade. -मर्दः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः, -रं A pond, pool, lake! Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Gīt. 2.

कासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. दिराकस).

कासू (चू) *f.* [Up. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासुतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musal in astrum.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious,

large. —लः 1 A cat. —2 A cock. —3 A crow. —4 A sound in general. —लः 1 Indistinct speech. —2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. —लः ind. Very much, excessively; Si. 18. 54. —लः A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः, —ला, —लः A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किचत् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किशारः 1 The board of corn. —2 A heron. —3 An arrow.

किशुकः [किञ्चि शुक्र इव शुक्रवत्तदश-
गुणत्वात्] A kind of tree having
beautiful red blossoms, but without
any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभते निर्गन्धा
इव किशुकाः Chap. 7; Ra. 6. 20; R.
9. 31. —कं The blossom of this tree;
किं किशुकैः शुक्रमुखवद्विभिर्न दग्धम् Rs.
6. 21.

किशु(ल)ुकः The Palāsa tree; see
किशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. —2
The blue jay. —3 The Chātaka bird;
(the bird is also named as किकिन्,
किकिविषि, किक्किविषि).

किकिशः A kind of worm (said
to be injurious to the hair, nails, and
teeth).

किकिः A monkey, an ape. —f. A
jackal; fox.

किङ्कणी, किङ्किणिका, किङ्किणी, किङ्-
कीका 1 A small bell or tinkling orna-
ment; कणत्कनककिङ्किणीङ्गणायित-
स्वद्वनैः U. 6. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku.
7. 49. —2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किङ्किरः 1 A horse. —2 The (In-
dian) cuckoo. —3 A large black
bee. —4 N. of Cupid, the god of
love. —5 The red colour. —रः The
frontal sinus of an elephant. —रः
Blood.

किङ्किरातः 1 A parrot. —2 The
(Indian) cuckoo. —3 Cupid. —4
The Asoka tree. —5 A species of
amaranath.

किञ्चिलि(ल)ुकः An earthworm.

किजं, —किजलः, —किजलकः The
filament or blossom of a lotus or
any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पसकिज-
लकमध्यान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किद् 1 P. (कैति) 1 To go or
approach. —2 To frighten, terrify.
—3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. —2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, —किट्टकं Secretion, excre-
ment, sediment, dirt; अक्ष*. —Oomp.
—पजिर्द semen virilo.

किहालः 1 A copper vessel. —2
Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a scar;
ज्ञास्यासि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मोर्षीकिणक
इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84;
18. 47; Git. 1. —2 A wart, a mole.
—3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. —एवा, —एवं A drug or
seed used to cause fermentation in
the manufacture of spirits; Ms.
8. 326.

किण्वन् m. A horse.

किन्त् 1. 1 P. (कैति) 1 To desire.
—2 To live. —3 (चिकित्ति) To heal,
cure. —4 To doubt, suspect. —II. 3 P.
Ved. (चिकित्ति) To know.

कितवः (वी. f.) 1 A rogue, liar,
cheat; अहंति किल कितव उवाच M. 4;
Amaru. 17. 41; Me. 111. —2 The
Bhatturi plant. —3 A kind of per-
formance. —4 A gamester, gambler. —5 A
mad or crazy person.

किनाटे The inner bark of a tree

किधन् m. A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. किम् ind. Used for कु only at
the beginning of comp. to convey
the senses of 'badness', 'deteriora-
tion', 'defect', 'blame' or 'censure';
e. g., किस्खा a bad friend; किन्नरः a
bad or deformed man &c.; see comp.
below. —Oomp. —दासः a bad slave,
or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed
man; a mythical being with a hu-
man figure and the head of a horse
(अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्गोपयामास
किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. 'ईश्वरः',
'ईश्वरः' 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. a
kind of musical instrument. (—रि. f.)
1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. —2. a
kind of lute. —पुद्गलः 'a low or des-
picable man', a mythical being with
a human head and the form of a
horse; Ku. 1. 14. 'ईश्वरः' an epithet
of Kubera —प्रभुः a bad master or
king; हिताक्षयः संशुषुते स किमभुः Ki.
1. 5. —राज्ज् a. having a bad king.
(—m.) a bad king. —सखि m. (nom.
sing. किस्खा) a bad friend; स कि-
सखा साधु न शास्ति बोद्धिप्रे R. 1. 5.

2. किम् pron. a. (nom. sing. कः m.,
का, f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which
(used interrogatively); प्रजासु का केन
पथा प्रयातिरयं भवतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S.
6. 25; कण्ठाग्निसुखेन मृगयुना हरता रवां
वक् कि न मे हतं R. 8. 67. का खल्वनेन
माध्वमानारमना विकल्पते V. 2; का कोऽत्र
भोः. The pronoun is often used to
imply 'power or authority to do a
thing'; i. e. के आवां परिचातुं दृष्टवन्तम-
कंद् S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what
power have we &c.; नृपसद्विना नाम के
वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we. i. e. what

position have we &c. Sometimes किम्
means 'long' as applied to time espe-
cially in combination with खलु or
अपि or इव; का खलु बेला तत्र भवत्याः प्रा-
सायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' i. e. a
long time has elapsed, &c.; so कोपि
कालस्तरा आगत्य गतायाः Ratn. 3; or
क इव कालः Māl. 3. —2 The neuter
(किं) is frequently used with instr.
of nouns in the sense of 'what is the
use of'; किं स्वामि वेदानिष्ठायेन H. 1;
लोभश्चेदयमेन किं &c. Bb. 2. 55; किं
तथा दृष्ट्या S. 3; किं कुलेनोपविष्टेन शील
मेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन,
चिदपि or स्विच् are often added to किं
to give it an indefinite sense; चिद्वेश
कश्चिज्जटिलमोषेन Ku. 5. 30 a certain
ascetic &c.; कोपि तत एवामतवती Māl.
1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति नि-
वेदितं च 1. 23; किमपि... जल्पतोरक्रमेण
U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्म
नि सम्मथयिकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1.
किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat';
Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also
means 'indescribable'; see अपि. इव
is sometimes added to किम् in the
sense of 'possibly', 'I should like
to know'; (mostly adding force and
elegance to the period); विना सीतादे
स्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30;
किमेव हि मधुराणां मन्त्रं नाकृतीनां S. 1.
20; see इव al o —ind. 1 A particle of
interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्-
न्यते पुत्र्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one
killed or 'worshipped' &c. ततः किं
what then. —2 A particle meaning
'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव ब्र-
ह्मं बिलपर्ये रत्ये न कीयते Ku. 4. 7. —3
Whether (its correlatives in the sense
of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहो-
रिवत्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words).
—Oomp. —अपि ind. 1. to some extent,
somewhat, to a considerable extent.
—2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as
to quality, quantity, nature &c.). —3.
very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं
बपुरिद् S. 3; किमपि भीषण, किमपि क-
रालं &c. —अर्थ a. having what mo-
tive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं रत्ना. —अर्थ
ind. why, wherefore. —आख्य a.
having what name; किमख्यवर राजर्षेः
सा परनी S. 7. —इति ind. why, lu-
deed, why to be sure, for what pur-
pose (emphasizing the question);
तस्मिन्मिदुदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमिय-
पास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं स्वयाचार्यकौशि-
वत्कलं Ku. 5. 44. —उ, —उत 1. whether
or (showing doubt or uncertainty);
किमु विचक्षितः किमु मद्ः U. 1. 35;
Amaru. 9. —2. why (indeed) ; दिव-
सुद्वरसार्थः किमु रज्यते. —3. how much
more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंयतिः
प्रयुज्यमविधेयता । एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु
यत् चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वादिनयाना-
मेकैकमप्येवामाप्तं किमुत समवायः K.
103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करा a

servant, slave; अथेहि मा किंकरमदमूनः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (रि) the wife of a servant. —कर्तव्यता, —कार्यतर any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किंकरतव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —भारण a. having what reason or cause. —किल ind. what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्त्यमिति तत्र भवति किं किल इषलं वाजयिष्यति Sk. —क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment', a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. —नोत्र a. belonging to what family. —च ind. moreover, and again, further. —चन ind. to a certain degree, a little. —चित् ind. to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिदुक्तं तत्रोक्तं R. 15. 33, 2. 46, 12. 21. —ज्ञ a. 'knowing little', a smatterer. —कर a. doing something, useful. —काला sometime, a little time. —प्राण a. having a little life. —मात्र a. only a little. —उच्छ्व a. conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तहि ind. how then, but, however. —तु ind. but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चेनामनयेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मते मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —देवत a. having what deity. —नामधेय, —नामन् a. having what name. —निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् ind. why, wherefore. —नु ind. 1 whether; किंतु मे मरणं भये परिस्थायो जनस्य वा Nls. 10. 10. —2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किंतु महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. —3 what indeed; किंतु मे राज्येनार्यः. —तु खलु ind. 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किंतु खलु नीतार्थमाकर्ष्य इदमनिरहादृतेऽपि बलवत्कथितोऽस्मि S. 5. —2 may it be that; किंतु खलु यथा वयमस्यामि वयमिष्यमानं प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —पच, —पचान a. miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. —पुनर ind. how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तद्वृक्षेषु स्नेहा किंपुनरंगमभवेत्पत्येषु K 291; Me. 3, 17; V. 3. —प्रकारं ind. in what manner. —प्रभाव a. possessing what power. —पुत a. of what sort or nature. —रूप a. of what form or shape. —वदति, ती f. rumour, report; मरसंघातः कदमला किंवदन्ती U 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा ind. 1. a particle of interrogation; किंवा शकुंतलेऽपि मातुराख्या S. 7. —2. or (corr of किं 'whether'), राजपुत्रि दुःखा किंवा जामर्ष्य Pt. 1; तस्मिन् मायमि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मं ध्यापायामि ibid.; S. TH. 7. —विद् a. knowing what. —सर्ग्वार a. following what occupation. —शील a. of what habits. —स्वित् ind.

whether, how; अथेः श्रुतं हरति पवनः किंस्वित्स्वित्मुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् a. [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nominative. कियत् m., कियती f., कियत् n.) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियत्कालस्तथैव स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 120; अथैव तावामो विमुश कियती याति न दृष्टा Sānti. 1. 25; इत्युसि कियद्भोजो मे रभति S. 1. 13; कियद्वशिष्टं रज्ज्वाः S. 4. —2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा P. 1. 40; माता कियतोऽयः Ve. 5. 9. —3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजद्वि विकसंतः संतिः संतः कियंतः Bb. 2. 78; स्वदभिसरणरभसेन बलं पति पदानि कियंते चलंती Gtl. 6. —Oomp. —एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. —कालश्च ind. 1. how long. —2. some little time. —चिरं ind. how long; कियच्चिरं भ्रातृपति गौरि Ku. 5. 50. —दूरं ind. 1. how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे स जलान्नयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. —2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. —2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-श्रु Up. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रश्मिकिरणसहितं S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीति किरणद्विबाका Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; 'मय radiant, brilliant. —2 A small particle of dust. —3 The sun. —Oomp. —मालिन m. the sun.

किरात [किरं पर्यंतमिति अतति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयकारणकिरातादृशस्य युगाः क यातु संवत्सराः यदि नदगणकचिकित्सक वेतालिकवदनकंदूरान् रघुः Su. bbāsh.; Pt. 1. 17; पर्यताभायिभिर्निजस्य सङ्घं नाम्ना किरातेः कुर्वे Ratn. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. —2 A savage, barbarian. —3 A dwarf. —4 A groom, a horseman. —5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. —सर्ग्वार (pl.) N. of a country. —Oomp. —अशुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhāravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirāta or mountaineer is poetically described). —आकिन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa.

किरातिः f. 1 The ganges. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

किराती 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of the Kirāta tribe. —2 A

woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. —3 A bawd, a procuress. —4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāta. —5 The celestial Gangā.

किरिः [किरति भूमि, कृ-इक्] 1 A hog, boar. —2 A cloud.

किरीटः The fruit of the marshy date tree.

किरीटः, —टं [कृ-कित्; Up. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटवद्वाजलयः Ku. 7. 92. —2 A trader. —Oomp. —धारिन् m. a king. —मालिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. [किरीट-इति] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. —m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35 (Mb. thus accounts for the name: —युरा शक्रेण मे वद्धं उप्यतो दानवर्ष-भैः। किरीटं मुनिं दयामि तेनाहुर्मां किरीटिनं ॥).

किर्मिः f. 1 A hall, building. —2 An image of gold or iron. —3 The Palāsa tree.

किर्मिर a. Variegated, spotted. —r: 1 N. of a Rākehasa slain by Bhtma; Ve. 6. —2 The variegated colour. —3 The orange tree. —Oomp. —जित्, —निर्द्वन्, —सदनः epithets of Bhtma.

किर्मिरित a. Variegated spotted.

किर्याणी A wild hog.

किल् I. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. —2 To freeze. —3 To play, sport. —II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. —2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः Play, trifling. —Oomp. —किंचित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; स्वयि वीर विराजते परं वृमयंती किलकिंचित् किल N. 2. 44.

किल inl 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; इदं किलाध्यजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 18. —2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13 51; जयान कंसं किल बाहुवैभः Mbh. —3 A feigned action (अलंकि); प्रसङ्ग सिंहः किल तां चकर्व R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्वनाथे किल जातसंभ्रमा Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. —4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्थः किल विजयेत्यते कुल्व G. M. —5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्द्वयति G. M. —6 Contempt; एवं किल योत्स्यसे G. M. —7 Cause, reason (हेतुः); (very rare) स किलेषु कथवान् S. M. 'for he said so'.

किलाकिलः, —ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Māl. 5. 11. —लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाटः Coagulated milk.

किलाटिन् *m.* A hamboo.

किलास *a.* Ved. Leprous. --सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.

किलिजं 1 mat. -2 A thin plank of green wood, board; also किलिजं.

किलिजकः 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twist of grass.

किलिमं The fir or pine tree.

किल्बन् *m.* A horse.

किल्बिषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.

किशलं A sprout, shoot.

किशलयः -यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः [Up. 1. 65] 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केशरि-किशोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अग्रवयस्यवहार) -3 The sun. --री A maiden, a young woman.

किंकिधः -ध्यः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. --या, -व्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किङ्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. --स्तु; *m.* or *f.* 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः -लं, **किसलयः** -यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अथः किसलयवरागः S. 1. 21; किसलयमलनं कश्चिद् 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैश्च पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीटक *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Miserly. --दा; (Pl.) N. of a country (Behar). --हं A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. --सं A bone (*m.* also); Mv. 5. 19. -Comp. -आस्यः, -सुखः a bird in general.

कीकिः A blue jay.

कीचकः [Up. 5. 56] 1 A hollow bamboo. -2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायते मधुर-मनसिः कीचकः पृथग्मानः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4 73; Ku. 1. 8. -3 N. of a people. -4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāṭa. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Varata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her

chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the Powerful Bhīma.] -Comp. --जित् *m.* an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीज *a.* Ved. Wonderful.

कीट 10 P. (कीटयति, कीटित्) 1 To tinge or colour. -2 To bind, fasten.

कीट *a.* Hard, harsh. -ट 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारो हति सती शिरः H. Pr. 45. -2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः Pt. 1; &c. -Comp. --स्वः sulphur. -जं silk. -जालो. -मणिः a fire fly.

कीटक *a.* Hard, harsh. --कः 1 A worm. -2 A bard of the Māgadha tribe.

कीटिका 1 A small worm. -2 A poor insignificant creature; Pt. 1.

कीटश्च, कीटश्च (शी *f.*), **कीटश्च** (शी *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तज्ज्ञोः कीटमसौ विवेकविभवः कीटश्च प्रबोधोऽयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137. **कीनं** Flesh.

कीनारः Ved. A vile man.

कीनाश *a.* [Up. 5. 36] 1 Cultivating the soil. -2 Poor, indigent. -3 Niggardly. -4 Small, little. --ज्ञः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death; विवेहि कीनाशनिकेतनातीर्थं Sn 1. 73. -2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथ-मयं पयुषमास्वाद्यति Bv. 1. 58; N. 3. 12. --रा; (Pl.) The country and the people of Kashmira. --रं Flesh. -Comp. --इष्टः the mango tree (liked by parrots). --वर्णकः a kind of perfume.

कीरकः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 A Buddha. -3 A kind of tree.

कीरिः Ved. Praise, hymn.

कीर्ण *p. p.* [कृ क्] 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. -2 Covered, filled. -3 Placed, put. -4 Injured, hurt. -Comp. --वर्धन *a.* strewing the way; S. 1. 7.

कीर्णः *f.* [कृ क्ति] 1 Scattering. -2 Covering, hiding, concealing. -3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं [कृ-त्यु] 1 Telling, narrating. -2 Praising, celebrating. -3 A

temple, any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनरत्नं कृतं मेदिनी K. 180; 119. --न 1 Narration, recital. -2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय = कृत q. v.

कीर्तिः *f.* [कृ-क्ति] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्तिं R. 2. 64; Me. 45. -2 Favour, approbation. -3 Dirt, mud. -4 Extension, expansion. -5 Light, lustre, splendour. -6 Sound. -7 Mention, speech, report. -Comp. --आश्र *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (-*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. --शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame, i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, आलिख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं यतवति शुचि विक्रमादिष्ये Vās.

कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. -2 Mentioned, told. -3 Known; notorious. -4 Praised, celebrated.

कीट 1 P. 1 To bind. -2 To pin. -3 To stake.

कीलः [किल्-वृ] 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव चानरा Pt. 1. 21. -2 A lance. -3 A post, pillar. -4 A weapon. -5 The elbow. -6 A blow with the elbow. -7 A flame. -8 A minute particle. -9 N. of Siva. -10 A gnomon. -11 A position of the foetus just before the time of delivery.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. -2 A fence. -3 A pillar, column; see कील

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. -2 Ixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमिद-ममशरकीलितं Git. 7; सा नश्चेत्सि की-लितेव Māl. 5. 10. -3 Staked, impaled. -4 Pierced, transfixed. -5 Set (as a stake or pole). --तं A tie.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amṛta, beverage of the gods. -2 Honey. -3 A hoast. -लं 1 Blood. -2 Water. -Comp. --जं flesh. -धिः the ocean. --यः a demon, goblin.

कीश *a.* Naked. --ज्ञः 1 An ape. monkey. -2 The sun. -3 A bird.

कुः *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -Comp. --भुजः Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'want', 'deficiency', &c. Its various substitutes are कर् (कद्व्य), कव (कवे-र्य), का (काव्य), किं (किमर्थः); cf. Pt. 5. 17. -Comp. --कर्म *m.* a bad deed, a mean act. --ग्रहः an unpropitious planet. --ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an

agnihotrin, a physician, or a river)
 -बेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. —चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. —जन्म *a.* low-born. —तनु *a.* deformed, ugly. (-नुः) an epithet of Kubera. —तत्र a bad lute. —तर्कः 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. —2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking ; कुतर्कव्यासः सततपरपुण्यमननम् G. L. 31. °पयः a sophistical mode of arguing. —तर्ष्य a bad teacher. —तिन an evil or unpropitious day. —दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. —2. an evil eye, sinister eye (*fig.*). —3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines ; Ms. 12. 95. —देशः 1. a bad place or country. —2. a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. —देह *a.* ngly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. —धृ *a.* 1. foolish, silly, stupid. —2. wicked. —नरः 1. a bad actor. —2. a sort of trumpet flower. —3 red arsenic. —नदिका a small river, rill ; सुपरा स्वात्कनदिका Pt. 1. 25. —नाथः a bad master. —नमस् *m.* a miser. —पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (*fig.* also). —2. a heterodox doctrine. —पथ *a.* unwholesome, improper. —परिक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly ; Bh. 2. 15. —पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. —पुरुषः a low or wicked man. —पुष *a.* low, vile, contemptible. —पिष *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. —हवः a bad boat ; कुहवः संतरज्जलम् Ms. 9. 161. —भद्राः, -भद्रा *m.* a bad or degraded Brāhmana. —संवः 1. a bad advice. —2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. —योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). —योगिन् *m.* a false devotee, impostor. —रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (-रा) a kind of spirituous liquor. —रूप *a.* ngly, deformed ; Pt. 5. 19. —रूपं tin. —वंगः lead. —वचस्, -वाक् *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous ; using abusive, or foul language. (-न) abuse, bad language. —वज्रकं crystal ; a stone resembling a diamond. —वधः a sudden or violent shower. —विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage ; Ms. 3. 63. —वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. —वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. —शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmanly, ill-tempered. —दुल्लं a bad place. —सरित् *f.* a small river, rill ; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वा शीमे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. —2. conjuring, magio. —3. roguery. —व्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (क्वते) To sound. —II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. —2 To cry. —III. 2 P. (क्रीति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश (सु) 1, 10 P. 1 To shine. —2 To soak.

कुक् 1 A. (क्रीते) To take, accept, seize.

कुकम् A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुक् (कु) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुक्तर (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनद्वय) ; see कङ्कुर.

कुकुराः (प्ल.) 1 N. of a country ; also called द्वाई. —2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yādavas ; Si. 6 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुक्कलः, -लं 1 Chaff ; कुक्कलानां रा शौ तदनु हृदयं पश्यत इव U. 6. 38. —2 A fire made of chaff. —लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). —2 A n armour, mail.

कुक्कटः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A whip of lighted straw, a firebrand —3 A spark of fire. —टी 1 A hen. —2 A small house-lizard. —3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कटः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कटिः, -टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कभः 1 A wild cock. —2 A cock in general. —3 Varnish.

कुक्कुरः (री *f.*) [Up. 1. 41] A dog ; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरर्जवातरं च न्यते Mk. 2. 11. —रं A vegetable perfume. —Comp. —वाच् *m.* a species of deer

कुसः a belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general) ; जिह्मताधमातकुक्षिः (भ्रजपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. —2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the foetus ; कुम्भीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15 ; Si. 13. 40. —3 The interior of anything ; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). —4 A cavity in general. —5 A cavern, cave ; R. 2. 38, 67. —6 The sheath of a sword. —7 N. of Bali. —8 A bay, gulf. —Comp. —शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. —2 Filling or pervading the interior ; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुम् 1 Saffron ; लघुकुंकुमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्) ; R. 4. 67 ; Ra. 4. 2 ; 5.

9 ; Bh. 1. 10. 25. —2 Saffron, paint. Māl. 1. 37. —Comp. —अग्निः N. of a mountain.

कुक् 1. 6. P. (कुचति, कुचि) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). —2 To go. —3 To polish. —4 To contract, bend. —5 To be contracted. —6 To stop, impede. —7 To writhe or delineate. —8 To mix, connect. —II. 1 P. कुच् also (कोचति, कुचति, कुंचित) 1. To make crooked, bend or curve. —2 To move or go crookedly. —3 To make small, lessen. —4 To shrink, contract. —5 To go to or towards.

कुचः [कुच्] The female breast, a teat, nipple ; अपि वनान्तरमल्पकुचतरा V. 4. 26. —Comp. —अयं, -मुखं a nipple. —तटे, -तटो the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वयं or meaningless). —फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुचित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. —2 Small, little.

कुचर *a* (रा, -री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. —2 Detracting, censorious. —रः A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुच्छं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree ; Pt. 3. 93. —2 The planet Mars. —3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नक्षत्रव.) —जा N. of Sitā ; also of Durgā

कुजंभलः, कुजंभिलः, -रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुच् See कुच् II.

कुचनं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. —2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुंचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls ; अष्टमुष्टिर्मेत्कुंचिः.

कुचिका 1 A key ; Bh. 1. 63. —2 The shoot of a bamboo. —3 A shoot of reed. —4 A kind of fish.

कुंचित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुंज 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur ; cf. कुंज.

कुंजः, -जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour ; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Gtt. 5 ; वज्रललातकुंजे 12 ; Me. 19 ; R. 9. 64. —2 The lower jaw. —3 A cave. —4 A tooth. —5 The trunk of an elephant. —Comp. —कुदोरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers ; गुंजकुंजकुदोरः कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; Māl. 5. 19 ; कौकिलकूजितकुंजकुदो Gtt. 1.

कुंजरः [कुंजो हरितद्वयः सोऽस्यास्ति. कुंजर, P. V. 2. 107 Vārt.] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly:—स्युक्तस्यैव वषाद्युग्वर्षभः कुंजरः। सिंहशङ्खलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थ-वाचकाः ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -5 Hair. —र, —री A female elephant. -Oomp. —अनीकं the division of an army consisting of elephant-corp. —असनः the Asvattha tree. —अर-सि 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha (a 'fabulous animal with 8 feet'). —ग्रहाः an elephant-catcher.

कुंजले Sour gruel.

कुट्ट 1. 6. P. (कुटते, कुटित) 1 To be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. —II. 4 P. (कुटयति) 1 To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt. 2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, burn.

कुटिकत a. Bent, crooked.

कुटः, कुट [कुट-+] A water-pot, a jar, pithor. —र, 1. A fort, strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain. -Oomp. —जः 1. N. of a tree; Mā. 9. 15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Ra. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of Drops. —हारिका a female servant.

कुटकं A plough without a pole. —कः The post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

कुटकः A roof, thatch.

कुटङ्गकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. -2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुटपः 1 A measure of grain (= कुडव). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. —र A lotus.

कुटरः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुटरुः Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A tent.

कुटले A roof, thatch.

कुटिः [कुट-इत्] 1 The body. -2 A tree. —f. 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, bend. -Comp. —चरः a porpoise.

कुटिरं A cottage, hut.

कुटिल a. [कुट-इल्] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदा भूयः कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 To wound, wind- ing क्रोशं कुटिला नदी Sk. -3

(fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest; अ Pt. 1. 126. —ला 1 N. of Sarasvati. -2 A kind of perfume. —ले 1 N. of a plant (तरु). -2 Tin. -Oomp. —आशय a. evil-minded, malevolent. —पश्मन् a. having curved eye-lashes. —मति, —बुद्धि a. evil-minded, malevolent; Mu 1. 7. —स्वभाव a. crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलक a. Carved, bent, crooked. **कुटिलिका** 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching -2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. -2 A Cottage, hut; मासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11. 73; पर्ण°, अश्व° &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. -4 A nosegay. -5 A kind of perfume (घुरा). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A bawd, procurer. -Oomp. —चक्रः a religious mendicant of a particular order, चतुर्विधा निश्चरन्ते कुटीचक्रवद्भ्यः। इति परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. —चरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः, —र, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage. U. 2. 29; Amara. 48. —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुटीका A small house.

कुटुङ्गकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper winding round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुटुनी A bawd, procurer; see कुटनी.

कुटुंबः, कुटुंबकं 1 A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. —चः, —वं 1 A kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4 Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr 1. 92. -Oomp. —कलहः, —ह internal or domestic quarrels. —भरः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदपितकुटुंबभरण सार्धम् S. 4. 19; चित्तिरा P. 5. 4. —व्याघ्रत a. (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् m. 1 A householder, married man, a pater familias, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण युहिर्निजः कन्यायैषु कुटुंबिनः Ku 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Me. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family;

Sānti. 4. 9. —नी 1 The wife of a householder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाहूय वृष्यामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्येवमपि हि भवतु कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amara. 48. -2 A large household or family. -3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To grind, pound. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To burn.

कुट्ट a. (At the end of oomp.) Dividing, cutting, grinding. —हः (in Math.) A multiplier.

कुट्टकः 1 A grinder. -2 A kingfisher.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हि) नी A bawd, procurer, a go-between.

कुट्टाक a. (की f.) Who or what divides or cuts; सारंगसंगरविधाविभ- कुंभकूटकुट्टाकपाणि कुलिशश्च हरैः प्रमादः Mā 5. 32.

कुट्टित a. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c. —र Unskilful opening of a vein.

कुट्टमि The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it:—केशरतनुधारादीनां ग्रहे हर्षोप संत्रमात्। प्राहुः कुट्टमिं नाम शिरःकरविघ्ननम् 142.

कुट्टारः A mountain —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket. -3 Exclusion or oneness.

कुट्टिम a. Paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic. —मः, सं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कति- दुकांतोपल कुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. -2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिमित = कुट्टमित q. v.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave; cf. कुट्टहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

कुट्टारकं A small house, hut.

कुट्टमल = कुट्टमल q. v.

कुट्ट A tree; cf. कुट.

कुटर See कुटर.

कुट्टाकुः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुट्टाटकः, —का An axe.

कुट्टारः, —री 1 An axe, or hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh 3. 11. -2 A sort of hoe or spade. —रः A tree.

कुट्टारकः A small axe.

कुट्टारिका A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुंठारः 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.

कुंठिः 1 A tree. -2 A mountain.

कुंठेरः Fire.

कुंठेरः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुंइ 6 P. (कुंइति) To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुंइंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुंइवः (-पा) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुंइः The body; cf. Up. 4. 143.

कुंइका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुंइी A but; cf. कुंइी.

कुंइपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुंइमल a. [Up. 1. 106] Opening, full-blown, expanding (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. —लः An opening bud; विङ्गभगोदधिषु कुंइमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. —लं A particular bell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुंइमलित a 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Cheerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; Mā. 9. 32.

कुंइयं 1 A wall; भदे कुंइयावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Oomp. —कुंइयिन् m. a house-breaker; a thief. —कुंइयः a digger. (-यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुंइय 1. 6 P. (कुंइयि, कुंइयति) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound -II. 10 P. (कुंइयति) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुंइयकः A young animal just born.

कुंइय a. (पा. f.) [cf. Up. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. —पा. —य A dead body, corpse; श्वासनीयः कुंइयभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेत्यकुंइपाणी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. —पा 1 A spear. -2 A foul smell, stenoh.

कुंइयार a. Ved. Crying out, (विजग-शील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुंइयिः 1 A ripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुंइयक a. (की. f.) Fat, corpulent.

कुंइ 1. P. (कुंइति, कुंइत) 1 To be blunted or dulled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. —Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुंइ 1. 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्य-महस्तु कुंइ Ka. 3. 12 has no effect on

&0.; कुंइत्वमायाति युगः कवीनां साहित्य-विद्याभ्रमवजितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुंइभवंयुपलादिषु धराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुंइतः A fool.

कुंइत p. p. 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also) : विङ्गभगोदधिषु कुंइत R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78, Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंइता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

कुंइ 1. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

कुंइः, -डी, -ई [cf. Up. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अयिकुंइ. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. —डः (ड. f.) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पश्यो जीवति कुंइ स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. —डः An epithet of Durgā. -Oomp. —आग्निन् m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंइ i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. —ऊधय (कुंइधो f.) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. —कीटः 1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. -3 a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. —कीलः a low or vile man. —गोलः, —गोलक 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुंइ and गोलक (taken together).

कुंइलः, -लं [कुंइ-मलर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; ओत्रं धृतेनैव न कुंइलन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Ra. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुंइलन Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसमस्तद्यसः स्थितावि-मो ह्येति चित्तं कुंइते यदा यदा । तनेति भाषाः परिवेषकैतद्वत्तदा विधिः कुंइलनं विधोरपि ॥ N. 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुंइलिन (नी. f.) 1 Decorated with ear rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuna, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. —नी A form of Durgā or Sakti.

कुंइलीकृत a. Forming a ring, coiled.

कुंइका 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot (कुंइकल).

कुंइन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

कुंइनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbha.

कुंइ (डी) a. Strong. —पा 1 A man.

कुंइतः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). -3 The sun.

-4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son. -9 Grain. -10 The eighth Muhūrta of the day; अह्नः सुहृता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो सुहृत्तः स कालः कुंइतः स्मृतः ॥ -11 A musical instrument. -12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the Manes —द The Kṛṣṇa grass.

कुंइय ind. 1 From where whence; कस्य स्व वा कुंइ आगतः Moha. M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &0.; ईदृग्निनोऽः कुंइः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुंइ इदमच्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुंइः फलमहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वस्मत्स्यस्यधिकः कुंइतः स्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कद-यो...न स्वैरो स्वैरिणी कुंइः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुंइम् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुंइः कालासमुत्पन्नं V. P. (= कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुंइः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुंइय a. 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुंइय 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (= कौतुक). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केरिकाशकुंइयं च काचिवधं यमुनाजलकुंइः । मंजुलधनुल-कुंइयतं विचकर्ष करेण कुंइते Git. 1.

कुंइयः, कुंइयः f. A small leathern bottle for oil. —पा 1 The eighth Muhūrta of the day. -2 = कुंइय 12 q. v.

कुंइयल a. 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised celebrated. —लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्ज्वलजगदेन जनितं नः कुंइयल S. 1; यदि विलामकलासु कुंइयलं Git. 1; (पपी-) कुंइयलेन मलयजोपितम् R. 3. 54; 13 21; 15, 6b. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुंइयलिन a. 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Mā. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुंइ ind. 1 Where, in which place; कुंइ मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुंइ कर्त-व्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुंइपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुंइ is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि, कुंइ be-

comes indefinite in senses. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्राप्य a. Where living or residing. कुत्स्य 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sānti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. -ना Ex-pression of contempt.

कुत्सित p. p. 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. -तं Censure.

कुश्च 4. P. (कुच्यति, कुचित) To stink, become putrid or foul.

कुशः, The Kusa grass.

कुशः, -य, -या 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुशारः, लः, लकः 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kānohana tree. -लकः A copper pithor.

कुशलं = कुशल q. v.

कुश्रकः, -गः 1 A watch house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुपः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुन्तः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुन्ताः पविशन्ति K. P. 2. (i. e. कुन्तधारिणः पुरुषाः); विराहिनिकुन्तनकुन्तुल्लस्य कुतिकनकिदंतुरिताने Gtt. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

कुन्तलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतज्ज्विरलैः प्रांतोन्मील-न्मनोहरकुन्तलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4. 6; Gtt. 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. -लः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुन्तलिका A butter knife.

कुन्तयः (pl. of कुंति m.) N. of a country and its people.

कुन्तिः N. of a king, son of क्रथ. -0omp. -भोजः N. of a Yādava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kuntī.

कुन्ती 1 N. of द्रुप, daughter of Yādava named द्रुप, adopted by कुन्ति-भोज. [She was the first wife of Paṇḍu. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvāsa, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked

Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.]. -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

कुंथ 1, 9 P. (कुंथति, कुंथति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To hurt.

कुंदः, -दं [Up. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदवद्वतः कलहसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुंदप्रसवशिशिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; S. 5. 19. -दं The flower of this plant; अलके बालकुंदाविविज् Me. 65, 47. -वः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number ' nine '. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe. -0omp. -करः a turner.

कुन्दिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A oat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप 1. 4. P. (कुप्यति, कुकोप, अकुपत्, कोपति, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्यति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रशुभश्चाण-क्षस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यन्ति Soar. -Caus. (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up. -II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोपा [कुप-भावे वञ्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितातबलोपि नाग Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपा कार्यं do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पिच्छकोप, वातकोप &c. -0omp. -आकुल, -आविष्ट a. enraged, furious. -क्रमा 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger. -द्वीत, -ज्वलित a. inflamed with anger. -पदं 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. -पनाः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन a. [कुप-ताच्छीले युच्] 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुर-तापराधात् पाद्वान्तः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaro. 65.

कोपनक a. Angry. -कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्यु a. [कुप-यिच्-वा-इण्ड्य] In- tending to enrage or exasperate, in- clined to make angry.

कोपित a. Enraged, furious, pro- vok'd &c.

कोपिन् a. [अवश्यं-कुपयति कुप-यिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यद्वि मयि कोपेनि Gtt. 10. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. -m. A water- pipe.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय a. Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catch- ing small fish.

कुप्य a. Despised, low, mean, con- temptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any met- al but silver and gold; Kl. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -0omp. -शाला a brazier.

कुवे(वे)रः [कुत्सितं वे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुवेरदत्ता विश्वदुर्गरक्ष्मी गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समग्रं बिलस्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide Malli. thereon) [Kubera is the son of Visaravas by Idavida, and thus the half-bro- ther of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailāsa. He is represent- ed as being deformed in body, having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. -0omp. -अक्षिः, -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailāsa. -विद् f. the north.

कुपज a. [कु ईप्त् उज्जमार्जं यम शब्दं Tv.] 1 Hump-backed, crooked. -उज्जं 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. -उज्जा A young female servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishna and Balarame, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight and she began to appear a most beau- tiful woman]. -0omp. -किराता-व- नः a hump-backed person and a dwarf. -गामिन् a. going crookedly,

going astray ; Pt. 2. 5. —हीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person ; S. 2.

कुञ्जका N. of a tree ; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुञ्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुञ्ज 1 A forest. —2 A hole for sacrificial fire. —3 A ring ; an ear-ring. —4 A thread. —5 A cart.

कुञ्ज m. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Up. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy ; a youth ; R. 3. 48. —2 A boy below five. —3 A prince, an heir apparent (especially in dramas) ; विशेषितकुमारं तदाज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11 ; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5 ; उपवेश्मुर्महति कुमारः Mn. 4 (said by Rākhasa to Malayaketu). —4 N. of Kārttikeya, the god of war ; कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36 ; कुमारोप कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. —5 N. of Agni. —6 A parrot. —Comp. —पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. —2. N. of king Śalivāhana. —भृत्या 1. care of young children. —2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery ; R. 3. 12. —बाह्विन्, बाह्वना a peacock. —व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. —सुः f. 1. an epithet of Pārvatī, or —2. of the Ganges. (—m.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारका 1 A child, a youth. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारपति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक a. (की f.), कुमारिन् (जी f.) a. furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. —2 A maiden, virgin ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षते कुमार्युतमनी सती Ms. 9, 90 ; 11. 59 ; प्यावर्तताम्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. —3 A girl or daughter in general. —4 N. of Durgā. —5 N. of several plants. —6 N. of Sītā. —7 Large cardamoms. —8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). —Comp. —पुत्रा 1. the son of an unmarried woman. —2. N. of Karna. —स्वभ्राता the father-in-law of a girl defiles before marriage.

कुसुम a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. —2 Avaricious. —n. 1 The white water-lily. —2 The red lotus.

कुसुम-दं [को-मोदते इति कुसुमं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise ; नोच्छ्रसिति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्पर्शानुभिः कुसुमं V. 3. 16 ; so S. 5. 28 ; Ra. 3. 2. 21. 23 ; Ms. 40. —2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —2 N. of the elephant supposed to

guard the south. —3 Camphor. —4 A species of monkey. —5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुसुमती to Kusa, son of Rāma ; see R. 16. 79. 86. —Comp. —अभिरुपं silver. —आकरः —आवासः a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः, —पतिः, —बंधुः, —बांधवः, —सुहृद् m. the moon.

कुसुमवेती The lotus plant.

कुसुमिक a. Abounding in Kumodas. —का 1 N. of a plant, (कटफला). —2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुसुमिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers ; वयंदावानं व्रजति समुपोदे कुसुमिनी U. 5. 26 ; Si. 9. 34. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotus. —Comp. —नायकः, —पतिः the moon.

कुसुमवत् a. Abounding in lotuses ; कुसुमवत् च वारिषु R. 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise) ; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुसुमती मे दृष्टिं न नन्दयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2 ; 3. 17 ; कुसुमती भावुमतीव भावं (न बंधव) R. 6. 36. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

कुवः Ved 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). —2 The upper part of a club. —वा 1 A thick petticoat. —2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [कुंभं कुतितं वा उमति पूरयति उभ-अश् शक्° Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar ; इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकं व्यस्तकुंभा जगः ; बर्जयेतादृशं निर्वं विषकुंभं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77 ; R. 2. 36 ; so कुचं, स्तनं. —2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant ; इमकुंभ Māl. 5. 32 ; मसेमकुंभदले सुविमंति श्रारः Bh. 1. 59. —3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. —4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dropas ; Ms. 8. 320. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. —6 The paramour of a harlot. —7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. —8 A kind of heart-disease. —भा A harlot, a whore. —भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). —Comp. —कर्णः 1. 'Pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākhasa, brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had indicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most

rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrāpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Rāvaṇa with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. —2. an epithet of Siva. —कामला a bilious affection. —कारः 1. a potter ; Y. 3. 146. —2. a mixed tribe वेद्यायां विप्रश्चर्यान् कुंभकारः स उच्यते Usanas ; माताकारात्मकमर्कशं कुंभकारी व्यजयत Parāśara). —3. a serpent. —4. a kind of wild fowl. (—री), —कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. —2. a kind of collyrium. —घोणः N. of a town. —जः, —जन्मन् m., —योनिः, —संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya ; प्रसतादोद्यदादं कुंभयोनिर्महोत्सवः R. 4. 21 ; 15. 55. —2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a bawd, procuress ; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —घरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. —राशिः the sign Aquarius. —रेतस् m. a form of Agni. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —मंडुकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. —2. (fig.) an inexperienced man ; cf. कृपमंडुक. —शाला pottery. —सधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुंभकः 1 The base of a column —2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुंभिका 1 A small pot. —2 A harlot. —3 A disease of the eyes.

कुंभिन् 1 An elephant ; Bv. 1. 52. —2 A crocodile. —3 A fish. —4 A kind of poisonous insect. —5 A suit of fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). —Comp. —नरकः a particular hell. —मक्षः rut, ichor.

कुंभिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. —2 A plagiarist. —3 A wife's brother. —4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. —2 An earthen cooking vessel. —3 A measure of grain. —4 N. of several

plants. -Oomp. —धान्य grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. —धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. —नसः a kind of venomous serpent ; U. 2. 29. —पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessel ; Y. 3. 224, Ms. 12.76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnāga tree. -2 A catamite. —का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief ; लोचनेन गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रविचन V. 2 ; कुंभीलकैः काष्ठैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —ला A crocodile.

कुं 6 P. (कुंति, कुंति) : To sound.

कुंकरः, कुंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुंरंगः (मी. f.) 1 A deer in general ; तन्मे वृषि कुंरंग कुत्र भवता किं नाम तस्य तपः Śaṭi. 1 14. 4. 6 ; लवंगी कुंरंगिदृग्मीकांति Jāg. -2 A species of deer (कुंरंग ईशवासः स्याद्विष्णुकृत्तिको महान्). -Oomp. —अक्षी, —नयन, —मेघा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुंरंगकः कुंरंगमः = कुंरंग q. v.

कुंरचिह्नः A crab.

कुंरटः A shoemaker.

कुंरटः, कुरटकः, कुराटका The yellow amaranth.

कुंरुहः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुंरुहकः Yellow amaranth.

कुराः (ला) An osprey ; Y. 1. 174.

कुरी 1 A female osprey ; चक्रं च भिक्षा कुरीव भूयः R. 14. 68 -2 A ewe. -Oomp. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरावः A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव (व) कः A species of amaranth ; कुरवका रवकारः पन्तं ययुः R. 9. 29 ; Me. 78 ; Rs. 6. 18. —व (व), —व (व) कः The flower of this tree ; चूडापात्रे नवकुरवकं Me 65 ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषक कुरवकं दयामावृत्तारण्यं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरारं 1 A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 ll. of a country situated in the north of India about

the site of the modern Delhi ; भियः कुरुनामधिपस्य पालर्भी Ki. 1. 1 ; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकास्ते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. —वः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Oomp. —क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kuravas and Pāṇḍavas ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2. 19. —क्षेत्रयोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. —चिह्नः a crab. —जागलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. —राज m., —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhishma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् m. A horse.

कुरुटः A red species of amaranth. —टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुटकः Yellow or white amaranth

कुरुव = कुंरुव q. v.

कुरुरी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone) ; cf. कुरी.

कुरुवं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरुवक q. v.

कुरुविंदः, —दे A ruby. —व 1 Black salt -2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुकुरः A dog ; उपकृतमपि शसं निः संवन्ध्यात कुकुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. 1.

कुचिका = कुचिका q. v.

कुई, कुर्दन See कुई, कुर्वन.

कुक्कूपरः 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु(कू)पीसः, कु(कू)पीसकः A sort of bodice worn by women ; मनोज्ञकूपीसकपीडितस्तथाः R. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत् pres. p. Doing &c. —m. 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

कुल 1 P. (कोलते, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect. -2 To be related ; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race ; family ; निदानमिदं कुलस्य संज्ञा R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode ; वसन्कुलकुलपुंसः R. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent ; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2 ; कुलशीलमन्वितः An. 7. 54, 62 ; २० कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. -4 A herd, troop, flock ; collection, multitude ; सुगुलं रोमेष्व-

म्यस्यत् S. 2. 6 ; U. 2. 9 ; अलिङ्गलसंकुल Gīt. 1 ; Si. 9. 71 ; २० नो°, कुभि°, महिषी° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). -6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or forefront. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. —ला The head of a guild or corporation. -Oomp. —अकुल a. 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °लिषिः m. f. the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fortnight in a month. °वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरा the scion of a family ; S 7. 19. —अनन्या a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. —अंगारः a man who ruins his family ; Pt. 4. —अचलः, —आद्रिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent ; their names are : —महेशो मलयः रुद्रः लुकिमान् नक्षत्रपर्वतः विष्णुश्च पारियात्रश्च स-वेते कुलपर्वताः u. —अन्वित a. born in a noble family. —अभिमानः family-pride. —आचारः, —कर्म m., —धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, —गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. -2. a genealogist. —आधारकाः a son. —आलोकित a. maintaining a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of Śiva. (—रा) N. of Durgā. —उत्कट a. high-born. (—टः) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न, —उद्भूत, —उद्भव a. sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्भवः The head or perpetrator of a family ; see उद्भव. —उपदेशः a family name. —क-जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. —कटकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका, —कन्या a girl of high birth ; विजयदुसुधः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1 ; गृहे गृहे पुत्र्याः कुलकन्यकाः सद्गृहंति Māl. 7. —कर्तुः m. the founder of a family. —कलकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. —मिरि, —भय m., —पर्वतः, —शैलः see कुलाचल above. —ह्रा a. ruining a family ; दोषैरेतैः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज, —जात a. 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary ; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). —जनः a high-born or distinguished person. —तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः m. f. an important lunar day, viz. the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fortnight. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, —दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ f. see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity ; the guardian deity of a family ; Ku. 7. 27. —धन a. one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family ; U. 1. 14. (—नं) the dear-

eat and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. —**धर्मः** a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 113; 8. 14. —**धारकः** a son. —**धुर्यः** (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्यं स्वयंवरा यथाय B. 7. 71. —**संदन** *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. —**नारिका** a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas. —**नारी** a high bred and virtuous woman. —**नाशः** 1. ruin or extinction of a family. —2. an apostate. —3. a camel. —**परंपरा** the series of generations comprising a race. —**पतिः** 1. the head of chief of a family. —2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:—मनीनां दशसाहसं बोद्धवदादि-पोषणात्। अन्धपथति विपथि(सो) कुलपतिः स्युतः ॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णभ्रैत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. —**पलुका** a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. —**पालिः**, —**पालिका**, —**पाली** *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. —**पुत्रः** a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वकालिना कुलपुत्रमहादुमाः Mk. 4. 10. —**पुरुषः** 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चुबति कुपुरुषं वेदधरपलुवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. —2. an ancestor. —**पूर्वगः** an ancestor. —**भार्या** a virtuous wife. —**भृत्य** the nursing of a pregnant woman. —**भर्यादा** family honor or respectability. —**भार्यः** a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. —**पोषित**, —**पथ** *f.* a woman of good family and character. —**पारः** a principal day; (i. e. Tuesday, and Friday). —**विद्या** 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. —2. one of the three आचार्यशिक्षा लोकाः. —**विप्रः** a family-priest. —**वृद्धः** an old and experienced member of a family. —**व्रता**, —**ते** a family vow; गलितवचसमिहवाक् जाभिर्दं वि कुलवत् B. 3. 70; विश्वामित्र-धृताः कुलवत् पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. —**अभिन्न** *a.* well-born, of a good family. (—*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. —2. an artisan of noble birth. —**संस्तर** 1. family respectability. —2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. —**संततिः** *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. —**संभव** *a.* of a respectable family. —**सेवकः** an excellent servant. —**स्त्री** a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधमभिभवत् कुलं प्रयुष्यति कुलविधा Bg. 1. 41. —**स्थितिः** *f.* 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. —2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23. —**कुलक** *a.* Of good family, of good birth. —**कः** 1 The chief of a guild.

—2 Any artisan of eminent birth. —3 An ant-hill. —**क** 1 A collection, multitude. —2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); *a. g.* see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. —3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः *ind.* By birth. **कुलधरः** *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः, —**लः** A thief. **कुलवत्** *a.* Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. —**कः** 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. —2 The chief or head of a guild. —3 An artist of high birth. —**Comp.** —**वेला** certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Of good family, high-born. —*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [कुले जातः स] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; विषयो विप्रमिताकुलीनं K. 11 —**नः** 1 A horse of good breed. —2 A worshipper of Śakti according to the left-hand ritual. —**नं** A disease of nails.

कुल्य *a.* [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. 2 well-born. —**ल्यः** A respectable man. —**ल्यं** 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.). —2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. —3 Flesh. —4 A winning basket. —**ल्य** 1 A virtuous woman. —2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्यभोभिः पञ्चनचयलैः शास्त्रिणो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; कुल्येकोपानपादपान R. 12. 3. 7. 49; U. 3. 23. —3 A dike, trench. —4 A measure of grain equal to 8 drachmas.

कुलकः 1 A cymbal. —2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. —**दा** [कुलाकुलतरं कटति शकं] An unchaste woman; Mn. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. —**Comp.** —**पतिः** a cuckold.

कुलस्थः A kind of pules. **स्थिका** A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाक्षुता A blotch.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः, —**यं** 1 The nest of a bird; कृञ्कल्लतकपोतकुलकुलता कृल कुलाय-द्रमाः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. —2 The body. —3 A place or spot in general. —4 A woven texture, a web. —5 A case or receptacle. —**Comp.** —**निलायः**

the act of sitting in a nest, hatching brooding. —**स्थः** a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Up. 1. 117.] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवक्षियमितो ब्रह्माह-भाहोरे Bn. 2. 95. —2 A wild cock. —3 An owl. —**ली** 1 The wife of a potter. —2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिग 1 A bird (in general).

—2 A kind of mouse. —3 A sparrow.

कुलिङ्ग (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः, —**रं** 1 A crab. —2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलिरः.

कुलिशः, —**शं** 1 The thunderbolt of Indra; वज्रस्य इतः कुलिशं कठिताश्वीव लभ्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशज्ञतानां Ku. 1. 23; R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. —2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. —3 The point or end of a thing; Ms. 61. —**Comp.** —**धरः**, —**पाणिः** an epithet of Indra. —**नायकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

—**शासनः** An epithet of Śākyamuṇi.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः, —**रकः** 1 A crab. —2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family. —**कः** A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलकगुजा A fire-brand.

कुलतः (Pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः, —**रफं** A disease.

कुलमल 1 Sin. —2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुलमाषं Gruel. —**दः** A kind of grain. —**Comp.** —**अभिषुतं** gruel.

कुल्व *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं For upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. —2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See कुवर.

कुवल 1 The water-lily. —2 A pearl. —3 Water. —4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवल्य 1 The blue water-lily कुवल्यदलिनयैरेवैवौ नयनोत्सव U. 3. 22. —2 A water-lily in general. —3 The catfish (—*m.* also). —**Comp.**

—आनंद N. of a work on rhetoric by
अप्ययादीक्षित. —ईशः a king.

कुलविन् a. Having blue lotuses
U. 1. 31.

कुशलयित α . Furnished with blue lotuses ; Mal. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुलबिनी 1 The blue water-lily
plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses.

-3 A place abounding in lotuses.

कुवाटः The fold of a door.

कुवाद a. 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. -2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुविं(पिं)दः । A weaver ; कुविंद-
इत्वं साधत्यदपनि गणयामसभितः K. P. 7.

-2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish
(when caught), fish-basket. -2 A
badly arranged tress of hair.

कुबेलं A lotna.

कुशः *a.* 1 Wicked, vile, depraved.
—2 Mad. —*श.* 1 A kind of grass

considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः Srāddha Mantra; कुशाग्रं प्रवपत् विष्टरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rāma, born after Sītā had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhyā presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhyā: See R. 16. 3-42]. -3 A rope of Kusā:grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Dvīpas. -शु 1 A plank for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood. -3 A horse's bridle. -शु 1 A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron. -3 Ploughshare. -4 A pod of cotton. -शु water; as in कुशेश्वर q. v. -Comp. -अशः a monkey. -अशु the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp,' 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. बुद्धि a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अति) कुशामबुद्धे कुशलं गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. -अशुष्य a. penetrating, sharp. -अशुली-रीरं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. -अशुलि N. of Durvāsaa.

—आकरः the sacrificial fire. —आसनं
a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —उर्वकं
water in which Kusa grass has
been infused. —वैरः a garment
of Kusa grass. —द्वयजः the younger
brother of Janaka. —द्वलं N. of
a place in the North of India;
Ve. i. (-ली) N. of the town
Dvārakā.

कुशयः, -कुशपः A drinking vessel,
cup, goblet.

कुशिन् *a.* Mixed or combined with water.

कुञ्जिन् *a.* Furnished with Kusa
grass. -*m.* An epithet of Vālmīki.

कुशेशय A water-lily, a lotus in general; भूयात्कुशेशयजोमृदुरेणुस्य। (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The (Indian) crane or *Sarasa* bird.

कुशल *a.* 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; दम्बन्ती-त्वां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पञ्च कुशलं राज्ये राज्ञः अमर्षुर्नि मुनिः R. 1. 58; अयापकः कुशलमण्डले पृच्छति त्वा Ms. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). —2 Virtue. —3 Cleverness, ability. —लः An epithet of Siva. —Comp. —काम *a.* desirous of happiness. —पश्च friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि *a.* wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् α. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ भगवत्कानु-
ग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4;
Me. 112.

कृशा 1 A rope. -2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rama's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. -कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvāmītra according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). -2 A ploughshare. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं *Usury*; see कुसीदं.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; M. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्ष कुशीलवः संगीतप्रयोगेण तत्समीहितसंपादनया प्रवर्तितं Mā. 1; विक्रमिति नामयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1. -3 A newsmonger. -4 An epithet of Vālmīki. -वौ (du.) The two sons of Rāma.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an
ascetic ; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः । A granary, cupboard,
store-room ; को धन्यो बहूभिः पुत्रैः कश-

लापूर्णादकैः H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. -Comp. -घान्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कु ९ P. (कुष्णाति, कृषित) 1 To
tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः
कुष्णति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80,
7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To
shine.

कुषल a. Clover, export.

कुषाकु α. 1 Burning, scorching.
-2 Vile, wicked, detestable. -5, 1
The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape,
monkey.

कृषितं a. Mixed with water.

कुषीद *a.* Indifferent, inert. —दं
Usury.

कुपुंभ्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2
To abuse. -3 To despise.

कुटः, -ष्ठं [Uṇ. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलःकुडामिषुताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. -द्वा The mouth or opening of a basket. -0omp. -आरिः 1. sulphur. -2. N. of several plants. कुष्ठिन् (नी. f.), कुष्ठित a. Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुमलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.
कुमांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin
gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A
particular religious formula. -डी 1
A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet
of the wife of Siva.

कुम्भाडकः A kind of pumpkin
gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To
embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country.-2 One who lives on usury ; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) द a. Lazy, slothful.
 —वः (also written as कुशी-श-द) A money-lender, usurer.—दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest.—2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury ; कुसीदाद दारिद्र्यं परकारसंश्लिषसमत् Pt. 1. 11. ; Ms. 1. 90 ; 8. 410 ; Y. 1. 119. —Comp. —पयः usury, usurious interest ; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. —वृद्धिः f. interest on money ; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्विगुणं सारथेति सकृदाहता Ms. 8. 151.

कसीटा The wife of usurer.

कुसीदारी The wife of a nautch.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् m. A passer.

कुसुमं । A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं
ततः फलं S. 7. 30. —2 Menstrual
discharge. —3 A fruit. —4 A disease
of the eyes. —५: A form of fire.
—Comp. —अञ्जनं the calx of brass
used as a collyrium. —अञ्जलिः a hand-
ful of flowers. —अधिपः, —अधिराज
m. the Champak tree (bearing yel

low fragrant flowers). —अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र ययं कुसुमा-
वचायं कुसुमवचायिनि करोमि सख्यः K.
P. 3. —अवचसकं a chaplet. —अञ्जः,
—आञ्जः, —अञ्जुः, —आञ्जः, —अञ्जः 1. a
flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god
of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेयुष्यापरः Mā. 1
(where the word may also be
read as कुसुमेयुष्यापरः); तस्मै नमो भग-
वते कुसुमायुषाव Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34,
Cb. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8.
70, so कुसुमशरणभावेन Git. 10.
—आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay.
—3. vernal season; ऋतुना कुसुमाकरः
Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं
saffron. —आपीडा 1. a garland or
chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of
love; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Mā. 1 (where
it has both senses). —आसवं 1.
honey. —2. a kind of spiritual liquor
(prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a.
brilliant with blossoms. —कार्यकः,
—कार्यः, —पञ्चद m. epithets of the god
of love; कुसुमपराभिषेकं प्रत्यक्षदासी-
नो राजसः Mn. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रवृत्तिः f.
appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8.
—लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं
a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —शयनः
a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्पेश
द्वे गतो स्तो मनस्विना Bh. 2. 33.
कुसुमवत् a. Furnished with flowers,
flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her coarseness.
—2 N. of the town Pāṭaliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished
with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुमः, —भं [Up. 4. 106] 1 Safflower;
कुसुमारणं चारु चेलं वसना Jag. ; Rs.
6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot
of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere
outward affection (compared with
the colour of safflower).

कुसु m. An earth-worm.

कुसुलः 1 A granary, store-house
(for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of
supernatural being.

कुसुतिः f. Fraud, cheating, de-
ceit.

कुसुतः 1 An epithet of Vishnu.
—2 The ocean.

कुसुमयते Den. A. 1 To smile
improperly. —2 To guess, perceive,
imagine.

कुह 10 A. (कूहयते, कूहित) 1 To
surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, de-
ceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches.
—2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Up. 2. 37] A cheat,
rogue, juggler. —कं, —का Juggler,
deception. —Oomp. —कार a. conjur-
ing, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a
trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H.
4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कुहन a. 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical.
—नः 1 A mouse. —2 A snake. —न
1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false
sanctity. —3 The interested perform-
ance of religious austerities, hypo-
cricy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel.
—2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of
religious austerities, hypocrisy (द्वेष).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in
नर्मिकुहर आस्यं &c. —2 The ear. —3
The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copu-
lation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural
sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2
The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3
A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper
Betel.

कुहः, कूहः f. 1 New moon day,
i. e. the last day of a lunar month
when the moon is invisible; कर्मतेव
गता यदियं कुहः N. 4. 57. —2 The
deity that presides over this day;
Me. 3. 86. —3 The cry of 'the
(Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणच-
क्षुषा सुहः कुहुरताहृत्य चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1.
100; उन्मीलति कुहः कुहरति कलोत्तर-
लाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. 1. —4 The
first day of the first quarter on which
the moon rises. —Oomp. —कंठः, —मुखः,
—रसः, —शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo.
—पालः the king of turtles.

कुहलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका A fog,
mist.

कू 1, 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कू 9 U.
(कुह्-नाते, कुह्-नते) To sound,
make noise, cry out in distress,
खगाश्चुकुकिरेऽद्युभं Bk. 14. 20; 1.20; 14.
5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कू f. A female imp.

कुकुदः One who gives his daugh-
ter in marriage with due cere-
mony.

कूचः The female breast, especially
that of a young or unmarried woman;
see कुच.

कूचिका, कुची 1 A small brush
of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कूच 1 P. (कूजति, कूजित) 1 To
make any inarticulate sound, hum,
coo, warble; कूजंद राम रामेति मधुरं
मधुराक्षरं Rām; पुस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज
Mu. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N.
1. 127. —2 To moan, groan. —3 To
fill with sounds. —WITH निः परि, or

वि to coo, to make an indistinct
noise.

कूजः, कूजं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, war-
bling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट 1. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To
abstain from giving, not to give. —2
To censure. —11. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2
To call, invite. —3 To render con-
fused, to muddle. —4 To be dis-
tressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel,
advise.

कूट a. 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्व-
साक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable,
steady. —3 Despised. —रा, —रं 1
Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A
trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme.
—3 A puzzling question, knotty or
intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटा-
न्योक्तः. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft
used in comp. with the force of an
adjective; *वचनं false or deceitful
words; *तुला, *मान &c. —5 A summit
or peak of a mountain; *वर्षयति त-
त्कूटादहस्तेर्धारांशुभिः R. 4. 71, Me.
113; Mā. 5. 32. —6 Any projection
or prominence. —7 The bone of the
forehead with its projections, the
crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9
End, corner; V. 3. 96. —10
Head, ohief. —11 A heap, mass,
multitude; अन्नकूटं 'a heap of
clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food';
Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an
iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the
body of a plough. —14 A trap for
catching deer. —15 A concealed
weapon, as a dagger in a woollen
case or a sword in a stick. —16 A
water-jar. —17 The door of a city.
—रः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An
ox whose horns are broken. —3 An
epithet of Agastya. —Oomp. —अक्षः
a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपक्षिष्टि-
वः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment
on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambi-
guity of meaning. *भावित्ता a tale,
fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan,
trick, stratagem. —काराः, —कारकाः
a rogue, a false witness. —कूट a. 1.
cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a
document; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing.
(—m.) 1. a man of the writer caste
(कावत्य). —2. an epithet of Siva.
—कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v.
—खट्वाः a swordstick. —उसन् m. a
cheat; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false
pair of scales. —धर्म a. where false-
hood is considered a duty (as a place
house, country, &c.). —पाकलः, —पर्वः,
—पर्वः bilious fever to which elephants,
are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण
वैकृतविषसंदाहणः कलमं कटोर इव कूटपा-
कलाः (अभिहित Mā. 1. 39; also some-
times written as कूटपालकः). —पालकः
a potter; a potter's kiln. —पाकाः, —पचः

a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —नीहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f.*, *m.* 1. a species of the *Salmali* tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club— with which the wicked are tortured in the words of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शालनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ a standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (—स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immovable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्ण counterfeited gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —क 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a ploughshare. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —0omp. —आख्यानं an invented tale. कूटशः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes. कूड 6 P. (कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कूटयं = कूटय q. v. कूण 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close (said to be *Atm.* in this sense). कूणि *a.* Having a crooked arm. कूणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. —2 Contracted; Mā. 4. 2. —0omp. —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute. कूद्रः The offspring of a Brāhmaṇa woman by a Rishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूडालः Mountain ebony.

कूप 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कूपः [कूपति भट्टका अरिम्भः, कु-पृक् दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 27] 1 A well ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49 : so नितरां नीचास्मीति ख खं कूपमा कदापि कथाः । अयं तत्सरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 ; प्राद्वीति भवने तु कूपजननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जघनकूपः ; Si. 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A post to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast ; सोणी-नोकूपद्वयः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel.

—0omp. —अंकः, —अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपा, —मंढुका, —की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. *यंत्रघटी घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. *यंत्रघटिका-न्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कृपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कृपुषं The bladder.

कृब (व) र *a.* (र *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —र, —रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः 1 A hump-backed man. —रि 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; V. 4.

कृब (व) रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कूम A pond, pool.

कुरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इतश्च कुरयुतैलामिश्रं पिष्टं हस्ती पतिग्राहते मात्रयुक्तेः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, —चै 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of Kusa grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard ; आगतमनश्चारकाणं सविशेषभूतमथ जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4 ; or पूरयितव्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कर्चैः S. 6. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. —7 A broach. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocrisy. —चैः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —0omp. —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, —शेखरा the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inappetised milk. —5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्च 1 U. (कूर्चति-ते, कूर्चित) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic ; वसुचुराजुर्चुष्य स्वयमुचुर्कूर्चिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9 ; 15. 45. कूर्चनं 1 Leaping. —2 Playing, sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadēva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. —2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; Si. 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कूर्पास q. v.

कूर्माः [कौ जले कूर्मवर्गेऽस्य वृत्ते Tv.] 1 A tortoise ; गृहेत्कूर्मं हवागानं रकोद्विबरमारमनः Ms. 7. 105 ; Bg. 2. 58. —2 Viṣṇu in his second or Kurma incarnation. —3 One of the outer winds of the body. —4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. —मा A female tortoise. —0omp. —अवतारः the Kurma incarnation of Viṣṇu ; of. Gīt. 1 ; क्षिति रिति विपुलतरं तत्र तिष्ठति वृष्टे धरणिधरणे किण्वच्छगदिष्टे । केशव धृतकच्छपकृप जय जगदीश हरे !. —वृष्टं —वृष्टक 1. The back or shell of a tortoise. —2. a lid or cover of a dish. —राजः Viṣṇu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल 1 P. (कूलति, कूलित) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. —2 To enclose. —3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूल 1 A shore, bank ; पाचामाधवो-र्जयति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gīt. 1 ; नदी-बोभयकूलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. —2 A slope, declivity. —3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity ; कूलायकूलेषु विपुलैश्च तेषु ते N. 1. 141. —4 A pond. —5 The rear of an army. —6 A heap, mound. —0omp. —चर *a.* frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. —चूः *f.* the land on a bank. —हृदकः, —हृदकः an eddy. कूलकः, —क 1 Bank, shore. —2 A heap, mound. —कः An ant-bill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् *a.* Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकष *a.* Tearing away or undermining the bank ; कूलंकषेव सिंधुः पसक-मभस्तदतर्हं च S. 5. 21 ; Mā. 5. 19. —वः 1 The current or stream of a river. —2 The ocean, sea. —वः A river.

कूलंधय *a.* Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्ग *a.* Breaking down banks. as rivers, elephants &c. ; R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्ग *a.* Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कूवर = कूवर q. v.

कूवारः The ocean.

कूर्माङ्गः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. —2 A kind of spell or magical form.

ula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -डी N. of Durgā.

कृदा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चक्रे, अकार्षीत्-अकुरुत्, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तत् किं करवा-प्यहं. -2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk.; वृषेण चके युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3-35; युवराजः कृता &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare: कुम्भकारो घटं करोति; कटं करोति &c. -4 To build, create; यहं कुरु; सप्तो कुरु मयं भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिमुग्रमार्थना कुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अञ्जलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनाहरं शास्त्र Pt. 1. -8 To perform, be engaged in; वृजं करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति वृद्धविद्याः कथाः कुरन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं कियते यममहा-देवः Mā. 1; or कारिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुर्वन् &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; मत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति वृत्त Bh. 2. 27. -12 To throw or let out, discharge, emit; मूत्रं कृत्वा to discharge urine, make water; सोपुषि कृत्वा to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; कान्त्यं कृत्वा; नागरूपाणि कुर्यान् Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मातुर्मी गिरं कृत्वा, कलरं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.). कटे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिहर-सि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अद्यज्ञानं चिन्वि-धायकुर्याच्च तच्च विपश्चिन्तः Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्. -18 To think, regard, consider; बृद्धिस्तर्ज-कृतजगत्प्रसरत्सारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करं युद्धे-कमयोचनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in क्षात्रकुर्य, कुरुकृत्य युक्ते; so वषट्क, वषट्काहु, &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि वृक्षा चक्रुः spent; कणं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; with loc. or dat.; नाभं कुरुते मनाः Ms. 12. 118; नगरमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury); पासाग्निर्विषण्वर्षमंशु-रत्नाकुरज्योतिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यद्देव कृतं माये, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तथा कियते धेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in वा); द्विधा कृत्वा to divide in to two parts; त्रिधा कृ, सहस्रधा कृ &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in सात्); आत्मसात् कृत्वा to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 8. 2; मयसात् कृत्वा to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure oneself. -28 To help-

give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To begin. -32 To order. 33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -56 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणीकृ. (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i)fy' the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कृष्णीकृत्वा to make that which is not already black, black; i. e. blacken; so स्वेदीकृत्वा to whiten; घनोक्तु to solidify; विरलीकृत्वा to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also, e. g. कौशिकीकृत्वा 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; मस्मीकृत्वा 'to reduce to ashes'; प्रवणीकृत्वा to incline, bend; तृणीकृत्वा to value as little as straw; मंदीकृत्वा to slacken, make slow; so घृष्टीकृत्वा to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृत्वा to please; समयाकृत्वा to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pad; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting; (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 338. Note. The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; e. g. पदं कृत्वा to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यामि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं समं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृत्वा to think of, meditate; मनसि कृत्वा to think; बृद्धा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृत्वा to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृत्वा to practise the use of weapons; वंदे कृत्वा to indict punishment; हव्ये कृत्वा to pay heed to; कालं कृत्वा to die; मतिं-बुद्धिं कृत्वा to think of, intend, mean; उदकं कृत्वा to offer libations of water to the Manas; चिरं कृत्वा to delay; त्वरं कृत्वा to play on the lute; नखानि कृत्वा to clean the nails; कन्यां कृत्वा to outrage or violate a maiden; विना कृत्वा to separate from, to be abandoned by, as in मय-नेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21; मयं कृत्वा to place in the middle, to have reference to; मध्येकुर्य स्थितं कथकेशिकात् M. 5. 2; वने कृत्वा to win over, place in subjection, subdue; चमस्कृत्वा to cause surprise; make an exhibition or a show; सत्कृत्वा to honour, treat with res-

pect; तिरस्कृत्वा to place aside. —Caus. (कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c.; आज्ञां कारय रक्षोभिः Bk. 8. 84; भृत्यं भृत्येन वा कटं कारयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ते) To wish to do &c.; Si. 14. 41.

कृत् a. [कृ-कृ] (Generally at the end of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; दाप, पुण्य, प्रतिमा &c. —m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. -2 A word so formed. —Oomp. —अंतः a word ending with a kṛit affix. —लोपः the rejection of kṛit affixes.

कृत p. p. [कृ-कृ] Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c. (p. p. of कृ 8 U. q. v.). —1 Work, deed, action; कृतं न कर्तुं Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful; Ms. 7. 197. -2 Service, benefit. -3 Consequence, result. -4 Aim, object. -5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. -6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; (see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. -7 The number '4'. -8 A stake at a game. -9 Prize or booty gained in a battle. -10 An offering. —Oomp. —अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. (—तः) the Supreme being. —अंक a. 1. marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. -2. numbered (—कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. —अञ्जलि a. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. —अनु-सारः custom, usage. —अंत a. bringing to an end, terminating. (—तः) 1. Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतान्त-मिवांतं व्याधमपश्यत् H. 1. -2. fate, destiny; कूरत्समिन्मपि न सहते संगमं नो कृतान्त Me. 1. 5. -3. a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. -4. a sinful or inauspicious action. -5. an epithet of Saturn. -6. Saturday. -7. the inevitable result of former actions. -8. the second lunar mansion. -9. the number 'two'. °जः नकाः the sun. —अन्नं 1. cooked food; कृतान्नद्वयं मिया Ms. 9. 219; 11. 3. -2. digested food. -3. excrement. —अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. —अभय a. saved from fear or danger. —अभिषेक a. crowned, inaugurated. (—कः) a prince. —अव्यास a. practised. —अव्यः the die called कृत marked with four points. —अर्थ a. 1. having gained one's object, successful. -2. satisfied; happy. contented; कृता कृतार्थोऽस्मि निवर्दिताः Si. 1. 29; B. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9; S. 2.

1; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. (कृतार्थीकु 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good; कर्तं प्रत्युपकारनश्च-तरया कोय। कृतार्थीकृता। Ameru. 15; so कृतार्थयति to make fruitful; Mā. 3. 6.). -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1. fixed, appointed. -2. bounded, limited. -अवमर्ष a. 1. effacing from recollection. -2. intolerant. -अवश्य a. 1. summoned, caused to be present. -2. fixed, settled. -अस्त्र a. 1. armed. -2. trained in the science of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. -अहक a. having performed the daily ceremonies. -आगम a. advanced, proficient, skilled. (-m.) the Supreme soul. -आगम्य a. guilty, offending, criminal, sinful; Mu. 3. 11. -आत्मन् a. 1. having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. -2. purified in mind. -आभरण a. adorned. -आयास a. labouring, suffering. -आलय a. one who taken up his abode in any place. (-य) a frog. -आवास a. lodging. -आस्पद a. 1. governed, ruled. -2. supporting, resting on. -3. residing in. -आहार a. having taken one's meals. -आह्वान a. challenged. -उत्साह a. diligent, making effort, striving. -उद्भक् a. one who has performed his ablutions. -उद्वाह a. 1. married. -2. practising penance by standing with up-lifted hands. -उपकार a. 1. favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. -उपभोग a. used, enjoyed. -कर्मन् a. 1. one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. -2. skilful, clever. (-m.) 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. a *Sannyāsin*. -काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled. -कार्य a. 1. one who has done his work or obtained his object. -2. having no need of another's aid. -काल a. 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2. who has waited a certain time. (-लः) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. -कृत्य, -क्रिय a. 1. who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20. -2. satisfied, contented; Sānti. 3. 19; Mā. 4. 3. -3. clever. -4. having done his duty; Si. 2. 32. -कृयः a purchaser. -क्षण a. 1. waiting impatiently for the exact moment; बर्ष सर्वं सोत्सुकः कृत-क्षणान्तिष्ठामः Pt. 1. -2. one who has got an opportunity. -क्ष्ण a. 1. ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 89. -2. defeating all previous measures. -चूडः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. -जम्बन् a. planted; Ku. 5. 60. -ज्ञ a. 1. grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. -2. correct in conduct. (-ज्ञा) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of Śiva. -लीय a. 1. one who has visited or frequented holy places. -2. one

who studies with a professional teacher. -3. fertile in means or expedients. -4. a guide. -दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. -धी a. 1. prudent, considerate. -2. learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 54; Si. 2. 79. -नामधेय a. named, called as; S. 6. -निर्णयः a. penitent. -निश्चय a. 1. resolute, resolved. -2. confident, sure. -दुख a. skilled in archery. -पूर्व a. done formerly. -प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. -प्रतिज्ञा a. 1. one who has made an agreement or engagement. -2. one who has fulfilled his promise. -फल a. successful. (-लं) result, consequence. -बुद्धि a. 1. learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30. -2. a man of resolute character. -3. informed of one's duty. -ब्रह्मन् a. Ved. one who has performed his devotions. -मंगल a. blessed, consecrated. -मति a. firm, resolute. -मुख a. learned, clever, wise. -युगं the first (golden) of the four ages. -लक्षण a. 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. -वर्मन् m. a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kṛiṣṇa and Arjuna survived the general havoc of the great Bhārata war. He was afterwards slain by Śākyakī. -वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. -विद्य a. learned, educated; शूरोऽसि कृतविद्योऽसि Pt. 4. 42; सुवर्णपुरवितां पृथ्वीं विचित्रं चित्रं जनाः। शूरोऽसि कृतविद्यश्च जनाति सेषितं Pt. 1. 45. -वीर्य a. being strong or powerful. (-ईः) N. of the father of Sabaśārjuna. -वेतन a. hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. -वेदिन् a. grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. -वेश a. attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुञ्जशय्यां Gīt. 11. -वशाति a. dialogued or dismissed from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27. -शिल्प a. skilled in art or trade. -शोभ a. 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. -शौच a. purified. -श्रमा, -परिश्रमा; one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोऽसि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. -संकल्प a. resolved, determined. -संकेत a. making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाच्यते सुदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -संज्ञ a. 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. -संनाह a. clad in armour, accoutred. -सापत्निका, -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नका, सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded

wife. -हस्त, -हस्तक a. 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in archery. -हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कौरवे कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सोरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक a. [कृत-कन्] 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैतिक); यद्यत्कृतं तच्च-वृत्तिर्ये Nyāsa Sūtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतक-विधि सर्वांगीणमाकृत्यजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतकालहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यद्यपि ते कृतकतनयः कान्तया वधिज्ञो मे (बालम-दारवृक्षः) Me. 75 : सोऽयं पुत्रकृतकः पद-वीं मुगस्ते (जहाति) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4. कृतं ind. Enough, no more of. away (with instr.); अथवा कृतं मंदेहेन S. 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृत-पार्ष्वभुजः Ki. 2. 17; कृतमभ्युन U. 4.

कृतिः f. [कृत-कृ] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition; (तो) स्वकृतिं गाययामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring (Ved). -Comp. -कृता an epithet of Rāvana.

कृतिन् a. [कृतमनः, कृत-दत्त] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो बर्षं च शुभं नास्ति च U. 1. 32; न स्वस्वानिजित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं धुरपशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29. 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12. -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येव निमलविषेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते, -कृतेन ind. (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अमोघां प्राणानां ...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काश्यं यज्ञस्यैर्धृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

कृत्स्न a. [कृत-कृ]; Up. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. -लुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य a. [कृत्यप्; cf. P. III. 1. 120] 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practicable. -3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 5. 247. -त्यं 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67.

-2 Work, business, deed, commission; चपु कृत्यं Me. 144; अन्योन्यकृत्यः S. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कृज्जद्वि-
रापादितपञ्चकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15.
-4 Motive, cause. -रयः A class of
affixes used to form potential (future)
passive participle; these are तय, अनी-
य, य and also एलिय. -रय 1 Action,
deed. -2 Magio. -3 A female deity
to whom sacrifices are offered for
destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कृकः The throat.

कृकणः, -रः 1 A kind of partridge.

-2 A worm. -3 An epithet of Siva.

कृकला Long pepper.

कृकलासः, -शः A lizard, cha-
meleon.

कृकवाकुः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock.

-3 A lizard. -Oomp. -रयजः an epi-
thet of Kārttikeya.

कृकाटक 1 The neck. -2 A part of
a column.

कृकाटिका 1 The raised and
straight part of the neck. -2 The
back of the neck.

कृच्छ्र a. [cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Causing
trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad,
miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4
Being in a difficult or painful situa-
tion. -च्छ्र, -च्छ्र 1 A difficulty,
trouble, hardship, misery, calamity,
danger; कृच्छ्रं नहीर्णः R. 14. 6; 13.
77. -2 Bodily mortification; penance
expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 521;
11. 106. -3 Torment, torture.
-4 A particular kind of religious pen-
ance (प्राजापत्य). -च्छ्रः Ischury. -च्छ्र
Sin. -च्छ्रं, कृच्छ्रेण, कृच्छ्रात् ind. With
great difficulty, painfully, miserably;
लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण रक्षते H. 1. 185. -Oomp.
-मणः a. 1. one whose life is in danger.
-2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hard-
ly supporting life. -साय a. 1. cor-
able with difficulty (as a patient or
disease). -2. accomplished with
difficulty.

कृच्छ्रायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain.
-2 To have wicked designs (in
mind).

कृणुः A painter.

कृत् I. 6 P. (कृत्ति-कृत्) To cut, cut
off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces,
destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्ममच्छेदी न कृं-
तति जीवति U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42;
15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12 -II. 7 P.
(कृणति, कृत्) 1 To spin -2 To sur-
round, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत्त p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 De-
aired, sought.

कृत्ति f. [कृत्-क्ति] 1 Skin, hide
(in general); Mu. 3. 20. -2 Especial

ly, the hide of an antelope on which
a religious student sits. -3 bark
of the birch-tree need for writing
upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One
of the lunar mansions, Pleiades.
-6 A house. -Oomp. -वासः, -वासम्
m. an epithet of Siva; स कुत्तिवासा-
स्तपसे पतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कुत्तिका: (pl.) [कृत्-क्ति-क्विच Up. 3.
147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar
mansions or asterisms, (consisting
of 6 stars) The Pleiades. -2 The
six stars represented as nymphs
acting as nurses to Kārttikeya, the
god of war. -Oomp. -अंजिः a kind
of horse in an Asvamedha sacrifice
having a carriage as an emblem.
-मयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Kārtti-
keya. -मयः the moon.

कुत्तं Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip.
-3 A plough.

कुत्तं Cutting, cutting off, divid-
ing, tearing asunder.

कुत्रिम a. (कृत्वा निर्मितः; cf. P. IV.
4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not
spontaneous, acquired; 'मित्रं, 'सुतः
&c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted
(as a child); see below. -मा, 'पुत्रः
1 an artificial or adopted son;
one of the 12 kinds of sons recog-
nised by the Hindu law; he is a
grown up son adopted without the
consent of his natural parents; cf.
कुत्रिमाः स्वारत्नं कृतः Y. 2. 131;
of. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense,
olibanum. -3 Benzoin. -मं 1 A
kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume.
-Oomp. -धूपः, -धूपका incense, a
kind of perfume -पुत्रः see कुत्रिमा.
-पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29.
-मृमिः f. an artificial floor. -मं
a park, garden.

कुत्तव a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting
&c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3
Practising magio.

कुत्वस् ind. An affix added to
numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times';
e. g. अष्टकृत्वः eight times, eight-
fold; so दश, पंच &c.

कृत्त्य a. Ved. Strong, efficacious.

कृत्सं [Up. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2
A multitude. -रसः Sin.

कृत्सन् a. [Up. 3. 17] All, whole,
entire; एकः कृत्सन् नगरपरिषदांशुवाह-
र्भुनक्ति S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1.
105; 5. 82. -रसं 1 Water. -2 The
flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The
lap. -रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2
A house.

कृधु a. Ved. 1 Shortened, muti-
lated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् I. 1 A. (कृपते, कृपित) To have
pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृप-पा-

यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3
mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्था-
मः [He was born of the sage Sa-
radvat by a nymph called Janapadi,
but along with his sister Kripi, also
born from the nymph, he was
brought up by Santanu. He was
proficient in the science of archery.
In the great war he sided with the
Kauravas, and after all had been
slain he was given an asylum by
the Pandavas. He is one of the
seven Chirajivins].

कृपण a. [कृ-पयुन् लत्वम्] 1 Poor
pitiable, wretched, helpless; राज्ञ
पत्यं रामस्ते पालयाश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4.
25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or
unwilling to discriminate or to do a
thing; कामार्तो हि प्रकृतिः कृपणाश्चेतनाच्चे-
तनेषु Me. 5; so जरार्जिर्निश्चयसमग्रह-
नामपि कृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean,
vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2.
49. -4 Miserly, stingy. -5 Avaricious.
-णं Wretchedness. -णः 1 A worm.
-2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता धुवि कोऽ-
पि न विद्यते। अनश्वरेण विज्ञाने यः प-
रम्यः पर्यच्छति Vyāsa. -Oomp. -धी,
दुद्धि a. little or low-minded. -वत्सल
a. kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् a. Miserable.

कृपण्यति Den. P. To wish, desire.

कृपा [कृ-पिदा- अद् संप्र.] Pity. ten-
derness, compassion; चक्रवाकयोः पु-
त्रे विद्युते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26;
Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -Oomp.
-अन्विता a. merciful. -दुद्धि f. a
look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाणः [कृपां वृत्तिं वृद्धं संज्ञायाम् लत्वम्
Tv.] 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसारिणोः
कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपाणस्य कृपाणस्य
च केवलमाकारतो भद्रः Subhāsh. -2 A
knife.

कृपाणकः A sword. -णिका A
knife, dagger.

कृपाणि 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A
dagger.

कृपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपालु a. [कृपां लाति ला-आदाते मि-डु]
Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of
Drona. -Oomp. -पातिः an epithet of
Drona. -सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामः.

कृपीट [कृ-पीटय्; Up. 4. 184] 1
Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood,
firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly.
-Oomp. -पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the
ocean. -3. air wind. -योनः fire.

कृमि a. [कृ-मन् अत् लत्वम् Up. 4.
121] Full of worms, wormy. -भिः
1 A worm, an insect in general;
कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms
(disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider.
-5 The lac (dyer). -6 An ant
-Oomp. -कंदक N. of several

plants:—विडंग, पित्रांग, उडुवर. —कृकः a kind of poisonous worm. —कृणी, —कृणकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. —कोशा, —कोषः the cocoon of a silkworm. —उत्थः silken cloth. —ग्रधिः a disease of the ear. —ग्रः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. —ग्रि turmeric. —जं, —जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा लो, the red dye produced by insects. —जलज, —चारिरहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —दंतका tooth-ache. —पर्वत, —शैलः anant-hill. —हलः the Udumbara tree. —भोजनः N. of a bell. —रिपुः, शङ्खः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). —वर्णः red cloth. —संखः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः f. 1. a bivalve shell. —2. the animal living in it. —3. an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिण, कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कृमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृव = कृ 5: P. q. v.

कृश 4 P. (कृश्यति कृश) 1 To become lean or emaciated. —2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृश a. [कृश कृ नि°] (Compar. कृश यश्च; superl. कृशित) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरी &c. —2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); कृशोदरि पाचयः कृशजनः Bh. 2. 28. —3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —Comp. —अकः a spider. —अंग a. lean, thin. (—गा) an epithet of Siva. (—गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame. —2. the Priyangu creeper. —उदर a. 1. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. —2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5. कृशन् Ved. 1. A pearl. —2 Gold. —3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, acamum and rice. —2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar लिचरी).

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशाशुः [कृश-आशु; Up. 4. 2] Fire: शुरोः कृशाशुपतिमाद्विभेदि R. 2. 49: 7 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —Comp. —रत्न m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन् m. An actor.

कृ 1. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृ) To plough, make furrows. —II. 1 P. कृषति, कृ) 1 To draw, drag, pull,

drag away, tear; पसद्य लिङ्गः किल हा चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. —2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. —3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. —4 To bend (as a bow); नास्यायतकुटशार्ङ्गः R. 5. 50. —5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवान्निद्रियमानो विद्रोसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य वज्रैर्दमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —6 To plough, till; अतुलामकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. —7 To obtain; कुलसंस्कारं च गच्छन्ति कर्षति च महद्यज्ञः Mb. —3 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —Caus. 1 To draw out, tear up. —2 To extract. —3 To torture, torment, give pain. —4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषक a. [कृ-कृन्] 1 Attractive, drawing. —2 Ploughing. —कृः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. —2 An ox. —कं A ploughshare. (also m.)

कृषाणः—कृषिकः [कृ-आनङ्-किङ् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [कृ-इङ्; of. P. III. 3. 103 Vārt.] 1 Ploughing. —2 Agriculture, husbandry; चापते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्रिडाशब्दश्चा Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —कर्मन् agricultural produce or profit; Ms. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीबलः [कृषि-बल-बीर्षः; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीबलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट a. [कृ-कर्मणिउक] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. —2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. —Comp. —उत्त a. sown on cultivated ground. —पच्य, —पाच्य a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground; of. अकृष्टपच्य. —2. cultivated. —कृल the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृ-किङ्] A learned man. —f. 1 Drawing, attracting. —2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ण a. [कृ-णङ्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. —2 Wicked, evil. —इणः 1 The black colour. —2 The black antelope. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). —6 The Kali age. —7 Vishnu in his 8th incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a

cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Pūtana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's Gitagovinda). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesi, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satyabhama (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भवितव्यं नृने Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. —8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. —9 N. of Arjuna. —10 Aloe wood. —11 The Supreme spirit. —12 Black pepper. —13 Iron. —इणा 1 N. of Draupadi, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. —2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipatam. —3 A kind of poisonous insect. —4 N. of several plants. —5 A grape. —6 A kind of perfume. —7 An epithet of Durga. —8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. —इणी A dark night. —इण 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). —2 Iron —3 Antimony. —4 The black part of the eye. —5 Black pepper. —6 Lead. —7 An inauspicious oot. —8 Money acquired by gambling. —Comp —अशुड n. a kind of sandal-wood. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivata. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अश्वन्, —अश्विः vi. an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्धन्. —अयस् n., —अयसं, —आमिष iron, crude or black iron. —अहमी, जन्महमी the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was born; also called मोकुलहमी. —आवासः the holy fig-tree. —उदरः a kind of snake, —रौद्रं a red lotus. —कर्मन् a.

of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. —काकः a raven. —कायः a buffalo. —काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agalloohum. —क्रीडः a gambler. —गन्धः the river कृष्णेशी. —गतिः fire, आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6.42. —गर्भाः (f.pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishna. —2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. —ग्रीवाः N. of Siva. —चंचुकः a kind of pea. —चंद्रः N. of Vaandeva. —चर a. what formerly belonged to Krishna. —चूर्ण rust of iron. —ताम्रं a kind of sandal wood. —तारः 1. a species of antelope. —2. an antelope (in general). —द्वेष्टः a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वैपायनः N. of Vyāsa: समहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्ण-द्वैपायनं वंदे Vo. 1. 4. —पक्षः 1. the dark half of a lunar month. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पद्मी a female with black feet. —पद्मिः an epithet of Agni. —रिङ्गल a. dark-brown. (—ला) N. of Durgā. —सुगाः the black antelope; छेमे कृष्णसुगते वामनयनं कंदूवमानी सुगी S. 6.16. —सुकाः, —सुक्ताः, —सुक्ताः the black-faced monkey. —यजुर्वेदः the Taittiriya or black Yajurveda. —यामः an epithet of Agni. —रक्तः dark-red colour. —रक्तयः = चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. —2. a factitious salt. —लोहः the loadstone. —वर्णः 1. black colour. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a Sūdra. —वर्त्मन् m. 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. —2. N. of Rāhu. —3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विषाणा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनिः a crow. —शारः, —सारः, —सारंगः the spotted antelope; कृष्ण-सारं दृष्टव्यस्तु वायुं चाधिष्ठातुं के S. 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृंगः a buffalo. —सखा, —सारिङ्गः an epithet of Arjuna. (—की) cummin seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Gnnjā plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णश्वः Extremely black. कृष्णयते Den. A. 1 To make black, blacken; उष्णो दृष्टि चांगारः शतिः कृष्णयते करः H. 1. 83. —2 To behave like Krishna.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमम् m. Blackness.

कृष्णिकरणं Blackening, making black.

कृसरः = कृसर q. v.

कृ I. 6 P. [किरादि, चकार, अकारि, (अकारि-रि-ट्, अकारि-रि-ट्) करि-रि-ट्, कीर्त्तं] 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समराश्रितं चंचलं चंद्र-द्वामुपति शरत्पारं कोप्यं वीरपोतः किराति

U. 5. 2; 6. 1; विशि विशि किरति सजल-कणजालं Gtt. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. —2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. —11. 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणति) To injure, hurt, kill. —11. 10 A. (का-यते) To know, inform.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्त्तयति, कीर्त्तयति) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नास्ति कीर्त्तयत एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. —2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. —3 To name, call. —4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपमयदृष्टान् भ्रातृरचित्कीर्त्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कृप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चकृपे, अकृपत्, अकृप-अकल्पितः कल्पयति, कल्पयति-ते, कल्पितुं, कल्पं, कृप) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8; पश्चात्पुनरैव दृष्ट-भरः कल्पते विश्रामाय V. 3. 1; विभावरी चक्षुष्याय कल्पसे Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. —2 To be well-managed or regulated, to succeed. —3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पि-ष्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. —4 To be prepared, be ready; चकृपे चाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. —5 To be favourable to, subservise. —6 To partake of. —7 To prepare, arrange. —8 To produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). —9 To accommodate one's self to. —10 To fall to the share of. —Caus. (कल्पयति) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पय K. 156; 157. —2 To settle, fix upon, intend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमेतेषां क्रेण भवता चं Mn. 5. 17. —3 To make, offer; Mn. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. —4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. —5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरितं कल्पयति Mn. 7; Si. 11. 6. —6 To cut, divide; S. 6. —7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 47, 15. 21. —8 To form, frame. —9 To invent, compose (as a poem).

कल्प p. p. [कल्प-क] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equipped; कल्पविवाहपेवा R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. —2 Cut, pared; कल्पकोशनखमश्रु Ms. 4. 35. —3 Can-celed, produced. —4 Fixed, settled. —5 Thought of, invented. —6 Formed, framed. —7 Ascertained, determined. —Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —ध्रुवः frankincense.

कल्पतिः f. [कल्प-क] 1 Accomplish-ment, success. —2 Invention; contrivance. —3 Arranging.

कल्पिक a. Bought, purchased.

कल्पः (Pl.) N. of a country and its people; मन्थकोसलकल्पशासिनं

दुहितरः R. 9. 17. —यी N. of the wife of Dāsāratha.

केकर a. (रि f.) [के सुर्वि करीतु नेवतार शीलमस्य, कृ-अच् अलुक् Tv.] Squint-eyed; Mā. 2. 5; 4. 2. —र a. squint eye; of. अकेकर. —Comp. —अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-भिनीलकंठस्तिरयति वचनं तांश्चापुच्छिखंडः Mā. 9. 30; वृजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकाबलः, —काकिकाः, —केकिन् m. A peacock; इतः केकिनीडाकलकलवः पद्मलङ्का Bh. 1. 37.

केपिका A tent.

केत a. [कित्-आधारे घञ्] Knowing, learned. —तः 1 A house, abode. —2 Living, habitation. —3 A banner. —4 Will, intention, desire. —5 Summons, invitation. —6 Apparition, form, shape. —7 Wealth. —8 Atmosphere, sky. —9 Intellect, judgment.

केतकः [कित् निवासे ण्वल्] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभारयथ वनानि केतकानां Ghāt. 15. —2 A banner. —क A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (—केतक); इतिताम्र वि-धये सुचिभिः केतकानां Ra. 2. 23. —2 A flower of that plant; Ra. 2. 20.

केतनं [कित् ल्यट्] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Mā. 2. 9; मभ मरणमेव वरमतिवितथके-तना Gtt. 7. —2 An invitation, sum-mons. —3 Place, site. —4 A flag, ban-ner; भयं भौमिन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Vo. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. —5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरेतन. —6 An indispensable act (also religious) निवापाजिलादानेन केतनैः आहूतकर्मभिः तथोपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुता-न्यथा Vo. 3. 16. —7 A spot, mark.

केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon, call, invite. —2 To advise, counsel. —3 To fix or appoint a time. —4 To hear. —5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24.

केतित a. 1 Called, summoned. —2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [चारत्तु क्यदेशः Up. 1. 73] 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिष केतोः प्रतिवर्तं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft at the end of comp.); मनुष्याणां मनुष्यकंतु R. 2. 33, 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्कीतस्य (रायः) Rām. —3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. —4 A sign, mark. —5 Brightness, clearness. —6 A ray of light. —7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैहिक्य (the head being regarded as Rāhu); कृषद्ः स केतुश्चंद्रमसं पूर्णमंडलमिवांभी Mn. 1. 6. —8 Day-time. —9 Apparition form,

shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. —ग्रहः the descending node. —तारा a comet. —मः a cloud. —यष्टिः *f.* a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. —रस्त्रं lapis lazuli, (also called वैद्युत). —वसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). -5 A form of Siva. -Comp. —खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. —नद्यः a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temple. -6 A kind of bell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (महाविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप 1A. (केवते) To shake or tremble

केपि Ved *a.* Unclean.

केयरः, —रं [के हृदिशिरसि याति, या-ऊर किञ्च अङ्गु समा° Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूर न बिभ्रयन्ति युवकं हारा न चंद्रोज्जलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. —रः A kind of coitus.

केयुरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. —ली 1 A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [केल-इत्] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलनमणिकुंडल &c. Git. 1 : हरिश्चि सुप्रथमभुक्तिरे विलासिनि विलासति केलि-परे *ibid.*; राधाभाषययोजयति यमुनाकुले वःकेलयाः *ibid.* : Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ma. 8. 357; Rv. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. —लिः *f.* The earth. -Comp. —कला 1. sportive skill,

wantonness, amorous address. -2 the lute of Sarasvati. —किला the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). (—ल) N. of Rati. —किला-वती Rati, wife of the god of love. —कीर्णः a camel. —कुंविका a wife's younger sister. —कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. —कोषः an actor, a dancer. —गृहं-निवेतनं-भंदिर्, —सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. —नागरः a sensualist. —पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. —सुखं joke, sport, pastime. —रंगः a pleasure-ground. —रुक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. —शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिशयनमनुयातं Git. 11. —शुद्धिः *f.* the earth. —सावित्रः a boon companion, confidential friend.

कालिकः The Asoka tree.

काली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. —विकः a cockoo kept for pleasure. —वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. —शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव (केवते) To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [केव सेवने वृषा° कल] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवली श्रियं पतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमेषां मां कामदुषां प्रसक्तां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ka. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. —ली, —लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. —ली Astronomical science. —लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव वृष्टामि K. 155; न केवलं —अपि नो-*but*; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परम-योजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. —अव्ययिन् see under अव्यय. —अस्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. —ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arhat. —द्रव्यं black pepper. —ज्ञानं highest knowledge; Pt. 5. 12. —न्यायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so व्याकरण.

केवलतश्च *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलत्वं *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [क्लिश्यते क्लिश्यति वा क्लिश् अन् लो लोपश्च Up. 5. 33] 1 Hair in general;

विकीर्णकेशास्तु परेत्युनिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु ग्रहीत्वा or केशग्राहं युष्यते Sk.; सुककेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56 : 2. 8. -3 The name of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head). -2 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. —शिरः 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ma. 2. 65. —अंशिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. -2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. —उच्चयः much or handsome hair. —कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). —कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. —कीटः a louse. —गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —ग्रहीत *a.* seized by the hair. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्म-जायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). —ग्रं morbid baldness. —छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. —जाह the root of the hair. —पक्षा, —पाशा, —हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुरुर्बालमिदं पक्षं शिथिलं चर्चयः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57 : cf. कषपक्ष, कषहस्त &c. —बंधः a hair-band. —धृ, —धूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. —पसाधनी, —मार्जकं, —मार्जनं a comb. —रचन dressing the hair. —वेष्टा a tress or fillet of hair. —वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः Skillful in dressing the hair.

केशः 1 A goat. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण).

केशव *a.* [केशः प्रशस्ताः संरस्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. —वः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; केशव जय जगदीश्वर इति Git. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिभराः Subāśh. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. —आयुधः the mango tree. (—धं) a weapon of Viṣṇu. —आलपः, —आवातः the Asvattha tree.

केशांकशो *ind.* 'Hair to hair,' (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशांकशमभवद्युद्धं राक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-इत्] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [केश-हान्] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Kṛishṇa. -3 N.

of another Bākeśa who carried Devasenā and who elain by Indra. -4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -5 One having fine hair. -Comp. -निपुनः, मयः; epithets of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 18. 1. केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. -2 N. of the wife Visrāva and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

केश (श)रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हंस्यदूरसि गजाम्बुश्वरो बिलोलजिह्वश्चलितामकेशरः Ra. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. -2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिणं केशरैर्यकृतेः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. -3 The Bakula tree; रक्षा-शोकश्चलकिलयः केशरश्चात्रकातः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. -4 The Punnāga tree. -5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -6 Saffron. -7 The hair. -रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -2 Gold. -3 Sulphate of iron. -Comp. -मचलः an epithet of mountain Meru. -अम्लः the citron. -वरं saffron. केशरी N. of the father of Hanūmat.

केश (श)रिन् m., [केश-सर-इनि] 1 A lion; अश्वहं कुर्वते घनघनिं न हि गोमायु-रनामि केशरी Si. 16. 25; यदुधरः केश-रिणं दृष्ट्वा R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. -2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.); of. कुंजर, सिंह &c. -3 A horse. -4 The citron plant R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. -5 Punnāga tree. -6 N. of the father of Hanūmat. -Comp. -सुता an epithet of Hanūmat.

के 1 P. (कायति) To sound. केशुकं A flower of the केशुक tree केशय The king of the Kekayas; see केशय.

केशसः [कीकस-अण्] A demon, goblin.

केकेयः [केकयानां-राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -री A daughter of the prince of Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who longed for Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scold-

ed her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew,' or 'Xanthippe'].

कैक्यं The office of a servant.

कैकिरातः An amorous person; Ratn. 1. 11.

कट a. Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhura are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishnu]. -भा-भी An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m., -रिणः, -इन् epithets of Vishnu.

कैतक [कैतक्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतव [कितवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 A stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; इत्येव वससीति मत्प्रियं यद्वचोचस्त-द्वैति कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. -4 The lapis lazuli. -चः 1 A cheat, rogue. -2 A gambler. -3 The Dhatura plant. -Comp. -प्रयोगः a trick, device. -वादः falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कैदार a. Being on or growing in a field or meadow. -रः Rice, corn. -रं, -कैदारकं, -कैदारिका, -कैदार्य A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर a. Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिकः (scil. न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more,' an argument a fortiori (derived from कियुत 'how much more.')

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. -2 An enemy. -रं The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. -री Moonlight. -Comp. -चंद्रः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् m. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. -3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv. 1. 75.

केराटकः A kind of vegetable poison.

केरात a. [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirātas. -तः 1 A prince of the Kirātas. -2 A strong man. -तं A kind of sandal-wood.

केरात (ति)क a. Belonging to the Kirātas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिलः An epithet of Yavana.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11. 58; R. 2. 35. -Comp. -ओकस m., -निकेतनः, -नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते घृत्-अच्, कैवर्तः, ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv] A fisherman; मनोभूः कैवर्तः शिपति परितस्त्वं प्रति मुहुः (तनूजाली-जालं) Śānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34.).

कैवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [कैवलस्य भावः व्यञ्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. -2 Individuality. -3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. -4 Final emanicipation or beatitude.

केशिक a. (को f.) [केश-उक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कं A quantity of hair. -की 1 One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिको q. v. -2 An epithet of Durgā.

केशोर [केशोरस्य भावः अण्] Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); केशोरमायं च दशात्.

केश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [कुक्-आदाने-अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf; वनयुधपारिष्टदा युगो कौकिरेवादिता Rām. -2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां कण्ठस्त्रेण सङ्घोषी दीपो मध्य-यना Gtt. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 A wild lizard. -7 A wild date tree. -Comp. -वेचः a pigeon -चंद्रः an epithet of the sun. -शास्त्रं an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदीति नाद-चि नद-अच्] 1 The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सङ्घोषे नेत्रे स्वयं रजयतः U. 5. 36; नीलनलिनभमपि तन्निव तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदस्त्वं Gtt. 10; Si. 4. 46. -2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुक् इलच् Un. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; पुष्कोकिलो यमधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand. -Comp. -आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango tree. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar cane.

कौकः, -कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādri and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Renuka, wife of Jamadagni.—**Comp.**—सुतः an epithet of Parasurama.

कोच a. [कृ कर्तृणि] Drying, becoming dry—चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. —2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher).

कोजागरः [को जागर्ति इति लक्ष्म्या उक्ति-रत्र काले पुनो Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Asvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः [कुट्-वच्] 1 A fort. —2 A hut, shed. —3 Crookedness (moral also). —4 A beard.

कोटक a. Curving, bending—कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. —2 A mixed caste; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः—ई [कोटं कोटित्वं रति राक् Tv.] The hollow of a tree; नीचाराः झुक्कर्ण-कोटरस्तुल्यमहास्तकणामयः S. 1. 14 ; कोटरमकालवृद्ध्या पचलपुरोवाचया गमिते M. 4. 2 ; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटरी 1 A naked woman.—2 An epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः, टी f. [कुट्-इच्] 1 The curved end of a bow ; धूमिनिहितैककोटि-कार्त्तुकं B. 11. 81 ; U. 4. 29.—2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general ; सहचरिं देवस्य कोट्या लिखन् Mal. 9. 32 ; अंगकोटिद्वयं B. 6. 14, 7. 46 ; 8. 36.—3 The edge or point of a weapon.—4 The highest point : excess, pith, climax, excellence ; परा कोटिमानंदस्या-व्यगच्छन् K. 369 ; so कोपकोटिमापवा Pt. 4 excessively angry.—5 The horns or digits of the moon ; Ku. 2. 26.—6 Ten millions, a crore ; B. 5. 21 ; 12. 82 ; Ms. 6. 63.—7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.)—8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). —9 A class, department, kingdom ; मनुष्य, प्राणि &c.—10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative.—**Comp.**—ईश्वरः a millionaire.—जित् m. an epithet of Kālidāsa.—उग्र the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled (in math.). —द्वयं two alternatives.—पात्र a rudder.—परा the guard of a stronghold.—रेखिन् a. (lit.) striking a point ; (fig.) performing the most difficult things.—श्री an epithet of Durgā.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिन्त् a. Edged, pointed ; S. 7. 26.

कोटिका ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटिरः [कोटि रति राक् Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn.—2 An ichneumon.—3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) शः A barrow.

कोटीरः [कोटिमीरयति ईर-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown.—2 A crest.—3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general ; कोटीरबंधन-धनुर्धनयोगपट्ट्यापारपरगमसुं भज सूतभट्टः N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः [कुट्-वच् नि० गुणः] A fort or castle.

कोटुवी [कोटुं वाते वा-क, गोरा० कीच् Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair.—2 N. of the goddess Durgā.—3 N. of the mother of Bana.

कोट्टारः [कुट्-आरक् पूर्वो] 1 A fortified town, strong-hold.—2 The stairs of a pond.—3 A well.—4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोटः 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots.—2 Ring-worm.

कोणः [कुण-करणे वच् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything) ; भवेन कोणे कचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99 ; युक्तमेतत् तु पुनः कोण नयनपक्षयोः Bv. 2. 178.—2 An intermediate point of the compass.—3 The bow of a lute ; a fiddle-stick.—4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon.—5 A stick, staff, club.—6 A drum-stick.—7 N. of the planet Mars.—8 N. of the planet Saturn.—9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. gonia]. —**Comp.**—आवातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of ' a mingled sound of various musical instruments ' ; कोणावातेषु गर्जत्वलयन-पटाभ्योन्मसंवधच्छाः Ve. 1. 22 (It is thus defined by Bharata :—इच्छात-सहस्राणि मेरुशतशतानि च । एकदा यम इत्येते कोणावातः स उच्यते).—कुणः a bug.—वादिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

कोणय See कोणय.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि a. Having a crooked hand.

कोष a. [कुष-वच्] 1 Afflicted with pain.—2 Churned.—यः 1 Putrefaction, corruption.—2 A sore.—3 Gangrene.—4 A disease of the eyes.—5 Churning.

कोट्टं—इं A bow ; रे कट्वं करं कट्वं पति किं कोट्टं करारैः Bh. 3. 100 ; कोट्टं पाणि निमद्वयसिरोधकानां M. 5. 10.—इः 1 An eye-brow.—2 N. of a country.

कोट्टिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

कोट्टार A kind of grain.

कोट्टवः A species of grain eaten by the poor ; छिन्ना कट्टवश्चायं इति नि-द्वयते कोट्टवर्णां समवाद् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः—का,—कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल a. [कु-कल् सुट् च नि० गुणः ; cf. Up. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also) ; बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं (करं) S. 6. 12 ; कोमलविटपाशुकारिणां बाहू 1. 21 ; संपदसु महतीं चितं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66.—2 (a) Soft, low ; कोमलं गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet ; रेरे कोकिल कोमलः कलरवैः किस्वं दृष्ट्वा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100.—3 Handsome, beautiful.—लं 1 Water.—2 Clay, earth.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयटिः, कोयटिकः 1 The lapwing ; काश्यपाः कुतमालसुतद्वलं कोयटिकटीकते MAL. 9. 7 ; Ma. 5. 13 ; Y. 1. 173.—2 A small white crane.

कोरः [कुल् संस्थाने अच् लप्-रः Tv.] 1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c.). —3 A bud ; of कोरक.

कोरकः—कं [Up. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower ; सनद्धं यदापि स्थितं कुरवकं तरकोरकाश्रया S. 6. 3.—2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed ; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि च-लस्त्रो हरिः पातु वा Git. 13.—3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.—4 A kind of perfume.

कोरि a. 1 Budded, sprouted.—2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोरदूषः = कोदूषः q. v.

कोलः [कुल् संस्थाने अच्] 1 A hog, boar ; Sl. 14. 43, 86.—2 A raft, boat.—3 The breast.—4 The haunch, hip, lap.—5 An embrace.—6 The planet Saturn.—7 An on-cast, one of a degraded tribe.—8 A barbarian.—लं 1 The weight of one Tola.—2 Black pepper.—3 A kind of berry.—**Comp.**—अंचः N of the country of the Kalingas.—गुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A bug.

कोलबकः The body of a lute.

कोला-लिः,—ली f. See बहरी.

कोलाहलः,—लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्या Long pepper.

कोविद् a. Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc. but usually in comp.) ; द्युत्प-सिराजितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16 ; गुण-वोषकोविद्ः Si. 14. 54, 69 ; प्राच्यापत्नी-शुद्वयनकथाकोविद्यामद्वयम् Ms. 30 ; Ms. 7. 26 ; स्फुटचतुरकथां Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदारः,—रं N. of a tree ; चित्रं विदारयति कश्यप कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6 ; U. 5. 1.

कोशः,—शं (वा, -व) [कुश् (वृ) आषारादौ वच् कर्तरि अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail.—2 A bucket,

cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; विशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); काशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः अर्थं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं लिखितयति कोशात्ते द्विरेकं हा हंत हंत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Bubbhāsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedānta phil.). A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). 29 An oath. -श्री (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The heard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. a treasurer, paymaster; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः, -रः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1. one who makes scabbards. -2. a lexicographer. -3. the ilk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis. -कारकः a silk-worm. -कृत् m. a kind of sugar-cane. -ग्रहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. -चक्रु the (Indian) crane. -नायकः -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन् m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धिः f. 1. increase of treasure. -2. enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -छादः f. purification by ordeal. -रुक्त् m. a silk-worm. -रूप a. incased, sheathed. (-रूपः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन a. deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

काशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशि (वि) न् m. The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (= कोशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् m. 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ a. [कुष्ठ-वत् Up. 2. 4] Own. -द्वः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. -2 The belly, abdomen. -3 An inner apartment. -4 A granary, store-room. -हं 1 A surrounding wall. -2 The shell of anything. -Comp. -अगारं 1. a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभरितकाष्ठगारं मांस-शोणितैर्मै गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ma. 9. 280. -2. a treasury. -अगारिकः 1. an animal living in a shell. -2. the manager of a store-room. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. -2. a guard, watch. -3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer) -बुद्धिः f. evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. -2 A surrounding wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकाकु 8U To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठय a. [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण a. [ईषदृशः; कोः कांशः] Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -वर्ण Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; वितुरनंतस्सुतकोसलान् B. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसल-ककाशसिनां दुहितः 9. 17

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhya.

कोहल a. [को हलति स्पष्टं अन्त्ये Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. -लः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A sort of spirituous liquor. -रः The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कौकुत्थं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. -2 Repentance.

कौकट a. [कुकट-अण] Relating to a cock.

कौकटिकः [कुकट-वत्] 1 A poulterer. -2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. -3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोक्ष a. (कोश) 1 Tied to or being on the sides. -2 Abdominal.

कोक्षिय (वी) [कुक्षि-वत्] 1 Being in the belly. -2 Being in a sheath; असि कोक्षियमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुख Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्षियकः [कुक्षी बद्धोऽसिः दक्षः] A sword, scimitar; रामपाशविलंबिना कोक्षियकं K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकण).

कौजरः a. Belonging to an elephant.

कौट a. (टो) [कूट-अन्] 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. -2 Domestic, homely, homebred. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -4 Snared. -द्वः 1 Fraud, falsehood. -2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kūtaja tree -तक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -साध्यं false evidence, perjury.

कौटिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. -2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक a. 1 Relating to a snare or trap. -2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgā.

कौटल्य = कौटल्य q. v.

कौटवी A naked woman; cf. कौटवी. कौटलिकः 1 A hunter. -2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्य 1 A Crookedness (lit. and fig.). -2 Wickedness. -3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. -ल्यः The crooked', N. of Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity (the work being known as चाणक्य-नीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākhaṣa; कौटिल्यः कुटिलनीतिः स एव येन कौशात्रो प्रसभमग्राहं चतुर्षाः Mu. 1. 7; पुरातनं मां भूयभावेन कौटिल्यश्चिदयः Mu. 7.

कौटार a. Belonging to the plant कुटार or made of it.

कौटार्या An epithet of Durgā.

कौटुंब a. (वी) [कुटुंबं तद्वर्णं प्रयोजनमर्थं अण] Necessary for the family or household. -वं Family relationship.

कौटुम्बिक a. (को) [कुटुंबे तद्वर्णं प्रयोजनं दह] Constituting a family. -कः The father or a master of a family; pater familias.

कौणपः A goblin, demon; Mā. 5. -Comp. -द्वतः an epithet of Bhīshma.

कौण्य Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कौतुक [कुतुकस्य भावः अण] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. -2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. -3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder.

-4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist) ; करोयमासुकाविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66 ; R. 8. 1 -5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. -6 Festivity, gaiety. -7 (Particularly) Auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage) ; प्रस्थानं S. 4 ; Ku. 7. 25. -8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness ; Bh. 3. 140 ; रत्नाः U. 6. 33 ; Māl. 10. 3 ; U. 3. 37. -9 Sport, pastime. -10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. -11 Joke, mirth. -12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -Oomp. —अगारः—रं, -युद्धं a pleasure-house ; कौतुकागारमागत् Ku. 7. 94. —क्रिया, -मगलं 1. a solemn ceremony. -2. (particularly) marriage ceremony ; R. 11. 53. —तोरणः, -णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित a. Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकित a. Festive, gay.

कौतूहलं (ल्यं) [कुतूहल-अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest ; विषयस्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9 ; S. 1. -2 Eagerness, vehemence or eager desire. -3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, onriosity. -4 A solemn ceremony.

कोत्सं A Sāman composed by Kutsa. —रसः 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu ; R. 5. 1. -2 N. of a degraded family.

कौदालिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौद्विकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौतिकः [कुतः प्रहरणमस्य टच्] A spearman, lancer.

कौतियः [कुतः अपत्यं दक्] 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhisthira, Bhīma or Arjuna.

कौप a. (पी f.) [कूप-अण्] Relating to or coming from a well V. 2. 20] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privy, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities : कौपीनं शतखंडजर्जरं कंधा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act ; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Krishna.

कौक्यं [कुक्क-अण्] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women) ; कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्याः. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Be-

longing to the god of war ; Māl. 1. 1. —रि 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kārttikeya. —रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity ; पितारं रक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ma. 9. 3 ; देहिनीऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -Oomp. —बध्वी a harlot ; Māl. 7. —भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. —राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent —हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl ; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age ; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिषद्वृत्तां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं दक्] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārttika.

कौमुदी [कुमुदस्थं प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् डीप् Tv.] 1 Moonlight ; शशिना सह वाति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33 ; शशिनमुपपत्तेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; (the word is thus popularly derived:—को मोदते जना यस्या तेनासी कौमुदी नता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness ; स्वमस्य लोकस्य च मेघकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71 ; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34 ; cf. चादिका. -3 The full moon day in Kārttika. -4 The full moon day in Āsvinā. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particular y, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated, e. g. तर्कोकौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांत-कौमुदी &c. -Oomp. —चारा the day of full moon in the month Āsvinā. -पतिः the moon. —मुखं appearance of moonlight ; R. 3. 1. —वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishnu ; कौमोदकी मोदयति रम चेतः Si. 3. 18.

कौरव a. (वी f.) [कुरोत्पत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा, कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधानपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भक्षेयाः Me. 48. —वः 1 A descendant of Kuru ; मदनमि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15 ; Chāp. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (So कौरवक, कौरवाणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्यः [कुरु-अण्] 1 A descendant of Kuru ; कौरव्यवशाद्वेऽस्मिन् क एव शल-भार्यते Ve. 1. 19, 25 ; कौरव्ये कुतहस्तता पुनर्यते देवे यथा सोमिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of Kurus.

कौर्ष्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म a. [कूर्म-अण्] 1 Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatāra of Vishnu as a tortoise ; ('पुराण). —र्मा N. of a Kalpa.

कौल a. (ली f.) [कुले भवः अण् of. P. IV. 2. 26] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. —लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. —लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Śāktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Kārpr. 1, speech of भैरवानंद.

कौलकेय a. Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. —यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलटिन्यः [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलटेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेरः 1 A bastard, son or daughter of disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक a. Made by or pertaining to a potter. —कं Earthenware porcelain.

कौलिक a. (की f.) [कुलादागतः टक्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. —कः 1 A weaver ; कौलिको विष्णुत्वेण राजा कस्य निषेधते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.

कौलीन a. [की पृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक्त्] ; कुलादागतः खन् वा] Belonging to a noble family. —नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual. —नं 1 An evil report, a scandal ; मालाधिकारतः किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3 ; तद्देश कौलीन-मिव प्रतिभाति V. 2 ; Me. 112 ; कौलीन-मार्गमाश्रयमाचक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct ; खयते तस्मिन् वितममि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privy, the podenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth ; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honour.

कौलतः A king of the Kulūtas ; कौलतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलियक [कुल-दक्] a. 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to family. —का A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Śāktā sect.

कौवे (वे) र *a. (री) f.* [कुबेरस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from Kubera ; यानं सस्मार कौवेरं R. 15 45. —री 1 The north (the direction presided over by Kubera) ; तत्ता प्रतस्थे कौवेरि भास्वानिव रज्जुर्विशं B. 4. 66. —2 The Sakti or female energy of Kubera.

कोश *a. (शी f.)* [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. —2 Made of Kusa grass. —अं An epithet of Kānyakubja.

कोशलं (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् ष्यच् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. —2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness ; किमकोशलादुत प्रयोजनप्रेक्षितया Mn. 3. ; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कोशलं दुजि विचारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कोशलिकं A bribe.

कोशालिका, कोशाली 1 A present, an offering. —2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कोशलेयः [कोशल्याया अपत्यं उक्त्वा यलोपः] An epithet of Rāma; son of Kausalyā.

कोशल्या [कोशलदेशे मया उप] The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

कोशलयायामि [कोशलयाया अपत्यं क्तिञ्च] Rāma, son of Kausalyā; Bk. 7. 99.

कोशांबी [कुशांबेन निष्ठा अण्] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कोशिक *a. (की f.)* [कुश-उज्, कुशिक-अण् वा] 1 Incased, sheathed. —3 Coming from an owl. —3 Born of the family of Kusika. —4 Silken. —का 1 An epithet of विमशामित्र q. v. —2 An owl; U. 2. 29. —3 A lexicographer. —4 Marrow. —5 Bdelium. —6 An ichneumon. —7 A snake-catcher. —8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). —9 One who knows hidden treasures. —10 An epithet of Indra; N. 5. 64. —11 An epithet of Siva. —का A cup, drinking vessel. —की 1. N. of a river in Behār. —2. N. of the goddess Durgā. —3. N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कोशिकी तादृ कथयते see S. D. 411 et. seq. also. —Comp. —अरातिः, -अरिः a crow. —आमजः an epithet of Arjuna. —आसुधं rainbow. —कला The cocoa-nut tree. —विषः an epithet of Rāma.

कोशधान्यं A leguminous plant, pulse.

कोशीलवं The profession of an actor.

कोशो(वे)य *a.* [कोशादुत्थितं उक्त्वा] Silk, silken. —यं 1 Silk; P. 1. 94. —2 A silken cloth in general;

Ms. 5. 120. —3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निर्नाभि कौशेयमुपा-त्तवानमय्यगनेपथ्यमलं चकार Ru. 7. 7; विशुद्धकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Ra. 5. 8.

कौशेय *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kasaśas. —ल्यः A prince of the Kosalas. —ल्यः The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma. —Comp. —नंदनः, —मातृ *m.* epithets of Rāma.

कौशेय *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. —2 Usurious.

कोसायं [कुसीद-अण्] 1 The practice of usury. —2 Sloth, indolence.

कोसुम *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] Flowery, flowering. —नं 1 The ashes of brass (used as a collyrium). —2 Pollen of flowers (पराग); Si. 7. 57.

कोसुंभ *a.* [कुसुंभ-अण्] 1 Prepared with safflower. —2 Dyed with safflower red. —माः Wild safflower.

कोसुतिकः [कसुया चरति उक्त्वा] 1 A cheat, knave. —2 A juggler.

कोस्तुमः [कुस्तुमी जलपिस्तत्र भवः अण्] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 others jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast; सकोस्तुमं हृषयतीव कुण्डलं R. 6. 49; 10. 10. —2 A kind of oil. —3 A manner of joining the fingers. —Comp. —लक्षणः, —वक्षस् *m.* —हृदयः epithets of Viṣṇu.

क्रय 1, 10 P. To hurt, injure, kill.

क्रय 4, 10 P. 1 To be crooked. —2 To speak. —3 To shine.

कृण्व 1 A. (कृयेत) 1 To make a creaking sound. —2 To sink. —3 To be wet.

क्रकचः A saw; U. 4. 3. —चर The Keatka tree. —Comp. —छदा the Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree. —पाद् *m.*, —पादः a lizard.

क्रकरः 1 A kind of partridge. —2 A saw. —3 A poor man. —4 A disease.

क्रतुः [कृ-कृत् Up. 1. 77] 1 A sacrifice; क्रतोरज्ञेयेण कलेन युज्यते R. 3. 65; शतं क्रतुमामपविद्धनमाय सः 3. 38; M. 1. 4; Ms. 7. 79 —2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —3 One of the ten Prajāpatia; M. 1. 35 —4 Intelligence, talent. —5 Power, ability. —6 Plan, design, purpose. —7 Resolution, determination. —8 Desire, will. —9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency. —10 Deliberation, consultation. —11 Inspiration. —12 Enlightenment. —13 Offering, worship. —14 An Asvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). —15 The month Aśāḍha. —16 Excess of fondness or liking. —17 An organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos*; Zend

kratu]. —Comp. —उत्तमः the राज-स्य sacrifice. —कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. —दुह, —द्विप् *m.* a demon, goblin. —रक्षसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Dakṣha's sacrifice). —पतिः the performer of a sacrifice. —पशुः a sacrificial horse —पुरुष, an epithet of Viṣṇu. —सुख *m.* a god, deity. —राज *m.* 1, the lord of sacrifices; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराह Ms. 9. 260. —2, the राजस्य sacrifice. —राजः the राजस्य sacrifice.

क्रश 1 P. (क्रथति, क्रथित) To injure, hurt, kill (with gen. of person). —10 U. To delight.

क्रथनं 1 A slaughter. —2 Cutting

क्रथकोशिकाः (pl.) N. of a country अथर्ववेदे क्रथकोशिकानां R. 5. 39; M. 5. 2.

क्रंद 1 P. (क्रंदति, चक्रंद, अक्रंदति, क्रंदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रंदति दुःखं स्वपक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; क्रंदत्यतः कणमप्यारसां गणोऽयं V. 1. 3; चक्रंद विष्णु क्रुरीच भूयः R. 14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3 28, 5. 5. —2 To call out to, call out piteously to anyone, (with acc.); क्रंदत्यविरतं सोऽथ भ्रातृमातृ-सुतानयः Mark. P. —3 To cry out, exclaim. —4 To yell, howl. —5 To neigh (as a horse). —6 To roar. —7 To creak (as a wheel). —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. —2 To roar, rave. —3 To cause to weep.

क्रंवः Ved. 1 Neighing. —2 A cry, calling out.

क्रन्दनः [क्रंद भावे लृट्] A cat. —न 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. —2 Mutual defiance. —3 Calling, inviting.

क्रन्दस् *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रंदित *a.* [क्रंद-कृ] Wept, called or cried out. —नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; ह्य ततस्ति क्रंदितमाकर्ष्य विष्णुः B. 9. 75. —2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रप् 1 A. (क्रपेते) 1 To pity. —2 To mourn. —3 Tolament. —4 To go. —5 To long for, desire.

क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते, क्रमति, चक्रम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रमे, क्रामे) 1 To walk, step, go; क्रामत्यनुष्ठितं सूर्यं चाली ध्यवगतः क्रमः Rām.; गच्छमानं न तेनासीदगतं क्रामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2; 25. —2 To go to, approach. (with acc.); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमन् Sat. Br. —3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse; U. 2. 13; सुखं लोचनपंचाशदक्रमेयं Rām. —4 To leap, jump; क्रमं वचंभ क्रमितुं सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9, 5. 51. —5 To group, a-coud; क्राम-त्युच्चैर्भूमौ दस्यतेजः Si. 16. 83. —6 (a) To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill;

क्रांता यथा वेतासि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामाद्रिधनपवृषीमनेकमन्त्रैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; विपतः सर्वोत्तमेनोर्वी क्रांता देवविद्यात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); एकाकरणाध्ययनाय क्रान्ते Sk., धर्माय क्रान्ते साधुः Vop.; द्युत्पत्तिराव-जितकोविदेषु नि रजनाय क्रमेण जहानां Vikr. 1. 16; इहारादसि लावितुमर्हन्माहानि पुनः। आशोकमानेकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमेण Dk. 107; क्रमेणैस्मिन्नाद्यानि, or क्रष्टु क्रमेण शुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसादि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न क्रमस्याक्रमताधिक्यं R. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q. v.) -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. 1. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity or want of interruption,' 'energy or application,' and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). -Caus. (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम 'arrangement'). -Desid. क्रिमिष्यति, क्रिंषते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम-माश्रयणायो वृत्] 1 A step, pace; शिबिक्रमः; सागरः पूर्वमेदेन क्रमेणैकम लेखितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually in course of time; भाग्यक्रमा course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इष्टमन्त्र चित्तक्रमे कृतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तिक्यैर्यत्र क्रमः S. 7 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order; U. 6. (c) Order of propriety; Ku. 5. 32 -6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपदेशोच्यते R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगत पक्षोः कथंका Mā. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जीकृत आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness. Bk. 2. 9. -10 C An undertaking, enterprise. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोट्येष क्रांता क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner or reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vi-

abgn. -Comp. -अनुसाराः, अन्वयाः regular order, due arrangement. -आगतः, आचारः a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. -उद्वेगः an ox. -उग्र the sine of a planet, declination. -पाठः the Krama reading. -भंगः irregularity. -योगः succession, order.

क्रमक a. 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. -कः 1 A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमणः [क्रामयेन करेण ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. -जं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. [क्रमदागतः ट्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रुतः क्रुतकः [क्रम-उत्. संज्ञायाम् क्] The betel-nut tree; अस्त्रविज्ञानार्थक्रुतः सद्यद्वात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः. क्रमेलकः A camel; निरीक्षते कैलिष्वनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदक-जालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रीत p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रम् q. v.). -तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. -तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -Comp. -वृत्तिव a. omniscient.

क्रान्तिः f. 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic. -Comp. -कक्षः, -मंडलः, -वृत्तः the ecliptic. -क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. -उग्र the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. -वृत्तः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. -वल्लयः 1. the ecliptic. -2. the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्रातुः A bird.

क्रवण a. Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविस् n. Ved. Raw flesh, car- tion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion; स्पृष्ट-गतमपि क्रव्यमश्नन्ति Mā. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. kreas; L. caro]. -Comp. -अद्, -अव्, -अ a. eating raw flesh;

Ms. 5. 131. (-म्.) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. -घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh). -वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्रान्त a. Made lean, emaciated. क्रशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A lawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect; see कृमि. -Comp. -जं aloewood. -शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [क्रु माश्रयणायो वात्] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचारः, धर्मः, प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयितुं सतामपि सतामपि क्रियैव Ms. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपद्धिता प्रसीदति B. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा क्रिया कथंविद्यात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. शब्द theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शुश्रूत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिवर्द्धो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4. cold remedies -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion. -15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्वाज्ञाविज्ञोद्घोयोः; द्वयोरेव वादिनोः क्रियाः प्राप्तिव्य V. Mayd. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implements. -Comp. -अश्रित a. practising ritual observances. -अपर्यः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task; क्रियापरांशुर्जावितात कृतः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. -अन्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्वेतत् बीजार्थ

यत्कीयते Ms. 9. 53. —अवसक्त *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. —इन्द्रियं see कर्मिन्द्रिय-कलापः 1. the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. —2. all the particulars or points of any business. —कारः 1. an agent, worker. —2. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. —3 an agreement. —दोषिन् *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). —द्वैत efficient cause. —निर्देशः evidence —पटु *a.* dexterous. —पथः mode of medical treatment. —पठ् *a.* verb. —पर *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. —प्राज्ञः the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. —योगः 1. connection with the verb. —2. the employment of expedients or means. —3. active devotion. —लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् इत्यल्लभं मताः Ms. 10. 43 —वशाः necessary influence of acts done. —वाचक, —वाचिन् *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. —वादिन् *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. —विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms. 9. 220. —विशेषणं 1. an adverb. —2. a predicative adjective. —शक्तिः *f.* the power of god (in creating this world). —संक्रान्तिः *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19. —समभिहारा the repetition of any act; Si. 2. 43.

क्रियवत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावत्पुरुषा स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. —2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. —2 Killing. —क्रि 1 A cistern, well. —2 A leather bag; a cloud (?). —3 N. of the country of राजान.

क्रो 9 U. (क्रोणात, क्रोणात, क्रत) 1 To buy, purchase; मन्त्रा एष्यपण्यं क्रोतेयं कायकीस्त्वयः Sānti. 3. 1; क्रोणात् एव मजीषितमेव पण्यमप्यत्र चोदति नदत्तं पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रोणाति स्म प्राणमुत्प्रेष्यतां Si. 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. —2 To barter, exchange; क्रोतिस्त्वयैव मजीषितामेकं क्रोणात्स पादत Mb. —3 To win. [of Pers. kharidan].

क्रि *a.* (At the end of a comp.) Buying.

क्रय [क्रि मां अ] Buying, purchasing. —Comp. —आरौहः a market, fair. —क्रात *a.* bought. —लुहयं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृह सेनादिकं कोत्सा तुल्यस्थानात्पञ्च 1 पत्र कारयते यत्पु क्रयदेव तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रय

(du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. —विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयण [क्रि मां ल्युट्] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ट्] 1 A trader; dealer. —2 A purchaser.

क्रय *a.* [क्रि-य] A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. क्रय which only means 'fit to be purchased'; cf Sk. on P. VI 1. 82).

क्रय (यि) कः 1 A purchaser. —2 A trader, merchant.

क्रित *p. p.* Bought; see क्रि. —तः One of the twelve kinds of sona recognised in Hindu Law: a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रोश्च तस्य विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. —Comp. —अग्रयः 'repenting a purchase', reclamation, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रितक *a.* Got by purchase. —कः A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रित above.

क्रयिः, —यि *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रतु *m.* A buyer, purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रोड 1 P. (क्राडन, क्राडन) 1 To play, amuse oneself; क्षान्तः क्राडतः मारुद्धः Pt. 1: एव क्राडति कृपयत्र-घटकायाययसक्तो विधः Mk. 10 59 —2 To gamble, play at dice: बहुविधं न क्राडतः Mk. 2: नाद्रो क्रोडित्कना-चिजि Ms. 4. 74: Y. 1. 138. —3 To jest, joke or trifle with: मदवस्तुनयम-दलमन कथं प्राप्तेम क्रोडति गी. 3: क्रोडिष्यमि नारदेनय V. 3: एवमाङ्ग-ग्रहयन्ते: क्रोडति भुविनीयेभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187: Mk. 3. —With अन् (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself: मावन्नक इमानानि एव वृद्धान पक्षिणः Bk. 8. 10. —आ, —परि, —सं (Atm.) to play &c.: संक्रो-हन्ते माणानयं कथयः Me. 67; but क्रोह् with सं is Parā. In the sense of 'making a noise': स्वस्वामयणा इव कपोतीना मयारय सक्रावति चक्रचक्रं N. 3. 50; संक्रावति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रोड *a.* [क्रोड-य] Playing, sport- ing. —डः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. —2 Jest, joke.

क्रोडकः 1 A player. —2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रोडन [क्रोड मां ल्युट्] 1 Playing, sporting. —2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रोडनका, —क, क्रोडनीयं, —यक A play-thing, toy; S. 7.

क्रोड [क्रोड-मां अ] 1 Sport, pas- time, play, pleasure: तोयक्रोडानिरत-युवतिरनानतिक्रमकृद्धिः Ms. 33, 61. —2 Jest, joke. —Comp. —आकृत a sportive purpose. —उद्देशः play-ground. —कान-नं, —वनं a pleasure grove, park. —कोपः false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12. —क्रोतुकं 1. wanton curiosity. —2. sport, play. —3. sexual intercourse. —गृहं, —मंदिरं a pleasure-house. —नारी a prostitute, barlot. —मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. —मृगः a toy-deer. —रत्नं 'the gem of sports', copulation. —वेदमन् a pleasure-house. —दोलः, —पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure-mountain; कांडाशला कनक-कदलीवेदनमक्षयणी Ms. 77.

क्रोडि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रोड *a.* Ved. Playing, moving up (as the Soma).

क्रुच् 1 P. (क्रञ्चति, क्रञ्चत) 1 To curve or make crooked. —2 To become or be crooked. —3 To be or to become small, shrink. —4 To make small, lessen. —5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

क्रुच् *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A swan.

क्रुचः 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A kind of lute. —3 N. of the mountain क्रञ्च.

क्रुद 6 P. (क्रुडति, क्रुडित) 1 To sink, dive. —2 To be or become thick.

क्रुध 9 P. (क्रुधनात) To kill, slay. क्रोधाः Murder, killing.

क्रुध 4 P. (क्रुधति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger): हरये क्रुधति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रातः &c. also: समं परि स क्रुद्धः, न मां पात क्रुद्धो दुः &c.

क्रुध *f.* Angry.

क्रुध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. —2 Fierce; cruel. —क्रुध Anger.

क्रुधिन *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोधः [क्रुध-मां अ] 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्क्रोधासिभजायते Bg. 2 62; so क्रोधायाः क्रोधानला &c. —2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. —धा N. of a daughter of Dakṣha. —Comp. —इद्ध *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. —उज्जित *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. —क्रुत् *a.* angry. (—*m.*) the Supreme being. —ज *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices); पशुव्यं साहसं दाह इत्यादिप्रायश्चित्तं। वाग्-इजं च वाक्च क्रोधजोऽपि गणोक्तः a Ms. 7.

48). —मूर्च्छित *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. —वश *a.* passionate, violent. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu.

क्रोधन *a.* [कृध्-यञ्] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्गमनं कृतं तदेव क्रुते द्रोणापि: क्रोधनः Vo. 3. 31. —न: N. of a son of Kausika. —ना *a.* passionate woman, vixen. —नं Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative. —यं Injury.

क्रोधातु *a.* [कृध्-आल्] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

क्रोधिन् *a.* [कृध्-णिन्] Passionate, angry. —*m.* 1 A buffalo. —2 A dog. कृध् 9 P. (कृध्नाति) 1 To embrace.

—2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

क्रुसकः Ved. A piece of wood to catch the asorificial fire.

क्रु 1 P. (क्रोशति. कृह) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोश-त्यस्तं कापिभ्यः Bk. 6. 124. —2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतोव युक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

क्रुश्च *m.* A jackal.

क्रुह *p. p.* 1 Cried out. —2 Called out to. —3 Called at, abused. —हं 1 Crying, a cry, yell. —2 Weeping. —3 A noise, sound.

क्रोश [कृश-यञ्] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. —2 A measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; क्रोशाथं प्रकृतिपुरासरेण गत्वा R. 13. 79; मसुद्रापुरा क्रोशो (nom.) or क्रोशयो (loc.). —Comp. —ताला, —ध्वनिः a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. —न *a.* cry.

क्रूर *a.* [कृन्-क् पातोः कृ: cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसम्भारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ma. 10. 9. —2 Hard, rough. —3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. —4 Destructive, mischievous. —5 Wounded, hurt. —6 Bloody. —7 Raw. —8 Strong. —9 Inauspicious. —10 Hard, solid, hardened; S. 2. 4. —11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Ma. 2. 33. —रः, —रं Boiled rice. —रः 1 A hawk. —2 A heron. —3 An uneven sign of the zodiac. —4 N. of a planet (Rahu or saturn). —रं 1 A wound. —2 Slaughter, cruelty. —3 Any horrible deed. —4 Any frightful appearance. —Comp. —आकृति *a.* terrible in form. (—तिः) epithet of Rāvaṇa. —आचार *a.* following cruel or savage practices. —आशय *a.* 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). —2. of a cruel disposition. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a bloody act. —2. any hard labour. —क्रुत् *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. —क्रोह *a.* having con-

tive bowels (unaffected by strong purgatives). —रन् sulphur. —दृश *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look. —2. mischievous, villainous. (—*m.*) N. of Saturn; also of Mars. —राविन् *m.* a raven. —लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रौञ्चः N. of a mountain; see क्रौञ्च.

क्रोहः [कृह् वनीमि संज्ञायाम्] 1 A hog. —2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा इतं तथापि जन्मविटपिक्रोहे मनो धावति Udt. —3 The chest, bosom, breast; क्रोहिकु to clasp to the bosom; क्रोहिकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धावति जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकरूप कः क्रमा॥ Nag. 4; Bh. 2. 35. —4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोह *n.* —5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. —हं, —हः 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. —2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. —3 The breast of a horse. —4 The lap; U. 4. —Comp. —अंका, —अंशः, —पादः a tortoise. —पत्रं 1. marginal writing. —2. a postscript to a letter. —3. a supplement. —4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोडु *m.* (क्रो.) [कृध्-यञ् Up. 1. 69] 1 A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोह् and the weak ones optionally); so क्रोडक.

क्रौञ्चः [कृन् प्रजां जन्] 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहरक्रौञ्चनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्यनुसृजयति चतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. —2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārttikeya and Parāśurāma); हंसद्वारं सुमुपतिपशोचस्यन्तं क्रौञ्चराशे Ms. 57. —Comp. —अदन्ते the fibres of the lotus, stalk of a lotus. (—न्ति) the seed of the lotus. —आतिः, —अति, —रिपुः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. of Parāśurāma. —दारणः, —सदनः an epithet (1) of Kārttikeya (2) of Parāśurāma. —क्रौर्यं 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. —2 Terribleness.

क्रोशशक्तिकः 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred *Krosas* —2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 *Krosas* (as a teacher).

क्रु 1, 9 P. 1 To kill, hurt. —2 To turn round, revolve.

क्रुह 1. 1 P. (क्रुहति, क्रुहति) 1 To call out. —2 To cry, lament, weep. —II. 1 A. (क्रुहते or क्रुहते) 1 To be confused. —2 To grieve.

क्रुम 1, 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रामति, क्रामति) 1 To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted

or depressed; न चक्राम न विषये Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. —2 To feel sorry, pine for; S. 6. —*Caus.* (क्रुमयति) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30.

क्रुमः क्रुमथः क्रुमथुः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion, विनोदितविनक्रुमाः कृतदचश्च जाबुनदैः Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

क्रुति *p. p.* [क्रुम क] 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपक्रुति R. 2. 13; Me. 18. 35; V. 2. 23. —2 Withered, faded; क्रुतो मन्मथलेख एष नलिनीपत्रे नक्षैरपितः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. —3 Lean, thin, emaciated. —4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

क्रुति *f.* [क्रुम-क्रिन्] Fatigue. —Comp. —धिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

क्रु 4 A. (क्रुयते) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 A. also.

क्रिद् 4 P. (क्रियति, क्रियते) To become wet, be damp, be moist. —*Caus.* To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्रिदयत्पापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्रिन् *a.* Wet, moistened; running (as an eye). —Comp. —अश्रु *a.* bleary-eyed. —वर्त्मन् *n.* watering of the eyes. —हृद् *a.* tender-hearted.

क्रुदा [क्रि-भावे यञ्] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti. 1. 29; R. 7. 21. —2 Running, discharge from a sore. —3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (= उपद्रव Malli.).

क्रुदक *a.* Wetting, moistening. —क्रा 1 Phlegm. —2 One of the fires in the body.

क्रुश्च *m.* The moon.

क्रुदन *a.* [क्रिद् मिथ-ल्युट्] Wetting, making wet. —नः Phlegm. —नं 1 Wetting, moistening. —2 Trickling, oozing.

क्रुदुः 1 The moon. —2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (सन्धिपात).

क्रिद् 1 U. (क्रिदति) To lament.

क्रिद् *f.* Ved. The created world.

क्रिश् 1. 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्रिश्यते, क्रिष्ट or क्रिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अयुपदेशग्रहणे नाति-क्रिश्यते चः शिष्या M. 1; नयः परार्थं क्रि-श्यति साक्षिणः पतिभूः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. —2 To torment, molest. —II. 9 P. (क्रिश्नाति, क्रिष्ट, क्रिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्रिश्नाति लक्ष्य-परिपालनशक्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एवमारोप्य-मानोपि क्रिश्नाति सुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58. —2 To suffer, feel pain.

क्रिशित, क्रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. —2 Afflicted, tormented. —3 Faded. —4 Inconsistent, contradictory; e. g. माता मे बंधवा. —5 Elaborate, artificial, (as a composi-

tion.-) -6 Put to shame. -7 Worn; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; S. 5. 19; Pt. 1. 11; S. 6. 9; disordered; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; S. 6. 19. —† A contradictory statement. -Comp. —वर्त्मन् *n.* a disease of the eyelids.

क्रिष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्लेशः [क्लिष्टावे च] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमस्मात् क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; क्लेशः कलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -Comp. —अपह *a.* allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-हः) a son. —कर *a.* causing pain or trouble. —क्षम *a.* capable of enduring trouble. क्लेशक *a.* [क्लिष्टुञ्च] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्लेशित *a.* Pained, distressed. क्लेशिन् *a.* 1 Causing pain or suffering. -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्लृप् 1 A. (क्लृप्ते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्लृष (च) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emaculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्लृषात् पालयित Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. —चः -चं (-चः, -चं) 3 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूर्धं केनिलं यस्य विद्रा चापु निमज्जति । मेद्रं चोन्माद्युकाशं हनिं क्लृषः स उच्यते ॥ Kālyāṇa quoted in Dīyabhāṣa. -2 The neuter gender. क्लृष्यं (अयं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्लृष्यं पुंसो न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्लृष्यं मा स्म रमा पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

क्लृ 1 A. (क्लृते) To move, go.

क्लृष 1 A. (क्लृषते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

क्लृषाकिकं Fermented liquor.

क्लृषा, क्लृषा *n.* [कु गती मनिन्] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

क्लृषाः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14.

क्लृ *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क ते न्योयं यतनाः क च उ गहनः कौतुकरताः U. 6. 33; क-क्ल when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क राजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विस्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क सूर्यप्रभो धंशः क चारुपविपया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6. S. 2.

18. -2 Sometimes क is used in the sense of the loc. of किम्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (*a*) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (*b*) With a following चिन्त् it means (1) in some places; परिगताः कश्चिद्विद्युदीकलभिदः सूच्यते एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; Ra. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; कश्चिद्विद्युतः कश्चिन् गोचरोऽर्थः कश्चित्-कश्चित् (*a*) in one place—in another place, here—here; कश्चिद्विद्यादायं कश्चिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (*b*) now—now (referring to time); कश्चित् पथा संचरते सुराणां कश्चित् वनानां पततां कश्चित्च R. 13. 19.

कय *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कण 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति योषयतीव हिंदिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाः हतः कणन् H. 2. 86; कणन्मणिनूपुरो Amar. 28; Ra. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कगः, कणनं, कणिनं, कणः 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. —नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

कणः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कणनं [कण्-कण्] Boiling, decocting. कणित *a.* [कण्-क] Boiled, decocted.

काया [कण्-करणे च] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -Comp. —उज्ज्व blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचिश्च *a.* (कचिश्च) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचिकः पाठः

केल् 1 P. (केलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षञ्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षजयति ते) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण (न) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षणते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यापतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to piece) (*चतुः*) रत्नं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणाः R. 11. 72; (with परा, -परि, -पि used in the same sense as क्षण-).

क्षणः, -णं [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण-अञ्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रमुचितस्थौ सुप्तमीन इव हृद् R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. -2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' *i. e.* I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रदो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नस्ति पार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अधिगत-क्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary,' 'temporary.' क्षणात्, -क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -Comp. —अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. —क्षेपः a momentary delay. —दृः an astrologer. (-दं) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-द्व) 1. night; क्षणादधोक्ष क्षणदापातिप्रभः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. °करः, °पतिः the moon; Si. 6. 70. °चरः a night-walker, a demon; साङ्गुहवः प्रसुरवि क्षणदाचारात् R. 13. 75. °अर्धं night-blindness, nyctalopsia. —क्षुतिः *f.* —प्रकाशा, —प्रभः lightning. —निः-श्वसा the porpoise. —भंगुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. —मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. —रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. —विद्युत्सिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-मः) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतः A wound, sore.

क्षणन Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्त्वाव्याप्यतादयस्य च] Momentary, transient; स्वमेव क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकरूप क्षणिका प्रतिः H. 1. 66. —का Lightning.

क्षणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival —नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p. p.* [क्षण-क] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण्; रक्तप्रतापितभुजः क्षतविग्रहाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 23; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. —तं 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते महारा निपतंर्यभक्षिणं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारमिवास्तद्धातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7 क्षारं क्षते पक्षिपत् Mk. 5. 18; नखं Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril.

क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युदयः R. 2. 53. -**Comp.** -अरि a. victorious. -उदर-
dysentery. -कासः a cough pro-
duced by injury. -जं 1. blood; स
क्षिप्तमूलः क्षतजेन रोगः R. 7. 43; Vo.
2. 27. -2. puss, matter. -योनिः f. a
violated woman, a woman who is
no longer a virgin. -विस्त a. man-
gled, covered with cuts and wounds.
-वृत्तिः f. destitution, being deprived
of any means of support. -व्रतः a
student who has violated his vow
or religious engagements. -हरं alcoh-
wood.

क्षतिः f. [क्षण-क्तिन्] 1 Injury,
wound. -2 Destruction, cutting,
tearing down; विस्त्रयं क्रियतां वराहतं
विभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पर्वले S. 2. 6. -3.
(Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage;
हृत् क्षं जायते तेभ्यः सर्वेभ्योपीति का क्षतिः
S. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, di-
minution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2.
24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्र m. [क्षत्रं संज्ञायाम् वृत्त्वं Up. 2.
91.] 1 One who cuts or carves any-
thing. -2 An attendant, a door-
keeper. -3 A coachman, charioteer.
-4 A man born of a Śūdra man
and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10.
9. -5 The son of a female slave, (e.g.
बिदुर). -6 Brahṁā. -7 A fish. -8
One who fights from a chariot. -9 The
manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः, -त्रं 1 Dominion, power, su-
premacy, might. -2 A man of
the Kshatriya caste, or the
Kshatriya tribe taken col-
lectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदयः
क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु खडा R. 2. 53;
11. 69, 71; अस्त्रायं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S.
1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. -3 A man of the
warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U.
6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6.
16. -त्री 1 A woman of the mili-
tary caste. -2 The rank of a mem-
ber of the military caste. -3 Wealth.
-4 Water. -5 The body. -**Comp.**
-अंतका an epithet of Parasurāma.
-धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism.
-2. the duties of a Kshatriya. -पः
a governor, satrap. -वधुः 1. a Ksha-
triya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. -2. a mere
Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Ksha-
triya; (as a term of abuse); cf.
ब्रह्मवधु.

क्षत्रिय m. A man of the military
order.

क्षत्रिया [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापरं जातो
वा चः Tv.] A member of the military
or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वै-
श्ययो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4.
-य The rank or power of the Ksha-
triya class. -**Comp.** -ह्वनः (जा) an
epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman
of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Ksha-
triya caste. -2 The wife of a Ksha-
triya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्र् 1 A. (क्षते) Ved. 1 To cut. -2
To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To
cover, protect.

क्षत्नं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing.
-2 Eating.

क्षत्नम् n. [क्षत् भक्षिणे मज्जि] 1 Water.
-2 Food.

क्षत् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast,
to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. -**Caus.**
or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) To throw,
send, cast. -2 To miss.

क्षत् f. Ved. 1 Night. -2 A measure
of time. -3 Darkness. -4 Water.

क्षपः Water.

क्षपणः 1 A Bauddha mendicant. -जं
1 Defilement, impurity (अशीव). -2
Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षपणका A Bauddha or Jaina men-
dicant; नयक्षपणके देशे रजका किं करि-
ष्यति Chāp. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः
Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. -2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा [क्षपयति चेटा क्षिणिच् अच्] 1 A
night; विगमयत्युक्षत्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4;
R. 2. 20; Me. 110. -2 Turmeric.
-**Comp.** -अटः 1. night-talker. -2.
a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटेः पृथु-
ग्लक्षेः Bk. 2. 30. -अक्षय night-blind-
ness. -करः, -नाथः 1. the moon. -2.
camphor. -वधः a dark cloud. -चरः
a demon, goblin.

क्षम् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यते,
क्षम, चक्षाम, क्षति or क्षमि) 1 To permit,
allow, suffer; अतो वृषाश्चक्षमिरे समेतः
क्षारनलाम् न तद्वत्क्षमस्य R. 7. 34;
12. 46. -2 To pardon, forgive (as
an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13;
क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निग्रस्य मे भवति नृमरीक्ष्यं
देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रा R. 14. 58. -3
To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15.
45. -4 To endure, put up with, suffer;
अपि क्षमतेऽसमदुःखं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2;
नाज्ञाभगकरान् राजा क्षमते रश्मिस्तानपि H.
2. 107. -5 To oppose, resist. -6 To
be competent or able (to do any-
thing); क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपात-
मरकादमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षम्य pot. p. 1 To be borne or en-
dured. -2 Pardonable, fit to be
forgiven.

क्षंत a. [क्षम-वृच्] Patient, endur-
ing, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम् f. Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम a. [क्षम-अच्] 1 Patient. -2
Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate,
competent, able (with gen., loc.,
inf. or in comp.); सलिलो हि यथाक्षं

रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि
क्षमविधौ तपोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हव्यं
न त्वबलं विद्धि क्षमा R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम,
निमूलनक्षम &c. -4 Appropriate, fit,
proper, suitable; ततो यदुक्तमश्विनं न हि
तक्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकमक्षमं वेह
क्षमो धर्म इवाभितः R. 1. 13; S. 5.
27. -5 Fit for, capable of, suited
to; उपभोगक्षमं देशे V. 2; स्वपक्षम
साधयितु इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं
रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. -6 Bearable,
endurable. -7 Favourable, friendly.
-नं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Battle,
war. -मः N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय a. 1 To be borne, patient-
ly borne. -2 To be pardoned or
forgiven.

क्षमा [क्षम-अच्] 1 Patience, for-
bearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च
मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22;
18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांत कालज्ञस्य
महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. -2 The earth. -3
An epithet of Durgā. -**Comp.** -जः
the planet Ma'a. -भुक्, -भुजः a king.

क्षमावत् क्षमान्वित क्षमादुक्त a. Patient,
indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask any one's
pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमिन् a. (जी f.) क्षमिन् a. (जी f.)
1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving
nature; काम क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2.
43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. -2 Capable,
able.

क्षीत p. p. [क्षम क्] 1 Patient,
forbearing, enduring. -2 Forgiveness.
-3 Borne, endured. -4 Friendly. -ता
N. of Siva. -तः The earth.

क्षान्तिः f. [क्षम-माने-क्तिन्] Pati-
ence, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षान्ति-
श्च दृष्टवेन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षान्त a. [क्षम तृ वृद्धिश्च] Patient,
forbearing. -तुः A father.

क्षाम्य pot. p. 1 To be borne. -2 To
be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर 1 P. [क्षरति, क्षरति] (Used
transitively or intransitively) 1
To flow, glide. -2 To send or stream
forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74;
Bk. 9. 8. -3 To drop, trickle, ooze.
-4 To waste away, wane, perish.
-5 To become useless, have no
effect; यज्ञोद्धतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति
विरमयात् Ma. 4. 237. -6 To melt. -7
To slip from, be deprived of (with
abl.). -**Caus.** (क्षारयति ते) To accuse,
traduce (usually with aa). -**With**
-क्षि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. [क्षरति स्पन्दं मुचलि वा, क्षर-अच्]
1 Melting away. -2 Moveable. -3
Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थे-
क्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -रः A cloud.
-क्षर 1 Water. -2 The body. -3
Ignorance. -4 The Supreme Being.
-5 Cause and effect. -**Comp.** -ज

α. (also क्षरेजं) produced by distillation or from a cloud. —भाष α. mutable.

क्षरणे [क्ष-भवे लृट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. —2 The act of perspiring; अंगुली-क्षरणसंज्ञकः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित p. p. Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षार α. [क्ष-उबला वा ०] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. —2 Flowing, oozing. —रः 1 Juice, essence. —2 Treacle, molasses. —3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दुर्जनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते सिद्ध्यति &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). —4 Glass. —5 Salt. —6 Ashes. —7 A rogue, cheat. —रं 1 Black salt. —2 Water. —Comp. —अच्छं sea-salt. —अंजनं an alkaline unguent. —अंशु n. an alkaline fluid. —उद्वा, —उद्वाकः, —उद्वाधिः, —समुद्रः the salt ocean. —कर्मन् 1. a pool of saline mud. —2. N. of a hell. —तेलं oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —त्रयं, त्रितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. —नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. —मृमिः f. —सलिका saline soil; क्षिमाश्चर्यं क्षारमृमि माण्डवा यमदूतिका Udb. —मेलकः an alkaline substance. —रसः a saline flavour. —अहं alkaline earth.

क्षारका [क्ष-ण्वल्] 1 Alkali. —2 Juice, essence. —3 A cage, basket or net for birds. —4 A washerman. —5 A blossom; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणे, —णा Accusing, especially of adultery. —णं 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. —2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. —2 To torture a person with acid substances. —3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. —4 To abuse, calumniate, traduce, censure; of. आक्षार.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित α. 1 Distilled from saline matter. —2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षाल् 10 U. (क्षालयति-ने, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्काङ्गमलीमसं नभः Sl. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. —2 To wipe away. —With वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल α. Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-भवे लृट्] 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). —2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित p. p. [क्षल्-क] 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. —2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं पापैस्परयति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 8. 28.

क्षत्रः क्षत्रधुः See under क्षु.

क्षत्र α. (जी f) [क्षत्रय कर्म मावी वा अण्] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षत्रो धर्मः अत्र द्वयं तद्वै ब्रह्मवैश्वस्य गुट्यै U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. —त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. —2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gītā thus describes them :—शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं दानधीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावश्च Bg. 18. 43.

क्षत्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षान्त &c. See under क्षम्.

क्षाम α. [क्षे कर्तरि क] 1 Scorched, singed. —2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायां भवनमधुना मद्येयेगेन नूनं 80, 89. —3 Slight, little, small. —4 Weak, infirm. —मः An epithet of Vishnu. —मा The earth. —मं Destruction.

—Comp. —आस्यं unwhole-some diet. क्षामन् α. [क्षे-मनिन्] Destructive.

—न. Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामन्त α. Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. —2 To rule, govern, be master of. —II. 1, 5, 9 P. (क्षयति, क्षणति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तद्यशः शस्त्रभूता क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. —2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. —3 To kill, injure. —4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयित्ये Ud. S. 83. —III. 6 P. (क्षिपति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. —2 To inhabit. —3 To remain. —4 To go, move, approach. —Pass. (क्षीयते) To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रक्षिणमयं कायः क्षयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासक्तविपत्तिमूढमनसा मायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru. 93; Bh. 2. 19. —Caus. (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षययतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मधुः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. —2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि-अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode; यतनाश्च यमक्षये Ma. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयाकारायणस्य ह Mb. —2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69; अनक्षये यद्यति जाटराग्निः Pt. 2. 170; 93

चन्द्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. —3 Destruction, end, termination; निज्ञाक्षये यति द्वियैव पांडुना Ra. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. —4 Pecuniary loss; Ma. 8. 401. —5 Fall (as of prices). —6 Removal. —7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). —8 Consumption. —9 A disease in general. —10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). —11 Family, race. —12 The house of Yama. —Comp. —क्षर (also क्षयकर) α. causing decay or destruction, ruinous. —कालः 1. time of universal destruction. —2. the period of decline. —कासः consumptive cough. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —उक्तिः f. —योगः an opportunity of destroying. —रोगः consumption. —वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. —संपद् f. total loss, ruin.

क्षरण α. Destroying &c. —णः 1 A place with calm water. —2 A bay or harbour. —णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयधुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् n. A dwelling place, habitation.

क्षयिन् α. (जी f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरभ्यर्षि क्षयिणि क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चाभूत्क्षयि क्षयि R. 17. 71; Ma. 9. 314. —2 Consumptive. —3 Perishable, fragile. —m. The moon.

क्षयिष्णु α. 1 Wasting, decaying. —2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः f. 1 Abode. —2 Going. —3 Destruction. —4 Waste, loss.

क्षिन् α. 1 Ruling, a ruler. —2 Dwelling.

क्षित p. p. [क्षि-कर्मणि क] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. —2 Weakened. —3 Poor, miserable. —तं Killing; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः f. [क्षि निवासि आधारे किन्] 1 The earth. —2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. —3 Loss, destruction. —4 The end of the world. —5 Wane. —6 A man (Ved.). —Comp. —अक्षितिः an epithet of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. —कणः dust. —कंपः an earth-quake. —क्षिन् m. a king, prince. —जः 1. a tree. —2. an earth-worm. —3. the planet Mars. —4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (—जं) horizon. (—जा) an epithet of Sītā. —तलं the surface of the earth. —देवः a Brāhmana. —धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. —धेनुः earth considered as a milch-ox; Bh. 2. 46. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः, —पालः, —पुत्र m., —रक्षिन् m. a king; sovereign; R. 2. 51. 5. 76. 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. —पुत्रः 1. the planet

Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. -प्रतिष्ठ
a. dwelling on the earth. -धृत् m. 1.
a mountain; सर्गशक्तिभूतां नद्यः V. 4.
27; (where it means 'a king' also);
Ki. 5. 20; Ra. 6. 26. -2. a king.
-मंडलं the globe. -रंध्रं a ditch,
hollow. -रुहं m. a tree. -वर्धनः m.
a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः f. 'the
course of the earth', patient beha-
vionr. -स्थवासः a cave within the
earth, an underground hole.

शिरव m. Wind, air.

शीर्ण p. p. [क्षि] 1 Thin, emaciat-
ed, waned, become lean, diminished,
worn away, expended; भार्यी क्षीणेषु
चित्तेषु (जानायात्) II. 1. 72; 80 क्षीण-
शरीरं; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्यादालोकं विवर्तते. -2
Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4
Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak.
-6 Wasted away, decreased, lost,
diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed;
अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणरूपि नन्दे Mn. 2. 21.
-8 Injured, broken, torn. -Comp.
-चन्द्रः the moon on the wane. -युन
a. reduced to poverty, impoverish-
ed. -पार a. one who is purified
after having suffered the conse-
quences of sin. -पुण्य a. one who
has enjoyed all his stock of merit,
and must work to acquire more in
another birth. -मधुर a. slender-
waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting a
dilapidated house. (m.) a dove or,
pigeon. -विक्रांत a. destitute of
courage or prowess. -वृत्ति a. deprived
of the means or support, out of
employ. -शक्ति, -बल a. weakened in
strength, subsided (as a disease);
Pt. 1. 235.

शिर 5 U. (क्षिणित-क्षिणिते, क्षित) To
kill, hurt, injure.

शिरः [शिर-रू] 1 A disease. -2
The sun. -3 A horn.

शिर 6 U. (but only P. when pre-
ceded by अवि, प्रति and अति), 4 P.
(क्षिणिते, क्षिणिते, क्षित) 1 To throw,
cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let
go (with loc. or sometimes dat.)
महद्भय इति त्वं द्वारि क्षिपस्वस्वद्भयं इत्यपि
Ma. 3. 88; शिरां वा क्षेपयत मयि Mb.;
R. 12. 95; with प्रति also. Bh. 3.
67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To place, put,
on or upon, throw into; सुखमपि
शिरस्यंधः क्षितां धुनोत्पहिङ्गकया S. 7.
24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. -3
To fix on, attach to (as a blame);
युत्ये दोषात् क्षिपति II. 2. -4 To cast
or throw off, cast away, rid one-
self of; किं कर्मस्य भरयथा न वपुषि
शमं न क्षिपयेयत् Mu. 2. 18. -5
(a) To take away, destroy; Mā. 1.
17. (b) To kill or slay; केसरी
निष्ठक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः Si. 2. 53.

-6 To reject, diadalm. -7 To in-
sult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8.
312, 270; Sānti. 3. 10. -8 To
pour on, scatter, strow. -9 To
strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict;
Mā. 4. 8. -WITH पर्य to bind or
tie up, collect (as hair); (क्षेपति)
पर्याक्षिपत् काञ्चिद्वारधं K. 7. 14.

शिर f. Ved. A finger; Rv. 3. 23.
3. 9. 27. 57.

शिर a. [क्षि-रू] Throwing, striking,
hitting -पः 1 Throwing, casting.

-2 Reviling, insulting. -पा 1 Send-
ing. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

शिरकः An archer, a warrior.

शिरणं [क्षि-रू] 1 Send-
ing, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling,
abusing.

शिरणः, -णी f. 1 An ear. -2 A
priest. -3 A nut. -4 A weapon. -णिः
A stroke with a whip.

शिरणुः [क्षि-रू] 1 An archer. -2
A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

शिरण्य a. [क्षि-रू] 1 Fragrant,
sweet-smelling. -2 Diffuse. -प्युः 1
The body. -2 The spring season.

-3 A fragrant smell.

शिरपतिः (रितः) Ved. The arm.

शिर p. p. [क्षि-रू] 1 Thrown,
scattered, buried, cast. -2 Abandon-
ed. -3 Disregarded, neglected, dis-
respected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted,
mad; (see क्षिपू). -शरा Night. -क्षं A
wound caused by shooting. -Comp.
-हृक्कृतः a mad dog. -क्षित a. dis-
tracted in mind, absent-minded.
-देह a. prostrating the body, lying
down.

शिरि f. [क्षि-रू] 1 Throwing,
sending forth. -2 Explaining a hid-
den meaning (such as solving
riddles).

शिरु a. 1 Throwing casting. -2
Killing; रक्षिणं शिरु Bk. 2. 21; Si.
16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

शिर a. [क्षि-रू] (comp. क्षेपयम्;
superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow).
-2 Quick, speedy. -3 1 A measure
of time = $\frac{1}{15}$ of a Muhūrta. -2 The
part of the hand between the thumb
and the forefinger. -क्ष ind. Quickly,
speedily, immediately; विनाशं व्रजति
क्षिपमामपात्रनिवांभसि Ma. 3. 179;
Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -Comp.

-कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.
क्षेपः [क्षि-रू] 1 Throwing, tossing,
casting, moving about, movement
(of limbs); कुक्षेपायुधम् Me. 47;
युक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशां Kn. 3. 60. -2 A
throw, cast. -3 Sending, dispatching.
-4 Depression; striking down. -5
Transgressing. -6 Passing away
time; कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay, dilatori-
ness. -8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति

वेदं ह्यः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपे. -9 Disre-
spect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughti-
ness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke
(of an oar &c.). -13 Laying on (as
a paint &c.), besmearing. -14 (in
arith.) Addendum.

क्षेपक a. [क्षि-रू] 1 A thrower, send-
er. -2 Interpolated, inserted (as a
passage). -3 Abusive, disrespectful.
-कः 1 A superfluous or interpolated
passage. -2 An additive quantity.

क्षेपणं [क्षि-रू] 1 Throwing, cast-
ing, sending, directing &c. -2 Spend-
ing (as time). -3 Omitting. -4
Abusing. -5 A sling. -णिः, -णी
f. 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing.
-3 A sling or any instrument with
which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय a. [क्षि-रू] To be
thrown or cast. -थं A sling, any
instrument for casting missiles,
stones &c.

क्षेपिमन् m. Great velocity, speed.

क्षेपु a. A thrower, caster, sender.

क्षेप्य a. To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste,
decay. -2 An impropriety, offence
against established customs (आचार-
भेद); the following is an instance;
स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पद्मातिं ग-
मयति Sk.

क्षि 1, 4 P. (क्षेवति or क्षिण्यति)
To eject from the mouth, vomit,
spit out.

क्षी 1 U. (क्षयति) To kill, in-
jure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. (क्षिजति) To sound in-
distinctly.

क्षीजन [क्षीज् मन्] The whistling
of hollow reeds.

क्षीण See under क्षि.

क्षीव, क्षीव See क्षीव, क्षीव.

क्षीरः, रं 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते
तमिन्ना वज्रयत्पपः S. 6. 27. -2 The
milky juice or sap of trees, exuda-
tion; resin; ये तक्षारनसुतिमुरभयो वक्षिण
प्रवृत्ताः Ma. 107; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water.
-Comp. -अद् an infant, a sucking
child. -आद्यः the sea of milk. °जः 1.
the moon. -2. the Amrita or nectar
produced at the churning of the sea.
-3. an epithet of Seaba. -4. a pearl.
°जं sea-salt. °जा, °तनया an epithet of
Lakshmt. -आहः the pine tree. -उब्धः
the sea of milk; क्षीरिब्धेलेव सफेनपुंजा
Kn. 7. 26. °तनयः, °नन्दना the moon.
°तनया, °सुता an epithet of Lakshmt.
-उब्धि = क्षीरिब्ध q. v. above.
-ऊर्ध्वः a wave of the sea
of milk; R. 4. 27. -ओदनः rice
boiled with milk. -कंठः, कंठकः a
young child (having milk in the
throat); त्वया तत्क्षीरकंठेन प्राप्तमारण्य-
कं व्रते Mr. 4. 52, 5. 11. -जं 00-

agulated milk. —धात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —दुग्धः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, —निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीर-निधावि R. 1. 12. —धेनुः f. a milch oow. —नीर 1. water and milk. —2. milk-like water. —3. a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Ustnara. (—जं, —नं) drinking milk. (—णी) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —धृत a. supported by milk (as a Gopāla). —धारिः, —धारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः f. inspissated milk. —वृक्षः 1. N. of the four trees स्वर्गाय, उदुंबर, अम्बर and मधुक. —2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शरः cream, the skim of milk. —सधुवः the sea of milk. —सारः butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शंकय स्वकृतं य-दि पलायनं रस्य Ubd. —रिणः a. un-ctuous with milky juloe or sap; S. 3. 6. —स्फटिकाः a precious stone. —रामिन m. a commentator on the Amarkosa. —हिंदीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk. क्षीरिण a. 1 Milky. —2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्याः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60.

क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीर् 1, 4 P. [क्षीवति क्षीयते] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. —2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; धुवं जये यस्य जयामुतेन क्षोषः क्षमाभर्तुरभूकृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो दुःशासनासुजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षीति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयति सरोयता निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि जुक्षुवे घृणाह्य Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. —2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्षुमावादी अ] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough.

क्षवक A kind of pot-herb. —विका 1 A species of rice. —2 A woman.

क्षवधुः [क्षु-अधु] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough. —3 Irritation of the throat. —4 Sore throat.

क्षु f., क्षुतं-ता, -तिः f. A sneeze or sneezing.

क्षुः Ved. 1 Food. —2 A lion.

क्षुण See under क्षु below.

क्षुर् 7 U. (क्षुणाते, क्षुचे, क्षुण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot). bruise, pound down; क्षुणसि सपान् पातले Bk. 6. 36; तेनं व्याशितवाक्षैरु पादवैरैरुपाशितद्वन् 15. 43, 17. 66. —2 To move, be agitated (A.) —WITH प to crush, bruise, pound; मिश्रघनस्य पचुक्षोर्द गद्यायं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण p. p. [क्षु-क] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. —2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. —3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. —4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुदजनक्षुण एव मार्गः K. 146; अ? unusual; Mā. 3. —5 Violated (a vow). —6 Exercised, practised, skilful. —7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. —8 Overcome, defeated. —Comp. —मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुणकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुर् f. Grinding, crushing.

क्षुः Flour, meal.

क्षु a. [क्षु-कर्तरि रङ्] (compar. क्षीयिष्; superl. क्षोदिङ्) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. —2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुदेति नूनं शरणं प्र-पन्ने Ka. 1. 12 —3 Wicked. —4 Cruel. —5 Poor, indigent. —6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. —7 Diminutive, short. —8 Trifling, insignificant. —9 Unimportant, minor. —क्षु 1 A small particle of rice. —2 A bee or wasp. —क्षु 1 A bee. —2 A fly or gnat. —3 A woman maimed or crippled. —4 A quarrelsome woman. —5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उप-सृष्टा इव क्षुदधिहितभवना K. 107. —6 A base or despicable woman. —7 A dancing girl. —क्षु Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. —Comp.

—अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अंशः the small cavity of the heart.

—उलूकः a small owl. —कुब्जः a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone.

—कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. —चं-टिका 1. small bell. —2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood.

—जंतुः any small animal. —तंडुलः a grain of rice. —दंशिका a small gad-fly. —बुद्धि a. low minded, mean.

—रसः honey. —रोगः a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). —शंखः a small conch-shell.

—सुवर्णं low or bad gold, i. e. brass. —हन् m. an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता-त्वं Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1. A small gadfly. —2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षुन्तु m. A pebble, implement for grinding.

क्षोद [क्षु-वच्] 1 Pounding, grind- ing. —2 The stone on which any- thing is ground or powdered, a mor- tar. —3 Any ground substance, flour. —4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. —Comp. —क्षम a. capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षोदस् २. [क्षु-अवच्] Water. क्षोदित a. [क्षु-णिच् क] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. —2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षोदिमन् m. Minuteness, smallness. क्षुध 4 P. (क्षुयति, क्षुधेय) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुध f., क्षुधा 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ma. 7. 134. 4. 187. —2 Food. —Comp. —अश्वित, —आर्त, —आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम a. emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29. —वि-पासित a. hungry and thirsty. —नि-वृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger, appeasement of appetite (in general).

क्षुधाल a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mischchhas.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुम् 1 A., 4, 9 P. (क्षोभते, क्षुम्यति, क्षुम्नाति, क्षुमित-क्षुभ) 1 To shake, trem- ble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाहृद् इव क्षुम्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24. —2 To be unsteady. —3 To tumble (fig. also). —Caus. (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुम् f. Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुम a. [क्षु-क्] Exciting, agitat- ing &c.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाभयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2. —2 Afraid —3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध p. p. 1 Agitated, shaken, un- steady. —2 Disturbed. —3 Afraid.

—च्य 1 A churning stick; क्षोभेव मंदिर-क्षुब्धक्षुभितभोधिवर्णन Si. 2. 107. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoy- ment.

क्षोभः [क्षुम् वच्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभ, &c. —2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. —3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, ex- citement, emotion; क्षोक° U. 3. 29, स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमाभावः R. 7. 3; अर्थेद्वि-य-क्षोभमयुग्मनः पुनर्नक्षित्वावज्ञाजिह्वं Ka. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभास्त्वपिपद्यते जंतुः S. 6. 30.

क्षोभण [क्षुम्-णिच् लृट्] Agitating, disturbing. —णः 1 One of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. —2 An epithet of (a) Viehqu, (b) Siva.

क्षुमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax. —2 The indigo plant.

क्षुर 6 P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut, scratch. —2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरा [क्षुर-क्] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ma. 9. 292. —2 A razor-like barb at- tached to an arrow. —3 The hoof of a cow or horse. —4 An arrow. —5 The

foot of a bedstead. -Oomp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिय the act of shaving; Pt. 1. 386. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, -भाई a razor-case. -धार a. as sharp as a razor. -यः 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; १ क्षुरपशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-apade. -मद्विन्, -हुंदिन् m. a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् m. A barber.

क्षुल a. Small, little. -Oomp. -ताता the younger brother of one's father; of. खुद.

क्षुलक a. 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young. -कः A small shell.

क्षेत्र [क्षि-हृत्] 1 A field, ground, soil; यीयते बालिशस्यापि सखेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमस्यपानां Pt. 1. 191; Bb. 1. 77; Ms. 16. -4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रमचन-पिष्टुनं कौरवं तद्विषयः Me. 48; Bg. 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil. -7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्र-संभवात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो य विविष्यति क्षेत्रात्परवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town. -12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -Oomp. -अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -आ-जीवः, -करः, -कृत् m. a cultivator, peasant. -गणितं geometry. -गत a. geometrical. उच्चपतिः f. geometrical proof. -जा a. 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-जा) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128. -जात a. b. gotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ a. 1. knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (-ज्ञः) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3; Ms. 12. 12. -2. the Supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5. a form of Siva. -6. a witness. (-ज्ञा) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgā at a festival. -पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. -पदं a place sacred to a deity. -पालः 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2.

a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Siva. -फलं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -भक्तिः f. the division of a field. -वृषिः f. cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् a. = क्षेत्रज्ञ q. v. (-m.) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. -3. the soul. -व्यवहारः 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. -स्थ a. residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक a. (की f.) [क्षेत्रमस्य दत्तं] Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् a. [क्षेत्र-इनि] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. -m. 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. -3. The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिच a. [क्षेत्र-च] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; हृदये च क्षेत्रियो येन मरुपपातीति सोऽप्यपीत् Bk. 4. 32. -चं 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pastorage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. -यः 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीक 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7. 4; K. 135.

क्षेत्र &c. See under क्षिः.

क्षेम a. [क्षि मृत् Up. 1. 138] 1 Con-fering happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धर्तारहा रणे हृद्यस्तत्र क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy. -मः, -मं 1 Peace, happiness, ease, well-being; वित्तवति क्षेम मदेवमातृकाभिराप तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैद्यं क्षेमं समागम्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचरानां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षमेण ब्रज बांधवात् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; of. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). -मः A kind of perfume. -मा An epithet of Durgā. -Oomp. -कर, -कार (also क्षेमंकर) a. propitiating, causing peace or security. क्षेमिन् a. (नी f.) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम् a. [क्षेमाय साधुयत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky,

prosperous. -5 Giving peace. -स्थः An epithet of Siva.

क्षे 1 P. [क्षायते, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेयं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं [क्षेत्राणां समूहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षेत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षेपं Quickness, speediness.

क्षेय a. (यी f.) [क्षीरं संस्कृतं दध्] Milky.

क्षोढः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणी f. 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद् See under क्षुः.

क्षोम &c. See under क्षुः.

क्षोमः, -मं [क्षु-मृत्] A room on the top of a house. -मं Woven silk.

क्षोणिः, -णी f. See क्षोणिः. -Oomp. -माक्षीरः the ocean. -मुख m., -पतिः a king. -भूत् m., -धरः a mountain.

क्षोद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. -द्रं 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षोद्रपल्लेखे R. 4. 63. -4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -Oomp. -जं wax. -धातुः a kind of mineral substance (माक्षिक). -मेहः the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षोद्रेयं Wax.

क्षोम a. [क्षु-मृत् स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. -मः, -मं 1 Silken cloth woven silk; क्षोमं केनचिद्विदुषां दुतवणा मागहयमाचि-कृतं S. 4. 4; क्षोमोत्तरितमेखले (शंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building. -मं 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. -मी Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. -री A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) To whet, sharpen. -With सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्षुत a. [क्षु-कृत्] Whetted, sharpened.

क्षोत्र Ved. A grind-stone.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (पुं) क्ष्मा लं भविष्य क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षे-पस्य भरवथा न वपुषि क्ष्मा न क्षिपत्येव-यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (In math.) The number 'one' -Oomp. -जाः the planet Mars. -याः, -पतिः, -मुख m. a king; कवि क्षमापतिः Gīt. 1; दक्षानाथ

परि ह्मायाः Pt. 1. 155. —भृत् *m.* a king or mountain.

ह्मायू 1 A. (ह्मायते, ह्मायित) To shake, tremble; चह्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

ह्मील 1 P. (ह्मीलति) To wink, close the eyelids.

ह्विह्व 1 U. (ह्वेदति-ते, ह्वेद or ह्वेदित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, marmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

ह्विह्व 1 A., ह्विह्व 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. —2 To emit,

sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c.; exude. —With प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

ह्विष्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. —2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

ह्वेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. —2 Wicked, depraved. —3 Difficult to be approached. —हः 1 Sound, noise. —2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषो ब्रूयो यद्वह्निद्वेडाविवेध्वरः । शिरसा श्लाघते पूषे परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. —3 Moistening. —4 Abandonment. —5 An inarticulate sound

—हा 1 The roaring of a lion. —2 A war-cry, war-whoop. —3 A bambo. ह्वेडनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling. —2 A hissing pronunciation.

ह्वेडितः-तं 1 Humming, murmuring. —2 A growl, roar. —3 The roaring of a lion. —4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

ह्वेल 1 P. (ह्वेलति &c.) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To play. —3 To go, move. —4 To shake, tremble.

ह्वेल, ह्वेलिका, ह्वेलितं, ह्वेल्यं Play, jest, joke.

ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky; खं केसरोपर इषाकमिदं पवुतः Mk. 5. 2; यावादिः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72; Ms. 9. —2 Heaven. —3 Organ of sense. —4 A city. —5 A field. —6 A cypher. —7 A dot, an anusvāra. —8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. —9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i. e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव स्थोदादिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. —10 A wound. —11 Happiness, pleasure. —12 Talo. —13 Action. —14 Knowledge. —15 Brahman. —16 The glottis (in anatomy). —17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. —खा 1 A well, fountain. —2 A river. —Oomp —अः (खेटः) 1. a planet. —2. Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपमा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1. a meteor. —2. a planet. —उल्काः the planet Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुतलः N. of Siva. —कोल्क 'sky-meteor,' N. of the sun. —आदित्यः a form of the sun. —गः *a.* [खे आकाशे गच्छति गच्छ] moving in the air. (—गः) 1. a bird; अपुनीत खगः स नैकधा तद्धं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. —2. air, wind; तमोतिथ यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानग्निर्धनान्खगः Mb. —3. the sun. —4. a planet; *e. g.* आपोक्लिम यदि खगः स किंलुदारः Tv. —5. a grasshopper. —6. a deity. —7. an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garudā. —अंतका

a hawk, falcon. *अभिरामः an epithet of Siva. *आत्मनः 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. —2. an epithet of Viebhū. —ह्वः, ह्वः, पतिः epithets of Garudā. —वतो *f.* the earth. *स्थानं 1. the hollow of a tree. —2. a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangā. —गतिः *f.* 1. flight in the air. —2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (—गः) a bird. (—खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोलः the celestial sphere. *विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air. (—रः) or खेचरः 1. a bird. —2. a cloud. —3. the sun. —4. the wind. —5. a demon. —6. an aerial spirit. —7. a Gandharva or Vidyādhara. —8. a planet. —9. mercury or quicksilver. —10. a sign of the zodiac. (—रि *i. e.* खेचरी) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —चारिन् *a.* moving in the air (—मः) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिष् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —द्योतः 1. a fire-fly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिभो विद्युदुन्मेष इति Me. 81. —2. the sun. —द्योतनः the sun. —ध्रुवः a rocket; सुसुचुः खध्रुवान् Bk. 3. 5 —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities stated in this verse :—सद्योष्णमसि स्नातः शशङ्गध्रुवः । एष

व्यासुतो वाति सप्रपकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मृतिः an epithet of Siva. —--वारी *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —वासवः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेयय) *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —शरीरं a celestial body. —श्वसाः wind, air. —सहस्र्य, —संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खखख 1 P. (खखखति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खखखट *a.* Hard, solid. —ट Chalk.

खखखरः A beggar's staff.

खगदः A kind of reed.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् 1. 1, 9 P. (खचति, खचनाति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. —2 To be born again. —3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten, bind. —2 To set, inlay.

खचित *p. p.* [खच-क] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुंतलीदखचितं विप्रज्जडमंडलं S. 7. 11. —2 Mixed, blended. —3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणि, रत्न; Mā. 8. 10.

खज् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः [खज-अच्] 1 A churning-stick. —2 Agitating, churning. —3

ladle or spoon. —ज 1 A Churning-stick, ladle. —2 The hand with the fingers extended. —3 Churning, agitating, stirring. —4 Killing, destroying. —5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिकार A ladle or spoon.

खजर्प Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खज्ज 1 P. (खजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खजन् प्रभञ्जनजनः पथिकः विप्रासुः N. 11. 107.

खज्ज a. [खज्-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt; पादेन खजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः —खलः the wag-tail.

खज्जक a. Limping, lame.

खज्जकः [खज्-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोद्वरखालितखज्जनयगमिष शरादि तद्वान् Gtt. 11; नेत्र खज्जन-पञ्जने S. D.; एको हि खज्जनवरो नलिनो-बल्लरथः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. —2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रत the cohabitation of saints.

खज्जनकः A wag-tail; (also खज्जनि-कः in this sense).

खज्जरीटः, —टकाः, खज्जलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14 : Y. 1. 174; Amara. 99.

खद् 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. —2 A blind well. —3 A hatchet. —4 A plough. —5 Grass. —6 The closed fist. —7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटावकः a spitting-box. —खावकः 1. a jackal. —2. a crow. —3. an animal. —4. a glass-vessel. —5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. —2 The half-closed hand. —3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. —2 The external opening of the ear.

खट्(ड)किका A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट् 10 P. (खटयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead. —2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाकः —शी The civet-cat.

खट्टि m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A. butcher. —2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bedstead, a cot. —2 A bier.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा [खट्-क्; cf. Up. 1. 150]

1 A bedstead, couch, cot. —2 A swing, hammock. —3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Mā. 5. 4, 23. —2. N. of Dīlpa. —धर, धृत् an epithet of Siva. —अंगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —आयत, —आरुढ a. 1. lying on bed. —2. low, vile. —3. abandoned, wicked. —4. silly, stupid. —5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्टायति Den. P. To use as a couch. Si. 2. 77.

खट्टाकः, खट्टिका A small bedstead.

खट् See खट्.

खट् 1 Breaking, dividing. —2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खट्टिका, खट्टे Chalk.

खट्टुः —हुः m. or f. A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खट्टुः [खट्-अङ्गन् ग् [Up. 1. 121]

1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्म-कारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खट्टं परासृज्य &c. —2 The horn of a rhinoceros. —3 A rhinoceros; B. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —हुँ Iron. —Comp.

—आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आह्वः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धराः a swordsmen. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1. a small sword. —2. a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. (—त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; of. असिपत्र. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —वचः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9. ad loc.

खट्टगारिः 1 A shield. —2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधार.

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. —2 A butcher. —3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खट्टिन् a. (—नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. 1 A rhino os. —2 An epithet of Siva.

खट्टीकं A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खण्ड् 10 P. (खण्डयति, खण्डित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सोहादे शकटं खण्डितं Mu. 5. 18; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. —2 To defeat completely, destroy, diabol; रजनीचरनायन खण्डितं तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. —3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; श्रीभिः कश्यपं न खण्डितं ध्रुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. —4 To disturb. —5 To cheat.

खण्ड a. [खण्ड-वत्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; देवकुलं Pt. 2. a temple in ruins. —2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. —3 Defective, delinquent. —हुँ 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. —2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; विषः काविमस्त्वहमेकं Mo. 30; काष्ठं, मोक्षं &c. —3 A section of a work, chapter. —4 multitude, an assemblage, group; तद्वखण्डस्य K. 23; Mā. 5. 23, 8. 10. —5 A term in an equation. —हुँ 1 Candied sugar. —2 A flaw in a jewel. —हुँ 1 A kind of salt. —2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खण्ड means 'partial', 'incomplete'). —Comp. —अञ्ज 1. scattered clouds. —2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलि 1. a measure of oil. —2. a pond or lake. —3. a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. —कषा a short tale. —कणः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. —2. sweet potato. —कौस्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined; खण्ड-कायं भवेत् कायस्यैकदेशस्यारि च S. D. 564. —जः a kind of anger. —धारा scissors. —परशुः 1. an epithet of Siva; महे-स्वर्यं लीलाजनितजगतः खण्डपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानि जगत्सु खण्डपरशुर्वो ह्यः खण्डयते Mv. 2. 33. —2. an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. —3 An epithet of Vishnu. —पशुः 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Parasurāma. —3 of Bāhu. —4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. —पलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. —2. a quarrel. —संडल a. gibbous, not full or round. (—लं) the segment of a circle. —मोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. —विकारः sugar. —शकरं candied sugar. —शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खण्डक a. [खण्ड-वत्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः —कः A fragment, part or piece. —कः 1 Candied sugar. —2 One who has no nails. —Comp. —आलु n. sweet potato.

खण्डन a. [खण्ड-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. —2 Destroying, anni-

hilating ; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं Gt. 10 ; भवजखंडन 12. -न 1 Breaking or cutting. -2 Biting ; injuring, hurting ; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1 ; घटय भुजबंधनं जनय रत्नखंडनं Gt. 10 ; Ch. P. 12 ; बर्हिनेन कृतखंडनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. -3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love) -4 Interrupting ; रसखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. -5 Cheating, deceiving. -6 Refuting (in argument) ; N. 6. 113. -7 Rebellion, opposition. -8 Dissual.

खंडनीय, खंडयितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be broken ; frangible, brittle. -2 Destructible. -3 Refutable &c.

खंडलः, लं A piece.

खंडशब्द *ind.* 1 To pieces, into fragments ; °कृत to cut into pieces. -2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

खंडिका [खंड-अरत्यर्थे ठ्] 1 A sugar-boiler. -2 Pease. -3 The armpit. -का 1 The food of pease. -2 A kind of air or tone (in music).

खंडित *p. p.* [खंड-क्त] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. -2 Destroyed, annihilated. lost, decayed ; खंडितं च वचुनि Bh. 3. 33. -3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. -4 Rebelled. -5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned ; खंडित-युवतिदिलोपं Gt. 8 -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him ; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit ; R. 5. 67 ; Ms. 39. She is thus described :—पार्श्वमेति प्रियोयथा अन्यसंभोगविह्वलः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरिरीर्षाकथायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त *a.* immoral, dissolute, abandoned ; Mk. 2.

खंडित्वा *a.* [खंड-दनि] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. -2 Divided. -नी The earth.

खंडीकृ 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

खंड्य *a.* 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. -2 Destructible.

खट् 1 P. (खटति, खटित) 1 To be steady, firm. -2 To strike, hurt, kill.

खटिरा [खट्-किरि] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu ; Y. 1. 302. -2 An epithet of Indra. -3 The moon. -Comp. -कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. -पत्रिका, -पत्री a sensitive plant. -सारः catechu.

खटिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खन् 1 U. (खनिते, खान ; *pass.* खन्यते or खानते) 1 To dig up, delve, excavate ; खनजाखुलि सिंह Pt. 3. 17 ; Ms. 2. 218 ; R. 1. 17. -2 To dig into the earth, bury.

खनक *a.* [खन्-कु] 1 Digging, diving. -2 A digger, excavator. -का 1 A minor. -2 A house-breaker. -3 A rat. -4 A mine.

खननं [खन्-ल्युट्] 1 Digging, excavating. -2 Burying.

खनिः, -नी *f.* [खन्-इत् वा ङीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels) ; R. 17. 66 ; 18. 22 ; Mu. 7. 31. -2 A cave.

खनित्वा *a.* A digger, ditcher.

खनित्रं [खन्-इत्] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खनित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

खनित्रिम *a.* Ved. produced by digging ; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *p. p.* 1 Dog up, excavated, bored ; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. -सं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat ; Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. -ता An artificial pond. -Comp. -यूः *f.* a moat, ditch. -रूपकारः a potter.

खातकः 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. -क A moat, ditch.

खाति *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. -2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging. -2 Injury. -Comp. -उदका the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (निदर *f.*) [खन्-कु] One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकाः, -क A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated. -य A ditch, moat.

खपूरः 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर *a.* (opp. यदु, इलङ्ग, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict, R. 8. 9 ; स्मरः खरा खलः कातः K&V 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp edged ; बेहि खरनयनज्ञप्राप्तं Gt. 10. -7 Hot ; खराशुः &c. -8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass ; Ms. 2. 210 ; A. 115. 120. B. 370 ; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (*a*) Śhṛya, (*b*) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma ; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -अब्दाङ्कुरका lapla lazuli. -कुशी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. -कोजः, -कानः the francoline partridge,

-कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. -वृद्ध, -गेहं a stable for asses. -णसू, -णसू *a.* sharp-nosed. -पुंहे a lotus. -पूला the opposite-leaved fig-tree. --दूषणः the thorn apple. -ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -नादः the braying of an ass. -नालः a lotus. -पात्र an iron vessel. -पादाद्वयः the wood-apple. -पालः a wooden vessel. -प्रियः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्दः 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. -शाला a stable for asses. --स्वरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधम, -य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. -Comp. -जंघा an epithet of Siva. -वृषः a jackass.

खरालिकः 1 A barber. -2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow. -4 A pillow.

खर *a.* [खन्-कु खलतिदेशः] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid. -3 Cruel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रः 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride. -4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 Siva. -6 Liking for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. -रः *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband (पतिवरा कन्या Sk.).

खर्जू 1 P. [खर्जति, खर्जित] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour. खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

खर्जुः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhatura tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुरं Silver.

खर्जूः *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

खर्जूरः [Up. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. -रि The date-tree ; R. 4. 57.

खर्जूरकः A scorpion.

खर्व 1 P. [खर्वति] To bite, sting.

खर्वरः 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar. pot sherd. -6 An umbrella. -रं = खर्वरी q. v.

खर्वरीका, खर्वरी A kind of collyrium.

खर्वे [खर्वति, खर्वित] 1 To go, move-go towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्व (बं) *a.* [खर्व्वाञ्] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. -2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. --रः, -रं 1 A large number (10,000,000,000). -2 N. of one of the treasures of

Kubera. -Comp. -शाख a. dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -ट [खर्वटम्] 1 A market-town. -2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्वटु (खु) जं The water-melon.

खल 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खला, लं [खल-अच्] 1 A threshing-floor ; Ms. 11. 17, 115 ; Y. 2. 282.

-2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. -लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain ; (also a.) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean ; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मंत्रोपाधवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāp. 26 ; विषधरतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न सुभा चर्वति विद्वांसः । यद्यं न कुलक्षेपी स कुलक्षेपी पुनः पिबुनः ॥ Vās. ; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple.

[खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं व्यूतकारः Mk. 2.]. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. -घात्र्य a. threshing-floor.

-घृः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner. -मृतिः quicksilver. -संस्पर्गः keeping company with wicked man.

खलिन a. Having sediment. -m. N. of Siva.

खलि(ली)नः, -नं The bit of a bridle ; Si. 3. 60.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating ; Sānti. 1. 25. -3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, -वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति a. Bald-headed, bald ; युक्-खलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः, -ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake ; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमयं पचति तिल-खलिमध्वनेऽध्वनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100.

खल ind. A particle implying :—

1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed ; मार्गे पद्मानि खलु ते विषमीभवन्ति S. 4. 14 ; अनुत्प्रेकाः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1 ; न खलु निजित्य रघुं कुली भवान् R. 3. 51. -2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray')

न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10 ; न खलु न खलु सुग्रे साहसं कारयेत्तत् Nāg. 3. -3 Inquiry ; न खलु तामभिक्रुदो-युः V. 8. (= किं अभिक्रुदो युः) ; न खलु विदितस्ते तत्र निवसन्तश्चाण-क्यहतकेन Mu. 2 ; न खलु यस्या पिनाकिना गमिता सोपि सुहृता गति Ku. 4. 24. -4

Prohibition (with gerunds) ; निर्धो-रितेऽप्ये लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -5 Reason (for) ; न विदोष्ये काठिना खलु खियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विशाद or dejection) ; विधिना जन एष वंचितस्त्वद्धीनं खलु देहिना सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् m. Darkness.

खलुरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्य [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खलुः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Chātaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench. -ह्री Shooting pain in the extremities.

खलिका A frying-pan.

खलि (ली) ट a. Bald headed.

खल्लाट a. Bald, bald-headed ; खल्लाटो विषसेखरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90 ; Vikr. 18. 99.

खल् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खलः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants ; Ms. 10. 44 ; (also written खल).

खलरिः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खल् 1 P. (खलति) To injure, hurt, kill.

खल्पः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab -2 N. of a country ; see खश.

खसतिलः Poppy.

खसुचिः f. An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound) ; वैषाकरणखसुचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it'.

खसखसः Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

खानजिकः Fried grain.

खाद (त्) ind. The sound made in clearing the throat ; खादु to clear the throat.

खाटः -टा, -टिका-टी f. A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खाटिः [खट् वा इत्] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

खाङ्ग a. Relating to a rhinocerce.

खाडं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खाडवः Sugar candy. -चं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to

Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -Comp. -प्रस्यः N. of a town.

खाडिकः, खाडिकः [खाड-उत् खड-उत्] A confectioner.

खातः खात्र See under खत्.

खाद् 1 P. (खादति, खादित) 1 To eat, devour, feed ; to prey upon, bite ; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति वृष्टमांसं H. 1. 81 ; खादमांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53 ; Bk. 6. 6 ; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101 ; 15. 35. -2 To hurt.

खाद् a. Eating, devouring. -इः 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Food.

खादक a. (दिका f.) [खाद-ण्डल्] Eating, consuming. -कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोदना [खादत मोदध्यामिति सततं य-त्राभिधीयते] Eating and being glad ; cf. "Eat, drink and be merry" ; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता ; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

खादना [खाद-करणे -ल्युट्] A tooth. -नं 1 Eating, chewing. -2 Food.

खादुक a. (की f.) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य a. Eatable. -द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर a. (रि f.) [खदिरस्त्वेदं, अण्] Made of or coming from the Khadira tree ; खादिरं यूपं कुर्वीत ; Ms. 2. 45 -रः Catechu.

खारः, -रिः -री f. A measure of grain equal to 16 dropas. -रि A scar.

खारि (रि) क a. Equal to r sown with a kharī of grain.

खारिपच a. Cooking a Khārī by measure.

खार्कारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खालस्य Morbid baldness.

खालिक a. Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (रि f.). -2 The foot of a bedstead.

खिद् 1 P. (खदति, खदत) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खिदित a. Terrified, scared.

खिद् I. 6 P. (खिदति, खिज्) To strike, press down, afflict. -11. 4, 7 A. (खियते, खिजे, खिज्) To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted ; S. 5. 7 ; स पुरुषो यः खियते नैद्विषैः H. 2. 141 overpowered ; किं नाम मां यः खियते गुरुः Ve. 1 ; Sānti. 3. 7 ; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. -Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खिज् p. p [खिज्-क] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffer-

ing pain ; युद्ध खेदं खिले मयि भजति ना-
यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; अनंगनापन्न-
खिलमानसः Gtt. 3. -2 Fatigued,
exhausted ; खिलः खिलः शिखरिषु पदं
न्यस्य गताति पत्र Me. 13, 38 ; तयोपि-
वारजालखिलहस्तार R. 3. 11 ; Ch. P.
3, 20 ; Si. 9. 11.

खेदः [खिद-भावे बन्] 1 Depression,
lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2
Fatigue, exhaustion ; अलसललितसु-
गन्धध्वजं जातखेदात् U. 1. 24 ; अध्व-
खेदं मयेयाः Me. 32 ; R. 18. 45. -3
Pain, torment ; Amaru. 33. -4 Dis-
tress, sorrow ; युद्धः खेदं खिले मयि भ-
जति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; Amaru.
53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. -दा
Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं 1 Lassitude, languor. -2 Ex-
haustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, dis-
tress. -5 Poverty.

खेदिनः a. 1 Pained, distressed,
afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिनः a. 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2
Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खेदिनः 1 An ascetic. -2 A panper.
-3 The moon. -4 An epithet of
Indra.

खिन्नः [खिद दैव्ये रत्] 1 A poor man,
a panper. -2 Disease, sickness.

खिलः—लं [खिल-क] 1 A piece of
waste or uncultivated land, desert
or bare soil ; a desert, waste. -2 A
gap, vacant place. -3 An additional
hymn appended to the regular collec-
tion ; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement
in general. -5 A compendium. -6
Vacuity. -7 Remainder. —लः N. of
Brahmā and of Viahva. [खिल is
often used in combination with ख
and कृ ; (1) खिलीकृ (a) to become
impassable, to be blocked up, be left
unfrequented ; खिलीकृते विमानानां तला-
पातभयात्पाणि Kn. 2. 45. (b) to be
rendered impracticable or stopped ;
प्रजागराणि खिलीकृतस्तस्याः स्वप्न भगवतः S.
6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (a) to
obstruct, impede, make impassable,
block up ; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay
waste, devastate, put down or van-
quish completely ; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्र-
तिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.].

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece
of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुन् 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

खुड् 10 P. (खोडयति) To break in
pieces, divide, cut up.

खुडकः The ankle-joint.

खुह् 1 A. (खुहते) 1 To break in
pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

खुर 6 P. (खुरति) To scratch, cut,
break in pieces.

खुगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः [खुर-क] 1 A hoof ; R. 1. 85, 2.
2 ; his. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume.

-3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bed-
stead. -Comp -आपाता, -क्षेपः a kick.

-गन्ध, -गन्ध a. flat-nosed. —पद्वी a
horse's foot-marks. —प्रः an arrow
with a semi-circular head ; see धुरप्र.
—ग्यासः prints of hoof ; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice
(as of arms, archery &c.) ; अश्वपयोग-
खुरलीकलहे गणानां Mr. 2. 34 ; दूरोत्पतन-
खुरलीकेलिजनितात् 5. 5.

खुराकः—का [खुर-आकर] An animal
in general.

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An
iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु (खु) ई 1 A. (खु-खुदते) To play.

खुलु a. Small, little, mean, low ;
see खुद. -Comp. —तातः a father's
younger brother.

खुलुमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

खेद् 10 P. (खेदयति &c.) To eat,
consume.

खेट a. [खे अटति, अट्-अच् ; खिद-अच्
वा] Having a weapon, armed. -टः 1
A village, small town or hamlet. -2
Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarāma. -4
A horse. —टः,—टः 1 Hunting, chase.
-2 A shield. —टः 1 Grass. -2 Hide,
skin. (N. B. At the end of comp.
खेट expresses ' defectiveness ' or
' deterioration ' and may be rendered
by ' miserable ' ' low ' ' vile ' ,
' wretched ' &c. ; नगरखेटं a miserable
town.)

खेसुद See under ख.

खेटकः 1 A small village, hamlet.—का,
—क 1 A shield. -2 The club of Ba-
larāma.

खेदिन् m. 1 A lecher, libertine. -2
A citizen.

खेदितानः,—लः A minstrel, whose
business it is to awaken the master
of the house with music and singing
(वेतालिक).

खे 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake,
move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3
To play, sport.

खेल a. 1 Sportive, amorous, play-
ful ; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43. -2 Mov-
ing, shaking. —लः Sport, play, pas-
time. -Comp. —गति, —गमन a. having
a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime.
-3 A performance. —नी A piece of
man at chess &c.

खेलि f. 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow.
-3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun.
-6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait
upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खेलिक a. Supplementary, addi-
tional.

खौगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोद्, -द्, -र, -ल 1 P. 1 To limp. -2
To be lame.

खोटिः f A cunning or shrewd
woman.

खोह a. Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) a. Limping, lame.

खोलः a. Lame. —लं Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-
hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4
Sauce-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (Atn. also in non-con-
jugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To
tell, declare, communicate (with dat.
of person). -Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be
named or called ; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be
known or famous. -Caus. (ख्यापयति ते)
1 To make known, proclaim ; Ms. 7.
201. -2 To tell, declare, relate ; Bh. 2.
69 ; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make re-
nowned, praise.

ख्यात p. p. [ख्या-क्त] : 1 Known ; R.
18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4
Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5
Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed,
discovered ; Pt. 1. 39. —ते 1 Com-
munication, mention. -2 Proclama-
tion. -Comp. —गईण a. notoriously
vile, infamous.

ख्यातस्य a. 1 To be styled or called.
-2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्याति f. [ख्या-क्ति] 1 Renown,
fame, reputation, glory, celebrity ;
Ms. 12. 36 ; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name,
title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4
Praise. -5 (In phil.) Knowledge,
the faculty of discriminating objects
by appropriate designation ; Si. 4.
55. -6 Praise. -Comp. —कर, —जनक a.
glorious.

ख्यापक a. 1 Making known, declar-
ing. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indi-
cative.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2
Confessing, avowing, publicly de-
claring ; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making re-
nowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —गः 1 A Gandharva. —2 An epithet of Ganesa. —3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —गा, गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगन to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer :—काल्युने गगने केजे जलमिच्छति बर्बरः) 1 The sky, atmosphere ; अयोचदेनं गगनपृष्ठा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43 ; गगनमिच्छ नष्टतारं Pt. 5. 6 ; सौर्यं चंद्रः पतति गगनात् S. 4. v. 1 ; Si. 9. 27. —2 (In math.) A cypher. —3 Firmament. —4 Heaven. —Comp. —अग्रं the highest heaven. —अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. —अद्यगा 1. the sun. —2. a planet. —3. a celestial being. —अनु n. rain-water. —उल्लुकाः the planet Mars. —कुसुमं, पुष्पं ' sky-flower, ' i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility ; see खपुष्प. —गतिः 1. a deity. —2. a celestial being ; Me. 46. —3. a planet. —चर (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-रा) 1. a bird. —2. a planet. —3. a heavenly spirit. —4. a lunar mansion. —5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —द्वजः 1. the sun. —2. a cloud. —विहारिन् a. moving or ranging in the sky ; H. 1. 21. (-म.) 1. a luminary. —2. the sun. —3. a celestial being. —सद् a. dwelling in the air. (-म.) a celestial being ; Si. 4. 53. —सिंधुः f. an epithet of the Ganges. —स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. —स्वज्ञः 1. air, wind. —2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गग् 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [गग्-गन् ; Up. 1. 120] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India ; अयोधो गंगेयं पद्मपुष्पता स्तोकमधवा Bh. 2. 10 ; R. 2. 26 ; 13. 57 ; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 70. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). —2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of king Santanu. She bore him eight

sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha : see भगीरथ and जह्नु also ; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.]. —Comp. —अंबु, -अंभस् n. 1. water of the Ganges. —2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the mouth of आश्विन). —अवतारः 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth ; भगीरथ इव दृष्टमंगवतारः K. 32 (where गं also means ' descent into the Ganges ' for ablution). —2. N. of a sacred place. —अष्टकं a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. —उद्भवः the source of the Ganges. —क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Kosa on either of its banks. —खिन्नी Gangetic kito. —जः 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —वृत्तः an epithet of Bhishma. —द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). —धराः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 The ocean. —पुरं N. of a town. —पुत्रा 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. —4. a Brāhmana who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. —भूत् m. 1. N. of Siva. —2. the ocean. —मयं the bed of the Ganges. —यात्रा 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. —2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —लहरी N. of a poem by Jagannātha Paṇḍita. —सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —हवः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गङ्गाका, गङ्गिका The Ganges. गङ्गीभूत a. Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. —2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज् 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar ; जगज्जुजाः Bk. 14. 5. —2 To be drunk ; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्-मदे अच्] 1 An elephant ; कचाचितो विश्वगिवागजो गजो Ki. 1. 36. —2 The number ' eight '. —3 A measure of length, a gaja or yard (thus defined :—साधारणनरायुल्लं विशदंयुल्लो गजः). —4 A demon killed by Siva. —5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. —Comp. —अग्रणी m. 1. the most excellent among elephants. —2. An epithet of रेवत, the elephant of Indra. —अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —अपसद्ः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —अश्विनः the religious fig-tree (अश्वय). (-नं) the root of a lotus. —अरिः 1. a lion. —2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —आजीवः ' one who gets his livelihood by elephants, ' an elephant-driver. —आननः, -आरयः epithets of Ganesa. —आयुर्वेदः science of the treatment of elephants. —आरोहः an elephant-driver. —आहं, -आह्वं N. of Hastināpura. —ईदः 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant ; किं रुष्टासि गजैर्द्रुमद्वगमने S. Til. 7. —2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —कर्णः an epithet of Siva. —कंदः a large esculent root. —कूर्माक्षिन् m. N. of Garuḍa. —गतिः f. 1. a stately or majestic gait like that of an elephant. —2. a woman with such a gait. —गामिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —छाया a portion of time proper for a Śrāddha, time at the eclipse of the sun ; संहिकयो यदा भाद्रं यमते पर्वसंधिषु । गजच्छाया तु सा योक्ता आहं तत्र प्रकल्पयेत् ॥. —दग्र, -द्वयस a. as high or tall as an elephant. —दंतः 1. an elephant's tusk. —2. an epithet of Ganesa. —3. ivory. —4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. —दन्त a. made of ivory. —दानं 1. the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. —2. the gift of an elephant. —नासा the trunk of an elephant. —पतिः 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. —2. a very tall and stately elephant ; Si. 6. 55. —3. an excellent elephant. —पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant ; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाङ्गुलैश्च सुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. —पुटः a small hole in the ground

for fire. —गुरं N. of Hastināpura. —गंधनी, गंधिनी a stable for elephants. —भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. —भक्ष the gumolibanum tree. —मंडनं the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured lines on his head. —मंडलिक, —मंडली a ring or circle of elephants. —मच्छलः a lion. —मुक्ता, —मौक्तिकं a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhās* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. —मुखः, —वक्त्रः, —वदन् epithets of Ganeśa. —मोहनः a lion. —यूयं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. —योधिन् a fighting on an elephant. —राजः a lordly or noble elephant. —वीथिः —यी f. the three lunar mansions रोहिणी, आर्द्रा and मृगशिरसः; रोहिण्यार्द्रा मृगशिरा गजवंशयमिधायते. —वज्रः a troop of elephants. —जिज्ञासा the science of elephants. —साहच्यं N. of Hastināpura. —स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter of. अवशोद्विषयचिन्तना इति स्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —गजता A multitude of elephants; Śi. 12-50.

गजवत् α. Having elephants; R. 9. 10. गंज् 1 P. (गजति) To sound, sound in a particular way.

गंजः 1 A mine. —2 A treasury. —3 A cow-house. —4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. —5 Disrespect, contempt. —ज 1 A hut, bovel. —2 A tavern. —3 A drinking vessel. —4 A mine, jewel-mine. —जं 1 A mine. —2 A treasury.

गंजन α. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं (चरणद्वय) Gt. 10; अलिकुलगंजनमंजनकं 12; नेत्रे संजनगंजने S. D. —2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविधरगंजन Gt. 1.

गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop.

गङ्ग 1 P. (गङ्गति, गङ्गति) 1 To distil, draw out. —2 To run (as a liquid). —10 P. (गङ्गति) To cover, bide.

गङ्गः [गङ्ग-अङ्] 1 A screen. —2 A fence. —3 A ditch, moat. —4 An impediment. —5 A kind of gold-fish. —Oomp. —उर्यं, —देवजं, —लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गङ्ग.

गङ्गयंतः, गङ्गयितुः A cloud.

गङ्गिः [गङ्ग-इत्] 1 A young steer. —2 A lazy ox; गुणात्मिणं दौरत्यपादुरिधुयं नियुयते । असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वयंति गोगङ्गिः K. P. 10.

गङ्गु α. [गङ्ग-उङ्] Crooked, hump-backed. —ङ्गः 1 A hump on the back.

—2 A javelin. —3 A water-pot. —4 An earth-worm. —5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अंगमङ्गु. —6; A goitre, excrescence on the neck. —7 A hump-backed person.

गङ्गुकः 1 A water-pot. —2 A finger-ring.

गङ्गुर-ल α. Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गङ्गिरः A cloud.

गङ्गोलः 1 A mouthful. —2 Raw sugar.

गङ्गुर-लः A sheep.

गङ्गुरिका [गङ्गुर मेवमुपवति इत्] 1 A line of sheep. —2 A continuous line, stream, current; *गङ्गाहः 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep'; cf. इति गङ्गुरिकाप्रवाहेणैव भेदः K. P. 8.

गङ्गुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति-ते, गणयिष्वाक, अजीगणत्-न, अजगणत्-न, गणयिद्, गणित) 1 To count, number, enumerate; लीला-कमलपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; नामाकरं गणय गच्छसि यावदंतं S. 6. 11. —2 To calculate, compute; Śi. 6. 15; 15. 61. —3 To sum or add up, reckon. —4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं ह्येनापि गणयामि. —5 To class with or among, reckon among; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. —6 To take into account, give consideration to; बाणी काणमुजीमजी-गणत् Malli. —7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; स्वया विना सुखमेतावदस्य गण्यत R. 6. 69, 5. 20; पातकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतरुं गणयति विहित-हृताञ्जिकरं Git. 4. —8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.) जाद्वं ह्यमिति गण्यते Bb. 2. 54. —9 To attend to, take notice of, mind; प्रणयमगणयित्वा यन्ममापदृतस्य V. 4. 13. —10 (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न महतिमपि क्लेशमजगिष्यत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थं न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bb. 2. 81, 9; Śānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142; S. 7. 1, 4. 18. —WITH अधि 1 to praise. —2 to enumerate, count.

गणः [गणकर्मणि कर्त्तरि वा अच्] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; एणिगणगणना, भगणः &c. —2 A series, a class. —3 A body of followers or attendants. —4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganeśa a demigod of this troop; गणानां स्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कर्षि कर्षीनां &c.; गणा नमेवमस्यार्चयताः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40.

71; Mo. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. —5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. —6 A company, association. —7 A tribe, class. —8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). —9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). —10 A small body of troops (a sub division of अक्षैहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. —11 A number (in math.). —12 A foot (in prosody). —13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. भादिगण i. e. the class of roots which begin with भू. —14 An epithet of Ganeśa. —Oomp. —अयणी m. N. of Ganeśa. —अचलः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganeśa of Siva. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः 1. N. of Siva; Śi. 9. 27. —2. N. of Ganeśa. —3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. —अञ्जं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ma. 4. 209, 219. —अग्रवर α. one of a troop or number. (—रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ma. 3. 154. —ईशः N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). *जननी an epithet of Pārvatī. *रूपं red-lead. —ईशाना, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Ganeśa. —2. of Siva. —उरसाहः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. —2. an epithet of Bhīmasena. —कुत्व ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —हंस् n a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथि α. forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. —2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षित α. 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). —2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Ganeśa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them:—आदित्यविवस्वस्तुषिता मास्वानिदाः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. —2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. —2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः —नायकः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Ganeśa. —नायिकः an epithet of Durgā. —पतिः 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of Ganeśa. [He is the son of Siva and Pārvatī, or of Pārvatī only, for according to

one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture, short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands, riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartment; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantabāra &c.). There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahman.] -3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. -4. the leader of a class or troop. -पर्वत see गणपल. -पाठः a collection of ganas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. -पीठकं the breast, bosom. -पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पुर्षः the leader of a tribe or class. -मर्तु m. 1. an epithet of Siva; गणमर्तुश्चा Ki. 5. 42. -2. of Ganesa. -3. the leader of a class. -भोजनं mess, eating in common. -यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. -रात्रिः a series of nights. -दुष्टं see गणच्छन्दस्. -ह्रासः, -ह्रासकः a species of perfume.

गणक a. [गण-पुल्ल] (गिका f.) Bought for a large sum. -का 1 An arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे पाथ पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र सिद्ध वैद्योसि किं गणकज्ञानविहारोसि केनोपधेन मम पश्यति भर्तुं वा किं वागमिष्यति पतिः सुखिरपसी Subhāsh. -3 An assemblage of eight stars. -की The wife of an astrologer.

गणतः-स्वं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गण-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Counting, calculation. -2 Adding, enumerating. -3 Considering, supposing, regarding. -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. -ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपमत्तेव नान्ययि संघट्टयिष्यते (मध्वः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; of. कथा); Me. 1^o 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Oomp. -गतिः f. = गणगति q. v. -पतिः 1. an arithmetician. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणज्ञ ind. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः f. [गण-इत्] Counting. -m. One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [गणः सहोऽस्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-टक्] 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणानुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभे वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकातरपविष्टेव लेट्टुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशय-वृषिमपेतवसु विषदालयादुपरविगणिका Si. 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित p. p. [गण-क्त] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises गटीमाजित or अन्तर्गणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं इति-शिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणितिव m. 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गणिन् a. (नी f.) Having a flock or troop (of anything); स्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. -m. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीयूय a. 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

गणेश a. Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of oomp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेशः The Karnikāra tree. -f. 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant.

गणेश्वर 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटले Mā. 2. 5; तद्विषया-द्वोरुपगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Ra. 4. 6; 6. 10; S. 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; Mā. 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि बिस्कोरः Mu. 5. तद्वा गंडस्योपरि सिद्धिका संघृष्टा S. 2. -5 Goitre and other excresoences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; e. g. राक्षसा-अपि नाम चा-णक्यबहुः -द्वौ. -जयतु. -रा. अतिसं-धातुं शक्यः स्यात्. -द्वौ. अमास्यः Mu. 4; 80 किमस्या न मेयो यदि पुनरस्यस्तु विरहाः. -द्वौ. द्वेव उपस्थितः U. 1. -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Oomp. -अंग a rhinoceros. -उपधानं a pillow; मुकुटोपधानानि जयनानि सुखानि च Susr. -कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. -कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देशः, -प्रदेशः, -स्थले, -पाली, -पिथः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Mā. 9. 31. -फलकं a broad ocheek; पृतसुगुणं-फलकं विष्णुचक्रसन्निधारकमलैः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भिन्नाः f. 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. a wall-like ocheek, 'an excellent i. e. broad and expansive ocheek; निर्धौतदामालगंडभिन्नाः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रज्ञातो गंडो गंडभिन्नि, see et. se. q.), 12. 102. -माला, -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. -मूर्ख a. exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिला any large rock. -शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. -साह्रया N. of a river, also called गंडकी. -स्थले, -स्थली 1. the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मध्वारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थली-शेषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड-स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -Oomp. -वती = गंडकी q. v.

गडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Oomp. -पुत्रः, -शिला the Sallgrāma stone.

गंडालिन् m. N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Urvā.

गन्धिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epithet of Durgā.

गंडीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (दुः) *m. f.* 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडुः *f.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -Oomp. -पदः a kind of worm. भव lead. -पदी a small गंडुपद.

गंडुल *a.* Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः -वा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गन्धाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः (वही) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शकरो कर्करायते Udb. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, -गति, &c. See under गम्.

गद्ग 1. 1 P. (गदति, गदति) 1 To speak articulately, speak, sav. relate; जगद्वायं गद्गयजं Si. 2. 69; बह्व जगद्पुरस्तादस्य मसा किलारं 11 39; छद्वाभरणा जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति &c.) To thunder.

गदा [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कापं प्राप्ते काले गदा यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पदमादयो R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. -द्वं A kind of poison. -Oomp. -अगदो (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अगजः an epithet of Krishna; Si. 2. 69. -अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases, i. e. consumption. -अग्रः a olond. -अरातिः a drug, medicament. -गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयितु 1. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. -रुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अच् टाप्] A mace, club; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरु Ve. 1. 15. -Oomp. -अग्रपाणि *a.* having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Vishnu. -धृत् *a.* a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त *a.* armed with a club.

गदित *p. p.* [गद्-क्त] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [गद्-इनि] 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased -*m.* [गदा अस्वया इनि] An epithet of Vishnu.

गद्वद् *a.* Stammering, stammering, faltering; तत्किं रोदिषि गद्वदेन वचसा Amarn. 53; गद्वद्गलस्युदबद्धिलीनाकरं को देहीति वदेत् Bb. 3. 8; सानंदगद्वद्पदं इतिरित्युवाच Gīt. 10. -इं *ind.* In a

faltering or stammering tone; बिललाप स बाष्पगद्वद् R. 8. 43; *नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. -द्वं 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -Oomp. -ह्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -पदं inarticulate speech. -वाच् *f.* inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर *a.* uttering stammering sounds. (-*s.*) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्वदित *a.* Stammered.

गद्वदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य *pot. p.* [गद्-यत्] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्स्वया मम Bk. 6. 47. -द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण(न, -ल)कः A weight equal to 48 Gunjas.

गध 4 P. (गधति) To be mixed.

गघ्य *a.* Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गघ् 10 A. (गघ्यते) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गन्ध-पञ्चाद्यच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्ध्वः Me. 21; अपघ्नता इरितं हृष्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; R. 12 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, प्राति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगंधि, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि सुखं; शालिनिर्घासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; आहृति 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaisesikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गन्धवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया संविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandalwood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -घं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -Oomp. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अयकर्मण removing smells. -अंबु *n.* fragrant water. -अम्ला the wild lemon tree. -अदमन् *m.* sulphur. -अदकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind

according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आलुः the musk-rat. -आजोवः a vendor of perfumes. -आजोव *a.* rich in odour, very fragrant; सजश्चोत्तमगंधाद्व्याः Mb. (-द्व्यः) the orange tree. (-द्व्यं) sandal-wood. -इंद्रियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्तिन *m.* 'the agent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाग्राह्यं न तिष्ठति प्रतिद्विपाः । स वे गंधगजो नाम नृपतेर्विजयावहः ॥); Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभेऽपि सत् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तम spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन *m.* one who lives by perfumes, a performer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधोतु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली *f.* N. of Satya-vati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठं aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -केलिका *musk*. -ग *a.* 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधग. -गुण *a.* having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तृप a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तेलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -वृक्ष *n.* aloewood. -द्व्यं a fragrant substance. -धारिन् *a.* bearing fragrance. (-*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -धूलिः *f.* musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -नारिका. -नारी the nose. -निलप a kind of jasmies. -पः N. of a class of Manea. -पत्रा, -पलाङ्गी a species of zedoary. -पलाङ्गिका turmeric. -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पराणाः sulphur. -पिशाचिक the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-*स्प*) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना at kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -बंयुः the mango tree. -मार्त *f.* the earth. -मार्त *a.* intoxicating with fragrance. (-*n.*) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Rāvaṇa. (-*n.*) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fra-

grant forests. (-न्) the forest on this mountain. —मादनी spirituous liquor. —मादिनी lac. —मार्जरः the civet-cat. —मुखा, -मुषिका, -सूयी f. the musk-rat. —मृगः 1. the civet-cat. —2. the musk-deer. —मैथुनः a bull. —मोदुनः sulphur. —मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. —मुक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. —मृगः myrrh. —अमृगः turpentine. —राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. —2. sandal-wood. —लता the Priyanga creeper. —लोहपा 1. a bee. —2. a fly or gnat. —वः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिवदक्षिणं गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. —वहा the nose. —वाहः 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. —2. the musk-deer. —वाही the nose. —विह्वलः wheat. —वृक्षकः—वृक्षः the Śāla tree. —व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (ककूलः) —मुहिनी the musk-rat. —शेखरः musk. —सारः 1. sandal. —2. a kind of jasmine. —सुखी, —सूयी the musk-shrew. सोमं the white water-lily. —हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [गन्ध-स्युद्ध] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. —2 Hurting, injury, killing. —3 Manifestation. —4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् a. Scented, fragrant. —नी 1 The earth. —2 Wine. —3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गन्धि a. (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गन्ध —धि n. A kind of perfume.

गन्धिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगन्धिक. —2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगन्धिकः a brother only in name. —कः 1 A seller of perfumes. —2 Sulphur.

गन्धिन् a. Having a smell, smelling. —m. A bug.

गन्धर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शीघ्रं वृद्धावमां गन्धर्वश्च जुषां गिरं Y. 1. 71. —2 A singer in general. —3 A boree. —4 The musk-deer. —5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. —6 The black cuckoo. —7 The sun. —8 A sage, pious man. —Comp. —नगरं, —पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. —राजा

Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. —विद्या the science of music. —विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमप्यप्यवकुलं स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं S. 4. 16. —वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. —हस्तः, —हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rules.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. —2 Continued fragrance. —Comp. —गन्धः small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. —2 Dried ginger.

गमः Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. —2 The vulva.

गमस्तिः m. f. 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. —2 Ved. the shaft (of a car). —3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. —स्तिः The sun. —f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. —Comp. —करा, —पाणिः, —मालिन m. —हस्तः, —मत् m the sun. —नेमि N. of Vishnu.

गमस्तिमत् m. The sun; घनस्पयायेन गमस्तिमानि R. 3. 37. —n. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर [गच्छति जलमत्र, गम् ईरन् मां तद्विश्व Up. 4. 35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उत्तालस्त इमे गभीरपयसा पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. —2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). —3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). —4 Profound, sagacious. —5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. —6 Secret, mysterious. —7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. —Comp. —आत्मन् the Supreme Soul. —वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. —2 A gong.

गम्भीरकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत्, गमिष्यति, गतं, गतः desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमिसे Atm. freq. जंगम्यते, जंगमीति or जंगति) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वायां पुनर्दर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छसि पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चाद्वसंस्तुतं चेत् S. 1. 34; काधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. —2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उद्दिश्येनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. —3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यदागम्योति गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the son goes to (recoils on) the door, 4.

199; so धराणि मूर्धनां गम् &c. —4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); विनेषु गच्छन्तु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; Me. 83; काव्यशास्त्र-विनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छतां कालेन in the long run. —5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, -त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; पश्चाद्गमयतां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 went by or received the name of Umā; so वृत्तिं गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषादां गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनुष्ये गता becomes released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remember; Ku. 2. 63; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. —6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गुरोः सुतः...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. —Caus. (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमितां गतिं Kn. 4. 24; Bb. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. —2 To spend, pass (as time). —3 To make clear, explain, expound. —4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थे गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative'. —5 To send to. —6 To bring to a place (acc.). —7 To impart, grant, bestow. —8 To intend, mean.

गत p. p. [गम्-क] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25; किं गते सलिले सेतुर्दधेन, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. 'what is the use of looking the stable-door when the steed is stolen?'. —2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां राज्ञी. —3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. —4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. —5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; यासावप्रांतगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; स-क्षोमतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; भर्तारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्यः; सर्वगत existing everywhere. —6 Fallen into, reduced to; e. g. आपद्गतः. —7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुन्तलगतमेव चिंतयति S. 5; भृगुगत्या चिंतया S. 4; वयमपि भवत्यो सलीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. —8 Frequented, resorted to; सुदृढं Ku. 4. 24. —9 Known, celebrated. —10 Directed towards, belonging to. —11 Known, understood. —त 1 Motion, going; गतस्यपरि घनानां वारिमर्भोदताणां S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2, 7. 4. —2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. —3

An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first number or comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of,' 'deprived of', 'without'). -Comp. -अक्ष a. sightless, blind. -अवन् a. 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar (with anything). (-f.) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-युक्तामात्रायाः)-अनुगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक a. doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Ma. 6. 5. -अंत a. one whose end has arrived. -अर्थ a. 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -असु, -जीवित, -प्राण a. expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं 1. going and coming, frequent visits; Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Māl. 6. 46. -3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -आधि a. free from anxiety, happy. -आयुस् a. decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्त-वा 1. a woman past her child-bearing. -2. a barren woman. -उत्साह a. dispirited, dejected. ओजस् a. bereft of strength or energy. -कलम्व a. freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृम a. refreshed. -क्षेतन a. deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिन, -दिवसः the past day, yesterday. -दिनं ind. yesterday. -प्रत्यागत a. returned after having gone away; Ma. 7. 186. -प्रभ a. bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -प्राण a. lifeless, dead. -प्राय a. almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्राया रजनी. -भर्तृका 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (= प्रोषितभर्तृका). -लक्ष्मीक a. 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. -वयस्, -वयस्क a. advanced in years, aged, old; Pt. 1. 10. -वर्ष, -वर्षे the past year. -वैर a. at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यय a. free from pain. -शैशव a. past childhood. -संग a. 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. -सत्त्व a. 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. -सखः an elephant out of rut. -सुहृ a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

गत Going motion.

गति f. [गम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिविगलित Pt. 4. 78; अभिज्ञगतयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिद्वंति भेदां गतिमन्वसुहृदः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. -2 Access, entrance; मर्णो वज्र-समुत्कीर्णं सुवस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -3 Scope, room; अक्षगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. -4 Turn, course; देवगतिर्हि चित्रा Mu. 7. 16. -5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठिया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. -6 Fate, issue; भर्तुर्गतिर्गतयः Dk. 103. -7 State, condition; दानं भोगे नाशस्तिस्त्रो गतयो भवन्ति विचतस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. -8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्यगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तक-स्वेव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. -9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Ma. 3; का गतिः what help iathere, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt. 1. 319; अस्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 148. -10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वी यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. -11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ma. 1. 50. -12 A way, path. -13 A march, procession. -14 An event, issue, result. -15 The course of events, fate, fortune. -16 Course of asterisms. -17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. -18 A running wound or sore, fistula. -19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. -20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ma. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40-45. -21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक्य). -22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् etc.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -23 Position of a child at birth. -Comp. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -ऊन a. impassable, desert. -भंगः stoppage. -हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गतिकं 1 Going, motion. -2 Course. -3 Condition. -4 Refuge, asylum. गतिमत् a. 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. -2 Having running sores, fistulous. गतिश्रृङ्गा 1 A series, succession. -2 A river. गतश्च a. (रि f.) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. -2 Transient perishable; गतश्चरस्तुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गतवर्षो योवन-श्रियः 11. 12.

गतस्य pot. p. 1 To be gone, to be gone to or attained. -2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

गन्तु [गम्-तृत्] 1 A way, course. -2 A traveller.

गन्तु a. (त्री f.) 1 One that goes or moves. -2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गन्त्री A car drawn by oxen; (गन्त्रीरथ in the same sense).

गम a. [गम् भावाद् अच्] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; ख-गम, पुरोगम, हृदयगम, &c. -मः 1 Going, moving. -2 March; अश्वस्यैकाहगमः. -3 The march of an assailant. -4 A road. -5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. -6 Superficiality, careless perusal. -7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; युवैगना-गमः Ma. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. -8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. -आगमः going and coming.

गमक a. (मिका f.) [गम्-पठ्] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमके पांडित्यैवैकस्ययोः Māl. 1. 7. -2 Convincing. -कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

गमयः 1 A traveller. -2 A road.

गमनं [गम्-लुट्] 1 Going, motion, gait; अर्णीभाराद्गमनमा Ma. 82; so गजैर्गमने S. Til. 7. -2 Going, motion considered as one of the five karmas by the Vaiseshikas. -3 Approaching, going to. -4 March of an assailant. -5 Undergoing, suffering. -6 Obtaining, attaining. -7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संवृत्ता S. 1. -2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. -3 Fit to be practised or observed. -4 Relating to sexual intercourse; सुखी Ma. 11. 102 (गप); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् a. Intending to go; as in घामं गमी. -m. A passenger.

गम्य pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable. -2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. -3 Intended, implied, ment. -4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. -5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिक्रमां स्त्रियं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचति। नोपैति Mb. -6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो भद्राणां Bh. 1. 89. -गम्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर a. [गम्भीर जलमय; गम्-इत् नित्यगमनः] = गभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Ma.

64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. —2 A citrou. —Comp. —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं हिरद्वयेव यन्ता गंभीरवेदिना R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad. loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them —2 N. of an Asura. —3 Wealth. —4 House, household; family. —5 Offspring, progeny. —6 The sky. —7 One's own place or abode. —ग्र N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* (री. f.) [गरितं गृहकर्मादी अञ्च] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. —2 Sickness, disease. —3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense). —4 A fatitious poison. —रः, —रं 1 Poison. —2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. —2 The fifth of the eleven Karapas. —Comp. —अधिका 1. the insect called Lakshā. —2. the red dye obtained from it. —ग्र *a.* I. destroying poison. —2. healthy. —अः a kind of fish. —द् *a.* poisoning, giving poison. (—दं) poison. —वतः a peacock.

गरण [गृभावेऽल्युद्] 1 The act of swallowing. —2 Sprinkling. —3 Poison.

गरभः [गृभा अमञ्च] Foetus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः, —लं [गरितं जीवनं, ग-अलच् T. v.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुचलप-दलश्रेणी कठेन न सा गरलघृतिः Git. 3; गरलमिव कठयति मलयमभीरं 4; स्मरगरल-खेडनं मम शिरसि महनं 10. —2 The venom of a snake. —लं A bundle of grass. —Comp. —अरिः an emerald.

गरलिच् *a.* Poisonous.

गरित *a.* Poisoned.

गरलिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Māl. 3.

गरिमन् *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. —2 Improbance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. —3 Worth, excellence. —4 One, of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Śiva, by which he can make himself heavy of great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Heaviest. —2 Most important; (superl. of गृह *a.* q. v.)

गरियस् *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गृह *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसि H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य त-रुणी भार्या प्राणेश्योऽपि गरियसि H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24. 36.

गरुडः [गरुड्या इत्ये, शी-ड प्रथो तलोपः गृ-उच्च् Up. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. He is a son of Kaśyap

by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruṇa. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival about the colour of उच्चैःश्वस् Kadru defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the Vehicle of Viṣṇu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body. —2 A building shap-pled like Garuda. —3 N. of a particular military array. —Comp. —अयजः an epithet of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun. —अंकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —अञ्जितं, —अम्बन् *m.* —उत्तीर्ण an emerald. —खजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —व्युहः a particular military array.

गरुत् *m.* [गृ-गृ-वाजति Up. 1. 94] 1 The wing of a bird. —2 Eating, swallowing. —Comp. —येदिन् *m.* a quail.

गरुत्तम् *a.* Winged; गरुत्तमाशीविष-भीमदर्शनः R. 3. 57. —*m.* 1 Garuda. —2 A bird in general. —3 The fire.

गरुडा Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. —2 A bull. —3 An earth-worm. (pl.) The descendants of Garga. —4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool an eddy. —2 A kind of musical instrument. —3 A kind of fish. —4 A churn. —रो A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जेन् हरिः सीमसि शैलकुञ्जे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जति वृषा हि शूराः Rām.; हटो गर्जति चातिद्विपत्तलो दुषोधने वा शिखा Mk. 5. 6. —2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरे गर्जत तन्नाम निद्राः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वने मेघः Udb.

गर्जा [गर्ज-भावेऽल्युद्] 1 The roaring of elephants. —2 The rambling or thundering of clouds. —3 A (roaring) elephant. —4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं, —ना [गर्ज-भावेऽल्युद्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. —2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. —3 Passion, wrath. —4 War, battle. —5 Revroach.

गर्जा, गर्जा The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* [गर्ज-क्त] Sounded, roared &c. —तं The thunder of clouds. —तः A roaring elephants in rut.

गर्तः, —र्तः, र्तं [गृ-त्त् Up. 3. 86] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; ससस्वेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. —2 A grave. —र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. —2 A kind of disease. —3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. —4 Ved. A throne. —5 A chariot. —6 A table for playing at dice. —7 A house. —8 The post of an assembly room. —Comp. —अश्वयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [गर्तः अस्पृश्याः इत्] A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्ह 1 P., 10 U. (गर्हति, गर्हयति-ते) To sound roar.

गर्हभः (भी. f.) [गर्ह-अमञ्च Up. 3. 122] 1 An ass; in गर्हभा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते लोडो वर्षे गर्हभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities : —अविश्रातं बहेद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विदति । सतेतपस्तथा नियं श्रीणं शिक्षेत गर्हभात् ॥ Chān. 70. —2 Smell, odour. —भं The white water-lily. —भी 1 A she-ass. —2 An insect generated in oow-dung. —Comp. —अंडः, —डकः N. of two trees वृक्ष & विष्कली. —आह्वयः a white lotus. —गद्गः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्हभकः A kind of insect. —भिका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ह्यं = गृह्य q. v.

गर्ह्यः [गृह-वच् अच् वा] 1 Desiro, eagerness. —2 Greediness.

गर्हन, गर्हित *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्हिय *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवास्त्राभिपगर्हिनः Ms. 4. 28. —2 Following or pursuing (anything with eagerness).

गर्भः [गृ-भृच् Up. 3. 152] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pi. 1; पुनर्गन्धं च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. —2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy, conception; नरपतिकुलसूत्रे गर्भमा-घत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भाभिवृद्धपराज-पर्याया Kn. 1. 19; गर्भं वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. —3 The time of conception; गर्भाभिवृद्धे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. —4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. —5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. —6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of', 'filled with', 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भमेषुः S. 3. 3; छुकं कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; फेष्ट U. 3. 5, inwardly situated; अग्नि

गर्भी क्षमीनिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si 9. 62; Mā. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Me. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber. -10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पनसकट). -14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In dramas). One of the *Sandhis* q. v. -Comp. -अंकः (also गर्भेऽंकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmāyaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it: -अंकोदरविष्टो यो रंगद्वारासुखदिमात् । अंकोदरः स गर्भकः सजीवः फलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवकातिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अष्टमः 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. -असंदनं non-quickening of the foetus. -आगर् 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in-chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1. impregnation; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयाज्ञानमात्रद्वयमालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. -2 One of the Samekārū or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the uterus, the womb. -आघातः miscarriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. ' born in the purple ') : a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पातिः f. the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from uneasable gestation. -उपपत्तिः f. formation of the embryo. -कर, -कार a. impregnating, procreative. -कालः 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in the air shows the first signs of life. -कोजः, -बः uterus. -केशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. -सयः miscarriage. -गृह, -भवन, -वेष्टमन् n. 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a

lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गम्य गर्भभवनान् Mā. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घाति a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -च्युत a. 1. fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarriage. -च्युतिः f. 1. birth, delivery. -2. miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach). -दिवसाः certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. -दुह a. (nom. sing. ' दुह-द् ') causing abortion. -धं Ved. semen virile. -धरा pregnant. -धरणं, -धारण gestation, impregnation. -धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -नाडी the umbilical cord. -दुह a. causing abortion. -परिजनः secundines or foetal membranes collectively. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं, -भर्मन् n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिरास्तेषु गर्भभर्मणि R. 3. 12. -संघः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योषा a pregnant woman; (fig) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूप a. childish, youthful, juvenile. -रूपः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a. observing the signs of the rainy season. (-ण) a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f. -वासः 1. the womb; Me. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -विपत्तिः death of the foetus. -वेदना throes of child birth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शङ्कुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus. -संभवः -संभूतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1. situated in the womb. -2 interior, internal. -स्रावः abortion, miscarriage; -चर्त गर्भमात्रः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ma. 5. 65.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with. -तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भित a Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भेष्टः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गोमर्भिणी-प्रियवोलपमालभारिसेष्योपकंडविपिनवल-यो भवति Mā. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Me. 3. 114. -Comp. -अवेक्षणं midwifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. -दौर्द्वे the longing of a pregnant woman. -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः f. ' science of the progress of pregnancy ' (a particular head in medical works).

गर्भतुष्ट a. 1 ' Contented in the womb, ' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्भत f 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्भ 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); को-धोऽप्यप्य न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुर्वधनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कालः सर्वं Moba. M. 4. 2; मुपेक्षानी यौवनगर्वं वृष्टि M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपचरित्रादिप्रयुक्तामोक्षवर्जितानां परावहेलनं R. G.; or according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावधीविद्यासखलतादिना । अवज्ञासखिलासांगद्वर्षानाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित a. [गर्व कर्त्तृ क, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तारं इत्थं वा] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1, 10 A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हेत, गर्हयंत, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विचमो हि दुर्गा प्राप्य देव गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ma. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -ण [गर्ह लृट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित p. p. [गर्ह-क] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य a. [गर्ह-ण्यत्] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्यं कुप्युमे कुले Ma. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादिन् a. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल्ह 1 P. (गलति, जगल, अगलीत्, गलितं, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्ट K. 103; अश्वाकपोलमलगतितैः (अशुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2. To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलद्वस-नोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; पतोदा जगलः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्वालिम्ल Git.

2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; गलति मध्याह्नं Dk.; शेषवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289; विद्यां प्रसादगलितमिष चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गृ). -Caus. or 10 U. (p. p. गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -Witu निस्सु to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. -पयि to drop down; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [गल् भक्षणे वा° करणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck; न गले गले कस्तूरियं cf. अजगलस्तन; Bb. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin or the Sāla tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). -उद्गवः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. -ओषः tumor in the throat. -कंबलः a bull's dewlap. -गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. -ग्रहः-ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :- i. e. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study, begun but immediately interrupted. -चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat. -द्वारं the mouth. -मेखला a necklace. -वर्त a. 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दुश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तास्तपास्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. -2. a parasite. -विदग्धिः tumor and abscess in the throat. -वराः a peacock. -गुण्डिका the uvula. -गुण्डी swelling of the glands of the neck. -स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. -हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a croceat-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्रः -हस्तिन a. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [गल् वा° डृक्] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गल् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. 4 Falling down or off

गलनिका, गलेती 1 A small pitcher. -2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलित p. p. [गल्-क्] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 United, got loose. -6 Emptied; leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted; गलितविभवार्थार्थेषु द्यापः Bh. 2. 44. -Comp. -कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. -नखदंत a. one who has lost his claws and teeth. -दंत a. toothless. -नयन a. one who has lost his eyes, blind. -यौवन a. one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. -वयस्य a. being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंडः A kind of bird; (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गहिः, डस् लः] A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गल्दः, -ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्भ 1 A (गल्भते, गल्भित) To, be bold or confident.

गल्भ a. 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 proud, haughty.

गलुः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar; cf. the instance given K. P. 7: -तांबूलभूतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पतिः मानुषः but cf. Bhavabhūti's use: -पातालपति-भल्लगल्लविबरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णव Māl. 5. 22). -Comp. -चातुरि a small round pillow to put underneath the 'cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sap-phito; see गल्बक below.

गल्लकः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं ब्रह्मरे गल्लक-प्रमाणे कुन्ने जातः Mk. 8; गल्लकशत-परिवृतः &c.

गल्लकः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हति) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of, Divy comp.; पंचगवे five cows;

गवां ति cow-shaped). -Comp. -अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window; विलालनेत्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणं व-भूयः R. 7. 11.; कुबलयितगवाक्षां लोचने-रगनानां 11. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. -आलं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. -अक्षकः an air-hole. -अक्षित a. furnished with windows. -अयं a multitude of cows; (written as गोस्य, गोअयं and गवायं). -अवृत्तं pasture or meadow grass. -अवृत्नी 1. a pasture. -2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. -अधिका lac. -अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. -अर्ह a. of the value of a cow. -अदिकं cattle and sheep. -अञ्जना 1. a shoe maker. -2. an out-cast. -अश्वं bulls and horses. -आकृति a. cow-shaped. -आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. -इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः an owner of cows. -उद्गः an excellent cow or bull. -राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयोर्विधेः Ku. 1. 56; Ra. 1. 23. --यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. --लं Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. -2 A cowhard. -3 an epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवालूकः = गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष्, -गविष a. Ved. 1 Wishing of cows. -2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि a. Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Desirous, eager, ardent. -छिः f. 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गव्य a. [गवे हिते यत्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. -व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. -व्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Kroasas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय a. Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु a. Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. -2 Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). -4 Desire of battle.

गद्य *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. -2 Desiring cows or milk. -3 Fervent, eager. -4 Desirous of battle.

गद्युत, ति: *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गद्युः, -धुः, -धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. -हुः A cloud.

गद्युरुकं Red chalk.

गद्यु 1 A., 10 P. (गद्युते, गद्युयति, गद्युते) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेव यतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवाग्यो गद्युयता Ks. 25. 176. -2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गद्युयमानो महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गद्यु *a.* Searching for. -यः Search, inquiry.

गद्युण *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. -2 Desirous of combat. -जं, -जा Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

गद्युत *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गद् 10 U. (गद्यति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). 2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. -4 Grave, dignified; Māl. 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6. 33. -6 Hard, difficult, causing paid or trouble; गहनसंसारः Sānti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. -7 Deepened, intensified; Māl. 1. 30. -जं 1 An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शिलितं Git. 7; Bv. 1. 25. -3 A hiding-place. -4 A cave. -5 Pain distress. -6 An ornament. -7 Water. -वा The Supreme Being.

गदीय *a.* Relating to a cave or thicket.

गद्वन् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गहं 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गहर *a.* (रा or रि *f.*) Deep, impervious. -रं 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A cave, cavern; गोरिहारेगहरमाविश R. 2. 26, 46; Rs. 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 A hiding-place. -6 A riddle. -7 Hypocritism. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 A deep sigh. -रा An harbour, bower. -रि A

cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गहरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A., 3 P. (गति, जिगति) 1 To go, see ह. -2 To come to any state or condition. -3 To praise. sing. गां A song, verse.

गांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमंभु सितमंभु यामुनं कज्जलाम्भुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. -गः 1 An epithet of Bhishma. -2 Of Kārttikeya. -गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). -2 Gold. -गी An epithet of Durgā.

गांगटः-ट्रेय A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्यं क्तिञ्] N. of Bhishma or Kārttikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. -यः N. of Bhishma or Kārttikeya. -यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गाजिकायः A quail.

गाढवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह्.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Ganesa.

गाणपत्यः [गणपति-यक्] A worshipper of Ganesa. -त्यं 1 Worship of Ganesa. -2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानां समूहः यञ्] A group of harlots.

गाणेज्ञः A worshipper of Ganesa.

गांडि(डी)वः, -वं [गांडिरस्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110] 1 The bow of Arjuna presented by Soma to Varuṇa, by Varuṇa to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववनं; गांडीव वंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. -2 A bow in general. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. -2 A singer. -3 A celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The large black bee. -Ved -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 Way, course.

-11 Access, egress. -12 Progress, increase, welfare.

गात्रं [गौत्रम्, गातुर्दिग् वा, अण्; cf Up. 4. 168] 1 The body; or अपचिमतपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वाद्दर्शय S. 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनः 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body; शुक्रपरि-तापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; Ma. 3. 209; 5. 109 -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. -त्रा The earth. -Comp. -अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. -आवरणं a shield. -उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. -कषणं *a.* emaciating or weakening the body. -मार्जनी a towel. -यष्टिः *f.* a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. -रुहं the hair on the body. -लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. -संकोचिन् *m.* the polecat; (as called, because it contracts its body in order to spring). -संक्ष्व a small bird the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाथ गाथक See under गै.

गाथ 1 A. (गाथते, गाथित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाथितासे नभो भूयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाथ *a.* [गाथं भगवो वच्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाथाः पथश्चाश्चानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाथ. -धं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाथिः, गाथिन् *m.* [गाथ-इन्] N. of the father of Viśvāmitra; (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kauśāmba.). -Comp. -जः, -नंदनः, -पुत्रः an epithet of Viśvāmitra. -नगरः, -पुरं an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाथेयः An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गातुः 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गात्री A earriage drawn by oxen.

गादिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess Kāśī, wife of Svabhalka and mother of Akrūra. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhishma. (2) of Kārttikeya. (3) of Akrūra.

गादी The mother of Akrūra.

गांधर्व *a.* (गी) [गंधर्वस्येदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. -ईः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, गांधर्वः समयागम्यः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह). -3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. -ई The art of the

Gandharvas, i. e. music, singing; कापि वेला चारुत्तस्य गंधर्वे श्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —**श्री** 1 Speech. —**2** An epithet of Durgā. —**Comp.** —**चित्त** a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —**शाला** a music saloon, concert-hall.

गंधर्व (वि)कः A singer.

गंधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). —**2** Red lead. —**3** N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhār. —**4** A native or a ruler of that country. —**र** Gum-myrh.

गंधारिः [गंधारस्यापत्यं इत्] An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गंधारी N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind, she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira].

गंधारेयः [गंधारी अत्यं दह्] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गंधिकः [गंधो गंधश्च पण्यस्य दह्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. —**2** A scribe, clerk. —**कं** Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानी गंधिक पण्यं किमन्येः कांचनचित्तो 1 Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक a. (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

गामिन् u. [गन्-गिन्] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैद्विज्ञगामी M. 5; सुवेज्ञगामी B. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुर्वन् Pt. 2. 5. अलसं Amaru 51.

—**2** Riding; हिाद् R. 4. 4. —**3** Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु वस्ती-गामी दोषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एव न R. 3. 49. —**4** Leading or going to, according to; चित्रकुट्टगामी मार्गः, कर्तृगामि क्रियाफलं. —**5** United with; सद्गुणभर्तृगामिनी M. 5. —**6** Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गामुक a Going, locomotive.

गाम्भीर्य [गम्भीर्यभावाः व्यञ्ज] 1 Deepness, depth, (of water, sound &c.). —**2** Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); सद्गुण इव गाम्भीर्यं Rām.; Si. 1. 55, R. 3. 32.

गायः [गे मावे व्यञ्ज] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गै-पुञ्ज] 1 A singer, musician; न गदा न विडा न गायका Bh. 3. 27. —**2** An actor.

गायत्री —**त्रं** A song or hymn,

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. —**2** N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: —तस्य विदुर्देव्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —**त्रं** A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre. —**Comp.** —**बल्लभः** an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् a. (गी. f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

गायनः (गी. f.) [गल्-युद्] A singer; तथैव तस्यैव गायनीकुतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. 1. —**नं** Singing, a song. —**2** Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गायित्री Rice, corn.

गारुड a. (डी. f.) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —**2** Coming from or relating to Garuda. —**डः**, —**डं** 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. —**2** A charm against (snake) poison संगृहीतगारुडन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). —**3** A missile presided over by Garuda. —**4** A military array (यूद्ध) of the shape of Garuda. —**5** Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत a. (ती. f.) [गर्हमात्रं अत्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —**2** Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —**न** An emerald.

गार्गी a. Coming from or connected with Gārgya.

गार्ग a. Descended from Garga.

गार्दन् a. (भी. f.) [गर्दन्स्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an ass, a sinuine.

गार्द्व्य Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्र a. (भी. f.) [गृध्रस्य अण्] Derived from a vulture. —**भ्रः** 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्र). —**2** An arrow. —**Comp.** —**पक्षः**, वासकम् an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ a. (भी. f.) [गर्भे सप्त्यु अण्] गार्भिक (की. f.) a 1 Uterine, fetal. —**2** Relating to generation Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिण —**पण्यं** [गर्भिणीनां सद्गुणः भिक्षा अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपत्यं [गृहपतेर्यदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्यः [गृहपतिना किञ्च संयुक्तं, संज्ञायाम्] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; of. Ma. 2. 231. —**2** The place where this

sacred fire is kept. —**त्य** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपथ a. (धी. f.) [गृहपथस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. —**पथः** The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्य [गृहस्थस्य भावाः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). —**2** Domestic affairs, household. —**3** The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह a. Domestic.

गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. —**2** Dropping. —**3** A flux.

गालनं [गल गिन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluida). —**2** Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. —**2** A kind of ebony. —**3** N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmītra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. [गल्-इत्] Abuse, abusive or foul language; ददतु ददतु गालिगालिमंतो भवन्तो वयमपि तदभावाद्भ्रातृद्विनेः समर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित a. 1 Strained. —**2** Distilled. —**3** Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालोदित a. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. —**2** Sick, diseased. —**3** Foolish. —**तं** Examination.

गालोदय The seed of a lotus.

गालवर्णिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gāvalgāna.

गाह 1 A. [गाहने, जगाहे, अगाहिह, अगाह, गाहिं, गाहं, or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपातसलिलं सुनैर्दुस्तारिभिर्युतां Bk. 22. 11, 14, 67. (Ag. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Kṛ. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. —**2** To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितमखिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्कानने जगाहे K. 58; ऊने न सख्यभक्तिको बन्धो तस्मिन्मन मोहति गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171 Ki. 13, 24. —**3** To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. —**4** To be absorbed in (with loc.). —**5** To hide oneself in. —**6** To destroy. With से to enter, go to or into, penetrate into, समगाहिह चाचरे Bk. 15. 59.

गाह p. p. [गाह-क] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. —**2** Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाढा तमसा भाव नदीं तुरंगमेण R. 9. 72. —**3** Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाढागर्दभाभिः R. 16. 60, गाढा-

लिंगन Amarn. 36 a close embrace ; Ch. P. 6. -4 Thick, dense. -5 Deep, impervious. -6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense ; गाढनिद्रामवाप fell fast asleep ; उद्वेग excessively tormented ; U. 3. 31 ; Māl. 9. 12 ; गाढोत्कंठाललितलुलितैरंगकैताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15 ; Me. 83 ; प्रासगाढप्रकाश S. Til. 12 ; Amarn. 72 ; so also गाढतमेन तप्त Me. 102. -ह ind. Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. -Comp. -अंगद a. having closely fitting armlets. -आलिंगन a close embrace. -कर्णः an attentive ear. -सुहि a. close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (-हिः) a sword.

गाह a. [गाह-वञ्] Diving into, bathing. -हः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [गाह-ल्यट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. -2 Penetrated, entered into ; see गाह.

गाहितु a. 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. -2 One who penetrates. -3 Shaking or agitating. -4 Destroyer.

गिहुकः 1 A ball for playing with. -2 N. of a tree ; see गेहुक.

गिर a. [गृ-क्विप् वा टाप्] Ved. Addressing, invoking. -f. (nom. sing. गी ; instr. dual गीर्वा &c.) 1 Speech, words, language ; वचस्ववसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमातमसुः Ku. 2. 53 ; 3. 72 ; भवतीनां वृत्तयेव गिरा कृतमातिथ्ये S. 1 ; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मातृजा गिरः Ki. 1. 25 ; Si. 2. 15 ; Y. 1. 71. -2 Invocation, praise, song. -3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. -Comp. -देवी (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -पतिः, (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -2 a learned man ; so गिरिज्ञः. -रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. -वा (वा) जः (गीर्वाज) a god, deity ; परिमलो गीर्वाजो ज्योतिर्हः Bv. 1. 63, 84. -कुसुम clove.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि a. [गृ-र-क्विप् Up. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. -रिः 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation ; पद्मपथः खनने मूढ गिरयो न पतन्ति किं Subhāsh. ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंप गिरवः S. 6. -2 A huge rock. -3 A disease of the eyes. -4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsins ; e. g. आनन्दगिरिः. -5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. -6 A ball with which children play (गेहुक). -7 A cloud. -8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver. -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. -2 A rat ; mouse

(written also गिरी in this sense). -Comp. -ईश्वरः 1. a high mountain -2 an epithet of Siva. -3. the Himalāya mountain. -4 a term for the number 'eight'. -ईशः 1. an epithet of the Himalāya mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva ; सुतां गिरिशप्रतिसकमानसां Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कंदकः Indra's thunder-bolt. -कंदवः, -कंदवकः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंदरः a cave, cavern. -कणिका the earth. -क्षणः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain-grove. -कूटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -चर a. roaming or wandering on a mountain ; किरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं विभर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a. mountain born. (-जं) 1. talc. -2. red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen. -5 iron. (-जा) 1. N. of Pārvatī (the daughter of Himālaya). -2. the hill plantain (पंतकदली). -3. the Mallikā orepeper. -4. an epithet of the Ganges. -तेनयः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Ganesa. -वतिः an epithet of Siva. -मलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. -दुर्ग a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains ; वृद्धं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्पुंर Ma. 7. 70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः red chalk. -ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpatha. -नदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. -ण्ड (नड्ड) a. enclosed by a mountain. -मंदिनी 1. N. of Pārvatī. -2. of the Ganges. -3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain) ; कलिङ्गगिरिनन्दिनीतटसुरजुमालंविनी Bv. 4. 3. -गित्तवः (नित्तवः) the declivity of a mountain. -पीलः N. of a fruit-tree. -गुणकं bitumen. -गृहः the top of a hill. -प्रतापः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. -प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. -बांधवा an epithet of Siva. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra. (-f.) a river (breaking through a mountain). -भू a. mountain-born. (-भू) f.) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. of Pārvatī. -मल्लिक the Kuṭaja tree. -मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -सूद् f. -सूद्भवः 1. red chalk. -2. mountain soil. -राज m. 1. a high mountain. -2. an epithet of the Himālaya. -राजः the Himālaya mountain. -व्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. -शालः a kind of bird. -शृंगः an epithet of Ganesa. (-गं) the peak of a mountain. -वद् (-सद्) m. an epithet of Siva. -साधु n. table-land. -सारः 1. iron. -2. tin.

-3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुता the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [गिरि कायति कै क] 1 N. of Siva. -2 A ball for playing. -का A small mouse.

गिरि (रि) यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [गिरि कैलासपर्वते शेते, शी वाहुः इ ; गिरिस्थास्तीति लोमादिवात् शः P. III. 2. 15. Vārt.] An epithet of Siva, प्रत्याहता-ञ्चो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41 ; गिरिशसुचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशवः and गिरिशंतः).

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलितं) To swallow ; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गृ).

गिल a. [गिल्-क्] Who or what swallows or devours ; e. y. तिमिगिल-गिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ; see तिमिगिल. -लः 1 The citron tree. -2 A crocodile in the Ganges. -Comp. -गिलः, -प्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलुडः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि (रि) त a. Eaten, swallowed

गि (गे) ण्युः [गे इण्यच् आहूणः] 1 A singer. -3 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāma-veda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. [गै-क्] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.) : आर्ये साधु गतिं S. 1 ; चारण-इहगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. -2 Declared, told, said ; गीतश्रवणमर्थो गिरिसा Māl. 2 ; (see under गै also). -तं Singing a song ; तवास्मि गीतारणेण हारिणा प्रसभं वृतः S. 1. 5 ; गीतसुसादकारि मुगाणां K. 32. -Comp. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -क्रमः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञ a. versed in the art of singing. -प्रिय a. fond of song or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. (-यः) N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda. -मोदिन् m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [गै कर्मणि क] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theological doctrines ; e. g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā ; गीतासुगीता कर्तव्या किमर्थेः शास्त्रवित्तैः । या स्वयं एवमाभरणं सुखप्रदाद्विनिःसृता quoted by Śrīdhara-rāvaṃin.

गीतिः *f.* [गै-भावे किन्] 1 A song ; अहोरागपरिबाहिणी गीतिः *S.* 5 ; श्रुतिप्ल-रोमीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव *Ku.* 3. 40. -2 N. of a metre ; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Singing.

गीतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः *Sik.* 32.

गीथा 1 Song -2 Speech.

गु 1. 6 P. (गुवति, गुन) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces. -11. 1 A Ved. (गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः, -लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle; bunch (in general). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clum (of trees &c.); अश्वोनिक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापि-च्छगुच्छावलि *Git.* 11 ; *Ms.* 1. 48 ; *Si.* 6. 50 ; *Y.* 2. 229. -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls (in general). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -Comp. -अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-धै, -धै) half of a cluster. -कण्ठः a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1. the vine -2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुच्छ 1 P. (गोजति), often गुच्छ 1 P. (गुंजति, गुंजित or गुंजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz ; न बभूवदोऽसौ न गुंजत यः कलं *Bk.* 2. 19 ; *B.* 143 ; *14.* 2 ; *U.* 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; अपि दलदराविदं स्वंदमानं मर-दं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः *Bv.* 1. 5.

गुंजा 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose-gay ; cf. गुच्छ. -Comp. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुंजन् Sounding lowly; humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [गुंज-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry ; अंतर्विषमया (for ०यः) हेता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः गुंजाफलसमाकारा यो-विहः केन निर्मिताः *Pt.* 1. 196; किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां *Vikar.* 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Ganja* measuring about 2 grains -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettle-drum ; *Bk.* 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation. -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the *Ganja* plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring ; स्व-र्णदं दलदराविदं ते मरदं विदंतो विदधतु

गुंजितं मिलिंदाः *Bv.* 1. 15 ; न गुंजितं तव जहार यन्मनः *Bk.* 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोह-गुटिकाः क्षिपति *Mk.* 5. -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl; निर्घोत-हारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः *R.* 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका *q. v.*

गुड 6 P. (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses ; गुडधा-नाः *Sk.* ; गुडौदनः *V.* 1. 303 ; गुडद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् *Susr.* -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed with molasses. -उद्गवा sugar. -ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. -तुणं, -दारः, -र *n.* sugar-cane. -त्वच् -चा *f.* the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Cassia* (दालचिनी *Mar.*). -धेनुः *f.* a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brāhmanas -विष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. -फलः the Pilu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar. -शृंगं a cupola. -हरीतकी myrobalan preserved in molasses ; (*Mar.* सुरावज्).

गुडकः [गुडेन पलः बा० कन्] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. -डिका 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. -कं Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. -2 sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि *Bg.* 11. 7. (and in several other places of the *Gītā*). -2 An epithet of Siva.

गुडुगुडायनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुडु (इ) ची *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, *Cocculus Cordifolius* (*Mar.* गुडबेल).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति-न, गुणिन) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [गुण-अच्] 1 A quality (good or bad) ; सुगुण, दुःगुण. -2 (*a*) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence ; कतमे ते गुणाः *Māl.* 1 ; वसंति हि मेष्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि *Ki.* 8. 37 ; *R.* 1. 9, 22 ; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः *Pt.* 4. 108. (*b*) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually) ; *Pt.* 5 ; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20 ; *H.* 1. 52 ; *Mu.* 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result ; संभावनागुणमवेदि तमश्वराणां *S.* 7. 4 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः *Ki.* 10. 25, 6. 7. -5 (*a*) A single thread or string. (*b*) Thread, string, rope, cord ; मेखलागुणैः *Ku.* 4. 8 ; 5. 10 ; तुणैर्गुणत्व-मापक्षेपयति मत्तद्वृत्तिना *H.* 1. 35 ; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि *Bv.* 1. 9. (where गुण also means ' a merit '). -6 The bow-string ; गुणकृत्वे धनुषो नियोजिता *Kn.* 4. 15, 29 ; कनकसंगितविद्वजसंयुतं *R.* 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument ; *Si.* 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general ; *Ms.* 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *pada'rthas* of the *Vaisesikas*, (the number of these properties is 24). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things ; (these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्) गुणत्रयविभागाय *Ku.* 2. 4 ; *Bg.* 14. 5 ; *R.* 3. 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread ; *Pt.* 1. 221. -13 An object of sense ; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' fold ' or ' times ', usually at the end of comp. after numerals ; आहारो द्विगुणः क्षीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा बह्वगुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चादगुणः स्मृतः *Chân.* 78 ; 80 त्रिगुणः शतगुणीभवति be-comes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. मुख्य). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, क् (short or long) and लृ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्. -19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. *Mammata* thus defines गुणः—ये रससागिनो वनाः शौर्याय इवायमः । उक्तपदेतवस्ते स्युरलक्षितयो गुणाः *K. P.* 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as *Vāmana*, *Jagannātha* *Pāṇḍita*, *Dandin* and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. *Mammata*, however, recognises only three, and after discussing and criticizing the views of these, says : माधुर्यं प्रसादाख्याद्ययस्ते न गुणदंश *K. P.* 8). -20 (In gram. and Min.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words ; *e. g.* grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words ; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः, and हित्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six :—1 संधि peace or alliance. -2 विग्रह

war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वैधीभाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहे यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः (Ak.) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21. -22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities). -23 The chord of an arc (in geom.). -24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cock. -27 An epithet of Bṛhma; as in सुषिष्ठितोपि गुणवियः Vās. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient. (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (वाह्यव्यञ्जन); they are eleven. -Comp -अग्र्य a principal quality; -वर्ति R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit; Si. 16. 44. -अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुबन्धित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitability to good qualities. -अन्तरं a different (higher) quality; गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -अश्वित, -उपपन्न, -युक्त -संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, destruction. -आकरः 1 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2 N. of Śiva. -आढ्य a. rich in virtues. -आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2 the Chitrakūṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. -उपेत a. endowed with good qualities; S. 1. 12. -ओचः -घं superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2 a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2 (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i. e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example नेतराश्वस्य सुप्तं वृद्धस्य वा, सुप्तं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2. an epithet of Bhīma. -कीर्तनं, -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः f.

praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गृह्यु a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गृह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits; appreciative; ननु वक्तुविशेषानिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Si. 20. 82; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुरुतर-गुणग्रामाभोजरकुटोऽज्जलचन्द्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Glt. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -घातिन् a. detractor, envious, censorious. -ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलाक्षये भृशमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञेयु गुणा भवति H. Pr. 47. -त्रय, -त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature, i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. 'आभासः life. -दोषः (du.) virtue and vice; कथा Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -पद्मी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पूतं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्तृ a. perceiving the properties of things. -सहृत् n. superior quality. -रागः delighting in the merits of others. -राज्ञः an epithet of Śiva. -लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. -वादः pointing out good merits. -विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāukhyā (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit', a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -हीन a. 1. 'void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण-जुह] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण-ट्] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसभणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिरुपदसेवके Glt. 7. -नी Examining books, studying; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण-भावे युक् स्तार्ये क] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः ज्ञाक्षं यत्तद्विद्याद्यते पुरः हेतुः परिचयरथेयं वक्तुगुणनिकैव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (अभिहितं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science of profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; दुरिद्राणां चित्तमणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [गण-करणे अनियम्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The Possession of good qualities; गुणवत्तायै परप्रयोजन R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence; superiority. गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित p. p. [गुण-कर्म्मणि क] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् a. [गुण-इत्] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious; गुणिन्यहनि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण) ; गुणगुणिनोरेवसंबन्धः. -नी A bow.

गुणीभूत a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinated. -3

Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -Comp. -अग्र्य (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it:—अग्र्यं तु गीभूतव्यं वाच्यदुत्तमे च्ये। 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य *a.* [गुण्य-यत्] 1 Endowed with merits or virtues; गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यतीगणत् Si. 14. 47. -2 To be envied. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुह्य 10 U. (गुह्यति-ते, गुहितं) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

गुह्यन् 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in भस्मगुह्यन्.

गुहितं *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded; ground, reduced to dust.

गुह्य 10 P. (गुह्यति, गुहितं) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुह्यः [गुह्य-अच्] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. 2 Pounding, grinding.

गुह्यकः 1 Dust, powder. -2 An oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal.

गुह्यन् Concealing, covering, hiding. गुह्यिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुहितं *a.* 1 Pounded, ground -2 Covered with dust.

गुह्यः = गुह्य q. v.

गुह्यका [गुह्य-स्वार्थादी कृ] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुह्य 1 A. (गोह्यते, गुहितं) To play.

गुह्यं The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. -Comp. -अकुपः piles.

-आकर्षः obstruction of the bowels. -उद्गः piles. -ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. -कीलः, -कीलकः piles.

-ग्रहः constipation, flatulence. -पाकः inflammation of the anus. -प्रक्षः prolapsus ani. -चर्मन् *n.* the anus.

-स्तम्भः constipation.

गुह्य 1. 4 P. (गुह्यति, गुहितं) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe. II. 9 P. (गुह्यति) To be angry. -III. 1 A. (गोह्यते) To play, sport.

गुहितं *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

गुह्ये *a.* Protecting; a defender.

गुह्यः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुह्य (द्र) लः The Chātaka bird.

गुह्य 10 P. (गुह्यति) To lie.

गुह्यः A kind of grass.

गुह्य 1. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायितं or गुह्यं) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमवस्तः R. 1. 21; जुगोप गोरूपधराभिर्वाही 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्ष्यन् गानतित्यक्तिकस्याजेन गोपायते Amaru. 22; see गुह्य. -II. 1 A. (जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुह्यं) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with, able, some-times acc. also); पापाञ्जु-गुप्सते Sk.; किं रवं मामजुगुप्सिताः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). -III. 4 P. (गुह्यति) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. (गोपायते-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak -3 To conceal; तव गोप्यते किमिव Si. 9. 59, 11. 34; (the following stanza from कवि-रहस्य illustrates the roots in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमि-मां चतुरब्धिर्मां पापाञ्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः स-देव। विदं न गोपायति यस्तु वगीयकेभ्यो धीरो-न गुह्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥)

गुह्यः 1 A king. -2 A protector.

गुह्य *p. p.* [गुह्य कर्मणि कृ] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7, 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined. -सः 1 An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुह्यः, सद्गुह्यः &c. (Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmana; गुह्य, श्रुति or वृत्त to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Śūdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा शाता च भूभुजः। श्रुतिर्दत्तश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शूद्रस्य कारयेत्). -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -ह, ind. Secretly, privately, apart. -सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; वृत्तुस्तु गोपना बर्त्तिष्यमाणसुरते गोपना and वर्त्तमानसुरता गोपना; see Rāsamānjari 24. -Comp. -कथः a secret or confidential communication, a secret. -गतिः a spy, an emissary. -चर *a.* going secretly (-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. -2 a spy, an emissary. -दानं a secret gift or present. -वेशः a disguisee.

गुह्यकः A preserver.

गुह्यः *f.* [गुह्य भवे क्तिन्] 1 Preserving, protection, संरक्षणं तु सर्वस्य गुह्यर्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. -2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; अस्त्रधारस्तु गोप्यगुह्यः K. 11.

-4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole in the ground. -6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart; Ku. 6. 33. -7 Confinement, prison; सर-भस इव गुह्यस्फोटमकः करोति Si. 11. 60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stoppage.

गोपः (गो *f.*) [गुप-अच्] 1 One who guards of protecta; शालिगोह्यो जगुर्गोहः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, a base. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपन् [गुप भवे ल्युट्] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy, jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. -ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.

गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायन् Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितु *m.* A protector.

गोपित्, गोपित् Protecting, preserving.

गोप्य *a.* (चोरी *f.*) [गुप क्तिन्] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्मन् गोपति गृहमात्रे R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. -म. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

गोप्य *a.* [गुह्य कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished. -यः 1 A servant slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. -आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुह्य or गुह्य 6 P. (गुह्यति, गुह्यति) 1 To put, string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुह्यतिः शिरसि वेण्वी-भवनं Si. 14. 30; विश्वामित्रात्मगुह्यगौरव-गुह्यतानां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 (णि.) To write, compose.

गुह्य (गुं) कित *p. p.* Strung together tied, woven.

गुह्यः [गुह्य वच्] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुह्यं शिरसां B. R. 1. 1. -2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker a mustachio.

गुह्यना [गुह्य क्तिन्] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment (of words and

their acnae), good composition ; वाक्ये शब्दार्थयोः सम्प्रग्रन्थनर गुणना मतः.

गुरु I. 6 A. [गुते, गुर्त-गुर्ण] To make an effort or exertion.—II. 4 A. (p. p. गुर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. —2 To go.

गुरण [गुरु भावे लुट्] Effort, perseverance, aco.

गुरु *a.* (रु: or र्नी f.) [गृ कु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] (compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जततो गुर्वी सविचेतु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. —2 Great, large, long, extended. —3 Long (in duration or length); आरंभगुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषु: दिवसेष्वेव गच्छत्सु Me. 83. —4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरुर्भा कृत्ये: S. 4. 18; स्वापरितप्तं गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियेव V. 4. 15; Ko. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7. —5 Arduous, difficult (to bear); कान्तविरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. —6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरु: प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. —7 Venerable, respectable. —8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). —9 Best, excellent. —10 Dear, beloved. —11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). —12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईदृ or त in तस्कर (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके: &c.) —13 Irresistible, unassailable; Māl. 6. 1. —14 Mighty, powerful. —15 Valuable, highly prized. —16 Grievous.—रु: 1 (a) A father; न केवलं तस्य गुरुकपायः शितावधूदेकधुर्वरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (b) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. —2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरुन् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणा हविचारणीया R. 14. 46. —3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. —4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमसौ प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). —5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरुपातां गुरवे निवेद्य 2 68. —6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरवे त्रसहजेण चोद्यमानस वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. —7 The planet Jupiter;

गुरुकाव्यानुगां विभ्रश्चांद्मीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. —8 The propounder of a new doctrine —9 The lunar asterism called गुरुषु.—10 N. of Drona, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsaka (called after him Prābhākara). —12 The Supreme spirit. —Comp. —अश्वर a long syllable. —अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. —2. a woman entitled to great respect. —अर्थ *a.* important (—र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुर्वधेमाहर्तुमहं यत्सिधे R. 5 17. —उत्तम *a.* highly revered (—मः) the Supreme soul. —कीरः worship; adoration —कार्य 1. serious or weighty affair. —2. the office of a spiritual teacher —कृत *a.* 1 worshipped. —2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20. —क्रमः instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional action —द्वः white mustard. —चर्या attendance upon a preceptor; Māl. 9. 51. —जनः any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. —तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher. —2. violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः, —तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). —2. one who defiles his step-mother. —दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5 1. —दानं a guru's gift. —देवतः the constellation गुरु. —पत्रा the tamarind tree. —पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. —पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. —2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. —प्रसादः the product of a guru's blessing; i. e. learning. —र्ष 1. the constellation गुरु. —2. a bow. —3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. —मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्न 1. topaz. —2. a gem brought from the Himalaya and the Indus. —लाघवं relative importance or value; S. 5. —वर्तिन्. —वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारि) who resides at his preceptor's house. —वारः, —वासरः Thursday. —वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. —व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himalaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की f.) 1 A little heavy. —2 Long (in prosody).

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. —2 N. of Viṣṇu.

गुरुतर, —त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. —2 Burden, trouble. —3 Dignity,

greatness; U. 6. 19; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वच्छिन्तान्येव भरं नयन्ति H. 2. 46; Si. 16. 27. —4 Respectability, venerableness. —5 The office of a teacher. —6 Importance. —7 Universal gravitation.

गु(गु)र्जरः 1 The district of Gujarath. —2 An inhabitant of Gujarath; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादजितं गुर्जरानां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सांमनार्थं बिलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, **गुर्वी** A pregnant woman; e. g. गुर्विणी नाडुगच्छति न स्पृहति रजस्वली.—र्वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्व Sec **गुर्व**

गुर्व 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. —2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुड. —ली 1 A pill. —2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. —2 A pearl.

गुलिकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः, —गुलुछः A bunch or cluster; see **गुच्छ**.

गुरुकः The ankle; आगुरुककीर्णपण-मार्गगुरुषु Ku. 7. 55; गुलकावलंबिनः K. 10.

गुलमः —लमं [गुड् मङ् उच्च लः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. —2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. —3 A fort. —4 The spleen. —5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. —6 A village police-station. —7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). —8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्ली 1 A cluster or clump of trees. —2 Jujube. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 A tent. —Comp. —केतु a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केशः *a.* having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, —उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुलिमन् *a.* (नी f.) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. —2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुम. —3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु(गु)वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुपित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intertwined.

गुह 1 U. (गुहति-ते, जुधद, जुधे, अ-गूहीत, अगूहिद, अगूह, अगुक्षन्-त, गुह्यति-ते, वोक्ष्यति-ते, गुहितुं, गोह्नुं, गुह) 1 To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गुह्यं हति गुणान् प्रकीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुह्यं च द्रव्यं मानि Ma. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41. —2 To cover with clothes.

गृहः [गृह-क] 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya; गृह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or Nishāda, king of Śringāvera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Viṣṇu; also of Śiva. -Comp. -राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of Mārgaśīrṣa.

गृहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place, गृहानिबद्धमतिशब्दवीथि R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गृहाय Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित a. placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख a. 'cave-mouthed', wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. -शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गृहिनं A wood, thicket.

गृहिलं Wealth, property.

गृहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गृह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गृह्यं च गृहति Bb. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मोनं चैवास्मि गृह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. 2 A privacy, the male or female organ of generation -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुरुः an epithet of Śiva. -क्षीपकः the fire-fly. -निर्वयदः urino. -वृष्यः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). -भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -मयः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

गृह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गृह्यकस्ते यथाचं Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गृह्य *p. p.* [गृह-क] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -ह्यं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंगः a tortoise. -अंशः a snake. -आत्मन् (the compound word being गृहीतम् thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद्बर्णमामाद् हंसः सिंहो बर्णविपर्ययात्। गृहीतः बर्णविद्वेतेर्बर्णलोपात्-बोद्धः) the Supreme soul. -उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गृहे प्रत्यक्ष उत्पन्नो गृहजस्तु सन्तः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चार -चारिन्

a. going about secretly. (-m.) a spy, secret emissary. -नीहः the wag-tail. -पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3 the mind, intellect. -पाद्, -पादः a snake. -पुरुषः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -पुरुषकः the Bakula tree. -भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्गः 1. a passage underground. -2. a defile. -मैथुनः a crow. -वचस् m. 'a concealed witness,' one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant ant.

गृह्यन् Concealing, hiding.

गृ 6 P. (गृयति) To void by stool.

गृः f. 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गृय्य -थं eces, ordure.

गून् a. Voided by stool (as ordure).

गूर = गृ १०. v.

गूरणे See गरण.

गृते (गृ) a. Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गृतिः f. Ved. Praise, approval.

गृदं (गृदं) 1 1 A. [गृ (गृ)ते] 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. -II. 10 P. (गृयति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गृदः A jump.

गृध्रं 10 P. (गृध्रयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गृवाक See गृवाक.

गृवणा The eyes in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गृयति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृज् 1 P. (गर्जति or गृजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृजन् 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the Ga'nja. -नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृङ्गि (डी) व A species of jackal.

गृत्स a. 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -रतः The god of love.

गृध्र 4 P. (गृध्रति, गृध्र) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -Caus. (गृध्रयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (Atm.).

गृध्र a. [गृध्र-कृ] Lustful, libidinous. -गुः The god of love.

गृध्र a. [गृध्र-कृ] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृध्ररावेदे सोऽर्थे R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्र्य, -ध्या [गृध्र कर्मणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध्र a. [गृध्र-कृ] Greedy, covetous. -ध्रः, -ध्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्वयः II. 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. -कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājagṛīha. -पतिः, -राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jātāyu; अत्येवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow.)

गृध्राण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृध्रिका The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kaśyapa and Tāmra.

गृध्र a. Bad, wicked. -f. 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृधं Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत a. Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टिः f. [गृह्णाति सकृद् गर्भं, ग्रहं कर्त्तुं किञ्च पृथो Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृदगृष्टा गेः); आपीनभारोद्ग्रहणमयत्नात् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्सकृत् पठेती वृत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टिं स्रष्टुं करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासिवागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. -m. A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, ग्रहं गेहार्थे क Tv.] 1 A house, न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमुखेन सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंद्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -हाः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशपृष्ठिस्तानिर्काभिस्यः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपति-गृहात्तत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame'; e. g. 'कपातः 'a tame pigeon'; 'कार्याणि, कर्माणि 'household duties'; 'शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45. &c. -Comp. -अक्षः a loophole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईश

—ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. —2. a regent of sign of the zodiac. —अभिनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽभिरुचिः Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. —अरुहं a kind of sour-gruel. —अवग्रहणी the threshold. —अश्मन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which conditions are ground; (Mar. पाठा). —आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (—ता) a guest. —आचारः 1. household or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः, —वाटी, —वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आशया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. —आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance, उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. —कुच्छयः = गृहश्मन् *q. v.* —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. —करणं 1. household affairs. —2. house-building. —कर्तृ *m.* 'a house-builder', a kind of sparrow. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. household affairs. —2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः, °दासः a menial, domestic servant; °शुद्धस्वयंशुहरयो हरिनेक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासः Bb. 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestino broils. —कारकः a house builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् *m.* 1. a house builder. —2. a kind of wasp. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोषा, —गोषिका the small house-lizard. —चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —हिंदा 1. a family-secret or scandal. —2. family dissensions. —जः, —जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family especially the wife; Mu. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. —वृहः setting a house on fire, incendiarianism. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. —देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of household deities. —देहली the threshold of a house; दासां बलिः सपदिमद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 2. —जमनं wind. —नाशः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second state of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. —2 a sacrificer. —3. the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality.

—4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. —5 the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire —दन्ती Ved. 'the mistress of a house', the wife of the householder. —पालः 1. the guardian of a house. —2. a house-dog. —पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —प्रभुः a domestic ichneumon. —बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °विपः a crane. °भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow; नीडारभैरुहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्रः Me. 23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. —2. destroying a house. —3. breaking into a house. —4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भेजन् 1. breaking down or destroying a house. —2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ *m.* the master of a house. —भूमिः *f.* the site of a house. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. prying into domestic affairs. —2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् *m.* an inmate of the same house, tenant. —मणिः a lamp. —माचिका *n.* bat. —सुगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेघ *a.* 1. one who performs the domestic rites. —2. connected with the duties of a household. (—यः) 1. a householder —2. a domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् *m.* a householder, a married Brāhmaṇa who has a household; (गृहद्वारेष्वेते संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजापे गृहमधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. —नी the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यन्त्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयन्त्रपताकाभीरपौरादूर-निमित्ता Ku. 6. 41. —रधं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden attached to a house. —विस्तः the owner of a house. —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः A house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्यहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवागृहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहगारयः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहगार्य given in शब्दहलत्रमे is not correct).

गृहवातु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हे) लिका A small house-lizard. गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house), न गृह गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते। गृहेतु गृहिणीहीनं कान्ता रादितिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; यत्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् *a.* [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —*m.* The master of a house, a householder; गृहच्यंते गृहिणः कथं तु तन्वाविश्लेषदुःखेनैवः S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Sānti. 2. 24, Pt. 6. 81.

गृहीधु To serve as a house; S. 7. 20. गृह्य *a.* [गृह-ह्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य *q. v.* —2 Domestic. —3 Not master of oneself, dependent. —4 Tame, domesticated. —5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village.' —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. —2 A tame animal or bird. —3 The domestic fire. —ह्य The anus. —Comp. —अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक *a.* 1 Tame, domestic. —2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीति See under गृह.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ 1. 9 P. (गृणाति, गृण) 1 to utter a sound; call out, invoke; नामाणि नाम गृणताममुत्तराय कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. —2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. —3 To relate, promulgate. —4 To praise, extol; केचिद्धीताः प्रोजल-यो गृणन्ति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. —With अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. —2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —With अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमाणेश्वरं विशा-चेमीसज्जोतिर्ग Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. —2 To teach.

गर्णे *a.* [गृ कर्मणि क] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. —2 Described, praised.

ग्रीणिः *f.* [गृ भावे-किन्] 1 Praiso. —2 Frame. —3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंडु(डु)कः A bell for playing with (also गेंडुक).

गेप् 1 A. : (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेक् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेप् 1 A. (गेवते) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेवच्.

गेहं [गे गनेशो गेवर्षो वा ईहः ईप्तिनी च Tv.] A house, habitation; सा न्तर

विश्रुता जाता गेहे रोदिति तद्वति: Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहेश्चेहिन् *a.* 'bel-lowing at home only'; i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेद्वहिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only'; i. e. a coward. गेहेनर्विन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमहिन् *a.* 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेव्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेयूरः 'a house-baro', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्य यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शान्तिश्चरि गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; महेहिन्याः पिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेहा *a.* Domestic, being in a house —1 Domestic affair 2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. (गायति. जगौ, अगासीत्, गायति. गातुं, गीतं) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64; 9. 42. —2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. —3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language) गीतश्रावयमगौरिमा Māl. 2. —4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वीतः S. 2. 14; प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. —Caus. (गाययति) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयोदाहरणं बह्वर्णायामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य *a.* To be sung; what may be sung.

गातुं *a.* (त्री *f.*) [गै-गाने वृत्] 1 Singer. —2 Angry. —*m.* 1 A singer. —2 A Gandharva.

गायः A song, singing.

गायक-पिकः [गै-यक्] 1 A musician, singer. —2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. —2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. —3 A stanza. —4 A song. —5 A Prākṛita dialect. —6 N. of the Aryā metre. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [गै-गाने वृत्] 1 Singing, a song. —2 A sound. —3 Going. —4 Praise.

गानिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving. —2 Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot p.* [गै-करी नि-यत्] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः सग्री P. 111. 4. 68. Sk. —2 To be sung. —या A song, singing, also the act of singing; गेये केन विनीतो वां R. 15. 69; Me. 86; अन्ता बाह्वयस्याहो गेयेव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेयः 1 A singer, a professional singer. —2 An actor.

गेयुः [गै-इयुक्] A singer, an actor. गैर *a.* (रै *f.*) [गिते भवः अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born. गैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [गिते भवः उक्] Mountain-born. —कः, —क Red chalk; Si. 5. 391. —कं Gold.

गैरव *a.* [गिते भवः उक्] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* (Nom. गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम करणे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). —2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. —3 The stars. —4 The sky. —5 The thunderbolt of Indra. —6 A ray of light. —7 A diamond. —8 Heaven. —9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरा मित्रोर्वी R. 2. 3; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. —2 The earth: दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26; गामासत्सारां रघुरप्यवेष्य 5. 26, 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; सेकोऽनुगृह्णातु गां Mu. 3. 2; Me. 33. —3 Speech, words; रघोरुदारामपि गां निशम्य R. 5. 12 2. 59; Ki. 4. 20. —4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī —5 A mother. —6 A quarter of the compass. —7 Water (pl.). —8 The eye. —9 A region of the sky. —*m.* 1 A bull, an ox; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौगोष्ठिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; cf. जयवृद्ध. —2 The hair of the body. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. —5 The sun. —6 The number 'nine' (in math.). —7 The moon. —8 A singer. —9 A billion. —10 A cow sacrifice. —11 A house. —Comp. —कंदकः, —कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. —2 the cow's hoof. —3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ear. (—कः) 1. a cow's ear. —2. a mule. —3. a snake. —4. a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring finger). —5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Śiva; अतिमार्कणनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. —6 a kind of deer. —7 a kind of arrow. —किराटा, —किराटिका the Śarīka bird. —किलः, —कोलः 1. a plough. —2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृद्धिष्ठाकुलगोकुलावनरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गोकुलस्य तृषारस्य Mb. —2. a cow-house. —3. N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. —2. equint-eyed. —कुलोद्भव an epithet of Durgā. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —धुरं-रकं a cow's hoof. —खा a uail. —ग्रही a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोदुग्ग a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. —2. a

cow house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रसः the ceremony of offering a moreel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातः, —घातकः, —घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. —2. one who has killed a cow. —3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting; dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसमगोचरं Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power or range of; अनाकुमनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; 80 बुद्धिं, दृष्टिं, अवबोधं &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (—रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. —2. (a) a district, department, province, sphere. (b) an abode, dwelling place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; अवगमोचरे तिष्ठेत् be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं वा to become visible. —4. scope, range in general; हतुर्वीर्येति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरंतरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमणोः U. 6. 26; Māl. 5. 24; अपि नास मनागवतीर्णोऽस्ति रतिरमणवाणगोचरं Māl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current.). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishṭha: —उदहतेन क्षेत्रेन दशवर्षान् समततः । पंच चाप्यधिकान् द्योदितेन्द्रोर्ध्वं चोच्यते ॥ बसनः an epithet of Śiva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* barn in the earth (rice &c.). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जामरिकं auspiciousness, happiness. (—कः) a preparator of food, baker. —जात *a.* born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थं a cowhouse. —त्रं [गो भूमिं नदते वै क] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage; गोत्रण माटरोऽस्मि Sk. ; 80 कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. —4. a name, appellation; जगद् गोवत्सलिते च का न ते N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see 'स्खलित' below; मद्रौत्राकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्रातुकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase. —7. a forest. —8. a field. —9. a road. —10. possessions, wealth. —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. 14. a

caste, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्र) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. °कर्तुः, °कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. °कीला the earth. °ज 'a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पदः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् *m.* An epithet of Indra; हवि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षयः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्वर मेखलायुगेकत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधन Ku. 4. 8. -द *a.* giving cows. (-दः) brain. (-दा) *N.* of the river Godāvari. -द्वज *a.* Ved. giving cows. (-जः) an epithet of Indra. (-ज) a crown (protecting the head). -दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. -दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure of cutting the hair; अथस्य गोदानविधेरन्तरं R. 3. 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलः U. 1; (Rām. explains the word differently) -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. -दाय *a.* intending to give cows. -दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी *N.* of a river in the south. -दुग्ध *m.*, -दुग्धः 'cow-milker', a cowherd -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्वयः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. -धरा a mountain. -धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. -धुमा, -धुमः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °धूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. -धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. -ध्रुः a mountain. -नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -नंदी the female of the Śārāsa bird. -नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. *N.* of a country. -नर्दीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -नसा the month of a cow. -नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of

land. -3. a herdsman -4. an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. -नास a kind of gem -निष्यद्: cow's urine. -पः 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आदविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindāvana; °अथक्षः, °ईक्षः, °ईक्षः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. °दलः the betel nut tree. °भङ्ग the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसा gum myrrh. °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधुटी a young cowherdesa, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधुटी-डुकूलचोराय Bhāṣā P. 1. (-पकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2 myrrh. (-तिका) 1. a cowherdesa -2. protectress. (-पी) 1. a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdesas of Vrindāvana, the companions of Krishna in his juvenile sports) -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress -4. Nature, elementary nature. -पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. *N.* of Krishna. -7. *N.* of Siva. -8. *N.* of Varuṇa. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Krishna. °धानी a cow-pen, cowshed. -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Krishna. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). -पिता a species of wagtail. -पिथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. -पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. -पुरं 1. a town-gate; Mā. 9. 1. -2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकाशं an excellent cow or bull. -प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रत (तार) 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or

evening-twilight. -फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बालः the hair of cows. -भुज *m.* a king. -ध्रुत् *m.* a mountain. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -मय *a.* granting cattle or cows. -मंडलं 1. the gobble. -2. a multitude of cows. -मत्तं = गच्छति *q. v.* -मतलिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मथः a cowherd. -महिषदा *N.* of one of the Mātṛis attending on Kārikēy. -मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal, अनुहुकुकेत धनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुक्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. *N.* of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं [गोमुखवि मुखस्य] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-ख) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside (-खी) the chasm in the Himālaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. -मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मुत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Mall. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकस्वरत्वं यथेकांतरमर्थयोः । गोमुत्रिकेति तत्राहुर्मुक्तरं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46.). -2. a form of calculation. -मुगः a kind of ox (गवयः). -मेदः agem brought from the Himālayas and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. -मेदुकाः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. -मेधः, -यज्ञः a cow sacrifice. -वानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. -युतं a cattle-station. -रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or sending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जं *f.* wheat. -रंकुः 1. a waterfowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रवं saffron. -रसः 1. cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence, को रसो गो रसं तिरा Udb. °जं buttermilk -राजः an excellent bull. -रादिका, -रादी the Śārikā bird. -रतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रत्तं the form of a cow. (-रः) *N.* of Siva. -रोचं yellow orpiment. -रौचः a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow.

—लायु (गु.) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30.
 —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world.
 —लोभी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf.
 —आदिन् m. a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in ब्रह्मदेश the country about Mathurā ('This hill was lifted up and supported by Krishna upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna's divinity.') °धरः, °धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटः a cow-pen. —वासन a. covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, —विकर्तु m. 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse sacrifice having many cows. —विदुः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Krishna. —3. Brihaspati. —द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of रातुगुन. —विधु f., —विद्वत् cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —रीथिः f. N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisma भाद्रपद, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some हस्त, चित्रा, and स्वाति. —रीथि the price received for milk. —वृन्द a drove of cattle. —वृन्दारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. °वृषजः an epithet of Siva. —वेद्यः a quack doctor. —वज्रः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतिन् a. one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकुन् n. cowdung. —शत a present of a hundred cows to a Brāhmaṇa. —शालं —ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —श्री a kind of sandal. —वज्रपाद three pairs of kine. —वन्, —वा a. Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —वा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —दोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow herd. —सदृशः a species of ox (गव्य). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोसिर्गः. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). (—स्त्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तम्भा, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —क a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् m. 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. गोदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हरया cow-slaughter. —हृत् (sometimes written हृत्) cow-

dung. —हित a. cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) N. of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. —2 Possessing or containing cattle. —3 Mixed with milk. —n. Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय a. 1 Consisting of cattle. —2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung cake; उपलसक-लमेतद्देवकं गोमयानं Mn. 3. 15. —Comp. —उत्थाः 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. —2. gad fly. —छत्रं, —द्विष्यं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् a. Rich in herds —m. 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः छ [गवास्तिष्ठंयत्र वज्रं क वत्सम्] (Usually गोष्ठे only) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. —2 A station of cow-herds. —घटः 1 An assembly or meeting. —2 An epithet of Siva. —घृष्टः A purificatory आहुत ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °वचः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपहितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain bragger. गोष्ठेवेदिन् m. a boasting coward; also गोष्ठेपदुः, गोष्ठेपगल्भी, —शूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; i. e. a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुवः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. —2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. —3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Krishna.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of a Angirās, father of Satānanda and husband of Abalyā. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy.

गोतमी Abalyā, wife of गोतम. —Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोधा (गुह्यते वेद्यते बाहुल्या करणे च) 1 A leatheren fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A einew chord.

गोधिः [गोधनं धीपते यस्मिन् आधार इत्] 1 The forehead. —2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधिरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्धः Brain; (also गोर्ध).

गोलः, ला लं [यद् अच् हस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe; Māl. 7. 1. —2 The celestial or terrestrial globes. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंभ. —2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman's female friend. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 N. of the river Godāvarī. —Comp. —अव्यापः N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara-chārya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [यद् ण्वुल् हस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow's bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Molasses. —7 Gum myrrh. —कं The heaven of Krishna.

गोलासः —ग A mushroom.

गोष्टु 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः छो f. 1 An assembly, meeting. —2 Society, association. —3 Conversation, chitabāt, discourse; गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं Bb. 1. 28; Māl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठिमनुभवति Pt. 2. —4 A multitude or collection. —5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. —6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. °पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. —2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गो जलं स्थिति सो क] 1 Gum myrrh. —2 Early morning, day-break. —3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. —2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिर The heel.

गोर्जिकः, —गः A goldsmith.

गोडः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्द-पुराण स्कन्द describes its position: —वैशः देशः समारभ्य धुवनेशातगः शिवे ॥ गोड-वेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ —2 A particular subdivision of Brāh-

mana. —डा: (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —दी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; गौडी पेढी च माधवी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ma. 11. 95. —2 One of the Rāgipis. —3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition; S. D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three; गौडी being another name for पुरुषा वृत्ति; ओजःप्रकाशकस्ते: (वर्णः) तु पुरुषा (i. e. गौडी) K. P. 7; आजः-प्रकाशकवर्णैर्वैध आढ्यरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी S. D. 627. —हं Sweetmeats.

गौडिक a. Relating to molasses. —कः Sugar-cane. —कं Rum.

गौण a. (जी. f.) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. —2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान); गौणे कर्मणि दुहादेः प्रधाने नीदृकुवद्वा Sk. —3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). —4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in गौणालक्षणा. —5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. —6 Attributive. —Comp. —पक्षः the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक a. 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्व and तमस्व). —2 Having qualities. —3 Subordinate. —4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kṛipā, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —Comp. —स-भवा the river Godāvarī.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipā, wife of Droṇa. —2 An epithet of the Godāvarī. —3 The teaching of Buddha. —4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. —5 Turmeric. —6 A kind of yellow pigment. —7 An epithet of Durgā. —8 N. of the river Gomati.

गोधूमिनी A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गोपिकः The son of a Gopī or herdman's wife.

गोपुच्छ a. Like a cow's tail.

गोपुच्छिक a. Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गोपियः The son of a Vaiśya woman.

गौर a. (रा or सी. f.) 1 White; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुहकोः R. 2. 35; हिरद्वदनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52; Rā. 1. 6. —2 Yellowish, pale-red; गौरोचनाभिपनितातगौरै Ku. 7. 17; R. 6 65; गौरांगि भवै न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. —3 Reddish. —4 Shining, brilliant. —5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The white colour. —2 The yellowish colour. —3 The reddish colour. —4 White mustard. —5 The moon. —6 A kind of buffalo. —7 A kind of deer —8 The planet Jupiter. —9 N. of Chaitanya. —र 1 The filament of a lotus. —2 Saffron. —3 Gold. —Comp. —अंगः N. of (1) Viṣṇu. (2) Kṛishṇa. —आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. —खरः a wild monkey. —सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdman.

गौरव a. [गुरोर्भावः कर्म, वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. —वं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); जघनं S. 3. 8; सुरेन्द्रमात्राभितगर्भगौरवान् R. 3. 11. —2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18; 18. 39; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5; importance or urgent nature; U. 6 7. —3 Respect, regard, consideration; तथापि यमव्ययि ते गुरुस्तिरत्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71; प्रयोजनावक्षितया प्रभुणा प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाभितेषु Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. —4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness; कोटुर्ध्वं गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; Ma. 2. 145. —5 Cumbrousness. —6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). —7 Depth (as of meaning); यद्धार्यतो गौरवं Mā. 1. 7. —Comp. —आसनं a seat of honour. —हंसित a. praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. —2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरीनाथ. —2 A young girl eight years old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. —3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, unaid. —4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. —5 The earth. —6 Turmeric. —7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गौरीचन). —8 The wife of Varuṇa —9 The Mallikā creeper. —10 The Tulasi plant. —11 The Manjishthā plant. —12 Speech. —Comp. —कांतः, —नाथः an epithet of Śiva —गुरुः the Himālaya mountain; गौरीगुरोर्द्वारमात्रविश R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. —जः N. of Kārttikeya. (—ज) talc. —पटः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Śiva,

symbolizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N. of Kārttikeya. ललितं a yellow ornament. —सुतः 1 N. of कालिकेय. —2 the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरतापिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिमकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. —2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक a. (की. f.) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौशीनं The site of an old cowpen.

गौसहस्रिक a. Possessing a thousand cows.

गिधः f. Ved. Eating, consuming.

गना Ved. A woman.

गमा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रंथ 1 A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1 To be crooked. —2 To be wicked. —3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. —2 Stringing together. —3 Composing, writing; (—ना also in those two senses).

ग्रथन. [ग्रंथ क्त्वं नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. [ग्रंथ संदर्भे क्त्वं नङ्] 1 Strung or tied together. —2 Composed; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन S. 1. वनः कतिपयेन ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरेव Si. 2. 72. —3 Arranged, classed. —4 Thickened, coagulated. —5 Knotty. —6 Hardened. —7 Hurt, injured. —8 Seized, taken possession of. —9 Overcome. —तं A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ 1, 9 P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रंथति, ग्रथति, ग्रंथयति, also ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; Bk. 7. 105; सजो ग्रथयते &c. —2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. —3 To wind round. —4 To write, compose; ग्रथनामि काव्यशक्तिं विततार्थरश्मि K. P. 10. —5 To form, make, produce; ग्रथनं बाष्पविदुनिकं पद्मवक्त्राय K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रंथ संदर्भे भावे षङ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). —2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रंथारम्भे ग्रंथकृतं ग्रंथसमाप्तिः &c. —3 Wealth, property. —4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anuṣṭubh metre —Comp. —रुद्र. m. —कारः —कृत m. a writer, an author; ग्रंथारम्भे सञ्चितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. —कूटी, —कूटी 1. a library. —2. a studio.

—विस्तरः, -विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work ; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अन्वयः).

ग्रन्थनं, -ना [ग्रन्थ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. —2 Composing, writing.

ग्रन्थिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general ; स्तनौ मासग्रन्थी कनककलाशिवस्तुपमितौ Bh. 3. 20 ; so मेदो-ग्रन्थिः. —2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c. ; इदमुपहितवस्त्रग्रन्थिना स्कन्धदेशे S. 1. 18 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Ma. 2. 43 ; Bh. 1. 57. —3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money ; hence, purse, money, property ; कुसीदाद् वारिद्यं परकरगतग्रन्थिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11 —4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. —5 A joint of the body. —6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. —7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —Comp. —छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket ; अंगुलीर्ग्रन्थिभेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ma. 9. 277 ; Y. 2. 274 ; S. 6. —तर्जनी, -र्जनी 1 N. of a fragrant tree ; न ग्रन्थिर्गन्धगुणास्तेषु Vikr. 1. 17. —2 a kind of perfume. —ग्रन्थनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. —2. tying a knot. —3. a ligament. —मूलं garlic. —हरः a minister.

ग्रन्थिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta. —3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रन्थेत See ग्रन्थित.

ग्रन्थिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish ; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रन्थिनः भेदा ग्रन्थिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —2 Learned, well-read. —3 Relating to books.

ग्रन्थिम्तु a. Kontty, tied by a knot ; Ku. 3. 46.

ग्रन्थिल a. [ग्रन्थिर्विद्येतस्य सिन्धौ लृङ्] Knotted, knotty. —लं 1 The root of long pepper. —2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस्त 1. 1 A. [ग्रस्ते, ग्रस्ते] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume ; स इमां पृथिवीं कुरुक्षेत्रं संक्षिप्य ग्रस्ते पुनः Mb. ; Bg. 11. 30. —2 To seize. —3 To eclipse ; द्रविण ग्रस्ते दिनेश्वरनिशा-प्रणेश्वरी भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34. हिमांशुमाद्यु ग्रस्ते तन्मदिनः स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. —4 To slur over words. —5 To destroy. —With सं to destroy ; Bk. 12. 4. 11. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. —2 Seizing. —3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. —4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु a. Accustomed to swallow. —m. The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त p. p. [ग्रस् कर्मणि क] Eaten, devoured. —2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed ; ग्रहं, विपद्, जरा° U. 6. 39. —3 Slurred ; युक्त U. 5. 13 ; आमिषं Pt. 1. 193. —4 Eclipsed. —5 Taken. seized. —स्ते A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. —(Comp. —अस्ते the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रसः [ग्रस् कर्मणि क] 1 A monthful, a quantity of anything equal to a monthful ; Ma. 3. 133 ; 6. 28 ; Y. 3. 55. —2 Food, nourishment. —3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. —4 The morsel bitten. —5 The act of swallowing. —6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation ; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. —7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. —8 An eclipse. —Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing ; i. e. bare subsistence. —शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह 1, 9 U. (In Vedio literature ग्रहः ; गृह्णाति, जयाह, अग्रहीत, ग्रहीत, गृहीत, caus. ग्राहयति ; desid. (अग्रुहति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch bold of, lay bold of, catch, grasp ; तयोर्ग्रहः पादाद् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57 ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती बाजी बलगासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50 ; तं कंठे जयाह K. 363 ; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. —2 To receive, take, accept, exact ; वज्रानमेव धृत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 124 ; 9. 162. —3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner ; बन्दिग्रहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृह्णीयात् Ms. 8. 34. —4 To arrest, stop, catch ; Bg. 6. 35. —5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीत-इदमया मया V. 4 ; इदमेव गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमिष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीत R. 18. 13. —6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृह्णीयात् Chāṇ 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. —7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतमार्ग्यं परिचर्यया सुहृद्मेहाशुभावा हि नितांतमधिनिः Si. 1. 17. 33. —8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.) as in पिशाचगृहीतः वेतालगृहीतः. —9 To assume, take ; युतिमग्रहीद्ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. —10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. —11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि सृष्टिद्वयाद्विना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ;

पहिासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यत चचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनां गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. —12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense) ; ज्यानिनादुस्य गृह्णीत तयोः R. 11. 15. —13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. —14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्राधिकारिभ्य गृह्यतेऽनंतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —15 To utter, mention (as a name) ; यद्वि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृह्णीयात् पत्यो वेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. —16 To buy, purchase ; यितया मूल्येनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ms. 8. 201. —17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. —18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीर्णा-नि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. —19 To consume. —20 To observe (as a fast). —21 To eclipse. —22 To undertake, under- go, begin. —23 To take up, draw (water). —24 To stop, intercept. —25 To withdraw, draw back. —26 To include. —27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. —Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. —2 To give away in marriage ; Ku. 1. 52. —3 To teach, make one acquainted with. —4 To make one take, deliver over to. —5 To become familiar with. —With अनुसं to salute humbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अग्नि to seize forcibly. —11. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहीत, ग्राहयति-ते, To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत p. p. [ग्रह कर्मणि-क] 1 Taken seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः 2 Obtained, acquired, gained. —3 Received, accepted. —4 Robbed. —5 Collected. —6 Agreed, promised. —7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. —8 Worn (see ग्रह). —Comp. —अर्थ a. know- ing the meaning or sense ; अग्रही- तार्थं आवाह S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —विश्र 1. run away, fugi- tive, dispersed. —2. disappeared. —देह a. incarnate. —नामन् a. called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सु° ' whose name is auspiciously invoked ' a res- pectful way of speaking of vener- able or dead persons. —विद्य a. versed in science, learned. —वेतन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वापद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतन् a. Who has grasped or com- prehended (with loc.) ; गृहीतो बद्ध- नेषु Dk. 120.

ग्रहा a. 1 To be taken or received —2 To be seized. —3 To be observed

perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on; to be honoured. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient. —ह्रः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह-अच्] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रुधुः कच-ग्रहः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing; अंगुलीग्रिभिर्देस्य छेद्वेत्त्यमे हे Ma. 9. 277; so गोयहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipses; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चो राहः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नवः ॥) नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण मुख-चंद्रेण भावता ॥ शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाम्भ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीय सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं स्वेषामभिर्दोहेण कुर्वतः Ma. 8. 271; Amara. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving; ग्रान Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. —अधीन a. subject to planetary influence. —अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (—नं) friction of the planets. —अधीशः the sun. —आधारा, —आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). —आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. —आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; रवेनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. —ईशः the sun. —कङ्कालः an epithet of Rāhu. —गतिः the motion of the planets. —चित्तकः an astrologer. —दृशः the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. —देवता the deity that presides over a planet. —नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. —निग्रहो (du.) reward and punishment. —नेमिः the moon. —रतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. —पीडनं, —पीडा 1. oppression caused by a

planet. -2. an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयो-ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91; H. 1. 51; Pt. 2. 19. —युधः the sun. —भक्तिः f. division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. —भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. —मंडलं, —ली the circle of the planets. —यज्ञः, —यगः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. —युतिः conjunction of planets. —युद्धं opposition of planets. —राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. —वर्षः the planetary year. —विषः an astrologer. —शान्तिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. —शृंगाटकं triangular position of the planets with reference to one another. —संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ग्रह भावे ल्यट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; श्वा मृगग्रहणेऽनुचिः Ma. 5. 130. -2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचार्यग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. -4 Wearing, putting on; सोत्तरच्छदमध्या-स्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse Y. 1. 218. -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरं N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखे-नेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28. -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रियग्रहणगुर्भिर्ग-जितैर्नतयेथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand. -10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment. -14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction. -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. —अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, —णी f. 1 An imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines. -2 The intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhoea, dysentery -Comp. —हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशाखिलयापि वापिका प्रसत्ताद ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. -2 To be taken

up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतु a. (त्री f.) [ग्रह-वृत् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुण-ग्रहीतु q. v. -2 Perceiver, observant -3 Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्रह a. (ही f.) [ग्रह भावे घञ्] Seizing, clutching; taking, holding, receiving &c. —हः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 A crocodile, shark; रागग्रहावती Bh. 3. 45. -3 A prisoner. -4 Accepting. -5 Understanding, knowledge. -6 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. -8 A disease. -9 Any large fish or marine animal. -10 Morbid affection, disease. -11 Beginning, undertaking. —ही A female crocodile.

ग्रह ind. (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; बन्दिग्रहं ग्रहीता V. 1.

ग्रहक a. (हिका f.) [ग्रह ण्यल्] One who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison. -3 A purchaser. -4 A Police-officer.

ग्रहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feeling; Māl. 1. 41.

ग्रहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A awoon.

ग्रहित a. Made to take or seize.

ग्रहिण a. [ग्रह णिनि] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. -2 Picking, gathering. -3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attracting, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining. -6 Searching through, scrutinizing. -7 Choosing. -8 Perceiving, observing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astringent. -11 Obstructing. —m. The wood-apple tree. —णी Adverse fate (प्रति-कूलाः).

ग्रहक a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्रह्य a. [ग्रह-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह. -2 To be understood; Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -4 To be received in a hospitable manner. -5 To be admitted in evidence. —ह्य A present.

ग्रामः [ग्रह-मन् आदेशः] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1.; त्यजेदं कुलस्यापि ग्राम-स्याथं कुलं त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थं स्वा-त्मार्थं वृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. -2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection (of anything); o. g. गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19. 9. 8. -4 A gamut, scale in music. -Comp. —अधिकृता, —अव्यक्षः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ma. 4. 116, 11. 79. —अंतरं another village. —अंतिक the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतीय a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. (—यं) space near a village. —आचारः a village custom. —अधानं hunting. —उपाध्या-

यः the village priest. —कूटकः 1. 'the village-post', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale-bearer. —काम अ. 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villages. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. —2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Sūdra. —गृह्य अ. being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घतः plundering a village. —योषिन् m. an epithet of Indra. —वर्षा sexual intercourse ; (श्रीसंयोग). —वैश्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23. —ज, —जात अ. 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —जीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. —2. a leader or chief in general. —3. a barber. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. a libidinous man. (-f.) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. —गुह्यः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village. —प्रेक्ष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —मद्गुरिका riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, —यजिन् m. 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. —2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —लुटनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामवासः also) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —बडः an impotent man (क्लीब). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ अ. 1. a villager. —2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village ; कतिपयग्रामटिकार्थेऽन-कुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक अ. (की. f.) 1 Rural, rustic. —2 (In music) Chromatic. —3 Rudo. —कः 1 The headman of a village ; Ms. 7. 116, 118. —2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् अ. 1 Rustic, rural. —2 Libidinous. —m. 1 A villager, peasant. —2 The head of a village. —जी Indigo plant.

ग्रामीण अ. [ग्रामे भवः खल्] 1 Vulgar, rude. —2 Chronotic. —3 Belonging to a village. —गः 1 A villager ; ग्रामीण-वध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चैव वृत्तीनामुपरि स्थ-लोकयन् Si. 12. 37 ; Amaru. 11. —2 A dog. —3 A crow. —4 A hog.

ग्रामिय अ. Belonging to a village. —यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय अ. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic. —यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य अ. [ग्राम-यत्] 1 Relating to or used in a village ; Ms. 6. 3 ; 7. 120. —2 Living in a village, rural, rustic ; अल्पव्ययेन सुन्दरि ग्राम्यजनो मिह-मश्नाति Chand. M. 1. —3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). —4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). —5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word) ; सुंवनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालवृत्ते R. G. or कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. —6 Indecent, obscene. —7 Relating to asexual pleasures. —8 Relating to a musical scale. —म्यः 1. A tame hog. —2 The first two signs of the zodiac, Aries and Taurus. —म्यः The Indigo plant. —म्यं 1 A rustic speech. —2 Food prepared in a village. —3 Sexual intercourse. —4 Acceptance. —Oomp. —अश्वः an ass. —कर्मन् n. 1 the occupation of a villager. —2. sexual pleasure. —कुंकुमं safflower. —धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. —2. sexual intercourse, copulation. —3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —यशुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि अ. boorish, clownish, ignorant. —मृगः a dog. —बल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. —सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् अ. Hard, solid. —m. 1 A stone or rock ; किं हि नामैतद्वृत्तिमज्ज-स्थलायुनि ग्रावाणः संभवत इति Mv. 1 ; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य इदम् U. 1. 28 ; Si. 4. 23. —2 A, mountain. —3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरधन्या, गू-वनिष् नि० Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck ; ग्रीवाभंगभिरानं सुहृद्वपतति स्व्यदने दृष्टवृद्धः S. 1. 7. —Oomp. —धंटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् अ. Long-necked, handsome-necked. —m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म अ. [ग्रस्ते रसात् ; ग्रस्-गमिन् Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. —मः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the mouths of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha ; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1 ; R. 16. 51 ; Bv. 1. 35. —2 Heat, warmth. —मी The नवमलि-का plant. —Oomp. —कालीन अ. per-

taining to summer. —उद्भवा, —जाः —भवा the Navamallikā creeper (double jasmine).

गुह्य 1 P. (गोचरि) 1 To steal, rob. —2 To go.

ग्रेव (वी f.), ग्रेवेय (यी f.) अ [ग्रीवायां भवः ; अण् ढङ् वा] Being on or belonging to the neck ; Si. 18. 10. —व, —व 1 A collar or necklace. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant ; नाम्नसत् करिणां ग्रेवंत्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रेव्यकं [ग्रीवायां बहुवचनकारः, ढङ्] 1 A neck-ornament ; e. g. अस्माकं सखि वाससी न कश्चिरे ग्रेव्यकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रेष्म, ग्रेष्मिक अ. Relating to summer.

ग्रेष्मक अ. (ष्मिका f.) 1 Sown in summer. —2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लस्ते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लह-यति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. —2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. —2 A stake, wager, bet ; स्वा-स्तुक्षीमभिरणग्लहामदीयन् Si. 8. 32. —3 A die. —4 Gambling, playing. —5 A dice-box. —6 Cast of the dice, game at dice. —7 A chess-man.

ग्लुह् 1 P. (ग्लोचति, ग्लुक) 1 To go, move. —2 To steal, rob. —3 To take away, deprive of ; बहुनामग्लुहत् प्राणा-मलोचिञ्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30

ग्लुह् 1 P. (ग्लुचति) 1 To rob. —2 To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपेते) 1 To be poor or miserable. —2 To shake, tremble. —3 To move or go.

ग्लेक् 1 A (ग्लेक्ते) To serve, wor-ship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्ले 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). —2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. —3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected ; Bk. 19. 17, G. 12. —4 To wane, fade, faint away. —Caus. (ग्लन्नापयति, but ग्लन्नापयति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up ; S. 3. 18 ; Ku. 3. 49. —2, To tire out, exhaust. —3 To injure, trouble, hurt. —4 To enaciate, waste ; Ku. 5. 29 ; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपन् 1 Withering, drying up. —2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान p. p. [ग्ले कर्तरि क] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.

-2 Sick, ill. —नं 1 Exhaustion. -2 Disease.

ग्लानिः *f.* [ग्लै मावे नि] 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue ; मनश्च ग्लानिः सूच्यति Ms. 1. 53 ; अंगग्लानिं सुरत-

जानितां Me. 70, 31 ; Sānti. 4. 4. -2 Decay, decline ; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती S. 2. 30 ; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3

Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लान्ति *a.* [ग्लै-स्तु] Languid, wearied. ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Camphor, -3 The earth.

घ.

घ *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying ; as in घणिव, राजघ &c. —घः 1 A bell. -2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घञ् *A.* (घञते) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. -2 To flow, stream.

घग्घ 1 *A.* (घग्घते) 1 To laugh. -2 To laugh at, deride.

घट् 1 *A.* (घटते, जघटे, अघटित, घटितुं, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.) ; द्युतितां त्रातुमलं घटस्व Bk. 10. 40 ; अंगदेन समं योजुमघटित 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23 ; 20. 24 ; 22. 31. -2 To happen, take place, be possible ; प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाजमभिमत् मर्वायैः कृत्यं घटेत् सहृदो यद्वि तत्कृतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected ; कस्यापरस्योद्भूतयैः प्रसूनैर्वादित्रलघटिते भटस्य N. 22. 22 ; उभयथापि घटते Ve. 3 ; प्रसीदेति न्यामिदमसति कोपे न घटते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. -3 To be united with ; Māl. 2. 8. -4 To come to, reach. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together ; इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिनिः Si. 9. 81 ; अनेन भैमीं घटयिष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46 ; कृष्या संधिं भीमो निघटयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10 ; Bk. 11. 11. -2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on ; घटयति घनं कंठाप्लेये रसाज्ज पयोधरो Ratn. 3. 9 ; घटय जघने कांक्षीं Gīt. 12. -3 To accomplish, bring about, effect ; तदर्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14 ; (अभिमते) आनीय झटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7 ; Bk. 2. 120. -4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make ; एवमभिधाय वेनतेयं...अघटयत् Pt. 1 ; कांते कायं घटितं बाहुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3 ; घटय मुज-बधनं Gīt. 10. -5 To prompt, impel ; स्नेहीषो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तुं Bk. 10. 73. -6 To rub touch. 7 To exert

oneself for. -8 To move, agitate. -II. 10 U. (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -3 To shine.

घटः [घट् अच्] 1 A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधायपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. -2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ). -3 An elephant's frontal sinns. -4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. -5 A measure equal to 20 droppas. -6 A part of a column. -7 A border. -8 A peculiar form of a temple. -Comp. —आदेयः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. —उद्भवः, —जः, —योनिः, —संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. —ऊध्व *f.* (forming घटोघ्नी) a cow with a full udder ; माः कोटिशः स्वर्णयता घटोघ्नीः R. 2. 49. —कर्पूरः 1. N. of a poet. -2. a piece of a broken jar, pot-aherd ; जीयिष्य येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै बह्वेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. —कारः, —कुत् *m.* a potter. —ग्रहः a water bearer. —दासी a procuress ; cf. कुम्भदासी. —पर्यसनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. —राजः a water-jar of baked clay. —स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक *a.* [घटयति घट्-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for ; एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य-ये Bh. 2. 74. -2 Bringing about, accomplishing. -3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. -2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. -3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना [घट्-ल्यट्] 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Happening, occurring. -3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting ; as in अघटितघटना. -4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination ; तत्तेन तत्तमयसा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16 ; देहद्वयार्थ-घटनाराचितं K. 239 ; U. 3. 13. -5 Making, forming, shaping. -6 Motion. -7 Strife, hostility ; Pt. 1. 159. -8 (ना) A troop of elephants.

घटा [घट् मावे अच्] 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. -2 A number, troop, assemblage ; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111 ; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; Māl. 5. 19 ; मातंगघटा Si. 1. 64. -3 A troop of elephants assembled for material purposes. -4 An assembly.

घटिकः [घटेन तरति टच्] A waterman. —कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel ; नार्यः इमंज्ञान-घटिका इव वर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192 ; एष क्रीडाति कूपर्यत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mlk. 10. 59. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā of the day. -4 The ankle.

घटित *p. p.* [घट् णिच् क] 1 United, joined, connected ; Māl. 10. 23. -2 Planned, devised. -3 Happened. -4 Effected, produced. -5 Made or composed of.

घटित् *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिधूम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —मः A potter.

घटिधूप *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā or time of the day. -Comp. —कारः a potter. —ग्रहः, ग्रह *a.* see घटग्रह. —यंत्रं 1. a machine

for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; sec अवधु -2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the Ghatikās or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of Siva.

घटोक्चः N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named हिंसा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas of the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.].

घट्ट 1 A. (घट्टे), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about: as in वायुघटिता लताः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; विजयनखघटितेव वीणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घट्टः [घट्ट-ञ्] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. 'प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. -जाविन m. 1. a ferryman. -2. a man of a mixed tribe; (बैद्यायां रजकाजातः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घट्टन Shaking, moving.

घट्टना [घट्ट-ञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घट्टित a. [घट्ट कर्मणि क] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घृण् 8 U. (घणोति, घणते) To shine. **घट्ट** 1. 10 P. (घटति, घटयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घ Shining, splendid. -टः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -Comp. -फलका a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [घट्-अञ्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. -अगार a belfry. -फलका, -क a shield furnished with small bells. -ताट्टा a bellman. -नाट्टः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road: (दशधन्वन्तरी राज-मार्गे घंटापथः स्मृतः Kauṣīlya). -2 N. of Mallinātha's commentary on the Kīrātārjunīyam; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारवि-काव्यमध्ये घंटापथं कमपि नूतनमार्गनिष्ये Malli. -शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घटिन् a. 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell -m. An epithet of Siva.

घंटुः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घंठः A bee.

घन a [हन् घृती अप् घनोदेशश्च Tv.] 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; सजात-श्च घनाघनः Māl. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थि-का Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति सुघने कुचयुगलगेन युगमद्वय-रूपिते Git. 7; अयुच्युतं भवति युग-द्वौ घनकुचयुगे शशिवदनासौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amuru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Māl. 1. 32; निवृत्ति U. 6. 11. -नः 1 A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक्त तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनचरित्रकलापो निःसप्तलोऽयं जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cule of a number (in math.). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc. -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नः रुद्रयः ये repealed in this manner would stand thus:—नमो रुद्रय्यो रुद्रय्यो नमो नमो रुद्रय्यो ये ये रुद्रय्यो नमो नमो रुद्रय्यो ये. -न 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp. -अस्थयः, -अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds', the season succeeding the rains, autumn (शरद्); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञानी N. of Durgā. -अंशु n. rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजन-मियः शिवे Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face. -उपलः hail. -ओघः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गजितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -घनः the cube of a cube. -जंवाल thick mire -ज्वाल lightning. -तालः a kind of bird (सारंग). -तोलः the Chātaka bird. -घातुः lymph. -ध्वनि a. roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Si. 16. 25. -नाभिः smoke

(being supposed to be a principal ingredient in cloud; Me. 5). -नी-हारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पट्ट the cube root. -पट्टी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; कामदिधन-पट्टीमनेकसरूपैः Ki. 5. 34. -पौषडा a peacock. -फल (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूल cube root (in math.). -रसा 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (m. or n). -वर the face. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). -वर्त्मन् n. the sky; घनवर्त्म सहस्रधेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निः, -वह्नी lightning. -वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. -वाधिः the sky. -शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. -वातः a kind of pumpkin gourd. -वाहना 1. Siva. -2. Indra. -रयाम a. dark like a cloud, deep-black, dark. (-नः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Kṛishṇa. -सम-यः the rainy season. -सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार & Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. -स्वनः -शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. -हस्तसरूपा the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To con-
geal, condense.

घनीय 1 P. To be thickened, con-
densed or congealed, be increased or
depended; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid
food.

घनाघन a. 1 Fond of slaughter,
striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting,
mischievous. -3 Even, uniform,
compact. -नः 1 Indra. -2 A vici-
ous elephant, or one in rut or intoxi-
cation. -3 A thick or raining cloud.

-4 Mutual collision or contact.

घञ् 1 A. (घन्ते) To go, move.

घृ 10 P. (घारयति) To cover.

घरः A house.

घरट्टः A grinding stone.

घर्घर a. 1 Indistinct, purring,
gurgling (as a sound); घर्घरवा परे-
श्मशानं सरित् Māl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2
Murmuring, muttering (as clouds).
-रा 1 An indistinct or low murmur,
a low, murmuring or gurgling sound.
-2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate.
-4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c.
-5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A slid-
ing door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter.
-8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्घरा, -री 1 A bell used as an or-
nament. -2 A girdle of small bells.
-3 The Ganges. -4 A kind of lute. -5

A bell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (n. also).

वर्षरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain.

वर्षरिते The grunting of a hog.

वर्षे 1 P. (वर्षति) To go.

वर्मः a. [वर्ति अंगात्; वृ सेके कर्तरी मू] नि° गुणः Up.1. 146] Hot. -र्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. -2 The hot season, summer; निःश्वासहार्यशुक्रमाजगम वर्मः निषादेनामिषोपदेष्टु R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. -4 A cauld; ron, boiler. -5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 5. -6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 a hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice -10 Milk (of cows). -Comp -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंशु, अंशुस् n., -उदक, -जल sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Mā. 9. 17, 1. 37. -वर्षिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -उदः cessation of heat. -दीप्तिः the sun. R. 11. 64. -दुध, -दुह् f. a cow giving warm milk for offerings. -युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. -रश्मिः f. the sun. -2 heat, radiance. -स्वेद a. Ved coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation (Sāy.); perspiring with heat. (B. and R.).

वश् 1. 2 P. (वसति, वासति, वस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

वसः The eater, devourer.

वसिः Ved. Food.

वश्मर a. [वस्-कमरच्] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दाशानलो वश्मरः Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer; हृदयसुतचम्-वश्मरो द्रोणिरसि Vē. 5. 36.

वस a. [वस्-रच्] Hurtful, injurious. -सः 1 A day; वसो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुमदीर्घं Subhāsh. -2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -सं Saffron.

वासः [वस् कर्मणि वच्] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasturegrass; वासाभावात् Pt. 5; वासमुष्टिं परागवे द्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. -Comp. -कुंदः, -स्थान a pasture. -कूदं hay-rick.

वासा [वस् वां इण्] 1 Fire. -2 Grass.

वाटः, -टा [वट् अच्] The back of the neck. -टः 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

वाटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhātūra plant.

वातः [हृन् निच् वच्] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्यावात S. 3. 13; नयनशर-

वात Git. 19; so पाणिनिवातः, शिरोवात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः सखलु रिपु-वातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 14; पशुवातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication. (In comp. translated by 'inauspicious'; 'दिवसः'). -Comp. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

वातक a. [हृन्-निच् प्वल्] Killing, destroying; a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

वातन a. [हृन्-निच्-भावे ल्युट्] A killer, murderer. -न 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

वातिः [हृन्-निच्-इण्] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. -f. A bird-net.

वातिन् a. (नी f.) [इण् निच् जिनि] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). -3 Destructive. -Comp. -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk, falcon.

वातुक a. (की f.) [हृन्-निच्-उकच्] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

वात्य a. [हृन्-निच्-प्यत्] Proper or fit to be killed.

घाराः See under घृ.

घार्तिकः [घृतेन निर्वृतः-उच्] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him "विद्वेष्वन्थो बहुलीभवति".

घासः See under घस्.

घु 1 A. (घवते, घृत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

घुट् 1. 6 P. (घुटति, घुटित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To protect, preserve -II. 1 A. (घोटते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To barter, exchange.

घुटः, घुटिः, -टी f. घुटिका; -का The ankle.

घुह 6 P. (घुडति) To prevent, defend.

घुण 1. 1 A., 6 P. (घोणते, घृणति, घृणि-त) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुणः [घृण-क] A particular kind of insect found in timber. -Comp. -अश-

र-लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. °न्यायः see under न्याय.

घुंटा, घुंटाकः, -घुंटिका The ankle.

घुंटिकं Cow dung found in woods.

घुह A large black bee.

घुर 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुरुरा-यितपुरीघोरोघुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible. -3 To cry in distress.

घुरणः A sound.

घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुरुरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7.

घुरुर 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. -रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

घुरुरकः, -रिका A gurgling sound.

घुरुरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

घुरुरी 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुर 1. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति, घोषित, घुष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाद्वे तासां दु-व्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिवेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव हिंदि-मः करिणो हस्तिपकाश्चः कृणन् H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुष a. Sounding.

घुषित a. [घृष्-क] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.

घुष्टं A cart, carriage.

घोषः [घृष्-भावे वच्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; ६० रथं, तूर्यं, शंखं, &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्तिग्धमभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Ramour, report. -5 A herdsmen; द्वैर्यगधीन-मादाय घोषहृद्वातुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गगाय घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.). The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kāyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A goat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of Siva -घं Bell-metal

घोषकः [घोष स्वार्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.

घोषवत् *a.* 1 Making a sound, sound-
ing. -2 Sonant. -ती *A* lute.

घोषणः, -ण [घृष् भाव ल्युट्] 1 Proclama-
tion, declaring or speaking aloud,
public announcement; व्याघातो जय-
घोषणादिषु बलादसम्भ्रलानां कृतः Mu. 3.
26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud,
making a great noise.

घोषयितुः 1 *A* crier, bard, herald. -2
A Brāhmaṇa. -3 *A* cuckoo. -4 *A*
captive.

घुसणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मधुण-
घुसणालिपेनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घुकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः *a*
crow. -नादिनी the Ganges.

घुत्कारः Hooting; Mā. 5. 19; U.
2. 29.

घृ 4 *A.* (घृयते) To kill, hort.

घूर्ण 1 *A.*, 6 *P.* [घूर्णते- घूर्णति, घूर्णित]
To roll about, move to and fro,
whirl, turn round, shake, reel,
stagger; योषितामात्मदेन जघूर्णाविभ्रमा-
तिशयपूर्वा बह्वृषि Si. 10. 32; भगवत्के-
चिदघूर्णितुः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si.
11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुरतजागरघूर्णमानां
Ch. P. 5; भूपालाः कमलाबिलासमदितो-
न्मल्लमदाघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -Caus.
(घूर्णयति) To cause to shake, reel
or roll about; नयनान्यरणानि घूर्णयन्
Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89;
(with prepositions like आ, वि the
root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण *a.* Shaking, moving to and
fro. -र्णः Whirling, rolling. -Comp.
-वायुः *a* whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, -ना [घूर्ण-भावे ल्युट्] Shaking,
reeling, whirling or turning round,
revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Git. 9.
घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादशनादिभूत S. D

घृणिः [भवे-इत्] Rolling, revolving.
घृ 1 *P.* (घृति-घृत्) To sprinkle.
-II. 10 *U.* (वारयतिने, वारित) To sprinkle
over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 *P.* (जिघर्ति)
1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 *U.*
(घृणाति, घृणते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To
shine.

घारः [घृ-घृष्] Sprinkling, wetting.
घृत *a.* [घृ-कृ] 1 Sprinkled. -2
Illuminated. -त 1 Ghee, clarified but-
ter; (सपिबिलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं
भवेत् Say.). -2 Butter. -3 Water.
-Comp. -अवः, -अविस् *m.* blazing,
fire. -अवनिः the spot on the sacrifi-
cial post which is smeared with ghee.
-आहवनः fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an obla-
tion of ghee. -आहः 1 the Sarala tree.
-2 turpentine. -उदः 'ocean of ghee',
one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः
boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुस्य
a stream of ghee. -कशः 1. fire. -2
one whose locks are unctuous.
-दीधितिः fire. -धारा *a* continuous
stream of ghee. -निर्णिज *a.* shin-

ing. (-*m.*) fire. -पद्मे an epithet
of the goddess Ilā. -पशुः a sacri-
ficial victim represented by ghee.
-पूरः, -वरः a kind of sweetmeat; also.
-पूर्वकः -घृच् *a.* accompanied with
ghee. -घृट *a.* having a shining
body. -प्रतीकाः, -प्रयस् *m.*, प्रसक्तः fire.
-मंदः the scum of melted butter.
-योनिः fire. -लेखनी *a* ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् *a.* Greasy.

घृतिन् *a.* Containing ghee.

घृतेली *A* cock-roach.

घृष् 1. 8 *P.* (घृणाति, घृण) To shine,
burn. -II. 1 *A.* (घृणते) To seize.

घृण 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine.
-3 *A* day.

घृणा [घृ-न्] 1 Compassion, pity,
tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे
घृणां वनिता सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11.
17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust,
aversion, contempt; तत्प्राज तोषं
परघृष्टघृष्टे घृणां च धीणाकणिते वितेने N.
3. 60; 1. 10; R. 11. 65. -3 Re-
proach, censure. -Comp. -अविः
m. fire.

घृणात्तु *a.* Compassionate, merciful,
tender-hearted.

घृणि *a.* [घृ-नि लिङ्गभावाः] 1 Dis-
pleasing. -2 Shining. -णिः 1 Heat,
sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3
The sun. -4 *A* wave. -न. Water.
-Comp. -निधिः the sun. (*f.*) the
Ganges.

घृणिन् *a.* 1 Merciful, tender-hearted,
kind; Pt. 1 424. -2 Censorious,
abusive.

घृताक्षी *a.* 1 Greasy, abounding
in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3
Shining. -*f.* 1 Night. -2 *N.* of
Sarasvati. -3 *N.* of an *apsaras*; N.
2. 109 (the following are the prin-
cipal nymphs of Indra's heaven;
घृताक्षी मेनका रमा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा । सु-
केशी मंजुघोषाद्याः कथ्यन्तेऽस्मरसौधुरैः) -Comp.
-गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृत् 1 *P.* (घृति, घृट) 1 To rub,
strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुण्डल-
घृटमारयं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2
To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To
crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्य-
राजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175.
-4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्ष
q. v.)

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grind-
ing.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. -कः *A* polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. -ण 1
Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding,
pounding. -ण्णि Tamaric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brush-
ed.

घृट *a.* [कर्मणि-क] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [कर्तरि-क्विप्] *A* hog. -*f.* 1
Grinding, pounding, rubbing. -2
Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्टिः *A* hog.

घोषः Intermediate space.

घोटः, -घोटकः *A* horse. -Comp.

-अरिः *a* buffalo.

घोटी, -घोटिका *A* mare, horse in
general; आदीकसेण करिघोटीपदातिजुषि
वाटीमुषि सितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण(न)सः *A* sort of reptile.
घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोक्तं मुखं
Mk. 9. 16. -2 The nose of a horse,
snout (of a hog) ; दुर्बुरायमाणघोर-
घोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* *a* hog.

घोंटा 1 The jujube tree. -2 The
betelnut tree. -3 *A* timber tree.

घोर *a.* [घृ-अच् Up. 5. 64] 1
Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful;
शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुधे विह्वलेति तां R.
12. 39; or तत्किं कर्मणि घोरे मां निघो-
यसि केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमयशं
U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. -2 Vio-
lent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venera-
ble, awful, sublime. -रः *N.* of
Siva. -रा Night. -र 1 Horror,
awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venera-
bleness. -4 Magic formulae and
charms. -5 Saffron. -Comp. -आ-
कृति, -दशन *a.* frightful in appear-
ance, terrific, hideous. (-नः) an owl.
-घुष्य bell-metal. -घोरतरः Siva.
-घुष्य brass. -रासनः, रासिन्, -वाशनः,
-वाशिन् *m.* *a* jackal. -रूपः an epithet
of Siva.

घोलः, -ले Butter-milk having no
water in it; (तनु सस्नेहमजलं मयिते
घोलमुच्यते Susr.).

घ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) (Used only at
the end of comp.) Killing, destroy-
ing, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः,
बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving
one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न,
&c.

घ्नसः Ved. *A* day.

घ्रा 1 *P.* (जिघ्रति, जघ्री, अघ्रात्-अघ्रा-
सीत्, घ्रात घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at,
perceive by smell; स्युश्चापि गजो हति
जिघ्रक्षपि भुजंगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99.
-2 To kiss. -Caus. (घ्रायति) To cause
to smell; Bk. 15. 109. (Prepositions
like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added
to this root without any material
change of meaning; गंधमाघ्राय चोष्णः
Me. 21; आमोदमुपजिघ्रती R. 1. 43;
see Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13.
70; Ms. 4. 209 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* [घ्रा कर्मणि-क] Smelt. -णः,
-ण 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The
nose (also *n.*). -ण 1 The act of
smelling; घ्राणेन दूकरा हति Ma. 3.

241. -2 Odour, scent. -3 The nose; बुद्धिद्वियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनारवग्राह्यानि Sān. K. 26; Ku. 3. 47, Rā 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -Comp. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं T. S. -चक्षुस् a. 'having nose for the eyes,' blind (who smells out his

way). -तर्पण a grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-ञ्) fragrance, odour. -पाकः a disease of the nose.

घ्रात p. p. Smelled, smelled at.

घ्रातव्य a. To be smelled at. -घ्य Odour.

घ्रातिः f. 1 The act of smelling; घ्रातिरध्वयमद्ययोः Ms 11. 68. -2 Smell. -3 The nose.

घ्रेय a. To be smelled at. -यं Smell, odour.

ड.

(No word in general use begins with this letter)

डः 1 An object of sense. -2 Desire, wish. 3 An epithet of Siva.

डु 1 A (डवते) To sound

च.

च a. 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile. -चः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Chewing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A tortoise. -5 A thief. -ind. A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also as well as, moreover) used to join words or assertions together; (in this sense it is used with each of the words or assertions which it joins together; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence); मनो निद्राशुल्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलन कात्या वयसा नवेन गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयमधानैः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1. 105; 3. 116. -2 Disjunction (but, still, yet); शीतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1. 16. -3 Certainty, determination, (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव); अतीतः पथानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मननसयोः G. M.; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावोश्च दृढशे स तेः R. 12. 45. -4 Condition (if=चेत्); जीवितुं चेच्छसे (इच्छसे चेद्) मृद हेतुं मे गदतः शृङ्ग Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) शुण्ण Bh. 2. 45 v. 1. -5 It is often used expletively (पादपूर्णार्थे); भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexicographers give, besides

the above, the following senses of च which are included in the general idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाचय joining a subordinate fact with a principal one; भो भिक्षामत गां चानय; see अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combination; as पाणो च पादौ च पाणिपाद. -3 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection; as हस्तश्च न्यग्रोधश्च हस्तन्यग्रोधौ. -4 सङ्घचय aggregation; as पचति च पठति च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand-on the other hand', 'though-yet', to denote antithesis; न सुलभा सकलेन्दुमुखी च सा किमपि चेदमनेगविचेष्टिते V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रायुर्वन्तं ब्रह्मणे चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; 11, 50, 81; Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Māl. 9. 39.

चक् 1 U. (चकते=ते, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contended or satisfied. -2 To repel, resist. 3 To shine.

चकित a. [चक् कर्तरि क] 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); भयं, साध्वस; Ms. 27. -2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; स्वाध्यायुसररचकित हरिणीव चास्ति Mk. 1. 17; Amaru.

46; Ms. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा Git. 2; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. -तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm, fear. -तं ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चकितशुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1. 11; सभयचकितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चकास् 2.P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति=ते, चकासां चकार, अचकासीत्, चकास्ति) 1 To shine, be bright; गङ्गाश्च चकास्ति नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Git. 10; चकासते चारुचमूर चर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातुकाश्चैराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17. -Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. -WITH वि to shine, be bright.

चकासित a. Shining, splendid, bright.

चकोरः [चक्-वृत्ते ओरन् Up. 1. 64] A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्नपानमदालसेन वयुषा सत्ताश्चकोरान्गनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Git. 10. (चकोरक=also.)

चक् 10 P. (चक्यति) 1 To suffer. -2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

चक्रल *a.* Round, circular.

चक्रसः Dishonesty, crookedness, fraud.

चक्रं [क्रियते अनेन, कृ धर्त्ये क नि० द्वित्वम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्र-वत्परिवर्तते दुःस्थानि च सुस्थानि च H. 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A sharp circular missile, weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body. -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The horizon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 whirlpool, -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle; राशि° the zodiac. 18 Circular flight (of birds &c.). -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hexagon. -20 Range, department in general. -21 The convoluted or spiral marks of the शालग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance. -कः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1. a gender having a curved neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). (-नी) a goose. (-न) a parasol. -अटः 1. a juggler, snake catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a *ai'nara*. -अधिवासिन् *m.* the orange tree. -आकार, आकृति *a.* circular, round. -आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः the ruddy goose. -ईश्वरः 1. 'lord of the discus', N. of Vishnu. -2. the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् *m.* an oilman. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. -गड्डुः a round pillow. -गतिः *f.* rotation, revolution. -गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी *f.* a. rampart, an entrenchment -चर *a.* moving in a circle. (-रः) a juggler. -चारिन् *m.* a chariot. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. -जीवकः, -जिविन *m.* a potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place. -दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धर *a.* 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a discus. -3. driving in a carriage. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Vishnu ; चक्रधरभावः R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. -3. a village tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake. -धरती the Gandakt river. -नाभिः the navel of a wheel. -नामन् *m.* 1. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2. a pyritic ore of

iron -नायकः 1. the leader of a troop. -2 a kind of perfume. -नेमिः *f.* the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचेर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्र-नेमिकमेण Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. -पालः 1. the governor of a province. -2. an officer in charge of a division of an army. -3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a discus. -फलं a kind of discus. -धनुः, -वाधवः the sur. -वालः, -डः, -वालः, -रः, -डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74 ; प्रकटयति किमुच्चैरविषां चक्र-वाल Retn. 4. 16 ; Mv. 6. 4 ; Mu. 3. 21 ; K. 126, 178. -3. horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2. the ruddy goose. -वालधिः a dog. -भृत् *m.* 1. one who holds a discus. -2. N. of Vishnu. -भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः *f.* a lathe or grindstone; आराधय चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नेहि-खितो विभाति R. 6. 32. -भ्रांतिः *f.* revolution of wheels ; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् *m.* a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog. -मुषलः a battle carried on with the discus and club. -यानं a wheel-carriage. -रदः a hog. -वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितिश्च Ak.) : पुत्रमेवं गुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाग्रहि S. 1. 12 ; तत्र तन्वि कुचावेतो नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी । आसमुद्रक्षितिशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करमदः ॥ Udb. (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); -2. (hence) head, foremost; आपद्वाः किल महाशय-चक्रवर्तिं विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वमुदारभावं Bv. 1. 70. -वाकः (की *f.*) the ruddy goose : दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमि-वेका Me. 83. -बन्धु the sun. -वाटः 1. a limit, bonnoary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. engaging in an action. -वालः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. -व्यूहः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. an epithet of Vishnu -साहवः the ruddy goose. -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक *a.* [चक्रमिव कायति के क] Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चक्रवत् *a.* [चक्रमस्यस्य मत्तु मस्य वः] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a discus. -*m.* 1 An oilman.

-2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A discus bearer. -का 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [चक्रमस्यस्य इति] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a discus. -3 Driving in a carriage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative (सूचक). -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu ; Si. 13. 22. -2 A potter. -3 An oilman. -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. 10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिक 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow ; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रिवत् *m.* An ass ; Si. 5. 6.

चक्ष 2 A. (च्छे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses.) 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say tell (with dat. of the person). -3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [चक्ष्-ल्युट् नह्यादेशः] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [चक्ष् अस्ति न ह्यादेशः] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati -*n.* 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen -3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस्, *a.* [चक्ष् कर्णे उस्ति Un 2. 118] Seeing. -*n.* 1 The eye ; दृश्यं तस्मिन् न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9 ; कृष्णसारे ददचक्षुः S. 1. 6 ; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नय-चक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. -2 Sight ; look, vision, the faculty of sight ; चक्षुराद्युच्चैव प्रहयिते Ms. 4. 41. 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splendour. -Comp -गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. -ग्रहणे morbid affection of the eye. -हविर् the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -पथः the range of sight, the horizon. -बधः blinding the sight ; Vā. 67. -मलं the excretion of the eyes. -रामः (चक्षुः रामः) 1. redness in the eyes. -2. 'eye-love', love or liking by an expressed by an exchange of glances

पुरश्चुरागस्तद्वृ मनसोऽनन्यरता Māl. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः काकिलेषु न परकलनेषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1. also). —रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तेषु कपोलेषु II. 1; Ms. 2. 198. —2. an object of sight, any visible object. —3. the horizon. —अवत् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्मत् a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरासीत्समस्ता द्वयोः R. 4. 18; °ता 4. 13. —2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य a. [चक्षुषि हितः यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si 8. 57. —2 Good for the eyes. —3 Produced from the eye. —व्यः-व्या A collyrium or application to the eyes. —व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्रुणः, -रः 1 A tree. —2 A carriage. —3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चक्रमणं a. [क्रम् यङ् ल्युट् यङो लृक् Tv.] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. —2 Going slowly or crookedly. —3 Moving or going about, walking; चिक्रं चक्रमणं रात्रौ Chān. 97; चक्रे स चक्रमणं चक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. —4 Going slowly or tortuously. —5 Leap, jump, spring; Pt. 4.

चक्रमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग a. 1 Handsome, beautiful. —2 Clever. —3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् m. Beauty.

चञ्च 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चति) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चञ्चत्तच्चञ्चदध्मन्तां U. 5. 3; Māl. 5. 23; चञ्चच्चञ्च Nāg. 4; चञ्चगराग Git. 1. —2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विप्रीदति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति ताव Git. 4. —3 To leap, jump. —4 To go, move.

चञ्चः [चञ्च-अञ्] 1 A basket. —2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (चञ्चगुलं मातृ). —चा 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). —2 A straw-man, doll. —3 A puppet of grass or reed. —4 A contemptuous epithet of man.

चञ्चरक a. 1 Leaping; jumping. —2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चञ्चरिन् m. The large black bee; करी वरीभरीति चेद् दिशं सरीसरीति कां । स्थिरीचरीकरीति चञ्च चञ्चरीति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरी, -चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; चुलुकपति मवीपां चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. 9. 1; कुंदलताया विमुक्तमकरं रसाया अति चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयरुद्धमेभरभंजनकातरभावमेतः ॥ Vb. 1 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल a. [चञ्च-अलङ्, चञ्च गतिं लालित्वा-क वा Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्वेन भर्तृहरिणीशिशुचञ्चलानीं Cn. P. 27; चञ्चलकुंडल Git. 7; Amaru. 79. —2 (fig.) inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमध्याविलसत्सौदामिनीचञ्चलाः Bh. 3. 64; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. —लः 1 The wind. —2 A lover. —3 A libertine. —लः 1 Lightning. —2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्चु a. [चञ्च-उञ्] 1 Celebrated; renowned, known. —2 Clever (as अक्षरचञ्चु); ओडेन रामो रामैश्चञ्चुचन-चञ्चुना Si. 2. 14; see चञ्चु. —चुः A deer. —चुः, -चुः f. A beak, bill. —Comp. —चुटः, -ट the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुटे चपलरति चकोरपोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोच चञ्चुष्टमनोमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहर्य भूयः N. 3. 99; स्थलिसञ्चुष्टुष्टेन पक्ष्मि 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. —प्रहारः a peck with the beak. —भृत्, -भृत् m. a bird. —सूचिः the tailor bird.

चञ्चुका A beak, bill.

चञ्चुर a. Clever, expert.

चद् 1. 1 P. (चदति, चदति) 1 To break, fall off, separate. —2 To rain. —3 To cover. —11. 10 U. (चादयेति ने) 1 To kill, injure. —2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow. —2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. —2 Falling off in small pieces.

चट्टः, -ट्ट n. [चट्ट-उञ्] 1 Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. —2 A scream. —3 A devotional posture among ascetics. —ट्टुः The belly.

चट्टल a. [चट्ट-उलङ्] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमेक्षत जनश्चट्टलामयाव Si. 5. 6; त्रासातिमात्रचट्टलेः स्मरतः सु-नेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चट्टलशक्रोद्धतमेक्षितानि Me. 40; Mu. 3. 24; Si. 5. 10. 13. —2 Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.); किं लब्धं चट्टल रव्यह नयता सां भाग्यमेतां वृक्षां Amaru. 14; चट्टलप्रणय दृष्टितेन 71. —3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चट्टलचाटुपदचारं सुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं Git. 10. —लः Lightning.

चट्टलोल, चट्टलोल a. 1 Tremulous. —2 Lovely, beautiful. —3 Talking a sweet words.

चट्टचटा The sound of the clashing of weapons, cracking of fire &c. चट्टचायते Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चट्टचायनं Crackling

चण 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. —2 To go. —3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण a. (At the end of comp.). Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; as अक्षरचणः —णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्पत्तितोपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भ्राष्ट्रकं भंक्तुं Pt. 1. 132. —Comp. —अम्लं sour pease, —आत्मजः the sage चाणक्य.

चंड a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent; impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry, wrathful; अथैकधनेनपरप्राधचंडाद् युरो-कुशाडप्रतिमाद् विभोपे R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. —2 Hot, warm; as in चंडांशु. —3 Active, quick. —4 Pungent, acrid. —5 Mischievous, evil. —6 Circumcised. —डः 1 An evil being or demon. —2 Siva. —3 Skanda. —4 The tamarind tree. —ड 1 Heat, warmth. —2 Passion, wrath. —adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily. —Comp. —अंशुः, -चोधिनिः, -भातुः the sun. —नायिका an epithet of Durgā. —मुद्रा a form of Durgā; (= चांमुद्रा q. v.). —सृगः a wild animal. —वि. क्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् a. Violent, warm. —ती N. of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडे हंतुमशुद्यता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी मामबधूयपादपतिं जातानुतपेव सा V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. —डी 1 A term of endearment applied to one's mistress. —2 Hurt, injury. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva; पुण्यं यायाश्चिभुवनशुरोर्ध्वं चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33. —कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडि f., चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. —2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चंडी 8 U. To enrage, make angry or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -क A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. [चंड आलव्] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (क्रूर-कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. —लः 1 A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Śūdra father and a Brāhmaṇa mother. —2 A man of this caste, an outcaste, चंडालः किमयं हि-जातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Me. 5. 131; 10.

12, 16; 11. 176. —Comp. —बल्लकी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —2 N. of Durgā.

चंडुः [चंड-उत्] 1 A rat, mouse. —2 A small monkey.

चतु 1 U. (चतति-ते) 1 To ask, beg, request. —2 To go. —Caus. (चतयति-ते) 1 To cause to hide. —2 To scare, terrify.

चतित a. (Ved. चत्त) Hidden; made to disappear.

चातन a. Driving away, removing. —न 1 Tormenting, afflicting. —2 Removing, scaring away.

चतुर Num. a. [चत्-उत् Un. 5. 58] (always in pl.; चत्वारः m.; चतस्रः f.; चत्वारि n.) 4; चत्वारो वयसुर्विजः Ve. 1. 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्ये कीमार्तं यौवने वार्धके चेति; चत्वारि श्रृंगा त्रयो अस्य पादाः &c.; शेषान् मासान् गम्य चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. —ind. Four times. [of. Zend chathru; Gr. tessares; L. quatuor]. [In comp. the *च* of चतुर is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes श्, व् or स् or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. —Comp. —अंश a fourth part. —अंग a. having 4 members, quadripartite. (—ग) 1. a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीवलस्थो दृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं S. Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subbāsh. —2. a sort of obess. —अग्नि a. having four parts. (—नी) a complete army, see चतुरंग. —अंगुल 1. the four fingers of the hand. —2. four fingers broad. —अंत a. bordered on all sides; भूत्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसप्तली S. 4. 19. —अंता the earth. —अशीति a. eighty-fourth. —अशीति a. or f. eighty-four. —अश्र, —अश्र a. (for अश्रि सि) 1. four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. —2. symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; चतुरस्र तस्याश्चतुरस्रशोभिषयुः Ku. 1. 32. (—अश्र, —अश्र) 1. a square. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a. period of four days. —आतमन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —आननः —मुखः an epithet of Brāhmā, इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. —आश्रम the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhman. —उत्तर a. increased by four. —उत्तण the four hot spices, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (चतुर्वर्ण) a. heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) a. square,

quadrangular. (—गः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. —2. a tortoise. —गजः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण a. four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) a. forty-four; चत्वारिंशत्तम forty-fourth. —गजत (चतुर्गजत) a. ninety, fourth, or with ninety-four added. —चतुर्गजतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety four.' —दंतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश a fourteenth. —दशन a. fourteen. 'रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshṭaka:—लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपरिजातकसुरा धन्वंतरिश्रेष्ठमा गायः कामदुषाः सुरेश्वरगजो रत्नादिदेवांगनाः । अथः सप्तश्लो विषे हरिपुत्रः शंखोऽध्वने चांशुषे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुपुः सश मंगलं ॥). 'विंशति (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:—वदंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रे युराणं). मीमांसा तन्मपि च पता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥). —दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. —दिशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. —दोलः, —लं a royal litter. —द्वार 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. —2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति a. or f. ninety-four. —पंच a. (चतुःपंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. —पंचाशत् f. (चतुःपंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (—थ also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39. 9. 264. (—थः) a Brāhman. —पद a. (चतुष्पद) 1. having four feet. —2. consisting of four limbs. (—दः) a quadruped. (—दी) a stanza of four lines; परं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. —पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. —पाद्-द्व (चतुष्पाद्-द्व) a. 1. quadruped. —2. consisting of four members or parts. (—मः) 1. a quadruped. —2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्व the four sides of a square. —पाद्दुः an epithet of Viṣṇu. (—दुः n.) a square. —भक्ष the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुत्रार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भाजः N. of Viṣṇu. —भुज a. 1. quadrangular. —2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (—जः) 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu; R. 16. 3. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. a square. (—जः) a square. —मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the

bright half of āṣāḍha to the 11th day in the bright half of kārtik). —मुख a. having four faces. (—खः) an epithet of Brāhmā; रक्तः सर्वे चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (—खः) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. —2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतुरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brāhmā. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुत्रार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. —2. four principal colours. —वर्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश a. 1. twenty-fourth. —2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंश शतं (124). —विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. —विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. —विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध a. of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (—वः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Viṣṇu. (—हः) medical science. —शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुर्दशालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्दशाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; अलं चतुःशालनिर्ममं प्रवेश Mk. 3. 7. —वटि a. or f. 1. sixty-four. —2. N. for the Rīgveda containing 64 Adhyāyas. °कलः (pl.) the sixty-four erte. —सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. —सप्तं an unguent of four things, (saṇḍal, agallochum, saffron and musk). —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन, —ण a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). —होत्रक the four priests taken collectively. चतुर्थ a. (थी f.) [चतुर्थां राण इदं युक् च] The fourth. —थः The fourth letter of any class. —थे A quarter, a fourth part. —Comp. —अंश a. receiving a fourth part. (—शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhman's religious life, Sannyāsa. —फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्ष a. eating the fourth meal. —भाज a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —यिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The dative case (iu

gram.). -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्था *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्टक *a.* [चतुर्वयं चत्वारोऽवयवा यस्य वा क्व] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्टकं च ऐक्यं च शतं सन् Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). —क 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. —क 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टिका The number 'four.'

चतुष्टय *a.* (यी. f.) [चत्वारोऽवयवा विधा अस्य तस्य] Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टयसमीरिता। प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. —य 1 A group or collection of four; ऐक्यमप्यनर्थाय किञ्च यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. -2 A square. -3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -4 The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty.

चतुर *a.* [च-उ-उ-उ] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव हूति Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15. 44; द्रुमयाऽजहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुनरेति गतं चतुरं वचः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —र 1 A round pillow. -2 Crooked gait. -3 An elephant's stable. —र 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. -2 An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [च-व-व-व Up. 2. 121] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. -2 A place where many roads meet; स खलु अष्टिचत्वरं निवसति Mk. 2. -3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. -4 A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. -2 Kusa grass. -3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [च-द-ति-ने] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [च-द-कि-र-व] 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 An elephant. -4 A snake.

चन् 1, 6. P. [च-न-ति] 1 To sound, -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* 1 Food. -2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

चनसित *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. 1 To like. -2 To eat. -3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *a.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क्व, कदा, कुत; to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). Note. Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चन्द् 1 P. [च-द-ति, च-द-ति] 1 To shine. -2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चन्दः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor.

चन्दकः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of fish.

चन्दनः-न [च-द-न-त-त्-ल्यु] 1 Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलाया रुचन्दनैधसे R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चन्दनं शुचौ पिबेयं यति जनस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चन्दनं किल शीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चन्दनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमयञ्च चन्दनं न प्रवेदति 1. 41. -2 Anything most excellent of its kind. -Comp. —अ-चलः, -गिरिः, अदिः the Malaya mountain. —उदकं sandal water —पुष्पं clovea. —सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. -2. a kind of alkali (वज्रसार).

चन्दनिक *a.* Rubbed with or smelling of, sandal wood.

चन्दनीया *a.* Kind of yellow pigment (गोरौचना).

चन्दिरः [Up. 1. 51] 1 An elephant. -2 The moon; अति च मानससमृद्धिनिधिं यशो विमलशारदचन्दिरचन्द्रिका Bv. 1. 113; सुकुम्भसुखचन्दिरं चिरमिव चकोरायतां 4. 1.

चन्द्र *a.* [च-द-णि-च-र-व] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold) -2 Lovely, beautiful. —द्रः 1 The moon; यथा मूढादनाञ्चद्रः R. 4. 12; इतश्चन्द्रा तमसैव कोऽसौ 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चन्द्रश्चाङ्गालवश्चमनि H. 1. 61; सुखं, वन्दनं &c.; पर्याप्तचन्द्रेव शरत्त्रिवारम् Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see below). -2 The moon, as a planet. -3 Camphor; विलेपनस्यार्थिकचन्द्रभागताविभावनं चापललाप पांडुरां N. 1. 51. -4 The eye in a peacock's tail. -5 Water. -6 Gold (*n.* also). -7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. -8 A spot similar to the moon. -9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. -10 A reddish kind of pearl. -11 The fifth lunar mansion. -12 The

number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चन्द्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचन्द्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). —द्रा 1 Small cardamoms. -2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -3 An awning, a canopy. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. Vishnu. -2. a moon-beam. —अर्धः, the half moon; Pt. 4. °ब्रह्ममणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Siva. —आ-तपः 1. moon-light. -2. awning. -3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. —आत्मजः, —औरसः, —जः, —जाता, —तनयः, —नन्दना, —पुत्रः the planet Mercury. —आनन *a.* moon-faced. (नः) an epithet of Kārttikeya. —आपदिः an epithet of Siva. —आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. —आह्वयः camphor. —इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses blossoming during the night. —उदयः 1. moon-rise. -2. awning. -3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (-या) a kind of medicine for the eyes. —उपलः the moon-stone. —कला 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्चन्द्रकालाविभाजनचरिं देवात्समासाद्य मे Māl. 5. 28. -2. the crescent before or after the new moon. —कांतः, —मणिः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमरश्मादुद्धते चन्द्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Amaru. 57; Bb. 1. 21, Māl. 1. 24. (-तः, -तं) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal wood. —कांत 1. a night. -2. the wife of the moon. -3. moon-light. —कांतिः *f.* moon-light, (*n.*) silver. —श्रवः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible —ग्रहे the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. —गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °रथः a deceased progenitor, the Manca. —गोलिका moonlight. —ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. —चंचला a small fish. —चूडः, —मौलिः, —शेखरः, —ब्रह्ममणिः epithets of Siva; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्यपालम्पत चन्द्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. —द्वाराः (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣha and married to the moon. धुतिः sandal-wood. —(*f.*) moon-light. —नामन् *m.* camphor. —निभ *a.* bright, handsome. —पंचांगं the luni-solar calendar. —पादः a moon-beam; Me. 70; Māl. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light. —बालः 1. large cardamoms. -2. moon-light. —चिह्नः the sign for the nasal (°)

—भस्म *n.* camphor. —भाग N. of a river in the south. —भासः a sword ; see चंद्रहास —भूति *n.* silver. —मणि the moon-stone. —मण्डल 1 the orb or disc of the moon. —2 the lunar sphere —3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiast. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, लोह, लोहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —चंद्र *a.* moon-faced. —व्रतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्रायण *q. v.* —2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1. a room on the top (of a house &c.) ; विद्युतः पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिधुनुस्वराः करोति R. 13. 40. —2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone ; Bk. 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवा N. of Budha or Mercury. —(वर) small cardamoms. सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Rāhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. —2. the sword of Rāvana ; हे पाणयः किमिति बाण्ड्य चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. —3. N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudharmika. [He was born under the Māla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe ; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horses.] —(सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. —2 The eye in a peacock's tail. —3 A finger-nail. —4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock ; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस *m.* 1 The moon ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलाग्र ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. —2 A mouth. —3 A stupa.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight ; इतः स्मृतिः का खलु चांद्रिकाया यद्विधिमप्युत्तरलीकरोति N. 3. 116 ; R. 19. 36 ; कायुकेः कुम्भीलक्ष्म (परिहृत्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated ; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिक ; cf. कौमुदी. —3 Illumination. —4 A large cardamom. —5 The river Chandrabhāga. —6 The Mallikā creeper. —Comp —अञ्ज the white lotus opening at moon-rise. —द्रावः the moon-stone —पायिन् the Chakora bird.

चांद्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Golden, possesses aig gold. —2 Having the moon. —*m.*

The planet Mercury (son of the moon.)

चंद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barbar. —2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चण्ड 1. 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe. —II. 10 U. (चपयतिने) 1 To grind, pound, knead. —2 To cheat.

चपटः = चपेट *q. v.*

चपल *a.* [चु-भृदयागतौ कल उपधकार-स्वाकारः Tv. ; cf. Up. 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous ; कल्पभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; चपलायताक्षी Ch. P. 8. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering ; Śānti. 2. 12 ; चपलमति &c. —3 Frail, transient, momentary नलिनीदलगत-जालमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं Mōha M. 5. —4 Quick, nimble, agile ; (गर्त) शैशवाच्चपलमप्यशोभत R. 11. 8. —5 Inconsiderate, rash ; cf. चपल. —लः 1 A fish. —2 Quicksilver. —3 The Chātaka bird. —4 Consumption. —5 A sort of perfume. —6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning ; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुषमं रतिपतिभृगुकानने Gīt. 7. —2 An unchaate or disloyal wife. —3 Spirituous liquor. —4 Lakehmi, the goddess of wealth. —5 The tongue. —6 Long pepper. —Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman ; Si. 9. 16. —2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. —2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the finger extended. —2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand ; खड्गिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकं ददाति Mbh.

चम् 1 P. (चमति, चांत) 1 To drink, sip, drink off ; चवानं मधु माषीकं Bk. 14. 94. —2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. —2 Show, spectacle. —3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry ; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवित्वेव रम्या Bv. 3. 16 ; तदपेक्षया चाचर्ययेव चमत्कारित्वात् K. P. 1. —4 Riot, festive or angry riot.

चमत्कारिन् *a.* 1 Astonishing, surprising. —2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम-अच् Up. 3. 31] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara —री 1 A shoot, sprout (भंजरी). —2 The female Chamara ; यस्याप्यर्धं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यञ्जने-

श्मर्यः Ku. 1. 13, 48 ; Si. 4. 60 ; Me. 53. —Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छा) a squirrel.

चमरिकाः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः, —सं [चमस्वरिन्, चम-अच् Tv.] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice ; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी). —2 A cake made of barley, rice &c)

चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चमूः *f.* [चम-ऊ Up. 1. 81] 1 An army (in general) ; पश्यैतां पांडुपुत्रा-नामाचर्य महतीं चमू Bg. 1. 3 ; शासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43 ; गजवती जयतीव्रहया चमूः R. 9. 10. —2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot. —3 Ved. A dish or vessel. —4 A grave. —Comp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —यः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander ; R. 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरुः A kind of deer ; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणं Si. 1. 8.

चम् 10 U. (चपयतिने) To go, move.

चंपः [चंप-अच्] The Kovidāra tree. —य The flower of this tree.

चंपकः [चंप-ण्डल्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. —2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower of this tree ; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपक-दामनोरी Ch. P. 1. —2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. —Comp. —माला 1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. —2 a garland of Champaka flowers. —3 a kind of metre (see App.). —रमा a species of plantain.

चंपकातुः The jack or bread-fruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhāgalsapura.

चंपातुः = चंपकातु *q. v.*

चंपूः *f.* A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse ; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चंपूरित्वमिधी-यते S. D. 569 ; for instance भोजव्यू, नलच्यू, भारतच्यू &c.

चंय 1 P. (चंयति) To go, move.

चम्रि *a.* Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations) (चमस्व) ; Rv. 1. 56.1.

चय 1 A. (चयते) To go to or towards, move.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चवार, चवारीत् चरति, चरति or sometimes चरिषे) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander ;

नडाशिका हरिणशिक्षाये मंदमंदं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर् may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67; कपयश्चेद्वारतरं रामस्येव मनोरथः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do, act; रचयति रेखाः मलिले यस्तु खले चरति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (b) To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person), चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर्). -4 To graze; सुचिरं हि चरतः शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in, be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be defused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. -Caus. (चरयति) 1 To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acquaint oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf. L. *curro*.]

चर a. (रि. f.) [चर्-अच्] 1 Moving, going, walking; grazing &c.; धनोरप्यचरेषु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9. -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.). -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable; see चराचर below; Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. -5 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich' so देवदत्तचरः, अध्यापकचरः late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 (Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karapa in astrology. -8 The Karapas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians. 10 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -Comp. -अचर a 1. moveable and immovable; चराचराणां भूतानां कुत्रि राधारतं गतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking, trembling. (-त्) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63. 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. -2. The sky, the atmosphere. -3. heaven. (-रि) a young woman. -द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels. -पुत्रः a mediator. -भं, -भवनं a varying sign of the zodiac; i. e. the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मूर्तिः f. an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरतः The wag-tail.

चरण-ञ् [चर्-कणे ल्युट्] 1 A foot; शिरसि चरण एव स्थस्यते चारयेन Ve. 3. 38; आरत्या कामममचरोति चरणं त्विदमुद्धृतं 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas; e. g. चरणसुरवः Mv. 1, Māl. 1; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -ञः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. -ञ् 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c.) -Comp. -असृतं, -उद्धृतं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock. -आसकं वनं trampling, treading under foot. -गत a. fallen at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रन्थिः m., -पर्वन् n. the ankle. -ज्यासः a foot-step. -पः a tree. -वतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Ms. 105. -पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-fall. -3. prostration. -युष्मत्, -सेवा 1 prostration. -2. service, devotion.

चराणिः A man (मनुष्य); Bv. 8. 24. 23.

चरण्यु a. Ved. Moving, moveable (चरणशील).

चरथ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living, -2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम a. [चर अमच Up. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back; वृद्धं तु चरमं मनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. -न् ind. At last, at the end. -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -कमाधृत m. the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. -वयस् a. old, aged; Māl. 6. 2.

चरि [चर्-इत्] An animal.

चरित p. p. [चर् कर्मणि क्] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Perfumed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered; S. 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved; S. 5. 16. -न् 1 Going, moving, course -2 Acting, do-

ing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70; तर्कं खलुरय चरितं महाकः करोति 1. 81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्पणीति प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; दीर्घोक्तसम्बन्धचरितं लिखति S. 7. 5; so दूष्ककुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, dew or proper observance. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; रामराज्ययोर्दुर्लभं चरितार्थं विभक्तं R. 12. 87; चरितार्थं भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62. -2. satisfied, contented. -3. effected, accomplished. -4. significant, true to its sense. -Ku. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit; Ku. 4. 45. 'ता the attainment of the desired object; S. 5.

चरितव्य pot. p. 1 To be gone. -2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [चर्-इत्] 1 Behaviour, habit conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2 Performance, observance -3 History, life, biography, account, adventures. -4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7 Going. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. -बन्धकः a friendly pledge.

चरिण्यु a. [चर्-इण्यच्] Moveable active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरित्रं Behaviour, conduct, practice &c.

चर्य a. [चर्-कर्मणि यत्] To be gone; to be practised &c. -र्च 1 Going about, moving, walking about; driving or going in a carriage; रथं U. 5. -2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्य. -3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4 Practice, performance, observance, Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्य, तपचर्य. -5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. -6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32. -8 Pervading; visiting. -ई 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरुः [चर्-उत्] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the Manes; अनवसायी निवृत्तपक्व ओदनश्चरति याजिकाः (it is often boiled in milk and is called पयश्चरु; of. R. 10. 51, 54, 56; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee.). -2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -Comp. -चेलिन् m. N. of Siva. -रथाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the Manes.

चर्कतिः f. Ved. Mention, praise, glory; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्य 1 P. (चर्चि) To go or move.

चर्च I. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित) To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. -2 To discuss, consider, investigate. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To anoint, smear.

चर्चा [चर्च-अच्] Considering, deliberation.

चर्चक a. [चर्च-कृत्] Repeating. **चर्चन** [चर्च-ल्युट्] 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. -2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, **चर्चरी** [चर्च-वा० अन् गीत० स्त्री] 1 A kind of song. -2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). -3 The recitation of scholars. -4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery. -7 Curled hair. -8 Triple symphony. -9 Alternate recitation of a poem by two persons.

चर्चरीक: 1 Siva. -2 Decoration or curling of the hair.

चर्चा, **चर्चिका** 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading, perusal. -2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चामरचय K. 157; श्रीसंख्यचर्चा विष Gīt. 9. -5 An epithet of the goddess Durgā.

चर्चा f. [चर्च-भावे इत्] 1 Repetition -2 Investigation (विचारणा).

चर्चिक 1 Anointing the body. -2 An unguent.

चर्चित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c.; चन्दनचर्चितनीलकलेवरपीतवसनवनमाली Gīt. 1; Rs. 2. 21. -2 Discussed, considered, investigated. -3 Sought, desired. -त Anointing, smearing.

चर्चस m. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera.

चर्चन a. Ved. Stringing together. -न A hook, or pin.

चर्च a. 1 To be strung or tied. -2 To be hurt or injured.

चर्पट [चर्प-अट्] 1 The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended; of. चपेट -2 A quantity of bubbles or specks.

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (पिठकभेद).

चर्ह 1 P. (चर्हति) 1 To go, move. -2 To eat.

चर्भट: A kind of cucumber.

चर्भटी 1 Noiae of meniment. -2 Cucumber. -3 A proud or arrogant saying.

चर्म 1 A shield. -2 Ved. A skin.

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् n. [चर्मन्ति Uṇ. 4. 144] 1 Skin (of the body). -2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. -3 The sense of touch. -5 A shield; Si. 18. 21. -Comp. -अंतः a piece or strap of leather. -अभ्रन् n. lymph. -अवकतर्न working in leather. -अवकातिन्, अवकर्तु m, a shoe-maker. -कारः, -कारिन्, -कुत् m. 1. a shoe-maker, currier. -2. a mixed caste (from a Chāṇḍāla woman and a fisherman). -कारकः a worker in leather. -कीलः, -लं a wart. -चटकः, -का, -चटिका, -चटी a bat. -चित्रकं white leprosy. -ज 1. hair. -2. blood. -तरंगः a wrinkle. -तिल a. covered with pimples. -बुधः -नलिका, -नालिका a whip. -वर्ल -दूषिका a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease. -द्रुमः, -द्रुक्षः the Bhūrja tree. -पट्टिका a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. -पत्रा a bat, the small house-bat. -पटुका a leather-shoe. -प्रभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl. -प्रसेवकः, -प्रसेविका a bellows. -बंधः a leather band or strap. -मुंडा an epithet of Durgā. -यष्टिः f. a whip. -वसनः 'clad in skin, N. of Siva. -बाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. -संभवा large cardamome. -सारः lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य a. Leathern. -पय Leather-work.

चर्मण्य a. Leathern.

चर्महः, -चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a [चर्म-इत्] Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् a. (जी f.) [चर्म-इति] 1 Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern. -m. 1 A soldier armed with a shield. -2 Plantain. -3 The Bhūrja tree.

चर्मा See under चर्.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लागलं गाढरं चर्चिमुमारवधवार Pt. 4; यस्यैतन्न न कुक्कुरेहरहर्जयोरं चर्चते Mk. 2. 11. -2 To suck up. -3 To relish, taste.

चर्वण, -णा [चर्व-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Chewing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3 Food which must be chewed, solid food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणं वा स्वामिने विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com. = चर्वणा आस्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्याधर्मैरादात्मनोऽसमुद्रव इत्युक्तकार) ; ६०; also; निष्पत्त्या चर्वणस्यास्य निष्पात्तिरूपचारतः 58.

चर्वा [चर्व-अच्] 1 A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्म् m.). -2 Chewing.

चर्वित p. p. [चर्व-कर्मणि-क] Chewed, bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. -Comp. -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition, profitless reiteration. -पत्रं a spitting pot.

चर्व्य pot. p. [चर्व-कर्मणि-ण्यत्-यत् वा] To be chewed, chewable. -चर्व Solid food, such as requires mastication.

चर्षाणि a. [चर्ष-अणि अदिश्र चः Tv.] Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving, moveable. -3 Swift, active. -णिः A man. -f. A disloyal woman (चर्षकी).

चल I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, च-चाल, अचालीत्, चलितु, चलित) 1 To shake, tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir; छिन्नाश्वेलुः क्षणं भुजा Bk. 14. 40; सप-क्षोद्विचिवाचालीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. -2 (a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदुत्पदमपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन शङ्खिमात् Chāp.; 32; चचाल बाला स्तनाभिस्रवल्कला Kn. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56. (b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चलेश्वरीपरिग्रहाः Ku. 6. 92 v. 1. -3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; हुनेरपि यतस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन द्वादिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति नयास जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 361. -Caus. (च-चालयति, चलित, चालित) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir. R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss, remove or expel from; चाणक्ये चलित-ताधिकारविमुखे Mu. 4. 15. -3 To lead away from. -4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -5 To disturb, agitate; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ईशते Si. 15. 40. -II. 6. P. (चलति, चलित) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a. [चल-अच्] 1 (a) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.) चलापांगो दुर्दुः सुशसि S. 1. 24; चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यपुत्रैः R. 3. 28 waving; Bh. 1. 16. (b) Moveable (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; दृष्टितारश्चनचस्थितं वृणां न खलु प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जेन Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाभितेपु 3. 1. -3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्चलं जीविजयौवनं Bh. 3. 128. -4 Confused. -लः 1 Trembling, shaking agitation. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The supreme being. -लः 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning. -3 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल a. 1. moveable and immovable. -2. fickle, unsteady, very transitory (= अतिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचलः Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचल = चंचल Malli.) कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2. 14; N. 1. 60. (—लः) a crow. -आतंकः rheumatism -आत्मन् n. inconstant, fickle-minded. -हृदिय a. 1. sensitive. -2 sensual. -इषुः one whose arrow

flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. —कणः the true distance of a planet from the earth. —चंचुः the Chakora bird. —चित्त a. fickle-minded. —दलः, पत्रः the Asvattha tree. —संघिः moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन *a.* [चल भावे लुट्] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. —नः 1 A foot. —2 A deer. —नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनात्मकं कर्म T.S.; हस्त, जातु &c.; तरल-दृग्गंचलचलनमनोहरध्वनजानितरितारां Git. 11. —2 Tearing or leaving off. —3 Roaming, wandering. —नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women —2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायाम् कन्] A short petticoat worn by low women. —निका Silken fringes.

चलित *p. p.* [चल-क्त] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. —2 Gone, departed; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः —3 Attained. —4 Known, understood. —5 Removed, displaced. (*fee चल*). —ते 1 Shaking, moving. —2 Going, walking. —3 A kind of dance; चलितं नाम नाट्यमन्तरंग M. 1.

चलुः [चल-उच्] A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः [चलुना मीयते कन् Tv.] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. —2 A handful or mouthful (of water); cf. चुलुक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चर् 1. 1 U. (चरति-ते) To eat. —II. 1 P. (चरति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चर्कः —कं [चर्-करणे कुन्] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass; चरुतेः शिरसि श्वषकोत्तरे R. 7. 49; सुखं लालाङ्गिणं पिबति चर्कं सा-सवनिव Sānti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57; Māl. 5. 18. —कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. —2 Honey.

चरतिः [चर् भावे अति] 1 Eating. —2 Killing. —3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चरालः 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. —2 An iron ring at the base of the post. —3 A hive.

चह् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति-ते) 1 To be woked. —2 To cheat, deceive. —3 To be proud or haughty. —4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lucre.

चाक्र *a.* (की. *f.*) [चक्रेण निवर्तनं अण्] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). —2 Circular. —3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [चक्रेण चरति-टक्] 1 See चाक्र above. 2 Relating to a

company or circle. —कः 1 A potter. —2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165 (= तैलिक according to Mit.; शकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A proclaimer. —4 A bird, chorister. —5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्रेय *a.* (चक्र-उच्) Relating to a wheel.

चाक्षुष *a.* (ची. *f.*) [चक्षुषा गृह्यते, चक्षुः सू. अण्] 1 Depending on or produced from sight. —2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. —3 visible, to be seen. —यः N. of the sixth Manu. —ई Knowledge dependent on vision. —Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चाक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. —2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. —2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं (चंचल-व्यञ्) 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. —2 Fickleness. —3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-देशे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चाटाः = प्रतारका विश्वास ये परधनमपहरति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैः A young sparrow.

चाटुः — *n.* [चट्-उण्] 1 Pleading or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); मियः मियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14; विराचित-चाटुवचनचर्चनं चरणरचितमणिपातं Git. 11; Amara. 83; Pt. 1. 175; Sānti. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंदं consists of such coaxing). —2 Distinct or clear speech. —3 Endearing words or acts; Māl. 10. 1. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1 flattering or coaxing language. —2. service. —उल्लोल, —कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly flatterer; शिशवातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —वटुः *a.* jeater, buffoon. —लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. —ज्ञतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुस-तेरुचकूलं Git. 2; गजयुगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुज्ञतंश्च युक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleading or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चाणक्यमयन क्षेत्र खञ्] Fit for or sown with the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विशगुप्य, कीदृशः see कीदृश्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. —Comp. —मर्दनः, —सूदन N. of Krishna.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली. *f.*) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An outcast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमप्य द्विजातिरपरा Bh. 3. 56; Ma. 3. 239; 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका q. v. —2 N. of Durgā.

चातकः (की. *f.*) [चत् याचने कर्तरि पृष्ठ] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; दृग्मा एव पतति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयोर्विद्वः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. —Comp. —आनन्दना 1. the rainy season. —2. cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री. *f.*) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. —2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. —4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). —5 Governing, ruling. —6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —रः A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्दृष्टचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* 1 Flattering. —2 Perceptible, visible. —3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिस्तेन विद्यायते अण्] Four caste in playlog at dice. —क्षः A small round pillow.

चतुरर्थिकः [चतुर्थ अर्थेयं विहितः टक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [चतुर्थ आश्रमेयं विहितः टक्]. चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (नी. *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरी रथचर्या वेत्ति टक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थकः, चातुर्थिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [चतुर्थ अक्षि मयः टक् वृञ् वा] Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —का A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. —जः A demon (Sk.) चतुर्दशो दश्यते इति)

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अन्याय q. v.).

चातुर्भातिक a. Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास a. [चतुर् मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. —सि 1 N. of a sacrifice (इष्टे). —2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक a. (सिका f.) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्य [चतुर् मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ष्य] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्य [चतुरस्य भावः षष्] 1 Skill cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. —2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; भूचातुर्य Bb. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य a. [चातुर्वर्ण्यश्च] Snit-ed to the four tribes, or belonging to them. —वर् 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. —2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य a. (स्त्री) Knowing the four Vedas. —च The four Vedas; also चातुर्वेद.

चातुर्विध्य Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र a. Conducted by the four priests. —त्र 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. —2 The office or duties of these priests. —3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कण्डिक a. Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय a. [चतुष्टयं वेदि, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय. **चात्रं** [चाय् कत्रे ण्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Up. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. —2 Kusa grass (वर्ध).

चान्दनिक a. (स्त्री f.) [चन्दनं संव-ले-डक] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. —2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र a. (स्त्री f.) [चंद्रस्येव अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; शुक्र-चाण्डावर्णा चित्रचन्द्रमभिधत्ता अथर्व Si. 2. 2. —चंद्रः 1 A lunar month. —2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). —3 The moon-stone. —चंद्रं 1 The vow called

चांद्रायण q. v. —2 Fresh ginger. —3 The lunar mansion called चंद्रशीर्ष. —क्षी Moonlight. —0omp. —आरुय fresh ginger. —भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. —मासः a lunar month. —व्र-तिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

चांद्रिक Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस a. (स्त्री f.) [चंद्रमस इव अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखः Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रं गता पक्षगुणाच्च शुके पक्षाभिता चांद्र-मसीमभिल्या 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. —सि N. of the wife of Brihaspati. —सं 1 The constellation मृग-शिरस् —2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायना, -नि [चंद्रमसोऽयं किञ्च] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायण [चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्वपदात् संज्ञाया जत्वम् संज्ञायाम् दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 et seq. and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक a. (स्त्री f.) One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv.] 1 A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये बहति रण-धुरां को भयस्वारकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः ' with a bow in hand. ' —2 The rain-bow. —3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. —4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापिन् a. [चापोऽयस्य इति] Armed with a bow. —m. 1 N. of Siva. —2 The sign of the zodiac Sagittarius.

चापलं, -ल्य [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे षष्] 1 Quick motion; swiftness. —2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. —3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; किञ्च चापलं U. 4; तदुक्तं कर्ममागव चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तसहस्रितिर चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. —4 Restiveness (as of a horse); युना युना क्षतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. —5 Beldness; Ku. 5. 40. —6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -तः 1 चमयोः विकारः तत्पुच्छ-विमितत्वात् (also -रा-सी sometimes) A chowrie or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of stream-

er on the heads of horses); व्याधूय-ते निधुलतरभिर्मजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अदेयमासीत् त्रयमेव धूपतेः क्षाक्षिप्रं छत्र-मे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रवन्तमिवाचलं ह्य-शिरस्यायामवच्छामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. —0omp. —ग्रहा, —ग्रहिन् m. a person who carries a chowrie. —ग्रहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chowrie and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणिता-मरग्रहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. —पुष्प-कः 1. the betel-nut tree. —2. the Ketaka plant. —3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a chowrie.

चामरिन् m. [चामर-इनि] A horse. **चामीकरं** [चमीकरे स्वर्णाकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. —2 The Dhātūra plant. —0omp. —प्रत्यय a. like gold.

चायुंडा A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived —यमाचंडं च मुंडं च गुह्यं त्वमुपागतम् । चायुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भवियसि ॥).

चांपिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. —2 The Nāgakesara tree. —च 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. —2 Gold. —3 The Dhātūra plant; (m. also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाप्यं Food.

चाय 1U. [चायति ते] 1 To observe, discern, see; तं पार्ष्णीयप्रमदाश्चायिरे विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेषुः Si. 12. 51. —2 To worship, honour.

चायनीय a. To be worshipped.

चायितु a. Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु a. [चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर षष्, अण्] 1 Going, walk- ing, gait, wandering about; संहल-चारशीला V. 5. 2; कीडाशैले यवि च विचरेत् पादचारण नीरी Me. 60 walk on foot. —2 Motion, course, pro- gression; संगलचार, शनिचार, राहु &c. —3 A spy, scout, secret emis- sary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. —4 Performing, prac- tising. —5 A prison. —6 A bond, fetter. —च An artificial poison. —0omp. —अंतरिन् a. spy. —ईक्षणा, —चक्षुस् m. ' using spies as eyes ' a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their med- dling; चारचक्षुर्महिपतिः Ms. 9. 256; of. Kāmandaka. —गावः पश्यति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यति राजा- नश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः ॥ also Rām. —य-स्मारयश्यति इरस्थाः सर्वानर्थाचाराधिपा ॥

चारेण तस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः ॥
-चण, -चंचु a. graceful in gait of
graceful carriage. -ज्या the sine of
the ascensional difference. -पथः a
place where two roads meet. -भटः a
valorous man, warrior. -भट्टी courage.
-चायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारक a. [चारयति चर-णिच्-प्रत्ययः]
Acting, doing, proceeding. -कः 1
A spy. -2 A herdman. -3 A leader,
driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom,
cavalier. -6 A prisoner ; निगदितचरणा
चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond,
fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A
wandering Brahmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्ति चर-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1
A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wander-
ing actor or singer, a dancer, mimic,
bard ; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial
singer, heavenly chorister ; S. 2. 14.
-4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy.
-Comp. -दाराः female dancers,
actresses.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.

चारथ a. Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित a. 1 Caused to go. -2 Dis-
tilled &c.

चारितार्थ्ये Attainment of an ob-
ject, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर-णिच्-उप. 4. 171 ; चरि-
त्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चारि-
त्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner
of acting. -2 Good name or character,
reputation, probity, uprightness, good
conduct ; अद्वैत नामधेयस्यामि चारित्र्यश-
कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25 ; चारित्र्यविहीन आ-
दयोपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1. 43. -3 Chasti-
ty, purity of life (of women). -4
Disposition, temperament. -5 Pecul-
iar observance or practice. -6
Hereditary observance. -त्रा The
tamarind tree. -Comp. -कवच a.
clad in the armour of chastity. -दे-
वता the presiding deity of virtue or
chastity ; U. 7.

चारित्र्य a. (at the end of comp.)
1 Walking, going, moving, being,
living ; पाद°, युग°. -2 Acting, proceed-
ing, doing. -3 Living or feeding on.
-m. A foot-soldier.

चारु a. (रु or री f.) [चरति चित्ते चर-
उण्, cf. Up. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, wel-
come, beloved, esteemed, dear (with
dat. or loc.) ; वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः.
-2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, ele-
gant, pretty ; मिये चारुशिले मुंच मयि
मानमनिदानं Git. 10 ; सर्वे मिये चारुतरं
बसंते Bg. 6. 2 ; चकासते चारुचमूह-
चर्मेणा Si. 1. 8 ; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet
of Brihaspati. -रु n. Saffron. -Comp.
-अंगी a beautifully formed woman
-अण a. handsome-nosed. -दुर्जन
a. good-looking, lovely. -धारा, धारा,

-रावा Sachi, Indira's wife. -नेत्र,
-लोचन a. having beautiful eyes.
(-नेत्रः, -नः) a deer. -पुटः a partic-
ular time in music. -फल a vine,
grape. -लोचना a woman with lovely
eyes. -वक्त्र a having a beautiful
face. -वधेना a woman. -वता a
female who fasts for a whole month.
-शिला 1. a jewel, gem. -2 a beautiful
slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely
disposition or character. -हासिन् a.
sweet-smiling.

चाचिक a. Conversant with the
repetition (of the Veda).

चाचिक्यं 1 Perfuming the per-
son, smearing with sandal &c. -2
An unguent.

चार्म a. (र्मी f.) [चर्मणा परितुतः अण्]
1 Leathern. -2 Covered with leather
(as a car). -3 Shielded, provided
with a shield.

चार्मण a. (र्णी f.) Covered with skin
or leather. -णं [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A
multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक a. (की f.) [चर्मणा निर्वृतः ङङ्]
Made of leather ; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A num-
ber of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसमतो वाको वाक्ये
यस्य, पूर्वाः Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical
philosopher (said to have been a
pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded
the grossest form of atheism
or materialism (for a summary of
the doctrines of Chārvāka, see
Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Rākshasa
described in the Mahābhārata, as
a friend of Duryodhana and an
enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [when
Yudhishtira entered Hastinapura in
triumph, he assumed the form of a
Brahmana and reviled him and the
assembled Brahmanas but he was
soon detected, and the real Bra-
hmanas, filled with fury, are said
to have killed him on the spot. He
also tried to deceive Yudhishtira
at the end of the great war by tell-
ing him that Bhīma was slain by
Duryodhana ; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. -2
Moon-light. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splen-
dour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the
wife of Kubera.

चालः [चल्-ण्] 1 The thatch or
roof of a house. -5 The blue jay. -3
Being moveable.

चालक A roative elephant.

चालनं [चल्-णिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Caus-
ing to move, shaking, wagging (as
a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular
action. -4 Causing to pass through
a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. -नी A
sieve, strainer.

चालनीय a. 1 To be moved. -2 To be
loosened or shaken ; also चाल्य in
the same sense.

चायः, -सः [चय् भक्षणं स्वार्थे णिच् अण्]
The blue jay Māl G. 5 ; Y. 1. 175.

चि 1 S U. (चिनोति, चिनुत, चिकाय-
चिचाय, चिच्य-ये, अचंचित्, अचेद, चतु, चित ;
caus. चाययति, चाययति, also चययति,
चययति, desid. चिचीषति, चिकीषति) 1
To collect, gather, accumulate (said
to govern two accusatives being a
द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very
rare in classical literature) ; वृक्षं पु-
ष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for
oneself, acquire, gain ; चिचीषतां जन्म-
वतामलक्ष्मीं भूति Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv.
3. 4. -3 To search, look out for ;
Bh. 3. 46. -4 To pile or heap up, place
in a line ; पर्वतानि च भूमावचिपुत्रान-
रोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. -5 To set, inlay,
cover or fill with, see चित्. -pass.
To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive,
prosper ; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्प-
फलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222. bears fruit ; चीयते
बालिशस्यापि सत्येवपतिता कृषिः Mn. 1.
3 ; राजहंस तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न
चायचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. (चिकेति)
Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2.
To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be
intent upon. -4 To seek for, search,
investigate, make inquiries, search
through. -III. 1 A. (चयेते) 1 To detest,
hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on.
-IV. 1 U. (चयतिने) 1 To fear.
dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2
To respect, honour. -3 To observe ;
cf. चाय

चयः [चि अ-1] 1 An assemblage,
collection, multitude, heap, mass ;
चयस्त्विवानित्ययधारिते पुरा Si. 1. 3 ;
मुदा चयः U. 2. 7. a lump of clay ;
कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair ;
so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60 ; कुसुमचयः, तु-
षारीचय &c. -2 A mound of earth
raised to form the foundation of a
building. -3 A mound of earth
raised from the ditch of a fort.
-4 A rampart. -5 The gate of
a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A
pile of buildings, any edifice.
-8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or
covering. -10 Arranging or keeping
the sacred fire ; cf. अग्निचय -11 The
amount by which each term in-
creases, the common increase or
difference of the terms (in a pro-
gression).

चयनं [चि-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of
collecting (especially flowers &c.).
-2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the
sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित p.p. [चि-क] 1 Collected, piled
up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoarded
accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4

Covered with, full of ; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or insaid with. —तं A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre ; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजलियाचितश्चित्तं Kn. 5. 35 ; चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57 ; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap, assemblage, multitude.—Comp.—अग्निः the funeral fire. —चूडक a pyre.

चितिः/ [चि-आधारे-क्ति] 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular aides. -6 The understanding. -m. The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 Pile, stack.—2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य a. 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). —त्यं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. —त्या 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित a. [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क] Known, understood.

चिकितान a. [चित् ज्ञाने कान्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु a. [चित् उर् वेदे द्विषम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —f. Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्सन् m. Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्सत् a. Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्सित् a. Knowing, conversant with ; making known.

चिकित्सकः [चित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्डुल्] A physician, doctor ; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2 ; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 102.

चिकित्सनं Healding, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [चित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 (in the system of medicine) The therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित a. [चित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क] Healed, cured. —नं Healing, curing.

चिकित्ति a. Flat-nosed.

चिकित्तः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक a. [कृ-सन् ण्डुल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्ष्यत a. Wished, desired, proposed.—नं Design, intention, purpose

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for ; Bg. 1. 23 ; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head ; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद्...कुसुमानि Git. 12 ; सो घनचयचुचिरे रुचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. -Comp. —उच्चयः, —कलापः, —निकरः, —पक्षः, —पाशः, —मारः, —हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक् 10 U. (चिक्रयति ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक्क a. Flat-nosed.—कः The musk-rat. —का 1 A mouse. -2 A betel nut.

चिक्रण a. (णा or णी f.) [चिक् -किप् चिक् त कणति, कण-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy.—2 Slippery.—3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy ; लघु परित्रायतामेना भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इत्युदीतैलचिक्रणशीर्षस्य हृत्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. —णः The betel-nut tree. —णः An excellent cow. —णं A betel-nut.

चिक्रणा, —णी 1 The betel nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रिणः = चिक्रण q. v.

चिक्रिः [चिक् बा० इरच्] A mouse.

चिक्रिच् Moisture ; freshness.—द्वः The moon.

चिखलुः Mud, mire.

चिगटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिहः A sort of gourd.

चिचिल्लाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद 1 P, 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति ने) To tread forth or cut (as a servant).

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतन) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe ; नेयूनचेतकस्यते Bk. 17. 16 ; चित्ते रामसत्कृच्छ्रं 14. 62 ; 15. 38 ; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of ; परैरेष्याह्वामाण-मात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154 ; काद्वैरीरस-भरेण समस एव मतो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea

be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् f. [चित् संपदा० भावे क्तिप्] 1 Thought, perception. -2 Intelligence, intellect understanding ; Bh. 2. 1 ; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman.—Comp.—आत्मन् m. 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit.—आत्मकं consciousness.—आभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements).—उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit.—वनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman.—प्रवृत्तिः f. reflection, thinking.—रूपः a. 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (—पं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being.—शक्तिः f. mental power, intellectual capacity.—स्वस्वत्वे the Supreme Spirit.—ind. 1 A particle added to चि and its derivatives (such as कर्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to inapt to them an indefinite sense ; —कुत्रचित् somewhere ; —केचिद् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme Spirit). —यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme Spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त p. p. [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. —त् 1 Observing, attending. -2. (a) Thought, thinking, attention ; (b) desire, intention, aim ; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57 ; अनेकचित्तविभ्रतं 16. 16. -3 The mind ; वदोसो दुर्बलः परसरति मच्चित्तकरिणाः Sānti. 1. 22 ; सो चलचित्त and comps. below. -4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty.—Comp.—अनुचक्षित्व a. acting according to one's will, humouring. —अपहारक, —अपहारिन्, —आकर्षिन्, —हारिन् a. 1. heart-stealing, attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. —आभोगः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. —आसंगः attachment, love. —उद्वेकः pride, arrogance. —ऐक्यं agreement, unanimity. —उत्कृति, —समुच्चतिः f. 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance.—कलित a. anticipated, expected, calculated.—चारिन् a. acting according to the will of another. —जः, —जन्मन् m., —युः, —योनि 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love ; चित्तयोनिरभवपुनर्नवः R. 19. 46. सोयं प्रतिद्विषिदः खलुः चित्तकामा Mā.

1. 20. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. —नाज्ञः loss of conscience. —निर्वृत्तिः *f.* contentment, happiness. —प्रसाधिन् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. प्रसम *a.* composed, tranquil. (—मः) tranquillity of heart. —प्रसक्तता joy, pleasure. —भेदः 1. difference of view. —2. inconsistency, inconstancy. —मोहः infatuation of the mind —रागः affection, passion, desire. —विकारः change of thought or feeling. —विक्षेपः distraction of the mind. —विह्वल, —विघ्नः abhorration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. —विश्लेषः breach of friendship. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्मभिप्रायसंभवेति ह्यजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विद्वयते S. 2. —2. thinking, imagining. —3. inward purpose, emotion. —4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. —वेदना affliction, anxiety. —वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. —संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. —हारिन् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable. चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. —2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चिन्ति *f.* [चित् भवे किन्] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. —2 Understanding, wisdom. —3 Devotion. —4 Intention, aim, purpose. —5 A wise person. —6 Fame, celebrity (ह्यति). चिन्तिन् *a.* Ved Intelligent, wise.

चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. —2 What thinks or feels, sentient. —की N. of a plant (हृत्की).

चेतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चित्, ल्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. —2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. —नः 1 A sentient being, a man —2 Soul, mind. —3 The supreme soul. —4 An animal in general. —ना 1 Sense, consciousness; शुद्धकयति मदीयं चेतनं चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Mā. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनं प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. —2 Understanding, intelligence; पाश्चिमाद्यभिनीयामात्मसादमिव चेतन R. 17. 1. —3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. —4 Wisdom, reflection. —न 1 Appearance. —2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [चित् करणे असुर्] 1 Consciousness, sense. —2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. —3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bb. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुते

चेतः S. 1. 34. —4 Will. —Comp. —जन्मन्, —भवः, —भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. —2. the god of love. —विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र-भावे अच् ; चिद्गुण्य Up. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. —2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. —3 Amusing, interesting, agreeable; Mā. 1. 4. —4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. —5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. —6 Perceptible, visible. —7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. —8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opposite). —9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). —चः 1 The variegated colour. —2 A form of Yama. —3 The Asoka tree. —4 = चित्रगुप्त *q. v.* below. —च 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पित सत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रकृता कान्ता S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. —2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. —3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. —4 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —5 Heaven, sky. —6 A spot. —7 The white or spotted leprosy. —8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of Kāvya (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammata thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमर्थयोरुत्तरं रस्यते K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R. G. मित्रादिपुत्रेनाय नृपिशाखशब्दे । गोत्रासिनि जित्वा गोत्राते ते नमो नमः ॥ —9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. —10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. —च 1 ind. Oh! how a strange, what a wonder! चित्रं यद्विरो नाम व्याकरणमध्ये द्यते Sk. —Comp. —अक्षी, —नेत्रा, —लोचनं a kind of bird commonly called Śārikā. —अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (—गः) 1. a kind of snake. —2. N. of Arjuna. (—न) 1. vermilion. —2. yellow orpiment. —अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (—दा) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhravāna. —अंगदसूः *f.* an epithet of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa. —अक्षं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. —अयुः a kind of cake. —अर्पित *a.* committed to a picture, painted. —आरंभ *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. —आकृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. —आयतं steel. —आरंभः a painted scene, outline of a picture;

V. 1. 4. v. 1. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable of eloquent discourse; जयति ते एवमनादमित्रचित्रोक्तिः संभविसूत्रेषु Vikr. 1. 10 —2 a voice from heaven. —3. a surprising tale. —ओदन्ः boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. —कंठः a pigeon. —कथारूपः telling agreeable or charming stories. —कंचलः 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's boning. —2. a variegated carpet. —कर 1. a painter —2 an actor. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. —2. ornamenting, decorating. —3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. —4. magic. (—मः) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. —2. a painter. —विद् *m.* 1. a painter. —2. a magician. —वायः 1. a tiger in general. —2. a leopard or panther. —कारा 1. a painter. —2 N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतिरपि गांधिका चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). —कूटः N. of a hill and district near Prāvāga; R. 12. 15, 13 47, U. 1 —कृत् *a.* astonishing, anprising. (—मः) a painter. —कोलः a kind of lizard. —क्रिया painting. —क्षेत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. —ग, —गत *a.* 1. —painted, drawn in a picture. 2. coloured, variegated. —गध yellow orpiment. —गुप्तः One of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. —गृह a painted room. —जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. —मंडलं a medicinal plant said to possess antelmintic virtues. —रवन् *m.* the Bhārja tree. —दंडकः the cotton-plant. —न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. —पक्षः the francoline partridge. —पटः, —टः 1. a painting, a picture. —2. a coloured or chequered cloth. —पद *a.* 1. divided into various parts. —2. full of graceful expressions. —पदा the bird called Śārikā. —पिच्छकः a peacock. —पुष्कः a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठः a sparrow. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. —रत्नकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. —रहः a peacock. —भासु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (—उः) 1. fire. —2. the ann; (चित्रभासुर्विभासीति दिने रवो रात्रौ रहो K. P. 2, given as an instance of one of the modes of अजन). —3. N. of Bhairava. —4. the Arka plant. —5. Siva. —6. an epithet of the Asvins. —7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. —भूत *a.* painted. —मंडलः a kind of snake. —मुगः the spotted antelope. —मेखरः a peacock. —योधिन् *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (—मः) an epithet of Arjuna —रयः 1. the sun. —2. N

of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni: अत्र मुनेस्तनय-श्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भाट्टगामधिको ह्युणः पांडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1. —लिखनं painting. —लिखित a. 1. painted. —2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). —लेख a. of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलखे ध्रुवौ Git. 10. (—खा) 1. a portrait, picture. —2. N. of a friend and companion of Usha, daughter of Bāṇa. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power conveyed him to her place]. —लेखकः a painter. —लेखनिक a painter's brush. —इडास the sheat-fish. —वनं N. of a forest near the Gandaki. —वाजः a cock. —चित्र a. 1. variously coloured, variegated. —2. multi-form —विद्या the art of painting. —शाला a painter's studio. —शिखंछिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages: —मनीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. —जः an epithet of Brihaspati. —शिरस m. —शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. —श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. —संस्थ a. painted. —हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting. चित्रक a. 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. —2 Bravo, powerful. —कः 1 A painter. —2 A tiger in general. —3 A small hunting leopard. —4 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —2 A particular manner of fighting. —3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. —2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. —लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अ] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोयोगे चित्राचंद्रमसोर्व R. 1. 46. —2 A kind of snake. —3 Worldly illusion, unreality. —Comp. —अटारः 1. the moon. —2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. —ईशः the moon. —मया the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women: —पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शशिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Rati-

manjari thus defines चित्रिणी:—भवति रुचिरसजा नातिस्व तिन दीर्घा तिलकुसुमहनासा स्निग्ध नीलोत्पलाक्षी ॥ वनकटिनकुवाहया सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणधिविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥

चित्रित a. Variegated, spotted. —2 Painted.

चित्रित्व a. (जी f.) [चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा] 1 Wonderful. —2 Variegated. —3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. —2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, —कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्राकृत a. Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरांतरभावाश्चित्रीयते जीवलेखः Mr. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. —2 To wonder.

चित्र्य a. To be honoured or worshipped.

चिन्त 10 U. (चिन्तयति, चिन्तित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, (ponder over); तद्ब्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1, चिन्तय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. —2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चिन्तं) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. —3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चिन्तयिष्यति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. —4 To call to mind, remember. —5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोट्युपायश्चिन्तयतां H. 1. —6 To regard as, esteem. —7 To weigh, discriminate. —8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चिन्तक a. [चिन्त-ण्वल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp.); आदेव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चिन्तनं, —ना [चिन्त-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टाचिन्तनं Ms. 12. 5. —2 Thought, reflection. —3 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता [चिन्त-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. —2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचिन्तः 12. —3 Reflection, consideration. —4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिन्ता हितानांतेः सूच्यताश्वासतापकुत् S. D. 201. —Comp. —आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. —कर्मन् n. anxiety. —पर a. thoughtful, anxious. —मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्येन विक्रीते इतं चिन्तामणिमेया Sānti. 1. 12; अपि चिन्तामणिश्चातपरिभ्रममेव ते Māl. 10. 22.; तदेकलब्धे इदं मेऽस्ति लब्धे चिन्ता न चिन्तामणिमप्यनर्थं N. 3.

81, 1. 145. —2. N. of Brāhmī—वेदमन् n. a council-hall.

चिन्तित a. 1 Thought, reflected. —2 Devised, found out. —तं 1 Reflection, thought. —2 Care, attention.

चिन्तितः f., चिन्तिया (onsideration, reflection, thought).

चिन्त्य pot. p. [चिन्त कर्माणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. —2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. —3 Conceivable, comprehensible. —4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदंस्कृतालंकारवे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिन्त्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्तिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपद a. Flat-nosed. —दा Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिद a. See चिपद. —Comp. ग्रीव a. short-necked. —नास, —नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिदकः, —चिपुदः Flattened rice.

चिप्यः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः सुशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः

चिर a. [चिर-ण्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविहः, चिरकालः, चिरमित्रं &c. —र A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियञ्चिरेणार्थपुत्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; गीतारिमे ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru 3; चिरास्तुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न यतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरेकुर्यात् Sat. Br. —Comp. —आयुस् a. long-lived. (—m.) a god. —आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. —उत्थ a. existing for a long time. —कार, —कारिक, —करिन्, —क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. —कालः a long time. —कालिक, —कालीन a. 1. of long standing, old, long continued. —2. chronic (as a disease). —जात a. born long ago, old. —जीविन् a. long-lived. (—m.) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिर्वासी हनुमन्श्च विभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च सः स्ते चिरजीविनः ॥ —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. a crow. —4. N. of two plants जीवक and शाकभलि. —पाकिन् a. ripening late. —गुण्या the Bakula tree. —मित्रं an old friend. —मेहिन् m. an ass. —रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time.

उजित *a.* having lodged for a long time. —विशेषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. —सूता, —सूतिका *a.* cow that has borne many calves. —सेवक: an old servant. —रघ, —स्थायि-
न, स्थित *a.* lasting long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long-lived. —व: an epithet of Kāma.

चिरंटी, चिरिटी [चिरेण अदति पितृगृहात् भर्गुहे अद अच् पुषो Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. —2 A young woman (in general).

चिरल *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [चिरे भव: चिर-ल] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [चिरे भवार्थे टडुल्ल तुद च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तसे सुनिमासनं सुनिश्चितं रतस्तावद्-भिर्यस्यैव विशत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतन: सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायति भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रबोते विनाद: Mk. 3. 3.

चिरि: A parrot.

चिरि 5P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरु The shoulder-joint.

चिभटि: A sort of cucumber.

चिल्ल 6 P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि)लिका 1 A kind of necklace. —2 A fire-fly. —3 Lightning.

चिल्ल 1. P. (चिलति, चिल्लति) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. —2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल *a.* [चिह्न-अच्] Blear eyed. —लु: 1 A bleared or sore eye. —2 The (Bengal) kite; चिल्ला also in this sense; बघनभट्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया मुखे पतित: M. 4; cf. English " From the frying-pan into the fire. ". —Comp. —आभा: a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका, चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf. झिल्लिका.

चिबि: The chin.

चिबिट = चिबिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* = चिह्नण q. v.

चिहुर = चिहुर q. v.

चिह् 10 U. (चिह्यति-ते) To Mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्न 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामेषु यूप-चिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. —2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुर:फलानि R. 2.

22; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. —3 A sign of the zodiac. —4 Stamp, print, impression; पद° —5 Aim, direction. —Comp. —कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. —2. striking, wounding, killing. —3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2 85; 1. 319; दिवा चिरेयु: कार्यार्थि चिह्नित राजशासने: Ms. 10. 55. 2. 170. —2 Branded. —3 Known, designated.

चीक 1, 10 P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. —2 To be impatient. —3 To touch.

चीत्कार: An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; सविधि-दति चीत्कारादूर्ध्वस्तद्वितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं बो वदनविधुतय: पांतु चीत्कारावत्य: Māl. 1. 1.

चीन: [चिन्-अच् पुषो दीर्घ:] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A sort of cloth. —4 A thread. —नत: (*m.* pl.) The rulers or people of China. —न 1 A banner. —2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. —3 Lead. —Comp. —अंशुकं. —वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-मिव केतो: प्रतिवाते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कपूर: a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पट्टं lead. —1. पिष्टं red lead. —2. lead. —वर्णं lead.

चीनाक: A kind of camphor.

चीन् 1 A. (चीन्ते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. —2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चि-अच् दीर्घश्च; Up. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. —2 A bark. —3 A cloth or garment in general. —4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. —5 A stripe, stroke, line. —6 A manner of writing with strokes. —7 Lead. 8 A crest. —9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. —Comp. —परिमह, —वासस् *a.* 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 5 92; Ms. 11. 102. —2. dress in rags or tatters. (—*m.*) an epithet of Siva. —भयती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरक: A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित *a.* Having strips, ragged. चीरिन् *a.* [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rage.

चीरि: *f.* [चि वा० कि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. —2 A cricket. —3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि(क)का A cricket.

चीर्ण *a.* (चर नच् पुषो अत ईन्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. —2 Studi-

ed, repeated. —3 Split, divided. —Comp. —पर्ण: the Kharjura and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव 1. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear cover. —2 To take or receive. —3 To sieze. —II. 10. U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-अच् नि० दीर्घ:; चीव-अच् वा; cf. Up. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; पेतचीवरवसा स्वनोमया R. 11. 16. —2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परि-धते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Māl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् *m.* 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. —2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक 10 U. (चुकयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकार: The roaring of a lion.

चुक: [चक्-अच् अत उवच् च Up. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. —2 Sourness. —कं Sourness, acidity. —Comp. —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ल) 1. a tamarind tree. —2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूक wood sorrel.

चुककं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् *m.* Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. —2 Washing.

चुचि: The female breast; udder.

चुचुकं, कं, चुचकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु *a.* (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c. —उ: 1 The musk-rat or shrew. —2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुद I. 6, 10 P. (चुदति, चुदयति) To cut off, divide. —II. 1, 10 P. (चुदति, चुदयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुद 10 P. (चुदयति) To become small or shallow (as a river).

चुइ I. 6 P (चुइति) To conceal or hide.

चुइ 1 P. (चुइति) 1 To dally sport. —2 To hint one's meaning. —3 To act or do.

चुण 6 P. (चुणति) 1 To cut off, pierce.

चुंद I. 1, 10 P. (चुंदति, चुंदयति) To cut off. —II. 1 P. To become small.

चुह I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P. To out off.

चुहा, -ङ्गा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोताति) To ooze, trickle, see च्युत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद्र I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयाश्वात् S. 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel animate, excite; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. -8 To request, solicit. -9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick. -II. 1 U. Ved (चोदयति-ते) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly (Soma) -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [चोदयतीति चुद्र अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. -ङ्गः A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [चुद्र ण्वल्] Driving, urging. -कः 1 Directing, invitation. -2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदना a. [चुद्र-भावे ल्युट्] Driving, impelling. -न 1 The act of driving. -2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -Comp. -ग्रहः a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven. -3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -7 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य a. [चुद्र-यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. -चं 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

चु A procuress, bawd.

चुप 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोवन a. Moving, stirring. -न Moving slowly.

चुचुकः The chin.

चुचुर The mouth, face.

चुङ्ग I. 1, 10 U. (चुङ्गयति-ते, चुङ्गयति ते, चुङ्गति) 1 To kiss (fig. also) : स्मिरत्यति चुङ्गति जलपरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनस्य Gtt. 6 ; मियादुल्लं किङ्करश्चुङ्गते Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16 ; H.

132. -2 To touch softly, or graze. -WITH-परि to kiss; Rs. 6. 18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुङ्गः-का [चुङ्ग-भावे षच् अच् वा] A kiss. चुङ्गकः [चुङ्ग ण्वल्] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुङ्गन [चुङ्ग भावे ल्युट्] Kissing, a kiss; चुङ्गनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचाङ्गालस्ये R. G. चुङ्गित p. p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुङ्गित a. 1 Kissing, sipping; Māl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing, Bh. 4. 95.

चुर 10 U. (चोरयति-ते चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ma. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. -2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचूचुरच्चदमसतोभिरामत Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरण Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो (चोर) रः 1 A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इदीश्वरदलमभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. theft. -गत a. robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो (चोर) रिका Theft, robbery; विवाह Māl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -तं Theft.

चोरितक 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः -री f. A small well.

चुल 10 P. (चोलयति) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलकः [चुद्र-उच्] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममौ स भद्रं चुलके सवृद्धः N. 8. 45; जावा विद्यालुचुलकात् प्रवृत्ति Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -कं Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलकिन् m. A porpoise.

चुल्ल 1 P. (चुल्लति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उद् 1 to swing. -2. To agitate; अमोचलिकेलीरसमिव चुल्लकैरुच्युल्लपत्यप्ये मे V. 5. 8.

चुल्लपः Fondling children.

चुल्लपा A she-goat.

चुल्ल 1 P. (चुल्लति) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture

चुल्ल a. Blear-eyed. -ल्लः A bleareye.

चुल्लका The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water.

-की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुल्लिः A fire-place.

चुल्ली 1 A fire place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुल्लतः, स्तं [चु क वां हट्] The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चुल्लुक, चुल्लुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चुल्लः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चुल्लकः A well.

चुल्ल 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51; U. 5. 36; 5. 34. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament (like a bracelet worn on the wrist). -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 85. -पाशः a mass of hair; चुल्लपाशे नचकुरवकं Mo. 65. -मणिः -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). -2. best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.). -लक्षण tonsure.

चुल्लार -ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head.

चुल्लिन, चुल्लिन a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

चुल्लारलं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूर्ण 10 P. (चूर्णयति) 1 To contract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूर्तः [चुप्-क, चोतति रसे चुद्र-अच् वा ण्यो Tv.] The mango tree; ईष्वज्जुजः-कणाशकपिशो जूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; हुतांकुरास्वावकायकैः Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see ईष्वज्जु. -तं The anus.

चूर्तकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूर्तिः f. The anus.

चूर् 4 A. (चूर्यते) To burn.

चूर्ति-चूर्तिका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्ण [चुष् कर्मणि अच्] 1 Powder. -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विफलमेरेणा चूर्णमुद्रि। Me. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. -कारः a lime-

burner. —कुतलः a curl, curly hair ; समं केरलकानि चूर्णकुतलवृद्धिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. —खंडः 1. gravel, pebble. —2. Ilme-stone nodule. —पदः a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. —पारदः vermilion. —हृदिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. —घोमः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [चूर्णं स्वार्थे क] Grain dried and pounded. —कं 1 A fragrant powder. —2 A style of prose composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds ; अकटोरारं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. —3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णन Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णि-की f. 1 Pounding, powder. —2 A sum of hundred cowries. —3 N. of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya on the Sūtras of Pāpini. —4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. —Comp. —कुत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. —2: an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain dried and powdered. —2 A style of prose composition. चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. —2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces ; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णित a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णीक 8U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. —2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीय 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः f. Going.

चूलः Hair. —ल 1 An upper room. —2 A crest. —3 The crest of a comet ; cf. चूदा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन् a. Having a crest.

चूलिका [चूलं सद्यश्चेषु लृप्तेषु पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. —2 The root of an elephant's ear. —3 (in dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage ; अंतर्धर्षणिकासंज्ञैः सूचनार्थे चूलिका S. D. 310 ; e. g. in the beginning of the 4th act of Mr.

चुष 1 P. (चूषति, चूषित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). —2 Sucking. —3 A girdle.

चूष्य [चूष कर्मणि यत्] Any article of food to be sucked.

चूषा 1 Sucking. —2 Inflammation (in medicine). —3 Drying up.

चूषणं Sucking, suction.

चूषणं = चूषणं q. v.

चूत् I. 6 P. (चूतति) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To tie, bind or connect together. —II. 1 P., 10 U. [चतति चतयति ते] To light, kindle.

चैकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेटः (हः) [चिद् अच्, वा टस्य हः] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave ; any one who does a set task. —2 A paramour.

चेदि (वि) का, चेदिः (ही) (ही f.) A female slave or servant.

चेद् ind. If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence) ; यदि रोषयुरीकरोषि नो चेदिकमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे यदामः Bv. 1. 44 ; Ku. 4. 9 ; इति चेद् न 'if it be urged that ... (we reply) not so ' (frequently used in controversial work) ; सज्जिज्ञानमात्रेण राजप्रचुत्तीनां दुष्टं कर्तुमिति चेत् S. B. ; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (m. pl.) N. of a country ; तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवस्तमवमस्त मा Si. 2. 95, 63 —Comp. —पति, —भूत m., —राज m., राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Damagbasha and king of the Chedie ; Si. 2. 96 ; see शिष्टपाल.

चेल 1 P. (चलति) 1 To go, move. —2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment ; कुटुम्भारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. —2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile ; भार्गवचेलं ' a bad wife. ' —Comp. —आशकाः a moth. —प्रक्षालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल 1 P. (चलति) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life ; यदा स देवो जगति तदेष्ट चेष्टते जगत् Ma. 1. 52 ; Māl. 8. 8 ; S. 6. 27. —2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. —3 To perform, do (any thing). —4 To frequent. —5 To behave, act. —With वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. —2. to act, behave.

चेष्ट 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. —2 Acting.

चेष्टक a. [चेष्ट-ण्डल्] Making efforts. —कः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [चेष्ट अच्] 1 Motion, movement ; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3 ; Māl. 5. 7. —2 Gesture, action ; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽनर्गते मनः Ms. 8. 26. —3 Effort, exertion. —4 Behaviour ; Pt. 1. 150. —5 Action, deed, performing. —नाशः destruction of the world. —निरूपणे observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित p. p. [चेष्ट कर्तरि क] Moved, stirred &c. —ते 1 Motion, gesture, act. —2 Doing, action, behaviour ; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टित R. 4. 68 ; सत्त्वकामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन्य [चेतनस्य भावः ष्वच्] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. —2 Soul, spirit, mind ; U. 1. 36. —3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense ; U. 1. 48. —4 (In Vedānta phil.) The Supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. —न्यः N. of a modern reformer of the Vaiṣṇava faith.

चेतसिक a. Relating to the mind.

चेत्त a. [चित्तस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the mind, mental. —त्त Memory.

चेत्तिक a. Mental, intellectual.

चेत्य a. Relating to a pile. —त्यः

1 The individual soul. —2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. —3 A monument, tomb-stone. —4 A sacrificial shed. —5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. —6 A temple. —7 A reflection. —8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets ; Me. 23. [रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.]. —Comp. —तरुः, वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. —पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. —युक्तः a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः [चि दृण् ; चित्रदेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रा गंभवः अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varāha. —त्रं A temple, monument for the dead. —Comp. —आवलिः f. the full-moon-day of Chaitra. —सखः an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् m. The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथ (रथं) N. of the garden of Kubera ; एको यथौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सोराः उपरस्थानपरी चिदर्थान् R. 5. 60.

चैयः N. of Sisupāla ; अभिचैयं प्रति-
शब्दः Si. 2. 1.

चैल a. Made of cloth. -लं A piece
of cloth, garment. -लः A month.
-Comp. -धवः a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Honest.
-3 Clever, dexterous, skillful. -4
Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5
Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोक्ष 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin,
hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The un-
eatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit
of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोढः A bodice ; चोढी also.

चोलः m. pl.) [बुद्ध कर्मणि घञ्] N.
of a country in southern India,
the modern Tanjore. -लः, -ली 1
A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A
garment reaching to the feet. -लं
A garment. -Comp. -उडुकः a dia-
dem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A
bark-dress. -3 A bodice. -कं Bark,
rind.

चोलकिन् m. 1 A soldier armed
with a breast-plate. -2 The orange
tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of
a bamboo.

चोलं (लं) डुकः A fillet for the
head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोरकः An excellent horse.

चोक्ष a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Plea-
sant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी f.), चौल (ली f.) a.
[बुद्धा प्रयोजनस्य बुद्धाः णः वा डस् लः],
1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure.

-डं, -लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्ये 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trick-
ery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. -Comp.

-रतं secret sexual enjoyment ; Pt. 1.
174. -वृत्तिः f. the habit of robbery.

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. (च्यते, च्युत) 1 To
fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig.
also) ; S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of
flow or issue from, drop, trickle
or stream forth from ; स्वतःच्युतं बह्नि-
मिवाद्भिरुदं R. 3. 58 ; Bk. 9. 71. -3
To deviate or swerve from, fall off
or away from, leave (duty &c.) ;
(with abl.) अस्माद्भूमिं च्यते Ms.
7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be
deprived of ; अच्योष्ट सत्वाक्षपतिः Bk.
3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disap-
pear, perish, be at an end ; R. 8. 66 ;
Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To
bring about, make, form, create. -8
To cause to go away, cause to for-
get. -Cous. (च्यायति-ते) 1 To cause
to move, excite, agitate -2 (A.)
To move oneself, be shaken or
moved. -3 To remove, drive away ;
expel. -4 To deprive, take away,
Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. II.
10 P. (च्यायति-ते) 1 To suffer, bear.
-2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being
deprived of, loss ; deprivation. -3
Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, fall-
ing. -5 Departure, deviation. -6
Flowing, trickling.

च्यवन a. Causing to fall. -नं
Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत p. p. [च्यु-क च्यु-क वा] 1
Fallen down, slipped, fallen. -2
Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed,
erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived.
-5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped,
oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished ;
R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -Comp.
-अधिकार a. dismissed from office.
-आत्मन् a. of a depraved soul, evil-
minded ; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः f. [च्यु-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Falling
down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3
Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, de-
privation ; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्या Ku. 3. 10.
-5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The
vulva. -7 The anna. -8 Quick mo-
tion.

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योतति) 1 To drop,
flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth ;
इदं क्षणितमस्यग्रं संहारेऽच्युतस्योः Bk.
6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down,
slip ; इदं कवचमच्योतति Bk. 6. 29.
-3 To cause to drop or stream forth.
-4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2
Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling,
oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. (च्योस्यति) 1 To laugh.
-2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To
hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्युतः The mango tree.

च्योत्न a. [च्यु गतौ कणे लृङ्] 1
Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer.
-3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned: wick-
ed, void of virtue. -रन् 1 Shak-
ing, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3
Management. -4 Strength.

उ.

उः *a.* 1 Pure; clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. —उः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. —छ 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. —छ A house.

छगः (गी. *f.*) A goat.

छगणः-णं Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. —छा, —छी A she-goat. —छं A blue cloth. -Oomp. —अंत्रिका, अंत्रिः a wolf. उगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन Si. 1. 47; Mā. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Mā. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छतितरा-बुच्छटा K. P. 1. -Oomp. —अभा lightning. —कलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. —त्रं A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्यय-मेव धृपतेः शशिपथे छत्रमुभ च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of one's teacher. -Oomp. —धरः, धारः the bearer of an umbrella. —धारण 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. —यतिः 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. —भंग 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2. dependence. -3. Wilfulness. -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. —त्रिका Mushroom. —कं A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्रकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also छत्रकी-कं.

छत्रिका The bearer of an umbrella. छत्रि *a.* (गी. *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella. —*m.* A barber.

छत्ररः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (उदयति-ते, छादयति-ते, छत्र, छदित) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हेमच्छत्रा Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलयु-विषयमभिच्छादयती Me. 90; छत्रोपांतः

...काननामैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover, cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्व कृतं कर्म छादयते छत्रापायः Mb.; छत्रं दोषसुदाहर-ति Mk. 9. 4.

छद्-; छदन् 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद्, उत्तरच्छद् &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभूतच्छदच्छदेः Si. 16. 50; छद्-हेम कपजिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -Oomp. —पत्र the Bhurja tree.

छदिः *f.*, छदित् *m.* [छद् कि-च्छद्] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्म *n.* [छादते स्वरूपमनेन; छद्-मानिन् Uq. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guiso; ब्रह्मच्छन्ना सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 225; पलित-च्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21; कुतः-स्थथा सचत्येष स्वेच्छन्नामृतद्वयः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छन्ना परिधानि मृगय U. 1. 46; Ma. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -Oomp. —तापसः a religious hypocrite. —रूपेण *ind.* inognito, in disguise. —वेशिन् *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छसिन् *a.* (गी. *f.*) [छसन्-इनि] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); *e. g.* ब्राह्मणेः-च्छसिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

छन्न *a.* [छद्-क नि] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, a secret &c. see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. —कं A secret.

छन्नच्छन्न *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छन्नच्छन्निति बाष्पकणाः पतन्ति Amaru. 89.

छद् 10 U. (उदयति-ते, छदित) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छद् *a.* [छद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छद् इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -5 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; वहे काले त्वमपि विच-सत्यात्मनश्छद्बन्दी V. 2. 1; Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छद् according to one's free will, independently. -6 (Hence) subjection, control. -7 Meaning, intention, purport. -8 Poison. -9 Ap-

pearance, look, shape. -10 Pleasure, delight. -Oomp. —अद्वृत्तं, -त्तिः indulgence of whims, humouring, compli-ance.

छदकः 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

छदन *a.* Pleasing, charming.

छद्म *n.* [छदयति, अमुन्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृही-यात्) मुखं छद्मोऽनुवृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पठितं Chān. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, in- tention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छ-द्वसां च प्रयोक्तारः 3. 48; बहुलं छद्मसि- frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छ-द्वसामिह R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋगुच्छद्मना आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छद्मसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅ- gas or auxiliaries to the Vedas the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -Oomp. —कृतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोदिते-न विधिना नित्यं छद्मकृतं पठेत् Ma. 4. 100. —गः (छद्मोऽग) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छद्मोः सामवेदाध्यायी). —भंगः a violation of the laws of metre. —विचिन्तिः *f.* 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छद्मोविचिन्त्यां सकलस्तरय-चो निवृत्तिः Kāv. 1. 12. —वृत्तं a metre in general. —स्तुभ *m.* N. of Aruṇa. छद्मय *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छदित *a.* Gratified, pleased.

छद्म *a.* Ved. pleasing, lovely.

छम् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, con-sume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling' or 'rattling'.

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छर् 1, 10 P. (छरति, छरयति) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

छर्द्, —छर्दनं, छर्दिः *f.*, छर्दिका Vo-miting, sickness.

उद्दिष्ट *f.* [उद्-भावे हति] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

छल, -लं [छल-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विषये छल पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न युज्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उद्देश); असुरक्षा हि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परित्यागच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य मोक्षरा N. 96; प्रत्यक्षं पूजाश्रयदाच्छ लेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Mā. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

छलक *a.* Delusive, cheating. **छलयति** Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Gtt. 1; शेषाललोलांश्छलयति मीनान् R. 19. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिक A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरति M. 2.

छलन, -ना [छल् णिच् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

छलित *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. -तं Deceiving, cheating.

छलिन *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogues.

छलिः, -ली *f.* [छिद्-किर् ता लाति का-क गीतं डीच्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

छविः *f.* [छयति असारे छिनत्ति तमो वा हो-वि किञ्च दा डीच्; cf. Un. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Ms. 33. U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं मुखच्छर्ण-सुतुभियः R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

छव् 1 U. (उषतिने (To hurt, injure, kill.

छाय *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -नः (गी *f.*) 1 a goat; ब्राह्मणश्रुतयो यथा (संज्ञितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नं 1 The milk of a she-goat. -2 An oblation. -Comp. -भोजिन् *m.* a wolf. -मुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire. **छायणः** A fire of dried cowdung.

छायल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from or relating to a goat. -लः A goat. **छायिका** A she-goat.

छात *a.* Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (*p. p.* of छे q. v.).

छात्र [छत्रं श्रोत्रेणैवावरणं शीलमस्य Sk. ; छत्रं ण] A pupil, disciple. -त्रं A kind of honey. -Comp. -मंढः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दूशनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -रोग्नसकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छात्रकं Honey in the comb or hive.

छादं [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof. **छादनं** [छद् ल्यट्] 1 A cover, screen fig. also; विविधमिदं छादन्मनुजतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. -नी hide, akin.

छादित *a.* see छत्र.

छादिक *a.* (छदना चरति शब्धरति ठक्) Fraudulent. -कः A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

छांदस *a.* (सी *f.*) [छंयः अर्थात् वेदि वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedio, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोदः -2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. -3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmana versed in the Vedas.

छांदतीय *a.* Metrical, familiar with metres.

छांदोमिक *a.* Belonging to the छंदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

छाया [छा-ण Un. 4. 109] 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छांयं when बहुवच्य or thickness of shade is meant; इच्छच्छायनि-पादित्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4, 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायायामः सानुगतं निषेच्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीत्र. मुख्यं शमयति परितोषं छायाया संभितानां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70; Ms. 67. -2 A reflected image, a reflection; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलेपदतमसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणे तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -3 Resemblance, likeness. -4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. -5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light; छायामहलक्षणेण R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Ms. 15. 35. -7 Colour; Mā. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लाघवमयी छाया त्वां न मुञ्चति S. 3; मेघैरंतरितः शिथिलं मुखच्छायायुक्तां शशी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88. -9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायं भवनं Ms. 80. 104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line. -12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgā. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The sun. -17 Nightmare. -18 N. of a wife of the sun; (she was but a shadow or likeness of शशी, the wife of the sun; consequently when शशी went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvārṇi and Sanī, and one daughter Tapanī). -या One who grants shade.

-Comp. -अकः the moon. -आत्मन् *m.* a reflected image or form. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनया, -सुता, -आत्मजा Saturn, son of छाया. -तदा, -द्वन् a large umbrageous tree; Mo. 1. S. 4. 11. -द्वितीय *a.* 'accompanied only by one's shadow,' alone. -द्वयः the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भूत *m.* the moon. -मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow. -मित्रं a parasol. -सुगहरः the moon. -द्वयं a sun-dial.

छायामय *a.* Reflected, shadowy.

छालः, -लं Bark, a bark-garment.

छिः *f.* [छो-पां कि] Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित्त *a.* see छात.

छिद् 7 U. (छिनदि, छिदि, चिच्छेद, अचिच्छत्, अचिच्छति, अचिच्छ, छेत्, छिभ) 1 To Cut, out or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिदंति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 27; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 236; Y. 2. 302. -2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; दुष्णां छिदि Bh. 2. 77; एतमे संशयं छिदि मणिं संघट्टयति Mb.; राघवो रथमयातां तामाशां च हराहिवा । अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कवलीमुखं ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, deprive of; न न किञ्चिद् छिपते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo].

छितिः *f.* [छिद्-किर्] Cutting, dividing.

छित्तर *a.* (री *f.*) [छिद्-वर्य पूर्वो दस्य तः] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c.; अमच्छिद्वानाभमपाद्वानां R. 5. 6; पंकच्छिदः कलम् M. 2. 8. -*m.* The divisor, denominator.

छिदकं [छिद्-कन्] 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

छिदा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः *f.* 1. An axe. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

छिदिः [छिद्-किर् Un. 1. 51] 1 An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर *a.* [छिद्-कुर] 1 Cutting, dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. -2 Easily breaking. -3 Broken, disordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते न चिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र *a.* [छिद्-र, छिद्-अच् वा] Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,

approach.

ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-वाङ] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अग्निज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंज, उद्भिज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जम् 10 P. (जंसयति) 1 To protect. -2 liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog -इ A pair.

जक्ष् 2 P. (जक्षति, जक्षित or जय) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21. -2 To langh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; स्वर् आत्मा जगत्सत्सुखश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगद्वापि ब्रह्मे Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*m.* 1 The world, the universe; जगतः पितरो बन्धे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Mā. 6. 2. -ती (*dual*) Heaven and the lower world. -*Comp.* -अवा, अविका N. of Durgā. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आदिः, -आदिजः the Supreme deity. -आविजः an epithet of Siva. -आवाः 1. time. -2. air, wind. -आयुः, आयुश्च *m.* wind. -ईशः -पतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. -उद्धारः salvation of the world. -कर्तृ, -घातृ *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. -कारणं the cause of the universe. -गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2 Siva. -3. Nārada. -4. Brahmā. -5. Vishnu. -बभ्रुश्च *m.* the sun. -जीवः a living being. -त्रये the three worlds i. e. heaven, earth and the lower world. -क्षीपः the sun. -घात्री 1. Durgā. -2. Sarasvatī. -नाथः 1. the lord of the universe. -2. Vishnu. -3. Dattātreya. -4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannāth. -6. N. of a poet. (-यो) Vishnu and Siva. (-यः)

N. of Durgā. -निवासः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासी बभ्रुदेवभर्ता Si. 1. 1. -3. worldly existence. -प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. -वाणः, -बलः wind. -वीजं N. of Siva. -मातृ *f.* 1. Durgā. -2. Lakshmi. -योनिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahmā. (-नि *f.*) the earth. -वधः N. of Kṛishṇa. -विनाशः the expiration of Yugas. -वह् the earth. -सन्नि *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. -सेतुः the Supreme Being. -सृष्टृ *m.* 1 the creator of the world. -2 Brahmā. -3. Siva.

जगती 1 The earth; (सभीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jamba. -6 A kind of metre; (see App.). -*Comp.* -अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. -धरः a mountain. -वृक्ष *m.* a tree.

जगद्: An attendant, guardian.

जगन्: (जुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [जगति युद्धेनेन जग्-अच् पृषो] Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -ल 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्य *a.* [अर्कमण-क्त] Eaten. -ग्य 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

जगिषः *f.* [अर्क-किन्] 1 Eating, Mā. 6. 19. -2 Food, victuals.

जगिम *a.* [गम्-किन् द्वित्वम्] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. -गिमः Wind, air.

जघनं [वक्रं हति इत्यङ् अच् पृषो]; Up. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttock; घटय जघने काञ्चीमन्त्रं राजा कञ्चीभरं Git. 12. -2 The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -*Comp.* -अर्धः 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. -कूपको (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -गौरवं weight of the hips; S. 3. 8. -चपला 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पत्यो वि-

देशायते परममुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. -2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. -व्यः A Sūdra. -व्यं The penis. -*Comp.* -जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a Sūdra.

जघनि [इन्-किन् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नुः *a.* [इन्-कु द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* [गम्-चङ् अच्] 1 Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाग्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. -मं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -*Comp.* -हतर *a.* immoveable. -कुटी an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यङ्-अच् पृषो] Desert, waste. -लः, -लं Flesh, meat. -लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जघन्यते कुटिलं गच्छति इन् यङ्-पृषो अच् पृषो]; cf. Up. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bedstead. -*Comp.* -करः, -करिकः, -कारः, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. -त्राण an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* [जंघा वेगवती अस्त्वय्य अच्] Running swiftly, rapid. -लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-लङ्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज्, जज्ज 1 P. (जजति or जजति) To fight.

ज (जं) जः A warrior, soldier.

जज्ज् 1 P. (जज्जति), To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यङ्-लङ्-अच् पृषो] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

जजपुक *a.* Muttering prayers repeated. —क: Anascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जड 1 P. (जडति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जड *a.* [जड-अङ्; जन् उणा° टन् अथ-लोषण] Wearing twisted locks of hair. —टा [Up. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असंख्यायि शकुन्तलीद्वनिचितं विभ्रज्जदामदलं S. 7. 11; जडाश्च विधिया-क्षित्य Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. —2 A fibrous root. —3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic text; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus :—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. —4 A root in general. —5 A branch. —6 The शतावरी plant. —Comp. —वीरः, —टंकः, —टीरः, —धरः epithets of Siva. —जूटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). —2, the twisted hair of Siva; जडाजुटयौ यद्वसि चिनिचद्धा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. —ज्वालः a lamp. —धरः *a.* wearing matted hair (—रः) a mendicant or ascetic. —मदलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. —मौलिः crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जडायुः, —जडायुस् *m.* A son of Syein and Aruna, a semi divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayn heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sitā. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana].

जडाल *a.* [जडा अस्यार्थे सिधा० लङ्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. —2 Collected together (like matted hair); ब्रह्महन्जडालजडालजडालहताय Bv. 1. 36. —लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Bdllium.

जटालक, —जटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (—री) *f.* [जड-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 Clotted hair. —3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जडा अस्यस्य इति] Having twisted hair. —*m.* 1 An epi-

thet of Siva. —2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष) —3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अस्यर्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेश काश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'); ज्येष्ठावृत्ति-जटिलं च शिरोऽस्य सार्धः R. 13. 78. —2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजान्तोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न सुंचामः कामानहह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bb. 3. 21; शिखाकला° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. —3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. —लः 1 A lion. —2 A goat. —3 An ascetic. —4 A Brāhmaṇa in the first period of his life. —लः Long pepper.

जटिलीक 8 U. 1 To twist together form into a braid. —2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जड (डु)लः [जड उलच् णो० टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जटर *a.* जायो जटुर्भो वासिन् जन्-अ-गतादेशः Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. —2 Old. —3 Bonud, tied. —रः, रं 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen; जटरं कोन विभर्ति केबलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 The womb. —3 A hole, cavity. —4 The interior of anything. —5 The bosom. —6 Morbid affection of the bowels. —Comp. —अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. —आमयः dropsy. —ज्वालः, —व्यथा bellyache, colic. —यत्रणा, —यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जटरीकुल *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. —2 Concealed in the bosom.

जटलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घर्षिभवति जड् अच् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Māl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. —2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं दुर्ज्ञेन S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परामुशान् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. —2 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानेधान् पण्डू... ब्राह्म G. L. 15, so जडधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms. 2. 110. —4 Dullied, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. —5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. —6 Dumb. —7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). —डः 1 Cold, frost, winter. —2 Idiocy, stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. —डं 1 Water. —2 Lead. —Comp. —क्रिय *a.* slow, dilatory. —भरतः an idiot.

जडता, —स्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. —2 Ignorance,

stupidity; Pt. 1. —3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 176. —4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. —5 Dulness, timidity; Māl. 6. 15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Māl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. —2 Stupidity. —3 Dulness, apathy. —4 Stupor, stupefaction, Māl. 1. 35.

जडीक 8. U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. —2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीक 1. P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. —2 Stupidity. —3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडुलः A freckle, mark.

जटु *n.* [जन्-ड तोडादेशः Up. 1. 18] 1 Lac. Pt. 1. 107. —2 A kind of red dye. —तुः, तुः *f.* A bat. —Comp. —अमकं red arsenic. —गृहं a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pāṇḍavas). —एवकः a man at chess. —मणिः a mole, a natural mark on the body. —रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. —2 A bat.

जटुनी, जटुका A bat.

जटु *n.* [जन्-र तोडादेशः Up. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; जटुकं also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजनि-अजनिष्ठ, जनिष्, नातः, पास जन्ते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ने वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; मायाहातुर-नायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. —2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). —3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिहलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6, रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. —4 To be possible, applicable &c. —5 To be born or destined for anything. —*Uans.* (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. —2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अङ्] 1 A creature, living being, man. —2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क वयं क परोक्षमन्मथं सुमशविः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि दृश्यं यो हि यस्य मियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखी-जनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अवलजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker, whether male or female, in the sing. or pl., instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of him-

self in the third person); अयं जनः प्रथमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवत्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81. (female); पश्यानंगशरातुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षसि Nag. 1. 1. (female and pl.) -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1. सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंभ्रं; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharlōka, the heaven of deified mortals. -ना Birth, production. -Comp. -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. -अधिप, अधिनाथः 1. a king, -2. N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-ind.) aside (to another) (in drama); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:— त्रिपताककरणा-न्यायपर्यायतिरा कथा । अन्योऽन्यामनं यत् स्याज्जनति तज्जनानिकं ॥ 425. -अर्गः a large concourse of people, caravan. -अर्गशब्दः a family appellation. -अर्धना an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अश्वः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people; S. 5. 10. -आचारः 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -आश्रमः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईदः, ईदः, ईश्वरः, a king. -इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. (-दा) a kind of jasmine. (-हा) turmeric. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओषा a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -जन्मादिः the Supreme Being. -त्रा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -वदः 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361 v. 1. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमावधौ R. 9 4; दक्षिणाल्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3 the country (opp. पुर, नगर) ; जनपदबधूलोचने पीयमानः Me. 16. -4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पण्डितेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. -पतिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-यः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 coriander-seed. -मरकः an epidemic disease. -मर्यादा established custom or usage, popular custom. -रंजने gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रसः 1. rumour. -2. calumny,

scandal. —लोकः one (i. e. the fifth) of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharlōka. —वादः (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. —व्यवहारः popular usage. —श्रुत a. well-known among people, famous. —श्रुतिः f. a rumour, report. —संघात a. densely crowded with people. —स्थानं N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17. जनंगमः A Chapāla. जनक a. (निका f.). [जन्-णिच् ण्वुञ्] Generating, producing, causing; केशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. —कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sitā by Rama, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage राजवल्क्य was his priest and adviser. -Comp. —आत्मजा, —तनया, —मंदिनी, सुता epithets of Sitā, daughter of king Janaka. जनता [जनानां सङ्घः तद्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनान्त्ये पार्श्वेण शशिदिशाकरावि R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6. जनन a. [जन् भावे ल्युट्] Producing causing &c.; भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. —नः The Supreme Being. —नः 1 Birth, being born; रावज्जननं तावत्परमं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation, शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनेन शरीरे सा दसरोषास्तुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दक्षिण). जननि f. [जन् अति] 1 A mother. -2 Birth. जननी [जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप्] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac. जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata,

and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.] जनयतिः f. Ved. Production, generation. जनयंत a. Generating, producing. जनयितु a. (त्री f.) Producing, begetting, creator. —m. A father Pt. 1. 9. जनयित्री A mother. जनयिष्ठुः A progenitor, producer. जन्-जनस् m. See जन 3. जनिः, जनिका, —जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. -2 A woman. -3 A mother. -4 A wife. -5 A daughter-in-law. जनित a. [जन्-णिच्-क] 1 Giving birth to. -2 Produced, created. -3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c. जनितु m. A father. जनित्रं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. -2 Origin, source. जनित्री A mother. जनित्रः A father. —स्वा A mother. —स्वौ (dual) Parents. जनिमन् m. or n. 1 Birth, production. -2 Offspring, descendants. -3 A creature, being. -4 Gender, sex. -5 Genus, kind. जनीयति Den. P. Tolong for a wife. जन् (नू) f. Birth, production. जन्म n. 1 Birth; विन्यासिधीनां जन्म Bv. 1. 16 -2 Creation, production. -3 Life, existence; जन्मः सर्वस्वार्थं जयति ललितोत्तमं भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -4 Nativity. -5 Birth place. -6 A creature, being. -7 Genus, kind. -Comp. —जन्मबाधा blind from birth, born blind. जन्तुः [जन्-तु] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. -2 The (individual) soul. 3. An animal of the lowest organization. -4 People, mankind. -Comp. —शंखः 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. —मः 1. the citron. -2. a snail. —फलः the Udmbara tree. जंतुका Lac. जंतुमती The earth. जन्मं Birth. जन्मन् n. [जन् भावे मनिन्] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलबधूं प्रपदे Ku. 1. 21. -2 Origin, rise, production, creation; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा द्वाशिः Mo. 53. -3 Life, existence; पूर्वैवपि हि जन्मम् Ma. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. -4 Birth-place. -5 Nativity. -6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. -7 Natal star. -8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. -9 A creature, being. -10 People. -11

The people of a household. -12. Kind, race -13 Nature; property, quality. -14 Custom, manner. -Comp. अ-धिपः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अन्तरं 1. another life. -2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञः R. 7. 15. -3. re-generation. -4. the other world. -अन्तरीय a. belonging to or done in another life.. -अन्धः a. born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. -आसपदं birth-place. -ईशः = जन्माधिप. -कीलः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कुल m. a father. -क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः m., f., -दिनं -दिवसः birth-day. -दः a father. -नक्षत्रं, -भ the natal star. -नामन् n. the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पः the regent of a planet under which a person is born. -पञ्च, -पत्रिका a horoscope. -पादपः a family tree. -पतिष्ठ 1. a birth-place. -2. a mother; S. 6. भास्व, -भृत् m. a creature, living being; मोदन्तं जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. -भाषा a mother-tongue; यत्र क्षीणामपि किमपरं जन्म भाषावदेव प्रत्यावासं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमिः f. birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोमिन् a. sickly from birth. -लक्षणं, -राशिः the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वल्मेन् n. the vulva. -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence; Pt. 1. 28. -स्थानं 1. birth-place, native country, home. -2. the womb. -हेतुः cause of birth, author of one's being; पितरस्तसां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24.

जन्मिन् m. A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्म a. [जन् कर्तरि यत्] 1 To be born or produced. -2 Born, produced. -3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by. -4 Belonging to a race or family. -5 Vulgar, common. -6 National. -7 Relating to, or fit for men. -यः 1 A father. -2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride-groom. Māl. 6. 2. -3 A common man. -4 A report, rumour. -यं 1 Birth, production, creation. -2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्मे तिष्ठति निश्चितं Śabdak. -3 The body. -4 A portent occurring at birth. -5 A market, a fair. -6 War, battle;

तत्र जन्मं रघोर्घोरं पवतीवैमणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. -7 Censure, abuse. -8 A community, nation. -9 People. -10 Report, rumour. -यः 1 The friend of a mother. -2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्मामवदकुमारो R. 6. 30. -3 Pleasure, happiness. -4 Affection.

जन्मुः [जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः] 1 Birth. -2 A creature, living being. -3 Fire. -4 The creator or Brahmā. जप् 1 P. (जपति, जपित् or जप्) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्ति तवैवालापमेवावलि Gīt. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. -2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. -3 To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप a. [जप्-कर्तरि अच्] Muttering, whispering. -यः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. -2 repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. -3 A muttered prayer. -4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. -Comp. परायण a. engaged in muttering prayers. -माला a rosary of beads. -यज्ञः, -होमः muttering prayers as a sacrifice. जपन् [जप्-भावे लृट्] The muttering of prayers.

जपा [जप्-अच् टाप्] The China rose (the plant or its flower) : सप्तयं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Mo. 36. जप्य a. [जप् कर्मणि यत्] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. -त्यः, -त्यं A muttered prayer.

जम्, जम्भ I. 1 P. (जम्बति, जम्बति) To copulate; cf. यम् -II. 1 A. (जम्बते, जम्बते) 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To snarl at; seize with the mouth. -Caus. (जम्बयति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. (जम्बति) To eat.

जम्बन् = जम्बन् q. v.

जम्बदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and descendant of Bhrigu and father of Paraśurāma [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renukā who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitrāratha and his queen) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'washed but not purified by the stream.' Her husband, who was angor incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her,

and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Paraśurāma, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Paraśurāma to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted] .

जंप्ती m. du. [जाया च पतिश्च] Husband and wife; cf. द्युपती and जायापती. जंवालः 1 Mud. -2 Moss. -3 The Ketaka plant.

जंवालिनी A river. जंवीरः The citron tree. -रं A citron. जंजु-वृ f. The rose apple tree and its fruit. -Comp. खंडः, द्वीपः पर्वतः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. -नदी one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंजु (वृ) कः (की f.) 1 A jackal. -2 A low man. -3 The rose apple tree. -4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंजुम् m. 1 A mountain. -2 A monkey. -ती A heavenly nymph.

जंजुलः [जंजु तन्नामफलं लाति लाक] 1 A kind of tree (= जंजु q. v.). -2 The Ketaka plant. -लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride). -Comp. -मालिका the same as above.

जंभः [जम्-अच्-उम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). -2 A tooth. -3 Eating. -4 Biting asunder. -5 A part, portion. -6 A quiver. -7 The chin. -8 Yawning, gaping. -9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -10 One who devours a demon. -11 Explanation, interpretation. -12 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः, -द्विषः, -भेदिकः, -रिपुः epithets of Indra. -अग्निः 1. fire. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -3. Indra.

जंभक a. 1 Eating, devouring. -2 Killing, crushing by, destroying. -3 Biting asunder. -4 Explaining, interpreting. -5 Opening, expanding. -6 Yawning. -कः A lime or citron. जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जंभन् Sexual intercourse. जंभ (भो) रः The lime or citron tree. जंभलः = जंभरः. -ला A female Rākshasī (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जंभिन् m. The citron tree.

जम्बः Mud, mire.

जयन्तः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमिसंभवेनैव जयतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14 ;

S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, G. 78. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The moon. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A name assumed by Bhīma at the court of Virāṭa. -११ 1 A flag or banner. -2 N. of the daughter of Indra. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarā and gathered at its close. -5 The rising of the asterism Rohini at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Srāvaṇa i. e. on the birth-day of Kṛṣṇa. -Comp. -पत्र (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. -2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Dussalā, daughter of Dhritarāṣṭra. [Once while out on hunting he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical athāṅī, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their breakfast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband, were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued, captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war].

जर *a.* [जृ-अर्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. -2 Wearing out. -3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. -४ 1 Wearing out, wasting. -2 Destruction.

जरठ *a.* [जृ-वा-अठ] 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामधुर्वः परिणतदिक्रिरास्तीर्षिभर्ति Si. 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). -3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. -4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. -5 Pale, yellowish-white. -6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. -7 Hard-hearted, cruel. -ठः 1 N. of Pāṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas. -2 Old age.

जरण *a.* [जृ-ल्यु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Promoting digestion. -ण, -० Cummin seed. -ण 1 Old age. -2 Praise. -० 1 Old age. -2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

जरु *a.* Decayed, old.

जरण्या Ved. Old age.

जरन् *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. -2 Infirm, decrepit, -*m.* An old man. -०omp. -कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika]. -गवः an old ox; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मृत्तिर्यन्मानद्विगणाल्पतः जरद्वयधरः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरतिका, -जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

जरा [जृ-अर्-गुणः] (The word जर is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after accusative) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छन्नना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्मरतेरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरा) विना 1. 23. -2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N. of a female demon; see जरसंघ below. -6 Invoking, greeding. -Comp. -अवस्था decrepitude. -आतुर *a.* 1. infirm. -2 old. -जीर्ण *a.* old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. -पुष्ट = जरसंघ. -भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. -संघः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Kṛṣṇa had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhisṭhira performed the great Rājāsūya sacrifice, Kṛṣṇa, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma].

जरायुनि: N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु *n.* [जरामिति इ-ङ्गण] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. -2 The outer skin of the embryo. -3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5 The uterus, womb. -०omp. -ज *a.* born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित *a.* [जरा-इत्च्] 1 Old, aged. -2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् *a.* (जी. f.) [जरा अस्यस्य इति] Old, aged. -*m.* An old man.

जरिमन् *m.* Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

जरुथ *a.* [जृ-उथन्] Speaking harshly. -४ Flesh.

जर् (जृ, जर्) 1, 6 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure. -3 To threaten or menace.

जर्जर *a.* [जर्ज-ञ-अर्] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जितविषाणकोटयो युगाः K. 21; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्मुदति धरणी जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Pained, tormented; Māl. 9. 53. -5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -६ 1 The banner of Indra. -2 Moss.

जर्जरित *a.* [जर्ज-णिच् कर्मणि क] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. -3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते Gt. 8.

जर्जरीक *a.* 1 Old, decayed. -2 pagged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जरि 8 U. To wound, disable. **जर्ण** *a.* [जृ-नर्] Old, aged, decayed -० 1 The (waning) moon. -2 A tree.

जर्झ 9, 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten, menace.

जर्तिल: Wild sesamum.

जर्तु: 1 The vulva. -2 An elephant. **जर्त्स** 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse. -3 To protect.

जर्हिल: = जर्तिल q. v.

जल 1. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide, screen. -3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. -4 To be sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. -II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

जल *a.* [जल् अच् इत्यलो वा] 1 Dull, cold, frigid = जड q. v. -2 Stupid, idiotic. -लं 1 Water; तातस्य कूपो-यमिति ब्रुवाणाः शारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबन्ति Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fra-

grant medicinal plant or perfume (इविर). -3 The embryo or uterus of a cow. -4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -0omp. -अंचल 1. a spring. -2. a natural water-course. -3. moss. -अंजलि: 1. a handful of water. -2. a libation of water presented to the Manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमासाय कुतो जलांजलि: Chap. 69; मामस्यापि जलांजलि: सरभसं लोके न वृत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up'). -अडक: a heron. -अडनी a leech. -अणुक, -अंडक the fry of fish. -अंटक: a shark. -अत्यय: autumn (शरद). -अधिदैवत:; an epithet of Varuṇa. (-तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप: an epithet of Varuṇa. -अंधिका a well. -अर्क: the image of the sun reflected in water. -अर्णव: 1. the rainy season -2. the ocean of sweet water. -आर्ध्ना a thirsty. -अवतार: a landing-place at river side. -अड्डिला a large square pond. -असुका a leech. -आकर: a spring, fountain, well. -आकाश:; -काश:; -काशिन m. an elephant. -आलु: an otter. -आह्वय a. watery, marshy. -आत्मिक a leech. -आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र a. wet. (-द्र) wet garment or clothes. (-द्रा) a fan wetted with water. -आलोक a leech. -आवर्त: eddy, whirl pool. -आशय a. 1. resting or lying in water. -2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (-य:) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. -2. a fish. -3. the ocean. -4. the fragrant root of a plant (उशीर). -आश्रय: 1. a pond. -2. water-house. -आह्वय a lotus. -इन्द्र: 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. N. of Mahādeva. -3. the ocean. -इधन: the submarine fire. -इधम: a water-elephant. -ईश:; -ईश्वर: 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. the ocean. -उच्छ्वास: 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, (cf. पूर्वाषाढा). -2. overflow of a river. -उद्वर dropsy. -उद्वय a. aquatic (-वा) benzoin. -उरगा, -ओकर m., -ओकस: a leech. -कटक: a crocodile. -कपि: the Gangetic porpoise. -कपोत: a water-pigeon. -कर a. making or pouring forth water. (-र:) tax for water. -करक: 1. a shell. -2. cocos-nut. -3. a cloud. -4. a wave. -5. a lotus. -कलक: mud. -कलमय: the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. -काक: the diver-bird. -कांत: the wind. -कांतार: an epithet of Varuṇa. -किराट: a shark. -कुकुट: a water-fowl. (-टी) the black-headed gull. -कुंतल: -कोश: moss. -कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. -कूर्म: the porpoise. -कलि: m. or f., -क्रीडा

playing in water, a splashing one another with water. -केश: moss. -क्रियर presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -कुलम: 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. -चर a. (also जलेचर) aquatic. (-र:) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीव:; °जीव: a fisherman. -चत्वर a square tank. -चारिन् m. 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -ज a. born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1. an aquatic animal -2. a fish. -3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-ज:, -जं) 1. a shell. -2. the conch shell; अधरोटे निवेश्य वृक्षौ जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीव: a fisherman. °आसन: an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेदं प्रोज्जलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. -जंतु: 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जन्मन् a lotus. -जिह्व: a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -डिंब: bivalve shell. -तरंग: 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. -ताद-नं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रास: hydrophobia. -द: 1. a cloud; जयंते विरहा लोके जलदा इव सज्जना: Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशन: the Sāla tree. °आगम: the rainy season. °आभ a. black, dark. °काल the rainy season. °अय: autumn. -दुर्दुर: a kind of musical instrument. -देव: the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -दोष्णी a bucket. -घर: 1. a cloud. -2. the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि: 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. °गा a river. °ज: the moon. °जा Lakehmi, the goddess of wealth. °रज्ञा the earth. -नकुल: an otter. -नर: a merman. -नाडी, -ली a water-course. -निधि: 1. the ocean. -3. the number 'four'. -निगम: 1. a drain, water-course. -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलि: moss. -पक्षिन् m. a water-fowl. -पटल a cloud. -पति: 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथ: a gutter, drain. -पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. -परावत: a water-pigeon. -पित्त fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पुर: 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. -पुडजा moss. -प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: destruction by water. -प्रान: the bank of a river. -प्राय a country

abounding with water; जलप्रायमनुव स्यात् Ak. -प्रिय: 1 the Chātaka bird. -2 a fish. (-प्र) an epithet of Dak-ahāyapi. -प्लव: an otter. -प्लवनं a deluge, an inundation. -बंध:; -बंधक: a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. -बंधु: a fish. -बालक: the Vindhya mountain. -बालि-का lightning. -बिडाल: an otter. -बिंब:; -बं a bubble. -बिल्व: 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. -भीति: f. hydrophobia. -भू a. produced in water. -भू: m. 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. -भूषण: wind. -भृत् m. 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. -मक्षि का a water-insect. -मंडूक a kind of musical instrument, (= जलदुर्दुर). -महु: a king-fisher. -मसि: 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. -मार्ग: a drain, canal. -मार्जर: an otter. -मुच m. 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. -मूर्ति: an epithet of Śiva. -मूर्तिका hail. -मोद a fragrant root (उशीर). -यंत्र 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain, °युहं, °नितेकनं, °मंदिरं a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कचिद्वि-चित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Ra. 1. 2. -यात्रा a voyage. -यानं a ship. -रकु: a kind of gallinule. -रंड:; -रंड: 1. a whirlpool. -2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. -3. a snake. -रस: sea-salt. -राशि: the ocean. -रुद्र, -ई a lotus. -रूप: a crocodile. -लता a wave, billow. -वरंड: a watery pustule. -वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. -वायस: a diver-bird. -वास: residence in water. (-सं) = उशीर q. v. -वाह: 1. a cloud. -2. a water-hearer. -3. a kind of camphor. -वाहक:; -न: a water-carrier. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विबुवं the autumnal equinox. -वृश्चिक: a prawn. -वैकृतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. -व्याल: 1. a water snake. -2. a marine monster. -शय:; -शयन:; -शाविन् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -शुक्ति f. a bivalve shell. -शुचि a. bathed, washed. -शूक: moss. -शूक: a crocodile. -शोष: drought. -समुद्र: the ocean of fresh water. -संपर्क: mixture or dilution with water. -सापिणी a leech. -साचि: f. 1. the Gangetic porpoise. -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow. -4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थाय: a pond, lake, reservoir. -दं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. -हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -हारि-णी a drain. -हाम: 1. foam. -2. ret-

tlefish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A oonch, shell.

जलग्ना. Aquatic. —नः The corymb.

जलग्ना A Chāndāla.

जलका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलका, जलका, जलालिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजानं A lotus

जलेबाहः A diver.

जलेशयः 1 A fish. —2 N. of Vishnu.

जलाप A. Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. —2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —3 1 Water. —2 Happiness, comfort.

जल्प 1 P. (जलति, जलित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोक्तमेव U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पेन रूपक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. —2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. —3 To chatter, prattle, babble. —4 To praise.

जल्पः [जल् भावे बच्] 1 Talk, speech. —2 Discourse, conversation. —3 Babble, prating, gossip. —4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक A. (लिका f.), जल्पाक A. Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं A. [जल्-ल्युट्] Speaking, saying, talking &c. न 1 Saying, talking. —2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः f. Ved. Inarticulate speech
जल्पित A. [जल् कर्मणि क्] Said, spoken, prattled &c. —तं Talk, gossip.

जलहुः Ved. Fire.

जव A. [जु-भावे अच्] Swift, expeditious. —वः 1 (a) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सतेः परमं हिमूर्ध्वं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडादुस्तिष्ठद्व्युतः Si. 1. 12. —2 Velocity. —Comp. —अधिकाः a fleet horse, a courier. —अनिला a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन A. (नी f.) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courier, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिम्न m. Speed, velocity.

जविन् A. Quick, fleet. —m. 1 A horse. —2 A camel.

जविन A. Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु भावे कणे ल्युट् विसाया क्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —2 A curtain in general; नरा संसारं विजति यमधानी-जवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जवा.

जह् 1 U (जहतिते) To injure, hurt kill.

जस् 1. 4 P. (जसति) 1 To set free, release. —2 To be exhausted or tired. —3 To go. —II. 1, 10 P. (जसति, जसयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. —2 To disregard, slight.

जसुः 1 A weapon (आयुध). —2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जसुरि A. Ved. Exhausted, tired.

—रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक A. Abandoning, leaving.

—कः 1 Time. —2 A child. —3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole cat.

जहत् A. (ती f.) Leaving, abandoning. —Comp. —लक्षणा, —स्वार्था 1. a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e. g. in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगाट; cf. अजहत्स्वार्था also. —2 Irony.

जहनकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जहुः N. of an ancient king, son of Subotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Gangas, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जहन्तया, —कन्या, —सुता, —मैदिनी &c.; cf. R. 8. 95].

जहन् n. Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. —2 A husband's brother's wife. —3 A race, tribe.

जागते The Jagati metre.

जायुडं Saffron. —डा N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागु 2 P. (जागति जागरति) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽयमप्यर्जुनागर यथाकालं स्वपति R. 17. 51; युरो वादुश्चरति यथा-याम्यै चार्थं च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्व-भूतानां तस्या जागति संययी Bg. 2. 69. —2 To be roused from sleep, awake. —3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर A. [जागु भावे वृत् गुणः] Awake, watchful. —रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरस्यो दिवाश-

यः R. 19. 34. —2 A vision in a waking state. —3 An armour, mail
जागरक A. [जागु पृष्ठ गुणः] Waking awake.

जागरणं [जागु-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Waking, wakefulness. —2 Watchfulness, vigilance. —3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित A. One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरितु A. (नी f.), जागृक A. [जागु-वृ ऊच् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरकस्य याथावर्थं वेदं कतव R. 10. 24. —2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणं जागरका R. 14 85; Si. 20. 26.

जागरितु A. Wakeful, awake, vigilant.

जाग्रुति A. Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. —2 Awake. —3 Clear, bright (as fire). —4 Active, animating. —रिः 1 A king. —2 Agal, or fire.

जागतिः, जागर्था, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् A. 1 Watching, being awake. —2 Attentive, careful, watchful. —3 Clear, bright. —m. Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, dream.

जाघनी 1 A tail. —2 The thigh.

जांगल A. (ली f.) [जंगले भवः जंगलस्यो वा अच्] 1 Rural, picturesque. —2 Wild. —3 Savage, barbarous. —4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Mā. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.
जांगुल Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद्य).

जाधिक A. [जंवाभ्यां जीवति, वेतनात्] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. —2 A camel.

जाजिन m. A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाठर A. (री f.) जठरे भवः अच्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धते जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रा 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्य [जडस्य भावः घृत्] 1 Coldness, frigidity. —2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. —3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं बहुधाधिपर्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीमति मयते 54. —4 Tastelessness of the tongue. —Comp. —अरिः the citron tree.

जात P. P. [जन् कर्मणि क्] 1 Brought into existence, engendered

produced. -2 Grown, arisen. -3 Caused, occasioned. -4 Felt, affected by, oft. In comp. ; 'दुःख &c. -5 Apparent, clear. -6 Become, present. -7 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected, see जन्. —ता 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयि तस्य कथय U. 4. 'dear boy, oh my darling &c.'). -2 A living being. —ता A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.' —तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविभाषिताकाशजातः R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones'; S. 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. —Comp. —अवस्था a. vexed, enraged. —अश्रु a. shedding tears. —इष्टिः f. a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —उक्ष्मा a young bullock. —कर्मन् n. a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. —कलाप a. having a tail (as a peacock). —काम a. enamoured. —पक्ष a. having wings; —अजातपक्ष unfledged. —पक्ष a. fettered. —पुत्र a woman who has borne a son or sons. —प्रत्यय a. inspired with confidence. —प्रेत a. born and dead; Pt. 1. —सम्भय a. fallen in love. —मात्र a. just born. —रूप a. beautiful, brilliant. (—रं) 1. gold; अत्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129. -2. the form in which a person is born, i. e. nakedness. -3 the thorn apple. —धर a. naked. —विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. —विघ्न a. 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. —वेदस् m. an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir. —जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वै वै विदुः, जाते जाते विद्येते इति वा, जातविद्यो वा जातवेदो, जातविद्यो वा जातवेदो यच्च जातः पश्चान् विद्येते तज्जातवेदो जातवेदस्वामिनि ब्राह्मणम्. —वेदसी an epithet of Durgā. —वासयुग्मं, वेदमन् m. the lying-in-chamber.

जातक [जात-स्वार्थे क] Born, produced. —का 1 A new-born infant. -2 A mendicant. —कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकमन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. —Comp. —ध्वनिः a leech.

जातिः f. [जन्-क्ति] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2

The form of existence fixed by birth -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अर मूढ जात्या चेद्वच्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परिवृत्ता Ve. 3 : (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four: —ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र. -5 a class, genus, kind, species; पुष्पाजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horse &c. ; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मितेन राक्षितो नो कुंदाजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses). -10 (in Nyāya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 Fallacious generalization. -14 A figure of speech. (in rhetoric) which consist in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prakṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. —Comp. —अंध a. born blind; Bb. 1. 90. —कोशः, —बन्ध, —बन्धु nutmeg. —क्षी the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1. The duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. —द्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. —पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. —कलं a nutmeg. —ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुते च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो द्वौ नो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ शब्दाः श्रुतिनामनि) —घ्नः loss of caste; Ms. 11. 67. —ग्रह a. outcast. —महः birth-day festival. —मात्र 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. —वाचक a. expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती. —वैरिन् instinctive or natural hostility. —वैरिन् m. a born enemy. —वैलक्षण्यं inconsequence, incompatibility in kind. —शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. —संपक्ष a. belonging to a noble family. —सारं nutmeg. —स्मर a. remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 335. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीन a of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् a. Nobly born, of high rank,

जाती The jasmine plant. (मालती). जातीय, क a. belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य a. [जातो भवः यत्] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः सौर्यवत् कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Beat, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु ind. A particle meaning:— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्येव नहारिणा Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शान्म्यति Ma. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 (Used with the potential mood) जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्र भवान्मुषलं याजयेन्नापकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तत्र भवान् मुषलं याजयति ibid.

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष a. (बी. f.) [जतुनो विकारः अणु पक्षः P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of or covered with lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातुः m. A thunderbolt.

जातुकर्णः An epithet of Siva.

जातं Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [जगत्स्थापयन् श्रीं अणु] N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.

जानपदः [जनिन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते, पदं अणु ; जनपदे भवः, अणु वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. वीर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 A subject. —वा A popular expression. —वी Profession, business.

जानपदिक a. Relating to a country.

जानान a. Knowing, understanding.

जानि A substitute for जाय at the end of Bahu. comp.

जाडु n. [जन्-कुण] The knee; जाडुभ्यामवर्नि गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. —Comp दृष्ट a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. —कलकं, —मंडलं the knee-pan. —विजाडु n. a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). —संधिः the knee-joint.

जापः [जप्-वच्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक a. Muttering prayers. —कं A kind of fragrant wood.

जात्य a. To be muttered. —त्यं A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापने 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Complicating, finishing.

जावाल: A goat herd.

जावालि: 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Rāma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्य: N. of Parasurāma q.v.

जामा [जम्-अदने बा० अण् छीव्] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law

जामातृ m. जाया माति विनोति भिमिती वा नि० ; cf. Un.2.94.] 1 A son-in-law, जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11 ; जामाता दक्षो ग्रहः Subhāsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातुक: A son-in-law.

जामि a. [जम्-इत् नि० वृद्धिः] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. -निः f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative (सखिहितसपिंड-स्त्री Kull.) ; Ma. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. -नः 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), decent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न) ; तिथौ च जामित्रशुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रे लग्नसप्तमं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं ?) ; but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामेयः [जाम्या भगिन्या अपत्यं दृश्] A sister's son.

जांववं [जंब्वाः कल अण् तस्य बा० न लृट् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambū tree.

जांववत् m. N. of a kind of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This name Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Kṛishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time ; for there was a fight between Kṛishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Kṛishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal].

जांघरी (—लं) A citron. —लं: Ved. The knee-pan.

जांघुनदं [जंघुनयां भवे अण्] 1 Gold ; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament ; कृतचक्रश्च जांघुनदः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived:—पतिभार्या संप्रविश्य गर्भो ध्रुवेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायावत् यदस्ति जायते पुनः ।। Ma. 9. 8 ; see also Malli. on R.2 1). As last member of Babu. comp जाया is changed to जानि ; सीताजानि: 'one who has Sitā for his wife' ; युवजानि: तामार्धजानिः. -Comp. -अनुजीविन् m., -आजीवः 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (वक्र).—ग्रः 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. —पति (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are दंपती and जंपती q. v.)

जायिन् a. (नी. f.) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. -m. The burden of a song (in music).

जायु a. Victorious. —युः 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारः [जीर्णयन्त्रेन दू कणे वञ्च ; जारयन्ति जारः Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. —रि N. of Durgā. -Comp. -जः, -जन्मन्, -जातः a bastard. —भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 (a) A web, cob-web. (b) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window ; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या R. 7. 9 ; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतेवलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2 ; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass ; चिन्तासततितंतुजालनिविडस्यूतेव Māl. 5. 10 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; Si. 4. 56 ; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. —लः The Kadamba tree. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, window. —कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. —कारकः 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. -गर्दभः a kind of pimple or boil. —नोणिका a kind of churning vessel. —ग्रथित a. connected by a web ; S. 7. 16. —याङ्-पादः a guano. —प्राय mail, armour.

जालकं [जालमिव कायतिकै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection ;

वद्धं कर्णशिरषरोधि वदने वर्मभित्तं जालकं S. 1. 30 ; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unblown flower ; अभिनवैर्जालकैर्मालिनी Mo. 98 ; सोयुधिकाजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair) ; तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44. (आभरण-विशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit. -9 Pride. —कः A window, lattice. -Comp. —मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् a. 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिकः [जालेन चरति र्पा० इत्] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. —का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A window. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called व्रधेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जात्रापं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म a. (ह्मी f.) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. —ह्मः (ह्मी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant ; अपि जायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly ; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक a. (हिमका f.) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्य 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पतिः Ved. A son-in-law.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of' ; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear ; अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्वी [जह्वोः अपत्यं स्त्री अण् हीर्] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय-जिग्वे, अजैषीत्-अजेष्ट, जित्) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate ; जयति तुलामधिरुद्धो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330 ; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel ; गजितानंतरं वृष्टिं सीमायेन जिगाय स Ku. 2. 53 ; R. 3. 34 ; Ghat. 22 ; Si.

1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest ; प्रागजयत घृणा ततो मही B. 11. 65 ; (where जि means 'to conquer' also) ; Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations) ; जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1 ; जितसुदुपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5 ; Bh. 2. 24 ; Git. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c.) -8 To expect from (with abl.). —Caus. (जायति) To cause to win or conquer. —Desid. (जिष्यति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for ; चलति नयाच्च जिष्यति हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. —With अघि to conquer, defeat, vanquish ; Bk. 12. 2.

जयः [जि भावे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इन्द्रियजयः. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishtira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. —या 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. —Comp. —आह्व a. conferring victory. —अशिख f. 1. a prayer for victory ; -2. congratulations after victory ; a cheer of victory. —उज्ज्वल a. exulting in victory. —कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. —घोषा, घोषण, —गा a proclamation of victory. —दण्डा a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. —वृत्ता N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. —यज्ञा a record of victory. —पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. —पुत्रकः a kind of dice. —मंगल 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (—ल) a cheer of victory. —यज्ञः the अघ्नेष sacrifice. —लक्ष्मी, —श्रीः the goddess of victory ; Ku. 2. 52. —लेखः record of victory. —वाहिनी an epithet of Sachī. —शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. 2. the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. —शृंगा horn blown to announce a victory. —स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column ; निचखान जयस्तम्भं गंगाप्रतोतः तरेषु सा R. 4. 36. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

जयक a. Victorious.
जयरेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virāṭa king's.
जयद्वलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयन् [जि करणे ल्यट्] 1 Conquering, subduing, -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. —Comp. —युज् 1. compared, -2. victorious.

जयिन् a. [जि श्लिष्ये इति] 1 Conquering, vanquishing ; विद्यापक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः सुते वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit ; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart ; जगति जयिन्स्ते ते भावा नवेदुक्लादयः Mā. 1. 36. —m. A victor, a conqueror ; पौरस्त्या नेवमाकामस्तास्तान्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34. जय्य a. [जियत्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अच्] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming ; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वत-जिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित p. p. [जि-कर्मणि क्] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by ; काम-जित ; क्षीजित &c. —तं Victory. —Comp. —अक्षर a. reading well or readily. —अभिघ्न a. 1. one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (—घ्नः) N. of Vishnu. —अरि a. one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (—रिः) an epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् a. self-subdued, void of passion. —आह्व a. victorious. —इन्द्रिय a. one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (ह्रस्व, रस, गन्ध, रसः &c. शब्द) श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ट्वा च दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा प्रात्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्जेयां जितोऽयम् Ma. 2. 98. —काशिः the fist doubled. —काशिन् a. appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor ; चाग-क्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2 ; जितकाशी राजसेवकः ibid. —कोप, —क्रोध, —मन्यु a. imperturbable, not excitable. (—यः) an epithet of Vishnu. —नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक a. 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of a Manes). —शत्रु a. victorious. —अम a. injured to

fatigue, hardy. —स्वर्ग a. one who has won heaven.

जित् a. [जि-क्लिप्] At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c. ; तारकाजित्, कंसजित्, सहज-जित् &c.

जितिः f. 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्य a. Conquerable. —त्या 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. —त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् a. Victorious.

जित्वर a. [जि-क्लिप्] (री f.) Victorious, conquering, triumphant ; शस्त्रा-प्युपायंस्त जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16 ; करदी-कृतभूपालो भातुमिजित्वरेदिशः Si. 2. 9. —री N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु a. [जि-गस्तु] 1 Victorious, triumphant ; R. 4. 85 ; 10. 18. -2 Winning, gaining. -3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling ; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 ; Si. 13. 21. —युः 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of Arjuna.

जेतु a. [जि-तुच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. —m. 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जिः A demon (विज्ञाच).

जिगत्सुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा (अच् सन् घसदेशे भावे अच्) 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 Striving for. -3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु a. [अच् सन् घसदेशे उच्] Hungry. जियत्सुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक a. : Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा 1 Desire of killing ; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु a. [हन् सन् उच्] Desirous of killing, murderous. —सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [यद् सन् भावे अच्] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र a. [घा कर्त्तरि श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing ; observing ; e. g. मनोजिघ्रः स-पत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [जा सन् भावे अच्] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित a. Investigated, asked, inquired.

जिज्ञासु a. [जा सन् उच्] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious ; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting abolition (मुमुक्षु).

जितमः, जितुमः, जितमः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Green origin)

जिन a. [जि-नच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Very old. —न 1 A

generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2. N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint. -2 an Arhat of the Jainas. -संघः n. a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिब्रि a. Ved. Old, decayed. -विः 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन् 1 P. (जिवति) 1. To be active or lively, busy oneself. -2 To urge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate. -4 To promote. -5 To grant, confer. -6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान a. 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining ; see हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्वा a. [जहाति सरलमार्गं ; हा-मन् सन्धत् अलोपश्च Un. 1. 138] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, away, squint; Ra. 1. 12. -3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair ; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24 ; सुदृढर्महि-तमजिह्वधियां Si. 9. 62. -6 Dim, dark, pale-coloured ; विधिसमयनियोगादीरि-संहारजिह्वं Ki. 1. 46. -7 Slow, lazy. -ह्वा 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. -2 The Tagara tree. -Comp. -अक्ष a. crooked-eyed, squinting. -ग a. moving slowly. (-गः) a snake. -गति a. meandering, going tortuously ; Ra. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधिन a. fighting unfairly. (-म.) an epithet of Bhīma. -शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वायति Den. P. to go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल a. Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वल 1 The tongue. -2 The tongue of fire, i. e. a flame. -3 A sentence. -Comp. -आस्वादः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निलेखन a tongue-scraper. -पः 1. a dog. -2. a cat. -3. a tiger. -4 a leopard. -5. a bear. -मलं the fur of the tongue. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलिय a. a term particularly applied to the Viarga before क् and ख and also to क्, ल and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). -रवः a bird. -लिह्म m. a dog. -लौल्य greediness. -शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः f. [जि-क्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. -2 Decrease, loss. -3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन a. [ज्या-क् संभसा दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag ; जीनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयति नमः जीयते आनेलेन, जीवनस्यादकस्य सृते बंधो यत्र, जीवने जलं सृते बद्धं अनेन, जीवने सुचरतीति वा पृथो. Tv. cf. Up. 3. 91] 1 cloud ; जीमूतेन स्वकुशल-मयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Ms. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nurisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. -कूटः a mountain. -केतुः an epithet of Siva. -वाहनः 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda ; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर) [He was the son of Jimutakēti and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. -वाहिन m. smoke.

जीर a. [ज्या-क् संभसा दीर्घः] Ved. Swift, quick. -रः 1 A sword. -2 Cumin-seed. -3 An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [जीर्यति जु-क् रिक्] Ved. A man. -f. Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण p. p. [ज क्] 1 Old, ancient.

-2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes) ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22 ; U. 6. 38 ; Mā. 5. 30. -3 Digested ; सुजीर्णमसं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. -जः 1 An old man. -2 A tree. -3 Cumin-seed.

-र्णः Large cumin-seed. -र्णः 1 Ben. zoin. -2 Old age, decrepitude. -Comp. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old,' repairs especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उद्यानः ruined or neglected garden. -उवरः lingering fever. -पर्णः the Kadamba tree. -वज्रं a particular gem. -वस्त्र a. wearing old clothes. -वाटिका a ruined house.

जीर्णक a. Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णिः f. Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. -2 Digestion.

जीविः [जृ-क्वि] 1 An axe. -2 The body. -3 A bird. -4 An animal.

जीव 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive ; यस्मिञ् जीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23 ; मा जीवन्-यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; Ms. 2. 235. -2 To revive, come to life. -3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.) ; सत्या-दृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6 ; विपणने च जीवतः 3. 152, 162 ; 11. 26 ; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense ; अजिह्वामहा-ठां शुद्धां जीवेद् ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. -4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.) ; चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवन्ति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः ॥ प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पण्डिताः Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. -2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव a. [जीव-क्तरि क्] Living, existing. -वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul ; गतजीव, जीवस्याग, जीवाज्ञा &c. -2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it, life, motion and sensation (called जीवासन् as opposed to परमासन् the Supreme soul), Y. 3. 131 ; Ms. 12. 22-23. -3 Life, existence. -4 A creature, living being. -5 Livelihood, profession. -6 N. of Karna. -7 N. of one of the Maruts. -8 The constellation पुष्य. -9 N. of Brihaspati. -10 The third lunation in the cycle of Jupiter. -11 Association of cause and effect. -12 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतका 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. -2. a murderer, slayer. -अजीवाधारः the world of organic and inorganic creation. -आसन् m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमासन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आह्वानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधानं preservation of life. -आधारः the heart. -इंधनं glowing fire-wood, burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. -उपाधिः the three states, i. e. waking, dreaming and sleeping. -उर्णः the wool of a living animal. -उद्गृहं, -संदिग्धं 'the abode of the soul the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken, alive. -घनः Brahmā. -ज a. born alive. -जीवः (also जविजिवः) the Chakora bird. -लोका a woman whose children are living -दः 1. a physician. -2. an enemy. -दश mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. -धानी the earth. -निकायः a being endowed with life. -पतिः f., -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पत्रं a fresh leaf.

-पितुः, -पितृक *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still al. **त्र सा** a woman whose son is living. -मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities ; (कुमारी वनदा नदा विमला मंगला बला । १५५) चैति च विख्याताः सतीता जीवमातृकाः) . -यौनिः a sentient being. -रक्तं menstrual blood. -लोकः 1. The world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence ; त्वत्प्रमाणे शांतालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mal. 9. 37 ; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21 ; so स्वर्गमन्त्रजालसङ्काशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; U. 4. 17. -2. living beings, mankind ; द्विवसद्वाभयामस्त-पात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12 ; or आलोक्यमादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. -वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. -शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -शोणितं living, i. e. healthy blood. -संक्रमणं transmigration of the soul. -साधनं grain, corn. -साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -मूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्थानं 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [जीव् जिष् ण्वुल्] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. -2 One who lives a long time. -कः 1 A living being. -2 A servant. -3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. -4 A usurer. -5 A snake-catcher. -6 A tree. -7 A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवन्त *a.* (नी *f.*) Living, alive. -Comp. -तोका a woman whose obildren are living. -पतिः *f.*, -पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living. -पितृकः one whose father is alive. -मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge or the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. -मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. -मृत *a.* 'dead while alive', one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the word (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीव्य *a.* [जीव्-अय] 1 Long-lived. -2 Virtuous, pious. -यः 1 Life, existence. -2 A tortoise. -3 A peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, plety.

जीवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [जीव् भावे ल्युट्] Enlivening, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son. -4 The Supreme Being. -नं 1 Life, existence ; (fig. also) ; स्वमासि मम भूषणे स्वमासि मम जीवने Git. 10. -2 The principle of life, vital energy ; Bg.

7. 9. -3 Water ; बीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39 ; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) इति प्राणात् इति समीरणः Udb. -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig. also) ; Ms. 11. 77 ; विदुषां जीवनं मूत्रैः H. 3. 33. -5 Butter made from milk one day old. -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. -अंतः death. -आघातं poison. -आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. -2. the body. -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधं 1. elixir of life. -2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक *a.* [जीवन्-कन्] Enlivening. -कं Food.

जीवनीय *a.* [जीव्-भा- कर्णे अनियम्] 1 To be lived. -2 Supporting life. -यं 1 Water. -2 Fresh milk.

जीवन्त *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived. -तः 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

जीवन्तिकः A fowler.

जीवल *a.* 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiring.

जीवा [जीव्-अच्] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string ; हृद्गुर्जीवाद्योदैर्-र्षधिरपति Mv. 6. 33. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant (वचा). -8. Life, existence.

जीवातु *m., n.* 1 Food. -2 Life, existence (fig. also) ; स खलु प्राज्ञजीवातुः सर्वज्ञाज्ञविशारदः J. N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival ; रे हस्त दक्षिण धृतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विद्युज श्मश्रुनो कृपाण U. 2. 10. -4 A medicine for restoring life.:

जीविका [जीव् अकन् अत इत्] 1 Means of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving, element, i. e. water.

जीवित *p. p.* [जीव् क्तरि क्] 1 Living, existent, alive ; R. 12. 75. -2 Returned to life, revived. -3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through (as a period). -तं 1 Life, existence ; त्वं जीवितं स्वमासि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26 ; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Kn. 6. 63 ; Mo. 83 ; नाभिर्मेदुत मरणं नाभिर्मेदुत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45 ; 7. 111. -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Śiva. -आशा hope of life, love of life -ईशः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama ; जीवितेशवसति जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in senso 1 also). -3. the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. -ईश्वरः Śiva. -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -नायः a husband. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life - स आतुरो

जीवितसंशये वर्तते ' he is dangerously ill ' ; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. -व्यं 1 The possibility of living.

-2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [जीव्-जिति, जीवन्-निच्] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing ; R. 1. 63. -2 Living upon or by ; शस्त्रजीविन्, आशुधजीविन् &c. -*m.* A living being. जीव्यं Life. -व्यः A means of livelihood.

सुकुटः 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

सुगुप्ता, सुगुप्ता 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhatsa sentiment, thus defined:—दोषक्षणादिभिर्गर्हा सुगुप्ता विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

सुं 1 P. (जुगति) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

सुंति *a.* Deserted, abandoned. -तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

सुटकं A braid of hair.

सुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head ; cf. चूडा.

सुइ I. 6 P. (जुडति) 1 To bind. -2 To go. -II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. -2 To grind or pound.

सुत 1 A (जोतते) To shine.

सुत्र 6 P. (जुनति) To go, move.

सुत्रकः Ved. An epithet of Varuṇa.

सुत्र 6, 4 P. (जुनति, जुनति) Ved. To decay, become or grow old, waste away, perish.

सुत्र *m.* An old man.

सुत्रं *a.* Deceased, old.

सुत्र 10 P. (जुलयति) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

सुत्रस्य *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

सुत्र 1. 6 A. (जुनते, जुड) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. -2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सर्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhag. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer ; पितृस्याऽजुषते शुचं विप्रकथ्युः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषते पर्वतश्रेष्ठद्युपयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; यच्च जुषते शुभं Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have ; Mā. 5. 18. -9 To happen to. -10 To delight in, granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. -Caus. 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice. at. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ते)

1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

उग्र *a.* (at the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c.; परलोकगुप्त R. 8. 85; एजोगुप्ते जन्मनि K. 1.

उग्र *a.* To be served, worshipped &c. -सर्व Service.

उग्र *p. p.* [उग्र-कर्मणि क] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in; U. 6. 40. -उं The remnants of meal (उच्छिष्टः).

जोषः [उग्र-भावे घृ] 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. -घृ: Happiness. -उं ind. 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; किमिति जोषमास्यते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषणं, -ण 1 Liking -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

उग्रराण *a.* Making crooked or acting crookedly. -ण: The moon.

उग्रवानः [उग्र कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

उग्रः *f.* [उग्र कृष्णि नि० द्वित्वे दधिश्च Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue, especially of Agni, i. e. a flame. -Comp. -आस्यः fire.

उग्ररा (वा) णः 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

उग्रवत् *m.* Fire.

उग्रोति: A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb उग्रोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; अरति सर्वा वैदिक्यो उग्रोति-यजतिक्रिया: Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञ-नारायण shortly renders उग्रोति by उप-विष्टोम and यजति by तिष्ठोम See Asvalāyana 1. 2. 5. also).

उग्र 1 U., 9 P. (जवति, ते, गुवाति) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

उग्र *a.* Ved. Quick, speedy.

उग्र *f.* 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere. -3 A female demon. -4 An epithet of Sarasvati. -5 Going speedily, quick motion. 6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

उग्र *a.* [उग्र-क] (At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed. -2 Ved. Gone. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

उग्रति: *f.* 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

उग्रकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

उग्रतः The mass of twisted or matted hair; भूतेनास्य भुजगवद्विषय-मन्त्रनृजुताजटा: Māll. 1. 2.

उग्रकं Matted hair.

उग्र 4 A. (ज्वति, ज्वं) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with (with dat.); भवन् नस्तेभ्यश्च चिरं उग्रैः Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

उग्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. -2 Running, proceeding quickly. -3 Praising, invoking. -णि: *f.* 1 Speed. -2 An epithet of Aditya or sun. -3 the body. -4 The Brahman (n.). -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

उग्रि: *f.* [उग्र भावे क्ति उद्] 1 Fev. -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

उग्र 1 P. (ज्वति) Ved. 1 To burn. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

उग्र 1 U. (ज्वति) To hurt, kill.

उग्र: -घं The water of boiled pulse.

उग्र 1 P. (जवति) 1 To make low or humiliate. -2 To excel.

उग्र, उग्र 1 A. (ज्वते ज्वंते, ज्वंति ज्वं) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरपुत्रसुखार्थं पंकजं ज्वंतेऽथ Rs. 3. 22. -3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; ज्वंतां ज्वंतामप्रातिहतप्रसरं क्रोध-ज्योतिः Ve. 1; तुण्यं-ज्वंति. (Parasma. is irregular) Bb. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो ज्वंते 3. 84. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योनेरभिमानधूमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जं ज्वंते Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand.

ज्वंन्तः, भा, भं 1 A [ज्वन्-घृ] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कालिकाश्र-यी ज्वंता प्रभवति K. 257; ज्वंतां प्रभवित-तदलोपातजालप्रविष्टैः Ve. 2. 7; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting open.

ज्वंन्तः [ज्वन्-घृ] 1 ' A yawner, ' a sort of demon. - Swelling. -भिका Gaping, yawning.

ज्वंन्त *a.* [ज्वन्-भावे ल्युट्] Causing to gape or yawn -जं 1 Gaping, yawn-

ing. -2 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) सुदुर्लभं ज्वंन्तत्पराणि Re. 6. 10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती शिरासि ज्वंन्तो मुखे Bb. 1. 25.

ज्वंन्त *p. p.* [ज्वन्-क] 1 Yawned, gaped. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed; Māl. 1. 32. -3 Opened, blown (as a flower) -4 Done, exerted. -5 Enlarged, increased. -तं 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

ज्व 1. 1, 4, 9 P., 10 U. (जति, जीयति, हृणाति, जायति-ते, जजार, जायामास, अजत् अजारीत्, अजीजत्, -जति-री तु, जीर्णं or जा-रितं) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीयते जीयति: केशा वृता जीयति जीयतः। जीयतश्च धुषी भोजे तु-ष्णका तरुणायते pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्-थाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुना दृशास्य-स्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमसं पक्वीयात् Chāṇ. 79; उदरे चाजरकन्ये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces. -Caus. (ज-जा-यति) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested; to digest. -II. 1 A (जते) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To crackle (as fire). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

जारक *a.* [ज्व-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारणं [ज्व-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

जारद्वय *a.* (वीधिः) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शततारका (according to ब्रह्ममिहिर); according to others, by विशाखा अनुषा and ज्येष्ठा.

जंताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जैन्य Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

जेमनं [जिम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह 1 A. (जेहेते) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

जे 1 P. (जायति, To want, do, elude, decay, perish.

जैत्र *a.* (*त्री f.*) [जैत्र-अण्] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory ; इदमिह मन्त्रस्य जैत्रमन्त्रं विफल-
गुणतिशयं भविष्यतीति Mā. 2. 6 ; धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्वैद्ये R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. -2 Quick-silver. -त्रं 1 A Victory, triumph. -2 Superiority. -Comp. -रथः victor.

जैनः 1 A. 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनिः *N.* of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतसुष्म-
माय सहसा हस्ती इति जैमिनि Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीवस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

जैवातुक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired ; जैवातुक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon ; राजानं जनपदभूय सहसा जैवातुकं त्वां तु या Bv. 2. 78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son. -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

जैवेयः An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaapati.

जैह्व्यं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जैह्व्यं The pleasure of taste.

जोगं, -गकं Aloe-wood.

जोगटः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

जोडिगः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

जोडः Binding, tie.

जोषा, जोषित *f.* A woman ; cf योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जनाति, जानति, जन्तौ, जज्ञे अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातु, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses) ; to learn, become acquainted with ; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यद्काशीत्स रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1 ; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडबल्लोक आचरेत् Ma. 2. 110, 123 ; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate ; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्ययति Mk 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience ; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of ; अपस्तु मित्रं जानियात् H. 1. 72 ; Chān. 21. -6 To recognise न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारि Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,

know to be ; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतियुक्तं कामरूपं मघोन Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument) ; सर्पियो जानति Sk. ' he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिः = सर्पिः) -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. -Caus. (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an animal). -Desid. (जिज्ञासते) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain ; R. 2. 26 ; Bk. 8. 33 ; 14. 91. -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञा *a.* [ज्ञाक] At the end of comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with ; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise ; रा in ज्ञस्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, **ज्ञप्त** *a.* Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञा-कर्मण-क] Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c. ; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेषं पुसां Ku. 3. 3 ; see ज्ञा above. -तं Knowledge. -Comp. -सिद्धांतः a man completely versed in any Śāstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

ज्ञातिः [ज्ञा-क्तिव्] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c. ; agnate relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman or kindred in general. -3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors. -4 A father. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं the duty of a kinsman. -भावः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् *a.* one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातये Relationship.

ज्ञातु *a.* [ज्ञा-तृच्] Knowing, intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञान [ज्ञा-भावेत्युद] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency ; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Mā. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning ; बुद्धिज्ञानेन श्रूयति Ma 5. 109 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं क्षमा ज्ञात्री R. 1. 22. -3 Conscience, cognizance, knowledge ; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ma 8. 288 know-

ingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred knowledge ; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्) ; cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The Vedas taken collectively. -Comp. -अनुत्पत्ता ; ignorance, folly. -अपोहः forgetfulness. -अव्यासः 1. study. -2. thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् *a.* all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception ; (these are five स्पर्श, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण and घ्राण -the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose ; see इन्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय). -क्रांतिं that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). -कृत *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -गम्य *a.* attainable by the understanding. -चक्षुस् *n.* the eye of intellectual vision (opp. चर्मक्षुस्) ; सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ma. 2. 8 ; 4. 24. (*m.*) a wise and learned man. -तत्त्वं true knowledge, knowledge of God. -तपस् *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -दः a preceptor, -दा an epithet of Sarasvatī. -दुर्बल *a.* wanting in knowledge. -निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment. -निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -पतिः 1. the supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor. -मुद्ग *a.* ' having the impress of wisdom', wise. -मूल *a.* founded on spiritual knowledge. -यज्ञः a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -योगः contemplation as the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge -लक्षणं, या 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. (in logic) sign or proof of knowledge ; subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. -विज्ञानं 1. sacred miscellaneous knowledge. -2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. -शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. -साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously ; knowingly, intentionally

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मणि बहुते ज्ञानमयेन वदित्वा R. 8. 20. -2 Containing knowledge. —*व:* 1 The Supreme spirit. -2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (*नी. f.*) [ज्ञानमयस्य इति] Intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानिन् Fortune telling.
ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ज्ञा -णिच्-ल्यु] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. —*क:* 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. —*कं* (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ज्ञा -णिच्-ल्यु] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ज्ञा -न्त् -आवे भ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ज्ञा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be investigated or learnt or understood. -2 To be regarded as. -3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या 9 P. (*जिवाति*) 1 To overpower, oppress. -2 To grow old. -3 (*जीयते*) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. -2 Become old; also *जीन*.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. -2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रानं लभ-नामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्भु S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59; 11. 15; 12. 104. -2 The chord of an arc. -3 The earth. -4 A mother. -5 Overpowering force or strength. -6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानि: *f.* [ज्या -नि] 1 Old age, decay. -2 Quitting, abandoning. -3 A river, stream. -4 Oppress. —*न:* -5 Deprivation, loss; Mā. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (*सी. f.*) Compar. of प्रथम्य or वृद्ध 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवक-मंण स किल ज्यायस् U. 6. -2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Mā. 4. 8. 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. -3 Larger, greater. -4 (In law) One not a minor, i. e. come of age and responsible for his

own action. -5 Aged, old. -6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. -2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रथम्य or वृद्ध) 1 Eldest, most senior. -2 Most excellent, best. -3 Pre eminent, first, chief, highest. —*ह्य:* 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. -3 Life. -4 N. of a lunar month) = ज्येष्ठ q. v.). —*ह्य:* 1 An eldest sister. -2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). -3 The middle finger. -4 A small house-lizard. -5 An epithet of the Ganges. -6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmi. —*ह्य:* 1 A small house-lizard. —*ह्य:* 1 The most excellent, the first or head. -2 Tin. —*Comp.* —*अंश:* 1. eldest brother's share. -2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. -3. The best share. —*अंश:* n. 1. water in which grain has been washed. -2. the soup of boiled rice. —*आश्रम:* 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana, i. e. that of a householder. -2. a householder. —*तति:* a father's eldest brother. —*तति:* *f.* Ved. superiority. —*वर्ण:* 1. the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas) -2. a Brāhmana. —*वृत्ति:* *f.* the duties of seniority. —*वधू:* *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. -2 the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीय: The month ज्येष्ठ q. v.
ज्येष्ठ: N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठ (corresponding to May-June). —*ह्य:* 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. -2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठिनेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. -2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. (*ज्यवते*) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. (*ज्यातिते*) To shine.

ज्युति: *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A. (*ज्यवते*) 1 To advise, instruct. -2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिस् *n.* [ज्यु-इभुन् आदिदेश्य ज; ज्यु-इभुन् वा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. -2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. -3 Lightning. -4 A heavenly body.

-5 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्विद्यया विद्याया Ku. 7, 21; Bg. 10. 21; B. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. -6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमस्) -7 The sun and moon (dual). -8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. -9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy see ज्योतिष. -10 The faculty of seeing. -11 The celestial world. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. —*Comp.* —*इयः*, —*इयणः* the fire-fly. —*कणः* a spark of fire. —*गणः* the heavenly bodies collectively. —*चक्रं* the zodiac. —*ज्ञः* an astronomer or astrologer. —*मंडलं* the stellar sphere. —*मालिन* *m.*, —*वी* (*वी*) जं a fire-fly. —*व्यः* (*ज्योतिर्व्यः*) the polar star. —*लोकः* the supreme spirit. —*विद्* *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. —*विद्या*, —*शास्त्रं* (*ज्योतिःशास्त्रं*) astronomy or astrology. —*स्तोमः* (*ज्योतिस्तोमः*) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. —*हस्ता* N. of Durgā.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars; starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (*बी. f.*) [ज्योतिः सूर्यादित्यादिकं प्रतिपादयत्यस्य अच्] Astronomical or astrological. —*व:* An astronomer or astrologer. —*वः* 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. -2 One of the six Vedāngas (' being ' a short tract on astronomy). —*Comp.* —*विद्या* astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिषकः A planet, star, luminary. —*वकं* N. of the shining peak of Meru. —*वृकः* The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ज्योतिरस्य मत्पु] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 Celestial. *m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of the third foot of Brāhmā. -3 N. of one of the seven euns appearing at the destruction of the world. —*ती* 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). -2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण, i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योत्स्ना [ज्योतिरस्य ज्योतिष उपधातो-पो नञ् प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] 8 Moon-light; स्फुरत्स्फुरज्ज्योत्स्नाभवलिततले कानि सुललं Bh. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निविशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. -2 Light (in general). -3 An epithet of Durgā. -4 A moonlight-night. —*Comp.* —*ईश* the moon. —*विष* the Chakora bird. —*द्वय* a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.
ज्योत्स्न *a.* Bright or lit with moonlight. —स्नः The bright half of a month. —स्नी A full-moon night.

ज्योः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

जि I. 1 P. (जयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. —2 Togo. II. 9, 10. P. (जिणाति, जायति) To grow old.

ज्वर् 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. —2 To be diseased.

ज्वर *a.* [ज्वर मावे अ] 1 Heated, feverish. —2 Excited, inflamed. —रः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौऽभसा परिषिञ्चति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दर्पज्वरः, मदन-ज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. —2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; ज्येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मन-

सस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —रः Fever. —Comp. —अग्निः the paroxysm of fever. —अंकुशः a febrifuge. —प्रतिकारः cure of fever, febrifuge. ज्वरित, ज्वरित् *a.* (जी. f.) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलिष्यनाग्निः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. —2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अमृतमधुरमृदु-तरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Git. 7. —3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. —4 To burn (as a wound). —Caus.. ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते but प्रज्वलयति 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. —2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल *a.* [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Bright, brilliant. —लः Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलका A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन *a.* [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. —2 Combustible. —नः 1 Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदीयं त्वरयेदक्षिणवातीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. —2 Corrosive alkali. —3 The number 'three.' —नं Burning, blazing, shining. —Comp. —अश्मन् *m.* the sun-stone.

ज्वलित *a.* [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. —2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाला *a.* [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —लः 1 A flame, light; द्वद्दहनज्वाला-ज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. —2 A torch.

ज्वाला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. —2 Burnt rice. —Comp. —जिह्वा, —ध्वजः fire. —मुखी a volcano. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालित् *a.* [ज्वल्-णित्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Shining. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झ *a.* 1 Asleep, sleeping. —2 Lost, destroyed. —झः 1 Beating time. —2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. —3 Wind accompanied by rain. —4 N. of Brihaspati. —5 A thing lost or mislaid. —6 A hurricane. —झा The descent of a cascade, waterfall. झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग(गिति) *ind.* Quickly, at once साप्यप्सरा झगित्पासीत्तद्वृषाकुण्डलोचना Mb. झंकारः, झंकुतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अयं विगंतानतिने मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53).

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकुतिः *f.* A clanking, or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. —2 A rattling or ringing sound,

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. —2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. —3 A clanking sound, jingling. —4 Rattling in large drops. —5 Anything lost. —Comp. —अचिदः

—मरुत्, —वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सञ्चलिकः Ak.; हिमांशुझंझानिलविह्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झट्ट 1 P. (झटति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). —2 To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्-इत्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति *ind.* Quickly, at once; मुक्ता-जालमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोः दृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझण, —णा Jingling sound.

झणझणावित् *a.* Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; V. 5. 5.

झण (न) प्रकारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणकारकुरकाणितगुणयुज्जह्वधनुर्धृतमेवावाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्देजयति द्रिष्टं परमुद्रा-गगनझणकारः Udb.

झंस् 1 P. (झमति) To eat, consume.

झपः, झपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. —Comp. —आशिन *m.* a king-fisher.

झपाकः, झपाकः, झपिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झृ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्ययझरज-

झरीनिवृत्तपाथः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्त् 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. —2 To blame, censure. —3 To injure. —4 To threaten, menace.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. —2 The Kali age. —3 A cane-staff. —4 An iron instrument used in cooking. —5 A cymbal. —रः A whore, harlot. —री A sort of drum. —रः A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्झरकः The Kali age.

झर्झरावती The Ganges.

झर्झरित् *a.* Furnished with a drum. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झर्झरीकः 1 The body. —2 A region, country. —3 A picture.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. —2 Sun shine, glittering light, splendour. —3 A cricket.

झालिः *f.* The areca-nut.

झलूः 1 A prize-fighter. —2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. —झ्रौ A kind of drum.

झलुकं-की Cymbal.

झलुकंठः A pigeon.

झलरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

झलिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झलोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झृ 1 U. (झृति-ने) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

झषः 1 A fish in general ; झषाणा मकरध्वनि Bg. 10. 31 ; cf. words like झषकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -6 1 A forest ; wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -स्वजः N. of the god of love ; श्रीसुधी झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अशनः a porpoise. -उद्वी an epithet of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa.

झाकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splash-

ing sound, (as of falling cascades) स्थाने स्थाने सुखरककुभो झांकुतेमिहिराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [झट्-वि-अञ्] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -टार, -टी The Jasmine plant.

झाटासकः The water-melon.

झाटि (टी) का Jasmine.

झामकं A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाझरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa Fostida (दिव्य) आसाममकलं विहाराजिकालचनाम्बितम् । भृष्टं दिव्ययुतं प्रसं चोलितं झालिचक्षते Bhāva P.

झिमिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिझी A cricket.

झिझिमः A forest on fire.

झिटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका A cricket.

झिलिः f. 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parch-

ment. -Comp. -कंडः a domestic pigeon.

झिलिका 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine. -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिल्लि 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिल्लिकः A cricket. -का 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket ; also झीरिका.

झुटः 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

झाणिः (लिः) 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झृ 4, 9 P. (झृति or झृणाति) To grow old ; of. जृ.

झोडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्य 1 P. (झ्यति) To go or move.

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. -ट 1 The carth. -2 An oath. -३ A hollowed cocoa-nut.

टकरः An epithet of Siva.

टगर a. Squint-eyed. -रः 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

टक् 10 U. (टकति-ने, टकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. -WITH उक् 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

टकाः, -कं [टक्-वञ् अच् वा] 1 A hatchet, an axe, a stone-cutter's chisel ; टकनेनः शिलयुद्धे विदार्यमाणः Mk. 1. 20 ; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet ; the slope or declivity of a hill ; Bk. 1. 8. -5 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight

of silver equal to four Māshas -12 The fruit of the wood-apple (n.). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. -का The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. -रतिः a mint-master. -साला a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of Siva.

टंकणं (ने) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. -णः (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -Comp -सारः borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टंकारिन् a. (जी f.), Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound ; टंकारिचापमयु लंकाशरक्षजपंकावरुषित-शर Aśvad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet ; Vikr. J. 16.

टंगः, -गं A spade, hoe. -गः 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Māshas.

टंगण, -णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टटुनी A small house-lizard.

टटुरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टटुरः The sound of a drum.

टल 1 P. (टलति) To be confused or disturbed.

ट (टा) लः, -टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

टांकरः A libertine, loacher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. (टकते) To go, move.

टिटि (ट्टि) भः (भी f.) A kind of bird ; उक्षिप्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते भंगम-याद्विः Pt. 1. 314 ; Ma. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 172 ; also टिटिभक.

टिप् 10 P. (टेष्यति) To direct, throw, cast.

टेषनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी(नी) A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; कादमर्याः कुतमालमुद्रतदलं को-यटिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7. —With -आ to go, move, go about; आदीकसेम करि-षोटीपदातिषुवि वादीषुवि क्षितिषुजा As- vad 5.

टीका [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोज्ञया] A commentary, gloss; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्ममः.

हुः 1 Gold. —2 One who can change his shape at will. —3 N. of the god of love.

हुंडुकः α. 1 Small, little. —2 Viie, cruel. —3 Harsh.

टेर, -टेरक α. Squint-eyed.

टोट α. Small, little.

दुल्ल 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामा-भिषेके मविविहलायाः कक्षाच्युतो हेमचदस्त-इण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठं ठठं ठठं ठठंः Subhāsh. —2 A loud noise. —3 The disc of the sun or

moon. —4 A circle, globe. —5 A cy-pher —6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. —7 An object of sense. —8 An idol, deity. —9 An epithet of Siva.

ठकुरः 1 An idol, a deity. —2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविं-दकुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

ड.

डः 1 A sound. —2 A kind of drum or tabor. —3 Submarine fire. —4 Fear. —5 An epithet of Siva. —डा 1 A kind of female imp (डाकिनी). —2 A basket carried by mee n of a sling.

डकारी The lute of the Chāṇḍālas.

डप् 10 A. (डप्यते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. —2 Petty warfare between villages. —3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. —र Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डप = डप् १. १.

डप् 10 U. (डप्यति) 1 To throw, send. —2 order. —3 To behold.

डंबर α. Famous, renowned. —रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. —2 Show, pomp. —3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance; U. 6. 17; Māl. 3. 7. —4 Pride, arrogance.

डंश् 10 U. (डंश्यति) To collect.

डलकं, डलुकं A sling, basket.

डवित्थः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांकृतिः f. The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर α. Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतल-प्रपातवेगं Māl. 6. 3. —2 Riotous, tumultuous. —3 Resembling, having the appearance, (i. e. lovely, beautiful);

रतिगालिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिह्नरे) Gīt. 12. —रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. —2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. —3 Any surprising sight. —4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = दाडिमः १. १.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाम्लिष्यति डाह-लोर्षी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिकरी A young woman.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. —2 A knave, cheat, rogue. —3 A depraved or low man. —4 A fat man. —5 Throwing, casting forth. —6 An insult.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखरयश्च यज्ञोत्सवडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रगितरसमाय

हिंदिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gft. 11; आर्य-
चालचरितप्रस्तावनाहिंदिमः Mv. 1. 54.

हिंडी (हि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone
considered as the form of the sea.
-2 Foam (in general); उड्डानेन हिं-
दीरे पिडपंक्तिरुद्भूयत Vikr. 4. 64.

हित्यः 1 A wooden elephant.-2 A
good-looking, dark-coloured young
man proficient in every science.

हिप्, -हिप् I. 10 A. To collect,
heap together. -II. 4, 6, 10 P. (हि-
यति, दिशति, देयति) 1 To throw, cast,
send. -2 To direct.

हिस् 1 P. (हेमति) To hurt, injure.

हिमः One of the ten kinds of
dramas; मायेद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रातादिषष्टितेः।
उपनिषद् द्वाविंशति हिमः ख्याताऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D.
517.

हिडः 1 Affray, riot. -2 Sound or
noise occasioned by terror. -3 A
young child or animal. -4 An egg.
-5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or

round blossom; Māl. 9. 26. -7 A
chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first
stage of its existence. -9 The spleen.
-10 The uterus. -Comp. —आहवः,
-युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without
weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms.
5. 95.

हिबिका 1 A libidinous woman. -2
A bubble.

हिंभः 1 A young child. -2 Any
young animal such as a cub; हिंभस्व
रे हिंभं वृत्तास्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A
fool, a block-head. —भा An infant.

हिंभकः (भिका f.) 1 A young child.
-2 Any young animal.

ही 1, 4 A. (ह्यते, हीयते, डिड्ये, अड-
यिट्, हयितुं, हीन) 1 To fly, pass through
the air. -2 To go. —WITH प्र to fly
up; हंतेः प्रहीनैरिव Mk. 5. 5. —मोह
fly up; मोहयिष्य बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठ
मालिगितः 23.

हयनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried
upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

हीन p. p. [हीन-क] Flown up. —नं
The flight of a bird. The varieties
of the flight of birds are said to be
101, the word prefixed to हीन show-
ing the particular mode of flight;
e. g. अचहीनं, उड्डानं, प्रहीनं, अभिहीनं, विहीनं,
परिहीनं, पराडानं &c.

हुंडुभः-मः A kind of snake not
poisonous (निर्बिषा हुंडुभाः स्मृताः).

हुंडुलः A small owl.

हुंडुकः A gallinule.

हुलिः A small turtle.

होमः A man of a very low caste;
also होम.

होरः 1 A fillet of thread (tied
round the arm). -2 The string with
which a packet or parcel is tied.

हुत् 10 U. (हुल्यति ते) To mix.

ह.

हः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A
large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A
dog. -5 A serpent.

हका 1 A large or double drum;
न ते हुडकेन न सोपि हकया न मर्दतेः
सापि न तेऽपि हकया ॥ N. 15. 17. -2
Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

हामरा A goose.

हाले A shield.

हालिन m. A warrior armed with a
shield.

हुदनं Seeking, investigating.

हुंदिः An epithet of Ganesa.

होलः A large drum or tabor.

होक् 1 A. (होक्ते, होक्ति) To go,
approach; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी हुहोके
Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 49. —Caus.

(होकयति ते) 1 To bring near, cause
to approach; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः
क्षणादाद्यु होक्ति Mb.; Bk. 17. 103.
-2 To present, offer. —WITH उप to
present, offer; एकैकं पशुमुपहोक्तयामः
Pt. 1.

होकरं 1 Offering. -2 A present,
bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are

so written to show that the न is liable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions like प्र, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water (or summer) house. -5 A bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet. -तार, -त 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. -त N. of Lakshmi.

तृ I. 1 A. (तृते) Ved. 1 To shake. -2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तृति, तृचति) To decorate.

तृ 1, 2 P. (तृति, तृचि) Ved. 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff. -3 To bear, endure.

तृ a. Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

तृ a. Ved. Approaching (गम्युक्). तृ a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. -m. A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तृकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, roguish. -ला A medicament, drug.

तृकृ m. A child, offspring.

तृकृ Butter-milk. -Comp. -अटः a churning stick. -सार fresh butter.

तृ 1, 5 P. (तृति, तृचति, तृचि) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice,

split; आत्मानं तृचति देव चर्न परशुना यथा Mb.; : निधाय तृचते यत्र काटे काष्ठं स उच्यते Ak. -2 To fashion, form (out of wood &c.) -3 To make, create in general. -4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -With निष् 1. to slice out of. -2. to form, create.

तृ a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तृ.

तृकृ [तृच्युत्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadāt; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तृकृ [तृच्युत्] Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तृकृ Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185. -णी A carpenter's adze.

तृकृ m. [तृच्युत्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्च तृकृ K. P. 'one not a तृकृ by caste is called तृकृ when he acts like or follows the

profession of a तृकृ (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तृचरः A kind of plant.

तृच 1 P. (तृचति, तृचि) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तृचः [तृच्युत्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तृचने Living in distress, miserable living.

तृच 1 P. (तृचति, तृचि) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तृच I. 7. P. (तृचति, तृचि) To contract, shrink; तृचन्मि व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38. -II. 1 P. (तृचति) To go.

तृच 7 P. See तृच.

तृच I. 1 P. (तृचति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (तृचयति) To beat, strike

तटः [तट्-अच्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon. -3 An epithet of Siva. -टः, -टा, -टी, -ट 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शीलतटस्थतु Bh. 2. 39; मोक्षगतितातसे Bh. 3. 45; सिधोस्तदाशेष इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3.

8 ; उच्चारणायभिगणास्तदीस्ते Si. 4. 18. —2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides ; पद्मापयोधरतटीपरिरंभलग्न Git. 1 ; नो लुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S.Til. 7 ; 80 जघनतट, कटितट, ओणीतट, कुक्षतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. —ट A field. —Comp. —आघातः : batting, striking against a bank of declivity ; अस्पर्श्यंति तटाघातं निजितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. —स्थ a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity. —2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive ; तटस्थः स्वामर्थो घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mā. 1. 14 ; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13 ; मया तटस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोसि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1. also). (—स्थः) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (—स्थः) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known ; e.g. गंधस्त्व in the case of पुष्पी.

तटक A shore or bank.

तटगः = तटाग q. v.

तटाकः—कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants) see तटाग.

तटिनी [तटमस्यस्या इति ङीष्] A river ; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि बभूव Bb. 3. 123 ; Bv. 1. 23. तटस्थः An epithet of Siva.

तट् 10 U. (ताडयतिन्ते, ताडितं) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against ; ग्राहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्दुष्टुताडितं S. 2. 5 ; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतैर्यथा Bām. ; R. 3. 61 ; Ku. 5. 24 ; Bb. 1. 50. —2 To beat, strike, punish by beating hit ; लालयेत्तच्च वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chāṇ. 11, 12 ; न ताडयेत्तुणं नापि Ms. 4. 169 ; पादेन यस्याश्वयन्ते Amaru. 52. —3 To strike, beat (as a drum) ; ताड्यमानासु भेरिषु Mb. ; अताडयन् मुदंगांश्च Bk. 17. 7 ; Ve. 1. 22. —4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument) ; श्रोतुर्वित्तरीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. —5 To shine. —6 To speak. —7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch obscure or eclipse partially. —8 (In Mth.) To multiply. तडि a. Beating. —टिः Striking, a stroke.

ताड a. [तड्-भावे अच्] Beating, striking. —डः 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. —2 Noise, sound. —3 A sheaf. —4 A mountain. —Comp. घ a. beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. —घातः an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन a. [तड् भावे ल्युट्] Beating, whipping, striking. —नं 1 Beating, whipping, flogging ; लालने बहवो दो-

षास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः Chāṇ. 12 ; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8 ; S. Til. 9 —2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse. —नः Striking. —नी A whip. ताडित p. p. Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल a. Beating, striking. ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck ; श्रोतुर्वित्तरीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45 ; ताड्यमानः किं न ब्रूयात् Mu. 5. —नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडगः See तडाग.

तडाकः A pond, pool. —का 1 A blow. —2 A bank, shore. —3 Splendour, lustre.

तडागः—गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank ; रङ्गुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगामिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11 ; Ms. 4. 203 ; Y. 3. 237. —2 A tank. —3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघातः See तटाघात ; (उच्चैःकरंकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्धाः Sabdak.).

तडित् f. 1 Lightning ; घनं घनाति तडितां गुणैरिव Si. 1. 7 ; Me. 77 ; R. 6. 65. —2 Killing, injury. —ind. Closely, near. —Comp. —गर्भः a cloud. —लता forked lightning. —लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् a. Containing or having lightning ; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयदः V. I. 14 ; Ki. 5. 4. —मः A Cloud ; Si. 1. 12.

तडित्वय a. Consisting of lightning ; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड 1 A. (तंडते, तंडितं) To strike. तंडकः [तंड्-पुलच्] 1 A juggler, a cheat. —2 Froth, foam. —3 Wagtail. —कः—कं 1 Complete performance or preparation. —2 Decoration. —3 The upright post of a house. —4 A composition abounding in compounds. तंडा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीणः 1 A barbarian. —2 A fool blockhead. —3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुलः [तड्-पुलच्] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing (especially rice) ; शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another —शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं शोकं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुषस्तंडुलः शोकः शिवजमसुदाहृतं ॥ —Comp. —अंशु n. gruel. —उत्थं—कं rice-gruel. —ओषः 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. —2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तत्.

ततम a. That one (of many).

ततर a. That one (of two).

ततस् (ततः) ind. 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence ; न च निग्रादिष्व हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1 Mā. 2. 10 ; Ms. 6. 7. 12. 85. —2 There, thither. —3 Then, there-

upon, afterwards ; ततः कतिपयदिवापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66 ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. —4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. —5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि) ; यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120 ; अमोच्यमर्थं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65. —6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover ; ततः परतो निर्माद्युषमरण्यं K. 121. —7 Than that, other than that ; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. —8 sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः ; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; यतः ततः—means (a) where-there ; यतः कुष्णस्ततः सर्वं यतः कुष्णस्ततो जयः Mb., Ms. 7. 188 ; (b) since-therefore. यतो यतः—ततस्ततः wherever there ; यतो यतः षड्चरणभिर्वर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it' ; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुष्पास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74 ; Sānti. 4. 2. ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there', 'to and fro' ; ततो दिश्यानि माल्यानि शादुरांस्ततस्ततः Mb. ; (b) 'what next', 'what further', 'well proceed' (occurring in dramas) ; ततः प्रवृत्तिः thence-forward, (corr. of यतः प्रवृत्तिः) ; तुष्ण्या ततः प्रवृत्तिः मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68 ; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्य a. Coming or proceeding from thence ; Ki. 1. 27.

तति pron. a. (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many ; e. g. तति पुरुषाः संति &c. (For other senses see the word under तत्).

तातिथ्य a. (Correlative of यतिथ्य) That one of a number.

ततुरि a. 1 Preserving, cherishing. —2 Conquering. —3 Killing, hurting. —रिः An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं 1 True state or condition, fact ; बयं तत्त्वावेधान्मयुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कुली S. 1. 24. —2 Truth, reality ; न तु मामभिजानन्ति तत्त्वेनातत्त्वंवन्ति ते Bg. 9. 24. —3 True or essential nature ; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28 ; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. —4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. —5 A true or first principle. —6 An element, a primary substance. —7 The mind. —8 Sum and substance. —9 Slow time in music. —10 An element or elementary property. —11 The Supreme Being. —12 A kind of dance. —13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). —Comp. —अभियोगः a positive charge or declaration. —अर्थः

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devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परः (भूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66; Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ma. 3. 262. -3. diligent (-रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. -परायण a. solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. -2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -पूर्व a. 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारितत्पूर्वनिबद्धाया तया Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42. 14. 38. -2. prior, former. -प्रथम a. doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. -फल a. having that as a fruit or result. (-लः) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. -बलः a kind of arrow. -भावः becoming that. -मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity -2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गन्ध.). -मात्रिक a. consisting of rudimentary atoms. -राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed अंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अन् -वाचक a. denoting or signifying that. -विद् a. 1. knowing that. -2. knowing the truth. -विध a. of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ma. 2. 112. -स्थ a. being on or in that, connected with it. (-स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. -हित a. good for that. (-तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Tad-dhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा ind. 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ma. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा पदादन्त तदा 'whenever'; तदामभृति 'since then', 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. -Comp. -मुख a. begun, commenced (-खं) beginning.

तदात्त्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं ind. Then, at that time.

तदानीं तन a. Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽस्मि कार्यवशादायोपि कस्तदानीं तनश्च संज्ञतः U. 1.

तदीय a. Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8. 25.

तद् अ. Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्गानपौहः K. P. 2. -ind. 1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय a. (ची f.) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन् 1. 8 U. (तनेति, तनुते-तान, तेने, अत तानीत्, तनितं तन. pass. तन्यते or तन्यते desid. तितसति. तितोसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill; स तर्मी तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow, स्वयि विदुषे मायि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Gt. 4; पितृसुखं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3; 39; Māl. 9. 43; यो दुर्जेन वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितिशो भवति नवाधिकां महाकृतानां महनीयशासनः । समारब्धुर्दिवमायुषः क्षयं ततान सोऽपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ma. 4. 205. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते दीकां -7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or be propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards [cf. L. tendo.] -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ते) To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease. -4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत् p. Si. [तत्-क] 1 Extended, spread, S. 9. 23. 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. -3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. -तः Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (n. also). -5 A son. -तः Auy atringed musical instrument. -ततिः f. [तत्-क्तिर्] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विद्युत् क्षयितो वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पृथ्वले S. 2. 6; बलाहकततीः S. 4. 54; 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a cere. mony.

तन् f. Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. -ना, -नं. Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति, कुलं तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. -2 A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar man-

sion. -या A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. -यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. -यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयित्वु a. Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनम् m. Ved. Offspring, posterity. तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् m. [तनु इमानिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. -n. The liver.

तन्निष्ठ n. 1 Thinnest; least. -2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् a. Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु a. (नु, न्वी f.) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limb, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वी. -3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Ra. 1. 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्निभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9; 3. 2; तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91. 'giving little' &c. -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. -6 Shallow (as a river). -f. 1 The body, the person. -2 Outward form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रकृतस्तदभिरवतु वस्ताभिः रक्षाभिरिषाः S. 1. 1; M. 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. L. tenuis, Eng. thin.] -Comp. -अंग a. having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. -ऊनः the wind. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -छद् (द्) a. protecting, clothing. -छद् a. an armour; R. 9. 51, 12. 86. -ज a. born from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (-जः) a son. -जा a daughter. -त्यक् a. 1. risking one's life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग a. spending little, sparing, niggardly. -त्र, -त्राण an armour. -प्रकाश a. of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. -भव a. son. (-जा) a daughter. -भस्त्रा the nose. -भूत् m. any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्पस्थितं तनुभूतां तनुभित्ततः किं Bb. 3. 73. -बीजः the jujube. -मय a. having a slender waist. -रसः perspiration. -रुद् n., -रुद् the hair of the body. -वातः a kind of hell. -वारं an armour. -व्रणः a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. -सर्प perspiration. -हृद् the anus.

तनुक a. Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल a. Spread, expanded.

तनुम् n. The body.

तन् f. The body. -Comp. -उद्भव, -जः a son. -उद्भवा, -जा a

daughter. —जनिः, —जन्म & son. —तल a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. —तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23. —नपं clarified butter, ghee. —नपात् *m.* fire; तनूपद्विमावतान-माधिजैः Si. 1. 62; अपःकृतस्यापि तनू-पातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव । II. 2. 67 (—*n.*) ghee. —नपु *m.* wind. —रुह 1. the hair of the body (—*m.* also). —2. the wing of a bird; —a feather. (—*हः*) a son. —हृदः the anus, the rectum; cf. तनुहृदः.

तनुक 8 U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen; as in लज्जा तनुकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; हयमाधेकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; तव तन्वि कुचावतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ Udb.

ततिः [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिञ्] 1 A cord, line, string. —2 A row, series. —3 Extension, expansion. —4 A cow. —5 A weaver. —Comp. —पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. —2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virāṭa.

तंतुः [तन्-तुन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चित्तासंततितंतु Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70. —2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. —3 A filament; विसंततुगुणस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. —4 An offspring, issue, race. —5 A shark. —6 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. —काटः a silk-worm. —नागः a (large) shark. —निर्यासः the palmyra tree. —नाभः a spider. —पर्वन् *n.* the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was invested with the sacred thread. —भः 1. the mustard seed. —2. a calf. —वर्धनः 'increasing the race,' N. of Viṣṇu, also of Śiva. —वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. —वानं weaving. —वापः 1. a weaver. —2. a loom. —3. weaving. —वाय 1. a spider. —2. a weaver. 3. weaving. —वृक्षः a loom. —विग्रहा a plantain. —शाला a weaver's work-shop. —संतत *a.* woven, sewn. (—तं) woven cloth. —संवतिः *f.* —संतानः weaving. —सारः the betel-nut tree.

तनुकः 1 The mustard seed. —2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. —की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तंतुनः —णः A shark.

तंतुरंल The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन्त्र 10 U. (तन्वयितेने तन्त्रि) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा S. 5. 5. —2 To perform or go through in order. —3 To maintain

by discipline, keep in order. —4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तन्त्र 1 A loom. —2 A thread. —3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. —4 Posterity. —5 An uninterrupted series. —6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणा युगपद्वास्तत्र Kāty. —7 Main point. —8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science; जितमनसि जतंत्रविचारं Git. 2. —9 Subservience, dependence, as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; देवातंत्र दुःखं Dk. 5. —10 A scientific work. —11 A chapter, section, of a work; तन्त्रैः पंचभिरतंत्र्यकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. —12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formulas for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. —13 The cause of more than one effect. —14 A spell. —15 A chief remedy or charm. —16 A drug, medicament. —17 An oath, ordeal. —18 Raiment. —19 The right way of doing any thing. —20 Royal retinue, train, court. —21 A realm, country, authority. —22 (a) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतंत्राधिकारः S. 5. (b) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तंत्रमाकुलीभूते Mu. 1. 2. 1. —23 An army. —24 A heap, multitude. —25 A house. —26 Decoration. —27 Wealth. —28 Happiness. —29 Model. —30 Supporting a family. —31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. —Comp. —काष्ठं = तनुकाष्ठं q. v. —वापः, —व 1. weaving. —2. a loom. —वायः 1. a spider. —2. a weaver. (तन्त्रवायः also).

तन्त्रका A new garment (unbleached cloth)

तन्त्रण Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तन्त्रता 1 Arranging into a system. —2 Dependence, subjection.

तन्त्रा Sleepiness cf. तन्द्रा.

तन्त्रि *a.* 1 Having threads, made of threads. —2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). —3 Having a Tantra, or following one. —*m.* 1 A musician. —2 A soldier.

तन्त्रि, —त्री *f.* 1 A string, cord; Ma. 4. 38. —2 A bow-string. —3 The wire of a lute; तन्त्रीमाद्री नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चित् Me. 86. —4 A sinew. —5 A tail. —6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. —7 A lute.

तन्द्र *a.* 1 Tired, fatigued. —2 Lazy. —*वे* Ved. A series or row.

तन्द्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. —2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तन्द्रालस्यविचर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तन्द्रालु *a.* 1 Tired, exhausted. —2 Sleepy, slothful.

तन्द्रिः, —द्री *f.* 1 Sleepiness, drowsiness. —2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तन्द्रिका Sloth, sleepiness. तन्द्रित *a.* Lazy; as in अनन्द्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तन्दिन *a.* Weary, lazy.

तन्युतः [तन्-युन्] 1 Wind —2 Night. —3 Roaring, thundering. —4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् 1. I. P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तपति; तप) 1 (Intransitively used) (a) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun) तप्तसपति धर्मज्ञी कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13, U. 6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Git. 7. (d) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस) ; अगणिततनूतापं तप्त्वा तपांसि भगवतः U. 1. 23. —2 (Transi- tively used) (a) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b) To inflame, burn, consume by heat; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनस्त्वामिति सो पुनर्दहत्येव S. 3. 17; अग्रेरमेवगतैः 3. 7 (c) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil. वास्यन् सुतस्तपति सो समश्नु Bk. 1. 23; Ma. 7. 6. (d) To pain, distress. (e) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्). —Pass. (तप्ये) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation). 1 To be heated, suffer pain. —2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्). U. 2. 8. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (तापयित्ते तापित) 1 To heat, make warm तपने तापितपायितासितक्ष्मी Si. 20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराभिरतृ- पोहक्या H. 1. 86. —2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कंदुयेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13. —With निष् 1. to beat. —2. to purify. —3 to burnish. —वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्पृ q. v.); रविवितपतेत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. —2. to warm, heat.

तप *a.* [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. —2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. —*पः* 1 Heat, fire, warmth. —2 The sun. —3 The hot season; Si. 1. 66. —4 Penance, religious austerities. —Comp. —अत्ययः —अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season; रविगीतजला तपा- त्यये पुनरोद्यन् हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 : 5. 23; S. 3. 12. —आत्मक *a.* practising austerities.

तपनी 1 The river Tāpti. —2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarana and mother of Kuru.

तपन *a.* [तप्-य 1 Warming heating, burning, shining &c. —2

Causing distress, paining. -नः 1 The sun; प्रतापतपनी यथा R. 4. 12; ललाट-तपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Māl. 1. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun stone. -4 N. of a hell. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The Arka plant -7 N. of Agastya. -नः 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, दीपितः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugriva. -आत्मजर, -तनय an epithet of the Yamunā and of the Godāvarī. -हृद् copper. -उपलः, -मणिः the sun-stone. -छद्मः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godāvarī or the river Tāpū. -2 Heat.

तपनीय अ 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). -यं Gold; especially gold purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3; तपनीयोपानयुगलमयः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4; असंस्पृशते तपनीयपीठ R. 18. 41. (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.)

तपस् n. [तप-अध्व] 1 warmth, heat, fire -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification; तपः क्लेशं तद्वर्त्तमानं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds; i. e. the region above the world called जनम् -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The niath lunar mansion. -m. 1 The month of Māgha; तपसि मंदगमस्तिर-भीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. -m., -n. 1 The cold season; (शशिर). -2 The winter (हेमन्त). -3 The hot season (ग्रीष्म). -Comp. -अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. -अवतः the Brahmāvarta country. -कर a. undergoing penance; also तपस्कर -क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. -चरणः, -चर्या the practice of penance. -तप्तः an epithet of Indra. -धन a. 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance. (-नः) 'rich in penance', an ascetic devotee; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13; शमयमानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7; 4. 1; Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 212. -निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic; R. 1. 56. -निष्ठ a. performing penance. -प्रभावः, बलं the power acquired by religious austerities; efficacy or potency of devotion. -भृत् a. ascetic, pious. -मूर्तिः 1.

an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. -राजः the moon. -राशिः an ascetic. -लोकः the region above the world called जनम्. -वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति मेक्षे S. 1; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. -वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. -विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. -वृद्ध a. very ascetic or devout. -शील a. inclined to practise penance. -समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities; Ku. 3. 24; 5. 6, 18. स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य a. Produced by heat. -स्यः 1 The month of Phālguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -स्या Religious austerity, penance; (also m. and n.).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance; सुरासुरयुक्तः सोऽत्र तपस्यतीकस्तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15. 49, Bk. 18. 21; Ku. 3. 17.

तपस्वत् a. Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. -2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance, devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्दुता भवतु S. 4; Māl. 3; N. 1. 135. -m. 1 An ascetic; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nārada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -Comp. -पद्म the sun-flower.

तपित a. Heated, burnt &c.

तपिष्णु a. Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् a. [तप-उत्ति; cf. Un. 2. 116.] Burning hot. -m. 1. Fire. -2 The sun. -3 An enemy.

तपोमय a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout. -यः The Supreme Being.

तप p. p. [तप-क] 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Red-hot, hot. -3 Melted, fused. -4 Distressed, pained, afflicted. -5 Practised (as penance). -Comp.

-काचनं gold purified with fire. -कूर्च्छा a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days; Ms. 11. 214; Y. 3. 318. -रूपं, रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप-यञ्] 1 Heat, glow; अर्क-मयूखतापः S. 4. 10; M. 2. 13; Ms. 12.

76; Ku. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरताप-शतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि महे चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघम-रयो S. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world, i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधि-भौतिक. -हर a. 1 removing heat, cool- ing. -2 consoling.

तापक a. [तप-कृत्] Heating, burn- ing, inflaming. -कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [तप-णिच् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Heat- ing, inflaming. -2 Distressing. -नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chaotising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. -यं Gold of the weight of a tāṅka.

तापयान a. Warming, burning. तापित p. p. 1 Warmed, heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापित् a. 1 Suffering from a dis- ease (moral or physical). -2 Heat- ing. -3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तप्त 4. P. (ताप्यति, तात) 1 To choke, be suffocated. -2 To be exhausted or fatigued; ललितशरीरयुष्मदनैरपि ता- म्यति यत् Māl. 5. 31 -3 To be dis- tressed (in body or mind), be un- easy or pained, pine, waste away; प्रविशति हृद् कुञ्जं युजस्वहृद् हृद् ताप्यति Gīt. 5; गाढोरेकंटा ललितललितरंगेस्ता- म्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9. 33; तप्ये मुधा ताप्यसि Mn. 3. 1; Amaru. 7. -4 To stop, become immovable. -5 To wish, desire. -Caus. (तापयति) To suffocate, choke.

तप्तं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. -मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. -2 The Tamāla tree. -3 Darkness.

तप्तकः A kind of asthma.

तप्तत a. [तप-अतच् Un. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तप्तनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तात p. p. [तप-क] 1 Wearied, lan- guid, fatigued. -2 Troubled, afflic- ted. -3 Faded, withered; see तप्य.

तमस् n. [तम-अध्व] 1 Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यद्गुणस्तमसां विभेता तं चेतसह- क्रिणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. -2 The gloom or dark- ness of hell; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error; दुनिमुता- प्रणयस्मृतिरोधिता मम च हृत्कमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. -4 (In Śān. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of

the three qualities or constituents of everything in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 60: Mā. 12. 24. -3 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -m., -n. An epithet of Rāhu. -Comp. -अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. -अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -शुः an epithet of Rāhu. -शुणः see तमस् above (4). -ज्ञा 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Viāṇu. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7 a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -सुहृद् m. 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. -सुहृद् 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. the Supreme Being. -प्रभा a sort of bell. -प्रवेशः 1 groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. -भिद्, मणिः a fire-fly. -रिक्ताः sickness, disease. -वृत् a. 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. -हृद्, -हर a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1. the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस a. Dark-coloured. -सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. -सा N. of a river. -सं 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् a. Dark, gloomy. -न्ती 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी N. A night.

तमाल 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोक्षमदं बुधरा: Mā. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead. -2. Tamāla leaf. तमालकः 1 The Tamāla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamāla trees.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमिं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततो S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस्र a. Dark. -सं 1 Darkness; एतच्चमालद्वनीलतमं तमिस्रं Git. 11; कश्चरगोरसि मणिगणधुषणकिरणविभिस्रतमिः 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -सः The dark half of the month. -Comp. -पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्यं तप-रयाचणाय वडेः कल्पित लोकस्य कथं तमि-सा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय a. 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignorant. -सः, N. of Rāhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमस्; अस् Pt. 5. 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; सौपचक्षित-मास् It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.

तय 1 A. (तये) 1 To go, move; अधुवास एषं तेये दुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम्. It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' e. g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरङ्ग, तरि-री, तरीष &c. See under तृ.

तरसः, श्वः A hyena.

तरंगः [तृ अङ्ग] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित a. [तरंगः संज्ञातोऽस्य, तारो इत्यच्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves; पीडाः Mā. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -सं Waving; अपांगतरंगितानि बाणाः Git. 3.

तरंगित् a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतरंगिणी.

तरंतः [तृ हृच्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Rākshasa. -5 A devotee. -न्ती A boat.

तरल a. [तृ अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारा-पतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाग्रहं R. 13. 76, चन इव तरल बलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरायितारास्तरलाः स्वयं मत्सारा-णः परे Si. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; मुक्त्यामयोप्यतरलमध्वः Vā. 35; or हारांस्तारास्तरलगुटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in

Meghadūta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple, -ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A bee. -Comp. -नयन, -लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. -ता, -सं Fickleness.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; तुंगतरंग Git. 11; हारा 7.

तरवारः A sword.

तरस् a. [तृ-करणादौ अस्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -न्. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 Vigour, strength, energy कैलासनाथं तस्मा जिगीषुः R. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् a. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरसित् a. (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तराधुः, तराधुः A large flat-bot. tomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तृ.

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgā.

तरु a. [तृ-उन् Up. 1. 7] Protecting. -सः 1 A tree; नवसरोहणशिथिलस्तस्मिन् सुकरः सद्युद्धर्तु M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -संघः -हं, -संघः -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवन the root of a tree. -तल the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -नखः a thorn. -सुगः a monkey. -रागः 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout -राजः the Tāla tree. -राजन m. 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pārijāta; also 'वरः'. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Navamallikā creeper. -शाश्वि m. a bird. -सारः camphor.

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण a. [तृ-उन् Up. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, juvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or

produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku 3. 54. -3 New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Chān. 64; तरुणं सर्वपक्षां नवोदन् पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि । अल्पवयस्येन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. -जः 1 A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Chān. 78. -जं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -ज्वधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Māl. 5. 6.

तरुणयते Den. A. To remain young or fresh; वृष्णेका तरुणयते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility.

तरुतु Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारकं).

तरुत्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror -वा Victory.

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुष n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कितं) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; एवं तावत्कृतमां तर्कयति S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातुं) एवं चेद्वच्छब्दप्रतिविशदं तर्कयस्ति यममः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्कं भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess; प्रसक्तस्तं तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कृतः पुनरस्मिन् बधारेते आगमार्थं तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्या-वकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः प्रतिविशते S. B.; तर्काप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयो-विभिन्नाः Mb; Ma. 12. 103. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic यत्काव्यं मधुवाचि धर्मितवरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका. -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (Particularly one of the six principal darsanas q v. -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. -कां Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. -आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclu-

sions. -विद्या logic. -शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक'अ. [तर्क-कृत्] Inquiring, inquisitive. -कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित p. p. Doubtful, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क. -तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्कित्व a. [तर्क-णिज्] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं. -Comp. -पिंडः, -पिंडः, -पिंडः, -पिंडः a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जित, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जितं) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमंगुल्या-तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानानि लोद्धते तर्जयन्निव केतुभः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं, -ना [तर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Kn. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. -नी The fore finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. -3 Diagraged. -तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्पः, तर्पकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्पिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द् 1 P. (तर्दि) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तर्द् also.

तर्दुः, -द् A wooden ladle.

तर्द्वन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पणं See under तर्प्.

तर्फित्व a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्त् 1 P. (तर्त्ति) To go, move.

तर्त्तः A year.

तर्त्तम् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्त्तः, तर्त्तणं &c. See under तर्त्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तर्-हि] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface; भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth' i.e. the earth itself; सुद्धे तद्वर्ण-तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c. -2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. -3 The sole of the foot. -4 The fore arm. -5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारोधासि वेतसी-तरुतले चेतः सयुक्तेऽते K. P. 1. -8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कर्णा मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A span. -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. -5 A division of hell. -लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईश्व-जः a hog. -उदर a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied -उद्ग्रा a river. -घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -युद्धं a fight with the palms of the hands. -लोकः nether world (पाला). -सारकं a martingale. -हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. -तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित्व f. Lightning; cf. तलित्व.

तलिन a. [तल्-इन् Up. 2. 53] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. -4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. -कं A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन *a.* [तल-उन्नत् Young. —नः 1 A youth. —2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.
तलक A forest.

तल्पः, लप [तल-पल् Un. 3. 28] 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्त-लपुञ्जाचकार R. 5. 75. 'left the bed,' 'rose.' —2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरु तल्प q. v.). —3 The seat of a carriage. —4 An upper story, a turret, tower; R. 16. 11. —Comp. —कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पने 1 An elephant's back. —2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पल The back-bone of an elephant (पृथ्वी); सांख्यकास्तल्पलाभित-कथाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लुः A reservoir, tank. —स्त्री 1 A youthful woman. —2 N. of the wife of Varuna. —3 A boat. —स्त्रं A pit, hole.

तल्लुजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. —2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) मोतल्लुजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतल्लुजः 'an excellent maiden.'

तल्लिका A key.

तल्व Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तल्वक्षीर 1 Manna of bamboo. —2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तल्वराजः A sort of sugar.

तल्व *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power (बल.) तल्वर्य *a.* Increasing strength (as an oblation) —स्य Strength.

तल्विष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —वः 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven. —3 Strength. —4 Business (व्यवसाय). —वी 1 Power. —2 The earth. —3 A river. —4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तल्विया Violence, force.

तल्वीवः 1 The ocean. —2: Heaven. —3 Gold.

तल्व्य A Kriat affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तल्व १ Hewn, cut, chiselled, split. —2 Fashioned; see तक्ष.

तल्व *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. —2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तल्व 4 P. (तल्वति 1 To fade away, become exhausted. —2 To throw down. —3 To wane, decay, perish. —4 To reject, cast [cf. Eng. *loss*].

तल्वकरः 1 A thief, robber; मा संचर मनोपय तत्रास्ते स्मरतल्वकरः Bh. 1. 86; Ma 4. 135, 8. 67. —2 (at the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. —3 The ear. —स्त्री A passionate woman.

तल्वकरता 1 Theft. —2 Hearing.

तल्वस्थ *a.* Stationary, immoveable stable.

तल्वक्षयः, तल्वक्षयः The son of a carpenter.

तल्वक्षीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तल्वक्षील्यं The act of being accustomed to that; तल्वक्षील्ये गितिः

तल्वजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. चिर).

तल्वटकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तल्वटस्थं 1 Proximity. —2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तल्वटस्थ.

तल्व, तल्वनं &c. see under तल्व.
तल्व (ट) डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvāmītra. Rāma was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. —2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

तल्वकेयः [तल्वकाया अपत्यं डक्] An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tādakā.

तल्वटकः, तल्वपत्रं See तल्वटक.

तल्वडाग *a.* (गी. f.) Being in or coming from tanke.

तल्वडिः —डो *f.* 1 A kind of palm. —2 A kind of ornament.

तल्वडवः —वं 1 Dancing in general; मत्ताडवांस्तस्वति U. 3. 18; ३° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows; 3. 19. —2 Particularly, the frantic of violent dance of Siva; त्र्यंबकानंदि वस्ताडवं देवि भूयादभीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. —3 The art of dancing. —4 A sort of grass. 5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. —Comp. —तल्वलिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Shiva. —विषयः N. of Shiva.

तल्वडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance; Māl. 2. —2 Moving round in a wild dance; U. 5. 36. —3 Fluttering. —4 Frowning.

तल्वडिः The science of dancing.

तल्वतः [तल्व-क दृष्य Un. 3. 90] 1 A father; मृत्युतु लवस्य बालिशतां तल्वतपादाः U. 6; हा तल्वति कंदितमाकर्ष्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. —2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तल्व चंद्रापीड K. 106; Māl. 6. 16; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तल्व तल्वतो वनांतरे Mb. —3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; द्वेषिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तल्व धनुषा धनुर्धृतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तल्व संविधातुं तल्वार्हति 1. 72. —4 Any person for whom one feels pity. —Comp. —तु *a.* 1: agreeable to a father. —2: paternal. (-तु) a paternal uncle. —तुल्यः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तल्वतनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तल्वतल *a.* 1 Paternal. —2 Hot. —लः 1 A disease. —2 An iron club or spike. —3 Cooking, maturing. —4 Heat. —5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तल्वतिः Offspring. —तिः *y.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

तल्वकालिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Simultaneous. —2 Immediate. —3 Relating to any particular time.

तल्वकाल्यै Simultaneity.

तल्वत्यर्थ [तल्वत्यस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तल्वत्यर्थं &c. —2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. —3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तल्वत्यर्थं P. II. 3. 43 Com. —4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in sentence); वक्तृरिच्छा तु तल्वत्यर्थं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣh P. 84; तल्वत्यर्थानुपपत्तिः 82. —5 Explanation. —6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तल्वत्यर्थक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तल्वत्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential; किं चासौदृशस्य भेदविभक्तः तात्त्विकस्मिन्ने तात्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तात्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तल्वत्त्विक *a.* Intended for that.

तल्वत्त्वर्थ 1 Identity of aim, object. —2 Relation to. —3 Sameness of meaning. —4 Purpose, aim.

तल्वत्त्वय्यै Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनचोस्तात्त्वय्यमं भोर्हं Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्यात्मनस्तात्त्वय्यै &c.

तल्वदृक्ष *a.* (की. f.), तल्वदृश *a.*, तल्वदृश *a.* (की. f.) Such like, like him, her or it, like that; तल्वदृगुणा Ms. 9. 22, 36; Amaru. 46; यदृशस्तादृशः any-

body whoever, common or ordinary man ; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशो तादृशं जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. —2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note ; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119 ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगन्तुं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tãnas is said to be 49). —3 A monotonous tone. —न 1 Expanse, extension. —2 An object of sense. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. 1. turning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. —2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness ; ह्रास्य-यथा तानवमाससाद् Vikr. 1. 106.

तानुरः A whirlpool.

तान्त See under तम्.

तांतव a. (वी f.) [तंतोर्विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. —वं 1 Spinning, weaving. —2 A web. —3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवावि, तांतुवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. —2 Relating to the Tantras. —3 Taught or contained in them. —कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

तापस a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. —2 Devout. —सः (सी f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. —Comp. इष्टा, —प्रिया a grape. —तरुः, —द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इष्टुदी.

तापस्यं Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower (n.) ; प्रकुलतापिच्छनिभैरभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; व्यासस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलि-मिरिव तमोवल्लीभिर्विविधैः Māl. 5. 6 ; (तापिज्ज used in the same sense.).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāpti, which joins the sea near Surat. —2 The river Yamunā.

तामः [तम्-करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. —2 A fault, defect. —3 Anxiety, distress. —4 Desire. —5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. —2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [तामरे जले सस्ति सस् Tv.] 1 The red lotus ; Pt. 1. 94 ; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37 ; Amaru. 70, 88. —2 Gold. —3 Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

तामस a. (सी f.) [तमोऽस्त्यस्य अञ्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness ;

Māl. 9. 52 ; U. 5. 12. —2 Affect-
ed by or relating to तमस् or the
quality of darkness (the third of
the three qualities of nature) ; Bg.
7. 12, 17. 2 ; M. 1. 1 ; Ms. 12. 33-
34. —3 Ignorant. —4 Vicious, —सः
1 A malignant person, an incendi-
ary, a villain. —2 A snake. —3 An
owl. —4 N. of a son of Rāhu. —सं
Darkness. —सी 1 Night, a dark
night. —2 Sleep. —3 An epithet of
Durgā.

तामसिक a. (की f.) [तमसा निवृत्तं
टञ्] 1 Dark. —2. Belonging to, deriv-
ed from or connected with तमस्.

तामिन्नः 1 A division of hell. —2
The dark fortnight of a month. —3
Hatred. —4 Anger. —5 A demon, Rāk-
shasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. —2 The
leaf of piper-betel, which together
with the areca-nut, catechu, chu-
nam, and spices is usually chewed
after meals ; तांबूलभुतगुह्योऽयं भृङ्गं
जल्पति मातुषः K. P. 7 ; रागो न स्व-
लितस्तचाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवधितः S. Til.
7. —Comp. —अधिकारः the office of
carrying the betel-box ; Pt. 1. —क-
रकः, —पेटिका a betel-box ; (Mar.
पानदान, पानपुडा). —दः, —धरः, —वाहकः
a servant attached to men of rank
to carry the betel-box and to pro-
vide them with तांबूल whenever
necessary. —वल्ली the betel-plant ;
R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् a. Relating to betel. —m.
A servant who prepares the Tām-
būla and gives it to his master
when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant ; तांबूलीना-
द्वैलेस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र a. [तम्-रु-दाँधः Un. 2. 16]
1 Made of copper. —2 Of a cop-
pery red colour, red ; उदेति सविता-
ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तेति च. —ग्रः A kind
of leprosy with red spots. —ग्रं 1
Copper. —2 A dark or coppery red.
—ग्रो A copper pot having a small
hole at the bottom used in measur-
ing time by placing it in a water-
vessel. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a crow. —2.
the (Indian) cuckoo. —अर्धः bell-
metal. —अश्मन् m. a kind of jewel
(पद्मराग). —आमं red sandal (रक्त-
चंदन). —उपजीविन् m. a coppersmith.
—ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रोष्ठ) a
red or cherry lip ; Ku. 1. 44. —कारः,
—कुडः a brazier, coppersmith. —कुमिः
1. a kind of red insect (इन्द्रगोप).
—2. the lady bird. —3. cochineal. —मर्षं
sulphate of copper. —चूडः a cock.
—चपुजं brass. —दुः the red sandal-
wood. —द्वीपः the island of Ceylon.

—धातुः red chalk. —पद्मः, —पद्मं a
copper-plate on which grants of land
were frequently inscribed ; Y. 1.
319. —पर्णी N. of river rising in
Malaya, celebrated for its pearls ;
R. 4. 50. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree.
—फलक a copper-plate. —युक्ष a.
copper-faced. (—खः) a Frank or
European. —वर्णी the blossom of
sesamum. —लिप्तः N. of a country.
(—प्तः Pl.) its people or rulers. —वृक्षः
a species of sandal. —शिखिन् m. a
cock. —सारकः a sort of Khadira.
(—कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक a. (की f.) Made of copper,
coppery. —कः A brazier, copper-
smith.

ताम्रिमन् m. Redness, the colour of
copper.

ताम्रयं Redness.

ताय 1 A. (तायते, तायित) 1 To
spread, extend, proceed in a contin-
uous line. —2 To protect, preserve.
—With लि to spread, create ; Bk.
16. 105.

तायन् 1 Proceeding well, succeed-
ing. —2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार a. [तृणिञ् भावे अञ्] 1 High
(as a note.) —2 Loud, shrill (as a
sound) ; Māl. 5. 20. —3 Shining,
radiant, clear ; हारिस्तारिस्तारलघुटि-
कान् (regarded as in interpolation
in Me. by Malli.) ; उरसि निहितस्तारो-
हारः Amaru. 28 ; R. 5. 52. —4 Good,
excellent, well-flavoured. —5 Clear,
clean. —रः 1 The bank of a river.
—2 The clearness of a pearl. —3 A
beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतरतार-
रुरसि दृष्टं Git. 11. —4 An epithet of
(1) Viāhpu. (2) Siva. —5 The mys-
tical syllable ओम् (प्रणव). —6 Pro-
tection. —7 A high tone or note. —8
Crossing, passing over. —रः, —रं 1 A
star or planet ; (said to be f. also).
—2 The pupil of the eye ; (said to be
m. also). —3 A pearl (said to be f.
also). —Comp. —अम्रः camphor. —अस्ति
a pyritic ore of iron. पतनं the fall-
ing of a star or meteor. —पुष्पः
the Kunda or jasmine creeper.
—वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistl-
ing breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर a.
having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः
1. a necklace of big or beautiful
pearls. —2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of demon killed by
Kārttikeya. (He was the son of
Vajraṅga and Vārāṅgi. He propitiat-
ed the god Brahmadeva by means
of his penance on the Pariyatrā
mountain, and asked as a boon that
he should not be killed by any one

except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārttikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m. an epithet of Kārttikeya. (For other senses, see under तृ).

तारका 1 A star.-2 A meteor, falling star.-3 The pupil of the eye: संवधे वृक्षमुदयतारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11.-4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित a. [तारका अस्य संज्ञातः इत्थं] Starry, star-spangled; studded with stars.

तारण, तारिका, तारिक &c. See under तृ.

तारतम्यं [तारतम्योर्भावः ध्वज्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value.-2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वेयस्तारतम्यविधिसुक्तचेतसां बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udb.

तारल a. Unsteady. -लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine.-2 The companion of a dissolute man (वित्). **तारल्यं** 1 Tremulousness. -2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीसु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15.-2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22.-3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कौतुहलः प्रमोदादभिसरति मदभ्रातृतारश्वकोरः Māl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47.-4 A pearl.-5 (a) N. of the wife of Vāli, kind of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Kāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohitāśa; (also called Tārāmātī). -Comp. -अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71.-2. Siva.-3. Brihas-

pati.-4. Vāli.-5. Sugriva. -आवीडः the moon. -अभः quicksilver. -पटिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76.-2. Vāli.-3. Brihaspati.-4. Siva. -पथः the atmosphere, firmament -प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. -ध्रुवा the night.-मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac.-2. the pupil of the eye. -सूयः the constellation मृगशिरस् -मैत्रिकं the friendship of the stars, spontaneous or unaccountable love; Māl. 7. 4; U. 5. -वर्षं falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree.

तारुण a. Youthful, young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth youthfulness.-2 Freshness (fig.).

तारयः 1 The planet Mercury.-2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

तार्कव a. (वी. f.) Spun, woven.

तार्किकः [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमर्थे वा टञ्] 1 A dialectician, logician.-2 A philosopher.

तार्क्षिः N. of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; वस्तेन नार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49.-2 N. of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa.-3 A car.-4 A horse.-5 A snake.-6 A bird in general.-7 N. of Siva.-8 Gold.-9 A kind of antidote. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

तार्ण a. (जी. f.) [वृणस्वेदं शिवां अण्] 1 Made of grass. -2 Levied from grass (as a tax). -र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय a. [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third.-2 Belonging to the third.-यं A third part.

तार्थिक a. The third; तार्थीयिकतया मित्रोऽयमममत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्थीयिकं पुरस्तेन्दवतु मदनशोभनं लोचनं वः Māl. 1. v. 1.

तालः [तद् एव, अण्] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23.-2 A banner formed of the palm.-3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl. 5. 23.-4 Flapping in general.-5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant.-6 Beating time (in music) करकि-सलयतालेषु गृह्या नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10, Me. 79.-7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71.-8 The palm of the hand.-9 A lock, bolt.-10 The hilt of a sword.-11 An epithet of Siva.-12 (In prosody) A trochee.-13 A particular measure of height.-14 A short span. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree.-2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अंकः 1. N. of Balarāma.-2. the palm-leaf used for writing.-3. a

book.-4. a saw.-5. N. of Siva.-6 a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. -अवचरः a dancer, an actor. -केतुः an epithet of Balarāma. -क्षीरक, गर्भः the exudation of the palm. -जटा, -मल्लः the fibres of the palm tree. -ध्वजः, -धृत m. an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्र- 1. the palm-leaf used for writing.-2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). -यज्, -युज् a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument.-2. a lock, a lock and key. -रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वनं a grove of palm trees. -वृंतं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree.-2 The common toddy (ta'di).-3 Fragrant earth.-4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment.-2 A fragrant earth.-3 A bolt; latch. -क्षी The vinous exudation of the palm, toddy. -Comp. -आभ a. green. (-भः) the green colour.

तालकः A kind of ear-ornament, (= तालकं q. v.).

तालव्य a. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter, i. e. इ, ई, उ, ऋ, ए, औ, झ, ञ, श, ष and य. -स्वरः a palatal vowel, i. e. इ and ई.

तालिक [तालेन निर्धृत् टञ्] 1 The open palm of the hand.-2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संमृच्छते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानां भवतीभिरेवः N. 3. 7. -3 A tile, seal

तालितं 1 Colour red cloth.-2 Any musical instrument.-3 A string, tie.

तालिन m. N. of Siva.

तालिश A mountain.

तालु n. [तारुकेन वर्णाः, वृ-अण् रस्य लः, cf. Up. 1. 5] The palate; वृषा महस्या परिशुक्तालवः Rs. 1. 11. -Comp. -जिह्वः 1. a crocodile.-2. the uvula. -पाकः an abscess in the palate. -पु-प्लुतः an indolent swelling of the palate. -मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. -स्थान a. palatal. (-स्थ) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate.-2 A disease of the palate.

तालूर A whirlpool, an eddy.

तालूषकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*); तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वस्ते क च तावकं वयः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bu. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् *q.v.*) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजी तावांश्च दृष्टो स ते: R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. -2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावती दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. -3 All (expressing totality), यावद् वृत्ते तावत्कं G. M. -*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकान्तिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. -2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरमति-बोधे भव । अहं तावत् स्थानिनिश्चितवृत्तिमनु-वर्तिये S. 2; R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. -4 Indeed (to emphasize an expression); स्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu. 1 'thou thyself'; स्वमेव तावत्परिचितय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. -5 Truly, really (to express assent); दृढस्ताव-द्वयः H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to; विशदस्तावदुपरिधतः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्केशा विना पाणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. -7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णमिनवोपचार R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = साकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder!); (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). -Comp. -*कृतवत् ind.* so many times. -*स* वं just so much. -*वर्ष* *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, तावस्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावदा ind. 1 In such a number. -2 so often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः -*धी* 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven. -*वी* 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

तास्कये Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A. (तेकते) To to go or move. -11. 5 A. (तिक्नोति) 1 To go. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge; also written तिक् or तिक् in this sense.

तिक *a.* [तिक्-बा० कर्त्तरि क] 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flat vours o. *Rasas*); Me. 20. -2 Fragrant; Mo. -33. -*कः* 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). -2 The Kutaja tree. -3 Pungency. -4 Fragrance. -Comp.

-*गंधा* mustard. -*संडुला* long pepper. -*धातुः* bile. -*फलः*, -*मरिचः* the clearing-unt plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. -*कः* 1 The Khadira tree. -2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिह्-मङ् जस्य गः Up. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). -2 Violent. -3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate. -*गम* 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. -Comp. -*अंशुः* 1. the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्ते गतः Git. 5. -2 fire. -3 N. of Siva. -*करः* -*दीधितिः*, *रश्मिः*, -*रश्म* *m.* the sun. ते-जस्य *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. -2. penetrating. -3. of a violent nature. -4. of resplendent lustre. -*यातना* acute or violent pain.

तिज्ज I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिह्) (तिविसते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य पुरेण सिद्धां M. 1. 17; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. -11. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेज-यति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयव्यंशुभिः R. 9. 39. -2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तत्तिक्ष Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliancy. -4 Spirit.

बेजनं [तिज्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A bamboo. -2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindling. -4 Rendering bright. -5 Polishing. -6 A reed. -7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. -*नी* 1 A mat. -2 A tuft. -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिलः (नः) 1 The moon. -2 A Rākshasa.

तितुः A sieve. -*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिह्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect (= इंदुगोप).

तितिरः, तितिरः The francoline partridge.

तितिरिः [तिचि इति शब्दं ऐति रुचा० हि Tv.] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 No. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the black Yajurveda.

तितिरिक The francoline partridge.

तितिरिक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time. -4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [अन्-इयिन् प्रबो० वा इति cf. Up. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावत् शुद्धयति Ma. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number '15'

-Comp. -*ईशः* the regent of a lunar day. -*नयः* 1. the day of new moon. -2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. -*पत्री* an almanac. -*पालनं* observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. -*यणी*; the moon. -*वृद्धिः* *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree; दास्यूहे-स्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

तितिडः, -*डी*, तितिडिका, तितिडीक 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). -*जं* 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तितिली, तितिलि (ली) का The tamarind tree.

तिदुः, तिदुकः, तिदुलः N. of a tree. तिदुकं, -*की* The fruit of the ebony tree. -*क* A kind of measure (कर्म).

तिप 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिप् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -11 4 P. (तिथ्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm. **तिमित** [तिप्-कर्त्तरि क] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -Comp. -*कोषः* the ocean. -*जं* a kind of pearl. -*ध्वजः* N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile).

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. °अज्ञानः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timigila*; तिमिगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित See under तिप्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark; विन्ध्य-स्यतीं दृष्टौ तिमिरे पथि Git. 5; बभूवु-स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -*रः* -*रं* 1 Darkness; तमोश्च तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. -2 Blindness. -3 Iron-roast. -Comp. -*अरिः*, -*वृद्ध* *m.* -*रिपुः* the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Rāhu.-2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den. A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् m. The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret.-2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure ; **तिरयति** कारणानां बाधकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40 ; **वारंवारं** तिरयति दृशोरुद्धं चाणपुरः 35 ; **तिरयति वचनं** 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् ind. [तु-अस्त्वं स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry ; स **तिर्यङ्** पस्तिर्योचति Ak.-2 Without ; apart from.-3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly.-4 Across, beyond, over.-5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature **तिरस्** is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ (b) या, and (c) भू ; see below]. -Comp. -कुड्य, -प्राकार a. looking through a wall.-गत a. vanished, disappeared. -वर्ष a. protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः कृ) 8 V. 1 To despise, contemn ; II. 3. 8, Gk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse ; भीमिर्गुणपराशराभास्तिरस्कृता यति नरा महत्वं Bv. 1 ; 73. -3 To surpass, excel ; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal ; R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amar. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर a. Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्कृ(स्का)रिणी 1 A curtain, veil ; **तिरस्करिणी** जलदा भवन्ति Ku. 1. 14 ; M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth.-3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible ; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia*. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some Mantras.

तिरस्कारः, **तिरस्कृतिः** f., **तिरस्किया** 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach.-3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत p. p. 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished.-5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish ; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal. अथ खलु तिरोधानमाधियं G. L. 18. -2

A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित p. p. 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोधू 1 P. To disappear, vanish ; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. -Caus. To dispel. **तिरोभावः** Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यञ्च a. (तिरश्ची f. rarely तिर्यची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry ; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing, -4 Winding. -5 Lying in the middle or between. -m., -n. 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; वधाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपोषः स्यात् N. 3. 20 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (with Jains) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष a. looking obliquely. -ईशः an epithet of Krishna. -गः an animal. -गतिः transmigration of animals. -जनः an animal. -जातिः f. the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानः a crab. -योनः an animal. -योनः f. animal creation or race ; **तिर्यग्योनौ** च जायते Ms. 4. 200. -स्त्रं a cross-line. -भोतस् m. 1 the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यक् ind. Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction ; **विलोकयति तिर्यक्** K. P. 10 ; Mo. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक्तात्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, **तिर्यची** The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन a. [तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे छ] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry ; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुमारथेः Si. 1. 2 ; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशाल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल I. 1 P. (तेलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P, 10 U. (तिलति, तेलयति) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्-क] 1 The sesamum plant ; नामास्यति तिलप्रसूनपदवीं Gīt. 10. -2 The seed of this plant ; नाकस्माच्छांडिलिमाता विकीणाति तिलेस्तिलान्छोचनानितर्येयं कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed ; तिले तालं पश्यति ' makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अक्षं rice with sesamum seed. -अंशु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the

dead as a libation ; S. 3 ; Ms. 3. 223.

-उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. -किहू, -खलिः f., -खली, खूर्ण the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum seed). -तैलं sesamum-oil. -धेनुः f. sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brāhmaṇa. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्ण) sandal-wood. -पर्ण 1. the sandal tree -2. frank-incense. -3. turpentine. -पर्णिका, -पर्णि (र्ण) कं sandal-wood. -पिञ्जः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भाविनी jasmine. -रसः, -रनेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल्-कु, तिल इवार्थे स्वत्वे वा कंत्वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers ; आकांत तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लानद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5 ; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकास्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -काः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c. ; हृत्वे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30 कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि बिधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ; 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished') ; जीवलोकं Māl. 9. 21 ; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs.-3 A kind of salt.-4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a Tilaka-mark.

तिलकित a. 1 Marked with a Tilaka. -2 Freckled, spotted ; also तिलकिन्.

तिलहृद् An oilman.

तिलशः ind. In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य a. Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ह्यं A field of sesamum.

तिलत्रः The lodhra-tree.

तिलरसः A large snake.

तिष्ठ ind. At the time when cows stand to be milked ' i. e. after

an hour or an hour and a half after evening) ; अतिष्ठद्वोमः संख्या Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्वोमः = रात्रिः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठद्वोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्ठ्य *a.* [तुष्यत्यस्मिन् तुष्य-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the austerism gny. -व्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. -व्यः The Kali Yuga. -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिष्ठ्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 *A.* (तीकते) To go, move ; cf. टीक.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिष्ठ-क्त्स्, Un. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent ; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays) ; Ra. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict ; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, insuspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious. -इणः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -इण 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). 11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -अंशुः -1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसः steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-न) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तेडुल long pepper. -तेले 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sala tree. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -कलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मेजरी the betel-plant. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1. salt petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison ; शत्रुपयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरस-वायिनां Mu. 1, 2. -लोहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीक्ष् 4 P. (तीक्ष्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर 10 *U.* (तीरयति) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank ; नदीतीर, सागर-तीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 A

sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -ते 1 Completion of any affair -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः N. of Siva.

तीर्ण See under तू.

तीर्थ [तृ-यच्] Un. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place ; (Ms. घट) ; विषमोप विगाह्यते नयः कुतः तीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means ' a remedy or means ' also) ; तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावतारणं K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.), छुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55 ; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means तदनेन तीर्थेन घटत &c. Māl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient ; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1 ; Ms. 3. 136 ; H. 2. 8, R. 5, 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher ; मया तीर्थोदभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certainty in parts of the hand sacred to deities. Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brāhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चारुवाल and उत्तर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (तृ-यच्). -24 An auxiliary, a help ; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him ; (the number being 15 on one's side, and 18 on the enemy's side) ; cf. Pt. 3. 69. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c. ; e g. आनन्दतीर्थः. -Comp. -उदकं holy water ; तीर्थोदकं च बहिश्च नाम्नयः शुद्धिमर्हति U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु *m.* a pot filled with a water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas ; (also तीर्थकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religion or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishnu. -काकः, -खाक्षः, -बायसः ' a crow at a sacred bathing-place ', i. e. a very greedy person (लोभ्य). -देवः an epithet of Siva.

—पाद *m.* an epithet of Krishṇ. -पूत *a.* sacred, holy. -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राजः N. of Prayāga. -राजिः -जी *f.* an epithet of Bevarē. -बाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as स्नान) -जिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. -सेवित्र *a.* a pilgrim. (-म.) a crane.

तीर्थक *a.* Holy, sacred, venerable. -जः An ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीक 8 *U.* To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीकृत *a.* Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्य *a.* Relating to a sacred place. -थ्यः An ascetic.

तीर 1 *P.* (तीरति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous ; विलक्षिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48 ' strong or violent effort ' &c. U. 3. 5 ; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -त्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. -त्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -त्रं *ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -आनन्दः an epithet of Shiva. -वति *a.* quick, swift. -गंधा cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2 heroism (in general). -वेदना acute or sharp pain. -संवेग *a.* 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 *P.* (तौति and तवीति 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning ' but ', ' on the contrary ', ' on the other hand ', ' nevertheless ' ; स सर्वदा सुखानामते ययौ । एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनमुखं न लेभे K. 59 ; त्रिययं तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5 ; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence.) -2

And now on one's part, and ; एक-
दा तु यतीहारी सप्तपत्न्याब्रवीत् K. 8 ;
राजा तु तामार्या श्रुत्वाऽब्रवीत् 12. -3
Aa to, as regards, as for ; प्रवर्त्यतां
ब्राह्मणमुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपराम् प्रति तु
केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1 ; Mā. 8. 4.
-4 It sometimes marks a difference
(भेद) or superior quality ; सुष्टं पयो-
मुष्टं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it
is used as an emphatic particle ;
भीमस्तु पट्टवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And
sometimes it is used as a mere
expletive ; निरर्थकं तु ह्रीत्यादि पूरणैक-
प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्सारः, तुः, तुषारः N. of a
people inhabiting the Vindhya
mountain ; of. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुय्या Ved. Water.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall,
lofty, prominent ; जलनिधेनिव विधु-
मंडलदुर्गंतरालिततुंगतरंगं Gt. 11 ; तुंग
नगोत्संगमिवारुहो R. 6. 3, 4, 20 ; Si.
2. 48 ; Me. 12. 64. -2 Long. -3
Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5
Strong, passionate. -जः 1 A height,
elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top,
summit. -4 The planet Mercury
-5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut
tree. -7 The apheion of a planet.
-8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man.
-10 An epithet of Siva. -ज The
stamina of the lotus-blossoms.
-Comp. -बीजः quick-silver. -भं
the spais of a planet. -भद्रः a restive
elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा
N. of a river flowing into the
Krishna. -दुखः a rhinoceros. -वेणा
N. of a river. -शेखरा a mountain.

तुंगिन् a. High, lofty. -m. A planet
et the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -Comp.
-ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3.
an epithet of Krishna. -ईश्वरः 1. an
epithet of Siva. -2. a temple of Siva.
-पतिः the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring,
children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain,
light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3
Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low,
mean, insignificant, contemptible,
worthless. -5 Poor, miserable,
wretched. -च्छ Chaff. -Comp. -द्गः
the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः, -धान्यकः
straw, chaff.

तुच्छक a. Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty
or poor ; Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight,
contemn.

तुच्छ्य a. Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt,
injure.

तुज् f. Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure.
-3 Assault.

तुज् L.P. (तुजति) Ved. 1 To reach,
extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3
To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5
To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7
To push. -8 To emit, send forth.
-9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards.
-10 To give.

तुज् a. Ved. Noxious, mischievous,
hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, as-
sault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunder-
bolt. -4 Giving.

तुद् 6 P. (तुदति) 1 To dispute,
quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुदितुदः N. of Siva.

तुदयः A mouse, rat.

तुद् 1, 6 P. (तोदति, तुदति) 1 To
split, rend, break. -2 To push -3
To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near,
convey.

तुद् 1 P. (तुदति) To disregard,
contemn.

तुर् 6 P. (तुर्नति) 1 To curve,
make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraud-
ulently, deceiver. -3 To be crooked.

तुद् 1 A. (तुदने) To press out.

तुद् [तुद् अच्] 1 Mouth, face,
beak, snout (of a hog) ; तुद्दतनाम्रकु-
दिलैः (युकाः) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk
of an elephant. -3 The point of an
instrument. -ङः N. of Siva.

तुदकेतिका The cotton plant.

तुदिः [तुद्-इन्] 1 Face, mouth. -2
A beak. -ङिः f. The navel.

तुदिक a. Furnished with a trunk.
-का The navel.

तुदिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A
large swelling on the palate.

तुदिन् m. N. of the bull of Siva.

तुदिभ See तुदिभ.

तुदिल a. [तुद्-इलङ्, सिध्यां लङ् वा] 1
Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a
prominent navel. -3 Talking severely
; cf. तुदिल.

तुदय 10 U. (तुदयति-ते) 1 To praise.
-2 To cover, screen, Si. 5, 11. -3 To
spread.

तुदयः [तुद-यच्] 1 Fire. -2 A stone.
-त्सं Sulphate of copper, usually
applied to the eyes as a sort of colly-
rium or medical ointment. -त्सर 1
Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo
plant. -Comp. -अञ्जनं blue vitriol
applied to the eyes as a medical oint-
ment.

तुदयकं Blue-vitriol.

तुद् U. (तुदति-ते, तुज्) 1 To strike,
wound, hit ; तुदोद् गद्या चारि Bk. 14.
81 ; 15. 37 ; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick ;
goad. -3 To bruise a, hurt. -4 To pain,
vex, torment, afflict ; तुदतिशयाराप-
नोप्रसायकेतुदति चेतः प्रसभं प्रसासिनां Re.
2. 4, 6, 28.

तुद् a. Striking, tormenting &c.

तुद् p. p. [तुद-क्] 1 Struck, hurt,
wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut,
broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -बायः a
talior, Ma. 4. 214. -सेवनी the suture
of a wound or of a skull.

तोत्रं [तुद-करणे दृक्] A goad for
driving cattle or elephants. -Comp.
-वेजं a rod borne by Vishnu.

तोदः [तुद-भावे षच्] 1 Pain, anguish,
torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urg-
ing, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp
pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [तुद-करणे षच्] 1 Pain, anguish.
-2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth. (तुद्).

तुदं The belly, a corpulent or pro-
tuberant belly. -ङः, -ङी The navel.
-Comp. -कूपिका, -कूपि the cavity of
the navel. -परिमार्ज, -परिधुक्, -परिधुज्
a. lazy, sluggish.

तुद्वत् a. Corpulent, fat.

तुदि f. n. The belly. -f. The
navel.

तुदिक, तुदित, तुदिव, तुदिभ, तुदिल
a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2
Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with ;
मकरंदतुदिलानामरविद्वानामयं महामान्यः
Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great ; N. 2. 89.

तुदिकेरी, तुदिका The navel.

तुद्, तुप्, तुप् 1, 6 P. (तोपति, तुपति,
तुप्-कति) To injure, hurt.

तुप् 4, 9' P. (तुपति, तुप्नति) To
hurt, injure, strike ; Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुमुल a. 1 Tumultuous, noisy, Mā.
9. 3 ; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, rag-
ing ; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Per-
plexed, confused ; R. 5. 49. -ल, -लं
1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2
A confused combat, melee.

तुम् 1. 1 P. (तुम्ति) 1 To distress,
trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U.
(तुम्यति ते) To hurt, trouble.

तुम् [तुम्-अच्] A kind of gourd.
-वा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A
milk cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुम्बरः N. of a Gandharva ; see तुम्बर.
-र A kind of musical instrument.

तुम्बिः -ङी f. A sort of gourd ; न
हि तुम्बीफलविकलो वीणावंडः ययाति महि-
मान Bv. 1. 80.

तुम्ब(ु)रः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम् a. Ved. 1 Destroying, defeat-
ing, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 En-
ergatic, strong.

तु 1. 6 U. (तुयति) 1 To hurry, hasten.—2 To overcome.—3 To injure.—II. 3 P. (तुति) To run.

तु *a.* 1 Hastening.—2 Fighting.—*f.* Speed.

तु *a.* Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting.—2 Speedy, quick, prompt.—3 Strong, energetic.—4 Hurt, wounded.—5 Rich.—6 Abundant.—*r.* Speed, velocity.

तु *a.* Ved. Quick, swift.—*गम्* Haate, speed.

तु *यति* Den. P. 1 To be swift.—2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तु *Ved.* Great strength.

तु *कि* *a.* Turkish.

तु *कः* N. of a people, the Turks.

तु *गः* [तुगे गच्छति, गम्-इ] 1 A horse; तुगयुरहतस्था हि रेणुः S. 1. 31 ; R. 1. 42, 3. 51.—2 The mind, thought.—*गी* A mare.—*Comp.*—*आरोहः* a horseman.—*उपचारकः* a groom.—*मियः*—*यं* barley.—*ब्रह्मचर्यं* forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society.—*मेधः* a horse-sacrifice.—*रक्षः* a groom, an equerry.

तु *गिन्* *m.* A horseman ; तुगिन् also.

तु *गः* [तुगे गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम् वा डिच] 1 A horse ; भातुः सकृद्युक्ततुंग एव S. 5. 5 ; R. 3. 38, 13. 3.—2 A name for the number 'seven.'—3 The heart, mind.—*गी* A mare.—*Comp.*—*अरि* 1. A buffalo.—2 fragrant olesander.—*आरूढः* a horseman.—*द्विषणी* a she-buffalo.—*मियः*—*यं* barley.—*मेधः* a horse-sacrifice ; R. 13. 61.—*यायिन्*—*सतिन्* *m.* a horseman.—*वक्त्रः*—*वदन्* a Kinnara.—*शाला*—*स्थानं* a horse-stable.—*स्कंधः* a troop of horses.

तु *गकः* A horse.

तु *गमः* A horse ; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तु *रायणं* 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग)—2 A kind of sacrifice.

तु *साह* *m.* (Nom. sing. तुषाह-इ) N. of Indra ; Ku. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 40 ; also of Vishnu.

तु *री* [तु-इ-इ-इ] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof.—2 A shuttle ; तद्गच्छातुरीतरि N. 1. 12.—3 A painter's brush.

तु *री* *a.* 1 The fourth.—2 Consisting of four parts.—3 Mighty.—*यं* 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth.—2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one

with Branman or the Supreme Spirit.—*Comp.*—*वर्णः* a man of the fourth caste, a Śūdra.

तु *रीयक* *a.* A fourth (part).

तु *री* *a.* Fourth ; N. 4. 123.—*ई* 1 A quarter, a fourth part.—2 (In Vedānta phil.) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तु *रुकाः* (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, the Turks.

तु *रुकी*, **तु** *रुकीरु* *a.* Ved. Killing. (हतृ) ; Rv. 10. 106. 6.

तु *रु* 1 P. (तु-रु-वति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill ; वृत्रं याद्विदं तुर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6.—2 To excel.—3 To overpower.—2 To save.

तु *रुणि* *a.* Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly.—2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तु 1 P., 10: U. (तेलति-तेलयतिने ; also तुलयतिने which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure.—2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider.—3 To raise, lift up ; कैलासे तुलितं Mv. 5. 37 ; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्वैताधान इव द्वियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89 ; Si. 15. 30.—4 To bear up, hold up, support ; पृथिवीतले तलितमृषुच्यसे Si. 15. 30, 61.—5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.) ; तुलमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31 ; मुखं श्रेष्ठागारं तदपि च शशाकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20 ; Si. 8. 12.—6 To match, be equal to (with acc.) ; प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64.—7 To make light of, contempt, despise ; अंतसारं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्यति रवां Me. 20. (where तुल also means ' to hear up or carry away ') ; Si. 15. 30.—8 To suspect, examine with distrust ; कः अज्ञास्पति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43. (where some editions read तुलविष्यति for तुलयिष्यति).—9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state ; हा अवश्ये तुलयसि Mk. 1. (तुलयसि v. l.)—10 To counter-balance, outweigh.—11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तु *लनं* [तुल ल्यट्] 1 Weight.—2 Lifting.—3 Comparing, likening, &c.—*ना* 1 Comparison.—2 Weighing.—3 Lifting, raising.—4 Rating, assessing, estimating.—5 Examining.

तु *ला* [तुल-भिदा० अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance ; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal ; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. 1.—2 A measure, weight.—3 Weighing.—4 Resemblance, likeness equality ; similarity (with gen, instr or in

comp.) ; किं धूर्जदेरिव तुलाधुपयाति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8 ; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवा-ससा Ku. 5. 34 ; R. 8. 15 ; सद्यः परस्परतुलनाधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50.—5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac ; जयति तुलामधिकृतो भास्वानपि जलद्वटलानि Pt. 1. 330.—6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house.—7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*.—*Comp.*—*कूटः* a false weight.—*कोटिः*—*टी* *f.* 1. an ornament (an anklet or नूपुर) worn on the feet by women ; लील-चलत्स्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्त्रलतुलाकोटिनिना दकोमलः Si. 12. 44.—2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद).—*कोशः*,—*कोषः* 1. ordeal by weighing.—2 a place where a balance is kept.—*दानं* the gift to a Brāhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body.—*घटः* 1. the scale of a balance.—2. an oar.—*धरः* 1. a trader, merchant.—2. the sign Libra of the zodiac.—*धरः* 1. a dealer, trader, or merchant.—2. the string of a balance.—3. the beam.—4 the sign Libra of the zodiac.—*परीक्षा* ordeal by the balance.—*पुरुषः* gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmana as a gift) ; of. तुलादान.—*प्रवाहः*,—*प्रवाहः* the string or beam of a balance.—*मानं*,—*यष्टिः* *f.* the beam of a balance ; Pt. 1. 150.—*बीजं* the berry of the Gunja plant.—*चूर्णं* the string of a balance.—*तुलित* *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised.—2 Compared, likened, equalled ; Bh. 3. 36 ; see तुल.

तु *ल्य* *n.* [तुल्य संमितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., of instr., or in comp.) ; Ms. 4. 86 ; Y. 2. 77 ; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38.—2 Fit for.—3 Identical, same.—4 Indifferent.—*Comp.*—*दर्शन* *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes.—*पानं* drinking together, com-potation.—*भावना* (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude.—*योगिता* (in Khet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant ; नियतानां सकृदर्थैः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 ; cf. Chandr. 5. 41.—*रूप* *a.* like, similar, analogous.—*शुद्धि* *f.* equal subtraction.—*शोधनं* reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तेलः, तलं [तुल कर्मणि अङ्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance.—2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 māśas or a tāla.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुल सादस्य स्यति, लोक गौध-
डीष्ट शकंवा. Tv.] The holy basil held
in veneration by the Hindus, espe-
cially by the worshippers of Vishnu.
—*Comp.* —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf;
(fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः
the marriage of an image of Bālākri-
shna with the holy basil, perform-
ed on the 12th day of the bright
half of Kārttika. —इंद्रावेनः—नः a square
pedestal in which the sacred basil is
planted.

तुलिः—ली *f.* = तुली (1) and (2)
q. v.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. —2 Beard-
less; also तुवर. —र. —रं An astringent
taste. —री 1 A fragrant earth. —2
Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. —2
Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many, Rv.
3. 30. 3. —2 Strong, powerful. —विः
f. A long ground (तुकी).

तुविस् *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. —2
Strength. —3 Intellect.

तुव Ved. 1 A. (ताशते) 1 To
strike, hurt, kill. —2 To be pressed
out or extracted. —3 To trickle.

तुव 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुव) 1 To be
pleased or satisfied, be contented or
delighted with anything (usually
with instr.); रत्नैर्महाहैस्तुषुनं देवाः
Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55;
Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —2 To
become clam or quiet. —3 To satisfy,
please (with acc.). —*Caus.* (तोषयति-
ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुव *p. p.* [तुव कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased,
satisfied, delighted, gratified, con-
tented. —2 Contented with what one
possesses and indifferent to every-
thing else. —*उ:* N. of Vishnu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष्ट-भावे-किन्] 1 Satisfac-
tion, gratification, pleasure, con-
tentment. —2 (In Sān. phil.)
Acquiescence, indifference to every-
thing except what is possessed.

तोषा [तुष्ट-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction,
contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुष्ट-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying,
gratifying, pleasing. —ण [भावे ल्युट्]
1 Satisfaction, gratification, con-
tentment. —2 Anything that gives
satisfaction, a gratification. —णी An
epithet of Durgā.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.)
1 Pleased with. —2 Gladdening,
satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff
of grain; अजानतार्थि तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं)
तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —*Comp.*
—अग्निः, —अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or
husk of corn. —2. a mode of capital
punishment consisting in twisting
straw round the limbs of a criminal
and then setting it on fire. —अंबु *n.*
—उदकं, —उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley
gruel. —ग्रहः, —सारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरन् किञ्च Un. 3.
139.] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy;
अपं हि तुषाय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः
स्वद्वते तुषारा N. 3. 93; Si. 9. 7. —रः
1 Frost, cold; Ku. 5. 27. —2 Ice,
snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. —3 Dew;
R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. —4 Mist, thin
rain, spray; especially of cold water;
वृक्षतुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9.
68; U. 5. 3. —5 A kind of camphor.
—*Comp.* —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the
Himalaya mountain; ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः
Ms. 107. —करः 1. the moon. —2.
camphor. —कणः a dew-drop, an icicle,
hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः,
—रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9.
27. —गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. —2.
white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m. pl.*) A class of sub-
ordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36
in number.

तुष्ट, —तुष्टिः See under तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः N. of Siva.

तुष 1 P. (तोषति) To sound.

तुस = तुष q. v.

तुस्तं 1 Dust. —2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह्-इनन् इवश्च Un. 2.
52] Cold, frigid. —न 1 Snow, ice.
—2 Dew or frost; तुणामलैस्तुहिनैः
पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. —3 Moon-
light. —4 Camphor. —*Comp.* —अंबुः,
—करः, —किरणः, —शुः, —शुतिः, —रश्मिः 1.
the moon; Si. 9. 30. —2. camphor.
—अचलः, —अद्रिः, —शैलः the Himalaya
mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः 1. a
dew-drop; Amaru. 54. —2. a snow-
flake. —शर्करा ica.

तुह 1 P. (तुहति) 1 To disrespect,
contemn. —2 To split.

तुण I. 10 U. (तुणयति) To con-
tract. —II. 10 A. (तुणयते) To fill,
fill up.

तुणः [तुण-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver;
मिलितशिलीमुखपादलिपटलकुतस्मरतुणवि-
लासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57. —णी 1 An
internal disease by which the anus
and the bladder become painfully
affected. —2 The indigo plant. —3
A quiver; R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mr.

1. 18. —*Comp.* —धरः धारः an
archer.

तुणिः, तुणारः —रं A quiver.

तुतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्र).

तुतुम *a.* Quick, active; Rv. 10.
50. 6.

तुदः The cotton tree. —वी N. of
a country.

तुपरः Ved. A hornless beast, par-
ticularly a goat.

तुवरः 1 A beardless man. —2 A
bull without horns. —3 Astringent
flavour. —4 A eunuch. —री A frag-
rant earth.

तुय *a.* Ved. Quick. —यं Water.

तूर 4. A. (तूरते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quick-
ly, make haste. —2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. —2 A courier.
—रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument.
—री A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See under तूर.

तूर्यः, —र्ये [तूरते ताडयते तूर्यम्] A
kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7.
225; Ku. 7. 10. —*Comp.* —ओषः a
band of instruments —खंड, a sort
of labor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल 10 A (तूलयते) To fill. —II.
1 P. (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the
quantity or weight of. —2 To weigh,
measure. —3 To drive out.

तूलः —लं [तूल-अच्] Cotton. —लं
1 The atmosphere, sky, air. —2 A
taft of grass. —3 The mulberry. —4
The panicle of a flower or plant. —5
The thorn-apple. —ला 1 The cotton
tree. —2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1
Cotton. —2 The wick of a lamp. —3 A
weaver's fibrous stick or brush. —4 A
painter's brush. —5 The Indigo plant.
—*Comp.* —कार्शुकं, —घट्टम् *n.* a cotton-
bow, i. e. a bow used for cleaning
cotton. —नाली (लिः) *f.*, —नालिका
a thick roll of cotton drawn out in
spinning. —विषुः cotton. —शर्करा a
seed of the cotton plant. —सेचनं the
act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.
तूलिः *f.* A painter's brush. —*Comp.*
—फला the silk-cotton tree.

तूलिका 1 A painter's brush; a
pencil; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयैव चित्रं Ku.
1. 32. —2 A wick of cotton either
for a lamp or for applying un-
guents. —3 A mattress filled with
cotton, a down or cotton bed. —4 A
boaring instrument, probing-rod. —5
An ingot mould.

तुलिनी = तूलिकला.

तुवर = तुष q. v.

तुवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.

तृष 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 o
satisfy.

तृषः Ved The border of a garment.

तृष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तृष्णीम् *ind.* [तृष् बा० नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; किं भवस्तृष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न योऽस्य इति गोविन्दमुक्त्वा तृष्णीं बभूव इ Bg. 2. 9. -**Comp.** -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शील *a.* silent, taciturn.

तृस्तं [तृस् बा० तन् दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृह 6 P. (तृहति) To kill, hurt; see तृह.

तृहणं Hurting, killing.

तृह *a.* Hurt, injured, killed; see तृह.

तृक्ष 1 P. (तृक्षति) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kaśyapa.

तृखं Nutmeg.

तृण 8 U. (तृणोति-तृणते or तृणोति-तृणते) To eat grass, graze.

तृण [तृह-नक्ष हलोपश्च Up. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तृणमस्ति मानवमहतामघेसरः केसरि Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness; तृणमिव लज्जलक्ष्मीर्नैव तात्पर्यग्राहि Bh. 2. 17; see तृणीक also. -**Comp.** -अग्नि 1. a fire of obasti or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass. -अस्त्रं rice growing wild. -अवृक्ष *n.*, -कुक्षम्, -गौर a variety of perfume. -आवतः a whirlwind. -इन्द्रः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -ओकस *n.* a hut of straw. -कोटिः, -हं a heap of grass. -कुटी, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कूटं a heap of straw. -केतुः 1. palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्रहिन् *m.* a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). -जलायुका, -जलुका a caterpillar. -जंभन् *a.* feeding on grass. -जतिः *f.* grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस् *n.* the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -तृमः 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Keta-ka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धन्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -दीर्घं hand-to-hand fighting. -दूती a mat, seat made of

reeds. -नाप *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -श्रिष्टुः N. of a sage; R. 8. 79. -सजिः a sort of gem (amber) -मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमत्कुण). -राज *m.* the vine palm. -राजः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -3. the date-tree. -3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4. the areca-nut tree. -इति a kind of fragrant grass. -शून्यं N. of two plants केतकी and महिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -दम्यः a house of straw.

तृणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृणकीया A grassy place.

तृणीक 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगद् वक्ष्येण तृणीक-तेजुः N. 3. 54.

तृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. -यं A third part. -**Comp.** -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक *a.* 1 Recurring every third day, certain (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -**Comp.** -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः *m.*, *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् *a.* 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 O. (तृदति, तृणचि, तृते, तृण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

तृप् 1. 4, 5, 6 P. (तृप्यति, तृषोति, तृपति, तृष) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अयं तृप्यति नांसदाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राचीन चातुषत् क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr. ; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also) ; को न तृप्यति बिन्नेन II. 2. 174. तुमस्तस्मिन्निनेन Bh. 2. 84; नास्मिन्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः नांतकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसो वामलोचना Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्नि तृपुद्वंवास्तते यजे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. -**Caus.** To gratify, please. -**Desid.** तृप्यसि, तृप्यसि. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तृपति, तृप्यतिने) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4

To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

तृपण *a.* [तृप्-णिच् वा ल्यट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -**जं** 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fullness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of deceased ancestors (तृपुयज्ञ). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. -**Comp.** -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तृपित *a.* Pleased, gratified.

तृपिन् *a.* 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपत् *m.* Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त *a.* [तृप्-क्त] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -**सं** Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः *f.* [तृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृष *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. -यः A sacrificial cake (परोडाश). -यं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृषत The moon.

तृषल *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. -लः A stone. -लः A creeper.

तृषुः Ved. A thief.

तृषुः *f.* The serpent race.

तृषु or **तृषु** = तृषु *q. v.*

तृष 4 P. (तृषति, तृषति) 1 To be thirsty; Bk 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृषः [तृष्-भावे षच्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तृषणं [तृष्-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तृषित, तृषुल *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष *f.* [तृष्-सं क्त्वि] (nom. sing. तृष-इ) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं रवाद् सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Ra. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kāma.

तृषा See तृष. -**Comp.** आर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -रू *f.* the bladder. -हं water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Bk. 9; Ra. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. -तृ Thirst, desire.

तृषु *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णा *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirst ing.

तृष्णा [तृ-न किञ्च] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णा छिनस्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; R. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां लिङ्गि Bk. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.
तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired.
-व्य Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृहेति, तर्ह्यति-ने, तृहति, तृह; desid. तिवृषति, तितर्ह्यति, तितर्ह्यति) To injure, hurt, kill, striko; न तृणेह्यति लोकोऽयं चित्ते मां निष्पराकम् Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृणेह्य रामः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 F. (तरति, ततार, अतारीन्, तरि-रि-भ्यति, तीर्णं) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोदयेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिषां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Ms. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्ज Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीर हि तरत्यापदं K. 175; कुच्छं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); देवासीर्णयतिः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयासीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -Pass. (तिर्ह्यते) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तारयति-ने) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -Desid. (तिर्ह्यति, तितर्ह्यति, तितर्ह्यति) To wish to cross &c.; दोर्म्यं तितर्ह्यति तरंगवतीधुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तृ-भावे-अ] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दुस्तर. -रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाध्वनि यथा देशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ma. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -Comp. -पथं freight. -पण्यकः one who receives the freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरणः [तृ-लुट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -जं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overooming. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तृ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick; energetic, unrelenting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. -जिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -जिः, -नी *f.* A raft, boat. -Comp. -धन्यः an epithet of Siva. -वेदकः an oval bowl of wood for haling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, -ङ्गा, -ङ्गी, -ङ्गं [तृ-अङ्ग] A boat. -ङ्गः, -ङ्गं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Deo. P. To cross over.
तरङ्गः [तृ-करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारङ्ग).

तरनी A boat.
तरि-रीः *f.* [तृ-करणे र] 1 A boat; जीर्णं तरिः सरिद्धीव गभीरनारा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -री 1 A small wooden haling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -रयः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तराय तराय दितः वा० टन्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -क्रा 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तरिञ्च, तरिञ्चि, तरिणि A boat, ship.
तरीषः [तृ-ईषन्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry oow-dung. -की N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तृ-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -क्रः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -कः, -कं A boat, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयन्तेन तृ-लुट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -जः 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -जं 1 Crossing -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणि, -णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Freight.
तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *a.* [तृ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तृ कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [तृ-क] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तेज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् " [तिज्-भावे कणादी अक्षर] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शायतु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समक्षिते R. 11. 1. Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषावुभयौ (राज-लक्ष्मीं) वधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed samaa virile; स्वायत्तशीर्षं यदि मेन तेजः R. 14. 55; 2. 75; दृश्य-साहितं तेजो वधानां भूयते भुवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (चित्). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. Illu-

minating. -2. granting vital power or strength. —बीज marrow. —भगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2. depression, discouragement. —मंडलं a halo of light. —मूर्तिः the sun. —रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. —वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्वि *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14 ; Ki. 16. 16. -2 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजामय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous ; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. (तेषत्) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तमः [तिग्वञ्] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. —नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. (तेवने) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament

तेवनं 1 play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground

तेक्ष्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty

तेजस *a.* (ती *f.*) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous ; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light ; तेजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तयः R. 11. 45. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. —सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedānta phil.). —सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. —आवर्तनी a crucible.

तेतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Patient, enduring.

तेतिरः A partridge

ततिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. —तं N. of the fourth astronomical period or ऋण.

तैतिरः 1 A partridge -2 A rhinoceros —रं A flock of partridges.

तैतिरिक्. One who catelies partridges.

तैतिरिय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. —यः The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तैतिडीक *a.* (की *f.*) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (diunees).

तैर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines.

—कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. —कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैल [तिलस्य तत्सदृशस्य वा विकारः अण्]

1 Oil ; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5 ; Y. 1. 284 ; R. 8. 38.

-2 Benzoin. -Comp. —अटी a wasp. —अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. —कलकजः oil-cake. —कारः an oilman. —किङ्क oil-cake. —कौरिका a cockroach. —द्वोष्णी an oil-tub. पार्णिका, पर्णी

1. sandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. —पाचिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. —पिजः the white sesamum. —पिपीलिका the small red ant. —पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil.

—कलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. —भविनी Jasmine. —माली the wick of a lamp. —यंत्रं an oil-mill —स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलपाता Oblation to fire (स्वर्ग), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire ; cf. इयेनपाता and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलीनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country the modern Telangana or Carnatic. —गाः (*pl.*) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausa.

तोकं An offspring, a child ; व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Chātaka bird.

तोकमः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley -2 Green colour. -3 A cloud. —कमं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोड्, तोडः, तोडन् See under तुड्.

तोमरः —रं 1 An iron club. -2 A javelin -Comp. —धरः 1 fire (consider-

ed as a doity). -2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तौर्य 1 Water ; S. 7. 12. -2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent.

-Comp. —अधिवासिनी trumpet flower.

—आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being.

—आधारः, —आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water ; तौर्याधारपथाश्च

बलकलिखानिष्यन्दरेखाकिताः S. 1. 14. —आलयः the ocean, sea. —ईशः ' lord of waters ' an epithet of Varuna.

(—इं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा —उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining ; Mg. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम *a.*

1 fond of water. -2. thirsty. (—मः) a sort of crane. —कृच्छ्रः, —चक्रः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. —क्रीडा

sporting in water ; Me. 33. —गर्भः the cocoanut. —चरः an aquatic animal.

—हिमः, —हिमः hail. —द्वः a cloud ; R. 6. 65 ; V. 1. 14. —अत्ययः the autumn.

—द्वं ghee. —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. —धिः, —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number ' four ', 'मिथं' cloves. —नीची the earth. —पर-

बाणजमलं oxide of zinc. —गुष्पी, —गुष्पा trumpet-flower. —मसादने the clearing nut tree or its nut, see अंबुप्रसादनं or कतक. —मलं sea-foam. —सुम् *m.* a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water-clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water.

—रसः moisture. —राज *m.* 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —बेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकरः

confluence (as of rivers) ; R. 8. 95. —शुक्रिका an oyster. —सपिका, —सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः—णं [तर्-इष्ट आचारे लृट् Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2

An outer door or gateway ; गणो द्वापानामथ तोरणाद् बहिः Si. 12. 1 ; द्वाल्लक्ष्यं

सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75. -3 Any temporary and ornamental arch, Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4

An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णं N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

तोष, तोषणं &c. See under तुष्.

तोषलं A club (मुसल).

तोषिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौर्य [तौर्यं मयं अण्] The sound of musical instruments -Comp. —श्रियः

the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यत्रिकं बुधादद्या च कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47 ; U. 4.

तौल A balance.

तौलिकः तौलालिकः A painter.

तौलिन् m. 1 A weigher. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight -2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार a. (रि. f.) Snowy. -र Snow, cold.

त्वम् m. Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self ; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यम् 1 P. (त्यजति, त्याज्य, अत्याक्षि-
त्, त्यक्षति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all
senses), abandon, quit, go away
from ; वस्मै भानास्यजाशु Ms. 39 ; Ms.
6. 77, 9. 177 ; S. 5. 26. -2 To let go,
dismiss, discharge ; Bk. 8. 122. -3
To give up, renounce, resign ; sur-
render ; Bb. 3. 16 ; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33 ;
Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid.
-5 To get rid of, free oneself from ;
Bg. 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard ;
त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि
च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To
distribute, give away ; कृतं (संचयं)
आश्वयुजे त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47 ; Ms. 6. 15.
-9 To shoot off. -Caus. 1 To cause
to give up &c., to deprive (a person)
of anything. -2 To expel, turn out.
-3 To quit. -Desid. (नित्यशति) To
wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त p. p. [त्यक्तकर्मणि-क] 1 Abandon-
ed, forsaken, left, quitted. -2
Resigned, surrendered. -3 Shunned,
avoided ; see. त्यज् -Comp. -अग्निः a
Brāhmana who has given up house-
hold fire. -जीवित, प्राण a. ready to
abandon life, willing to run any
risk ; मर्त्ये त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9.
-लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यक्तु a. Abandoning, leaving, &c.

त्यजन् 1 Leaving, quitting. -2
Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment. -2
Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrange-
ment, dislike, envy. -5 A weapon
causing abandonment. -m. -f. -n.
Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज्-भवि घञ्] 1 Leaving, for-
saking, abandoning, deserting, sepa-
ration ; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्र-
स्त्वागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2
Giving up, resigning, renouncing ;
Ms. 10. 112 ; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift,
donation, giving away as charity ;
करे श्राव्यस्त्यागः Bb. 2. 65 ; H. 1. 154 ;
त्यागाय संभृतार्थानि R. 1. 17, Pt. 1.
169. -4 Liberality, generosity ; R. 1.
22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dis-

missing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing
oneself. -8 A sage. -Comp. -यत्र a
bill of divorcement. -युत, -शील a.
liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning,
giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a
donor. -3 Heroic, brave. -4 Liberal.
-5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not
look to any reward or result from
the performance of ceremonial rites ;
यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्याभेधीयते
Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p. p. 1 Made to leave or
abandon. -2 Caused to be disre-
garded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or
expelled. -2 To be given up or re-
linquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4
To be excluded. -य्यं A part of an
asterism or its duration considered
to be unlucky.

त्रंस 1 P., 10 U. (त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ते)
To speak or shine.

त्रंक् 1 A. (त्रंक्ते) To go, so also
त्रंखु 1 P., त्रंखु 1 P.

त्रंद् 1 P. (त्रंदति) 1 To act, per-
form some functions. -2 To try,
strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be
ashamed or abashed, be embarrass-
ed ; त्रपते तीर्थानि त्वरितामेह यस्याद्भु-
तिविधौ G. L. 28. -With अप् to
turn away or retire through shame ;
तस्माद्भूलैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84 ; येनापत्रपते
साधुसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [त्रप् भवि अङ्] 1 Bashfulness,
modesty ; मन्दत्रपापर Git. 12. -2
Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3
A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4
Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity.
-Comp. -निरस्त, -हीन a. shameless,
impudent. -रंढा a harlot.

त्रपित a. Modest, bashful.

त्रपु n. (अग्निं दृष्ट्वा त्रपते लज्जते इव, त्रप्-उन्
Tv.] 1 Tin ; यदि माणिस्यपुणि प्रतिबध्यते
Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.

त्रपुलं-बं, त्रपुस् n, त्रपुसं Tin. -वं
Cucumber

त्रप्स्यं Diluted curds.

त्रपिष्ठ a. (superl. of तृप्) Highly
satisfied.

त्रपीयस् a. (मी f.) compar. of
तृप् 1 More satisfied.

त्रय a. (यो f.) Triple, three-fold,
treble, divided into three parts, of
three kinds ; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो
यजुर्वि सामानि Sat. Br. ; Ms. 1. 23.
-यं A triad, a group or collection
of three ; अद्वयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशि-
प्रभं वृत्रमुने च चामरे R. 3. 16 ;
लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43 ; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयम् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, enter-
ing into comp. with some numerals)

Three. -Comp. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-
third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-
three. -त्रिंश a. thirty-third. -त्रिंशत्
a. or f. thirty-three. °पतिः an epithet
of (a) Indra, (b) त्रयपति. -दश
a. 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen
added ; त्रयादृशं अतं ' one hundred
and thirteen. ' -दशन् a. pl. thirteen.
-दशक a. consisting of thirteen.
(-कं) the number thirteen. -दशम
a. thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth
day of a lunar fortnight. -नवतिः
f. ninety-three. -पंचाशत् f. fifty-three.
-विंश a. 1. twenty-third. -2 Consist-
ing of twenty-three. -विंशतिः f.
twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three.
-सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken
collectively (कथ्यन्तुःसामानि) ; त्रयीम-
याय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1 ; तौ त्रयी-
वर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2 ; Ms.
4. 125. -2 A trial, triplet ; व्यद्योतिष्ट
स भावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3. -3
A matron or married woman whose
husband and children are living.
-4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp.
-तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun ; so
त्रयीमयः. -2 an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः
the duty enjoined by the three Vedas,
Bg. 9. 21. -मुखः a Brāhmana.

त्रस् l. 1, 4 P. (त्रसति, त्रस्यति, त्रस्त) 1
To quake, tremble, shake, start with
fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of
(with abl., sometimes with gen.
or instr.) ; प्रमद्वनतत्रस्यति K. 255 ;
कपेत्त्रास्निपुनंदात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75, 14.
48, 15. 58 ; Si. 8. 24 ; Ki. 8. 7. -3
To run away, run from. -Caus.
(त्रासयति-ते) To frighten, terrify.
-II. 10 U. (त्रासयति-ते) 1 To go,
move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize.
-4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. [त्रस-वचर्थे क] Moveable,
locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1
A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The
aggregate of moving or living beings.
-4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणुः
1. an atom, the mote or atom of
dust which is seen moving in a sun-
beam ; cf. जालांतरगतं भावौ वृक्षं
यद्दृश्यते रजः । प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्रसरणं
प्रचक्षते Ms. 8. 132 ; also Y. 1.
361. -2 N. of one of the wives of
the sun.

त्रसनं [त्रस्-भवि ह्यङ्] 1 Alarm, fear.
-2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्तु a. [त्रम्-उत्थ] Fearful,
trembling, timid ; अत्रस्तुभिर्द्युक्कधुरं
तुरे R. 14. 47 ; सीतां मीमिक्षिणा त्यक्तां
मयीर्चीं त्रस्तुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. [त्रम्-क] 1 Frightened,
terrified, alarmed ; त्रस्तं कदाप्यनकुर्वन्

विहीलवृष्टिः Mā. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास a. [त्रासं भवे घञ्] 1. Moveable, moving. -2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कंचुकि-कंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Rām. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. [त्रा-णिच् भवे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -न 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect; see also ते.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रे.

त्रि num. a. [Un. 5. 66.] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः m., त्रिषः f. बोधि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आभूतः &c. Ma. 2. 229; शिवत-माभिरसौ त्रिभुविर्भौ R. 9 18; त्रीणि त्रयोयुदीश्वरं कुमार्युतुमा सतो Ma. 9. 90. [Cf. L. tres; Gr. treis; A. S., Zend thri; Eng. three.] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष a. triocular. -अक्षः, अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or वृत्त (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-रि) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. -अंकुटः, अंगुटः 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying hardens. -2. a sort of collyrium (-रः) N. of Siva. -अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium; i. e. कालंजनं, रत्नंजनं and पुष्पंजनं. -अंजलि, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-ने) spirit, life. (चेतन्य). -अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्गगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अतीत a. having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंशकः (also त्रिंशक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिंशकं संयमिने ददर्श Ku. 3. 44; जडोक्तुनश्यं वक्रविक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -मखः an epithet of Kubera. -अंशका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अत्रय a. three years old. (-वर्ष) three years taken collectively. -अस्तीत a. eighty-third. -अस्तीतिः f. eighty-three. -अष्टय a. twenty-four. -अश्र, -अश्र a. triangular. (-सं)

a triangle. -अहः 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. -आहिक a. 1. performed or produced in three days. -2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. -अहं (वृत्तं also) three Rik's taken collectively; Ms. 8 106. -तेहिक a. having provision for three days. -ककुद m. 1. N. of the mountain Trikūta. -2. N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. -ककुम् m. Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -कर्मन् n. the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e. sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-म.) one who engages in three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -कायः N. of Buddha. -कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenas (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) ind. three times. thrice. -ज, दक्षिण a. omniscient. (m.) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. -विद् m. 1. a Buddha. -2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvana; Si. 2. 5. -कुचके a knife with three edges. -कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2. a cucumber. -खट्वं-खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. -गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिगण below. -गत a. 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. -नर्तः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called -जलधर, in the north-west of India. -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्त 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general. -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket. -गुण a. 1. consisting of three threads; व्रतय मौजिं त्रिगुणां बभार यं Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सप्त व्यतीतुर्गुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 3. 25. -3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्. (-णं) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (-ind.) three times; in three ways. (-णाः m. pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाव त्रिगुणतमेन नमः K. 1. (-णत) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgā. -चक्षुस् m. an epithet of Siva. -चतुर a. (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जगत्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-three. -जगत् " , -जगती the three worlds (1)

the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth. and the lower world. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasa attendants kept by Rāvana to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. -जीवा, -ज्वा the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. -जत्त a bow. -जव, -जवन् a (pl.) threetimes nine, i. e. 27. -जाचिकेतः a part of the Adhivaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ma. 3. 185). -जीता a wife ('thrice married'), it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband. -तक्षं, -तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. -दंड 1. the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-डः) the state of a religious ascetic. -दंडिन् m. 1. a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed). cf.; वाद्वेदोऽयं मनोवेदः कायद्वंद्वस्तथैव च। यस्मैति निदिता बुद्धी त्रिद्वंद्वीति स उच्यते || Ma. 12. 10. -दशाः (p.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-ज्ञः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. -अंकुशः, आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. -आयुधं rainbow. -अधिपः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Indra. -अधिपतिः N. of Siva. -अध्वक्षः, अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. -अरिः a demon. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आलयः, आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. -आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. -इन्द्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -3. Brahmana. -गुहः an epithet of Brihaspati. -गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इन्द्रगोप); अहमे त्रिदशगोपमात्रं के दाहशक्तिमिव कुण्डलवर्मन R. 11. 12. -दोषिका an epithet of the Ganges. -मंजरी the holy basil. -वधू, वनिता, an Apasara or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादूर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. -वत्सन् the sky. -अहः 1. Agni. -2. Brahmana. -दिनं three days collectively. -एवम् m. concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. -दिवं 1. the heaven; S. 7. 3. -2. sky, atmosphere 3 paradise. -4.

happiness.-(वा) cardamoms. °अधिः. °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्गा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. °ओकम् *m.* a god. -हृश् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -द्वारं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वतः, पित्त and कफ. -धातुः an epithet of Ganges. -धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Vyāsa. -3. of Siva. -4. of Agni. -5. death. -धारा the Ganges. -णयनः (नयनः), -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. -नवत *a.* ninety-third. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. -नयना Pārvatī. -नामः Vishnu. -नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. -पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. -पंचाश *a.* fifty-third-पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -पटुः glass (काच) -पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. -पत्रकः the Palāsa tree. -पथ 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-या) an epithet of Mathurā. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृत-सत्यस्त्रिपथगामभिः स तमारुरोह पुद्गलत-सुतः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. -पद्-पाद्, -पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). -पद् *a.* three-footed. (द्वं) a tripod. -पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. -पदी 1. the girth of an elephant; नासस्तक-रिणां द्वे त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gayatri metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधापदी. -परिक्रान्त *a.* one who walks three round a sacred fire. -पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. -पाटः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure.) -2. the figure formed by such intersection. -पाठिन *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitā, Pada and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. -पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. -पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-folds; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-म.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. -पुट *a.* triangular. (-टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore. -पुटकः a triangle. -पुत्रा an epithet of Durgā. -पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. -पुट्टः, -पुट्टकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cow-dung ashes. -पुर 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for domous by Maya

(those cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over those cities. °अधिपतिः N. of Maya. °अंतकः, °अरिः, °भूः, °दहनः, °द्विष *m.* °हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14. °दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (-रि) 1. N. of a place near Jabhal-pura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. -2. N. of a country. -पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-रः) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. -पुरुष the highest heaven. -पोरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). -यसुतः an elephant in rut. -फला the three myrobalsans taken collectively, (Mar. हिडा, बेडा and आवडकाटी). -बधनः the individual soul. -बलिः, -बली, -बलिः, -बली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); सामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रि-बलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; of. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. -बलीक the anus. -बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. -त्रि three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. -भद्र copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. -भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. -भुजं a triangle. -भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनसुरोपायं चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °युवः Siva. °पतिः Vishnu. -भूमः a palace with three floors. -मधु *m.* -मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. -मार्ग the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. -मुकुटः the Trikūṭa mountain. -मुखः an epithet of Buddha. -मुनि *ind.* having the three sages वाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि; त्रिमुनि षण्कणम्. -मूर्ति 1. the united form of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. -मूर्धन्य *m.* a demon; U. 2. 15. -यटिः a necklace of three strings. -यामकं *ain.* -यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *praharas* being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीपयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunā. -युग an epithet of Siva. -यानिः a law suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). -रसकं spirituous liquor. -रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (-त्रः) a festival lasting for three

nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights. -रसः a conch-shell -लिंग *a.* 1. having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Gunas. (-गः) the country called Telangā. (-गी) the three genders taken collectively. -लोकं the three worlds. (-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being. °ईशः the sun °नरः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet (1) of Indra; R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. -लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हराक्षरभुविनीविच्छटायां Bh. 3. 95; Śān. ti. 4. 22. -लोचनः Siva. (-ना) 1. an unchaste woman. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -लोहकं the three metals: gold, silver and copper. -वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. 38. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalsans. -6. propriety, decorum. -वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. -वर्ष *a.* three years old. -वर्त *ind.* three times, thrice. -विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. -विद्यः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. -विद्य *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. -विष्टं, -विष्टं 1. the world of Indra, heaven; त्रिविष्टपस्येव पति जयंत R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. -वृत् *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (-म.) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (-फः) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करणं combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire. -वेणिः, -णी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. -वेदः a Brāhmaṇa versed in three Vedas. -वंकुः 1. N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chāṇḍāla.

While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशंकुस्त्रिंशतराले तिष्ठ S. 2.]. -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a cat. -4. a grass-hopper. -5. a fire-fly. **जः** an epithet of Harischandra. **यजिन्** m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -शत a. three hundred. (-ते) 1. one hundred and three. -2. three hundred. -शरणः a Buddha. -शालं a house with three halls or chambers. -शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. -शीर्षः Siva. -शीर्षकं, -शूलं a trident. -अंकः, धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शृंगः 1. the Trikūṭa mountain. -2. a triangle. -शोकः the soul. -षट्तिः f. sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संधयी the three periods of the day. i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्त a. seventy-third. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three. -सप्तत्रयं, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 21. -सम a. (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. -साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. -स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनपतिः S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीत्य, -इत्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a three years old.

त्रिंश a. (शी f.) 1 Thirtieth. -2 Joined with thirty. e. g. त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिशक a. 1. Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रि त्र f. Thirty. -Comp. -पत्रं A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिसकं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. [त्रयाणि संधः कर्त्तु] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. -क 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिकं स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विषुत्तत्रिकमिहः R. 6. 16. -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. -क 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय a. (यी f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -यं a. triad, a group of three; अद्वा वित्तं विधिश्चति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 71; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways, or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिम् ind. Thrice, three times.

वु 4, 6 P. [वुटचति, वुटति, वुटित] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्पुटच्च द्विलीनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पोपस्त्वुटित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

वुटिः, -टी f. [वुट्-इत् वा कृप्] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Kāṣhāna or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Lava. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamome (the plant).

वुटित p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

वोटिः f., -टी A bill, beak. -Comp. -इत्सः a bird.

वृप(क्र), वृप(कृ) 1. P. (त्रोपति- &c.) To hurt, kill.

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सत्रेधाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितात्माने R. 10. 16.

त्रे 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राज) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रुढः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण p. p. [त्रे कर्मणि क, भावे ल्युट् वा] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -णं 1 Protection, defence, preserva-

tion; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागमि S. 1. 11; R. 15. 3; Mā. 9. 26. -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

त्रात p. p. Preserved, saved, protected. -तं Protection.

त्रात् a. 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times, i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं 1 The three times—past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

त्रैयणिक a. (की f.) Triple, three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplcity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस्व and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad.

त्रैदशिक a. Divine. -कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रेध a. Threefold, triple.

त्रेनिष्किक a. Worth three nishkaas.

त्रेपुरः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैपुरुष a. (वी f.) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakshmana.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly.

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math)

त्रैलोकः An epithet of Indra.

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

त्रैवर्णिक a. (की f.) Relating to the first three castes. -कः A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवर्षिक a. (की f.) 1 three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवर्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम a. (मी f.) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu; R. 7. 35. -त्रं The three steps of Vishnu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. -2 The study of the three Vedas. -3 An assembly of Brāhmaṇas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences. -द्यः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविध्यः, त्रैविध्येयः A God.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [त्रुट-ण्डुल] 1 A species of drama:—सप्तद्वन्द्वचोक्तं दिग्गमाद्युषसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तस्याहुः प्रत्येकं सविद्वेषकं ॥ S. D. 540 ; e. g. Kālidāsa's Vikramorvasiyam (?). —2. An angry speech.

—कः A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. —2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare, hew, peel. —2 To make thin. —3 To cover.

त्वक्षस् n. Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट p. p. Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टि f. Carpentry. —m. N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वाष्ट्र a. [त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashttri; U. 6. 3. —ही 1 The asterism चित्रा. —2 A small car. —ई The creative power.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou,' thceing and thouing.

त्वंग् 1 P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, gallop. —3 To tremble.

त्वञ्च 6 P. (त्वचति) To cover.

त्वच् f. 1. Skin (of men, serpents &c.); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. —2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.); R. 3. 31. —3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37. 17. 12. —4 Any cover or coating. —5 The sense of touch. —Comp. —अंकुरः horripilation. —इन्द्रियं the organ of touch. —कुंदुरः a sore. —गंधः the orange. —छेदः 1. a skin wound, scratch, bruise. —2. circumcision. —जं 1. blood. —2. hair (on the body). —तरंगका a wrinkle. —त्रं an armour; त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे चरं Bk. 14. 94. —दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. —परिपुटनं peeling of the skin. —पाकृत्यं roughness of the skin. —पुण्यः horripilation.

(ल्पी, -व्यं) a blotch, scab. —भेदः a scratch. —मलं hair of the body. —रोगः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. —सारः (त्वक्ससारः) a bamboo; त्वक्ससारः रघुरिपूरणलक्ष्मीति; Si. 4. 61. —सुगंधः an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin. —2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. —2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. —2 peel off the skin.

त्वचस् n. Skin.

त्वच्चा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य a. Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वाच a. (ची f.) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वष्ट्र A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; e. g. त्वद्धीन, त्वत्साहस्य &c.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध a. Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 A. (त्वरति, त्वरित-वृण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्मुद्वर्षे त्वरात् M- 2; नाहुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वे R. 19. 38. —Caus. (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate; त्वरयोर्वर्षा V. 2; Ku. 4. 36. —2 To call quickly away; Māl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण p. p. [त्वर्भावे क] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. —2 Fleet. —ई Rapidly, quickness. —ई ind. Quickly, speedily; चूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिभानने Subhāsh.

तूर्णि a. Quick. —णि f. Speed. —m. 1 The mind. —2 A Sloka. —3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरा, त्वरिः f. [त्वर्-अङ्] 1 Haste, hurry, speed; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहस्रं वा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2. —2 Urgency or pressing nature; Ku. 2. 63. —Comp. —आरोहः a pigeon.

त्वरित p. p. Quick, swift, speedy. —तं Despatch, haste. ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्ट्र m. [त्वक्ष्-तृच्] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. —2 Visvakarman the architect of the gods. [Tvashtṛ, is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras, and a daughter called सृष्टि, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashtṛ mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc: cf. आरोह्य चक्रमिमुञ्चते ज्यस्त्वष्ट्रं यन्नेहिस्त्रिं विभक्ति R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trishula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods].

त्वाद्वा, त्वाद्वा (ची f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ने) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयस्त्विषमिदमवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18. —2 Beauty. —3 Authority, weight. —4 Wish, desire. —5 Custom, practice. —6 Violence, Vehemence. —7 Speech. —Comp. —इंशः the sun, also त्विषांपतिः or त्विषामीशः.

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 a ray of light. —2 Beauty lustre.

त्वेष a. Bright, brilliant.

त्सर 1 P. (तसरति) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl. —2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरः 1 Any creeping animal. —2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; सुप्रग्रहनिमलकलधौतस्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3; त्सरुप्रदेशादपवर्जितां गः Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48. —Comp. —मार्गः sword-exercise.

त्सारक a. Skillful in handling a sword.

थ.

थः 1 A mountain. —2 A protector. —3 A sign of danger. —4 A kind of disease. —5 Eating. —थं 1 Protection, preservation. —2 Terror, fear. —3 A suspiciousness.

थञ् 1 P. (थयति) To go or move.

थुष्ट 6 P. (थुडति) 1 To cover, screen. —2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत made in spitting.

थुत् 1 P. (थु-थ्वति) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृते The sound थु made in spitting.

थुथे ind The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द.

द a. (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing ; as धनद्, अन्नद्, गरद्, अनलद् &c. —दः 1 A gift, donation —2 A mountain. —दं A wife. —दा 1 Heat. —2 Repentance.

दंश 1. 1 P. (दशति, दष्ट; desid. वि-दशति) To bite, sting ; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19 ; सुनालिका अवशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c.—II. 1 P. 10 U. (दशति, दशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश्-अच् भाव घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging ; सुष्ठे विधीह मयि निर्वयदंतदंश Git. 10.—2 The sting of a snake. —3 A bite, the spot bitten ; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4 ; U. 3. 35.—4 Cutting, tearing.—5 A gad-fly ; R. 2. 5 ; Ma. 1. 40 ; Y. 3. 215.—6 A flaw, fault, defect (in jewel). —7 A tooth.—8 Pungency. —9 An armour.—10 A joint, limb.—Comp. —भीरु. —भीरुकः a buffalo.—वदनः a heron.

दंशक a. [दंश्-कल्] Biting, stinging. —का 1 A dog. —2 A gad-fly. —3 A fly.

दंशनं [दंश्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging ; e. g. दृष्ट्वा दंशनेः कर्त दासीकुर्वति योषितः S. D. —2 An armour, mail ; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित a. 1 Bitten. —2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.—3 Protected. —4 Fitting closely (as an armour). —तं A bite.

दंशित m.—See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly.

दंशेर a. 1 Biting. —2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंशः [दंश-दृष्ट्वा] A large tooth, tusk, fang ; प्रसह मणिमुद्धरेन्मकारवक्त्र-दंशकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 ; R. 2. 46 ; दंश-भेगं दृष्ट्वाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभेगं सर्वते चक्षर वृषतयस्वाङ्गुशाः सार्व-भोमाः Mn. 3. 22.—Comp. —अन्नः, —आयुधः a wild boar. —कराल a. having terrible tusks. —विषः a kind of snake.

दंशाल a. Having large tusks.

दंशिक a. Tuskeed. —का = दंश् q. v.

दंशित्व a. 1 Tusked, having large teeth. —2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. —3 Carnivorous. —m. 1 A wild boar. —2 A snake. —3 A hyena. —4 Any animal with tusks.

दशनः, -नं [दंश् भावे कणादौ वा ल्युट् नि-ल्लोपः] 1 A tooth ; सुहृद्यहृद्वेशनविक्रि-तोदया Si. 17. 2 ; शिखरिदशना Me. 82 ; Bg. 11. 27. —2 Biting.—नः The peak of a mountain. —नं An armour ; (also m.). —Comp. —अंशुः brightness of the teeth ; Ku. 6. 25. —अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. —उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip. —2. a kiss.—3. a sigh. —छद्ः, —वासत् n. 1. a lip. —2. a kiss. —पदं a bite, tooth-mark ; दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि सर्वं Git. 8. —बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशेर a. 1 Biting.—2 Noxious, hurtful.—रः 1 A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशेर (से) रकः A young camel.

दष्ट p. p. Bitten, stung ; see दंश्.

दसनं-ना, दसत्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दक्तं Water ; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष 1 A. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. —2 To do, go or act quickly. —3 To hurt, kill. —4 To act conformably to another (Paras.). —5 To be competent or able. —6 To go, move.

दक्ष a. [दक्ष-कर्तरी अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful ; नाट्ये-च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6 ; मेरी स्थिते दो-म्यरि बोद्धिदक्षे Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 12. 11. —2 Fit, suitable. —3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt ; Y. 1. 76.—4 Honest, upright.—क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals ; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati,

nor her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished ; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo ! a powerful demon, started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice ; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] —2 A cock. —3 Fire. —4 The bull or Siva. —5 A lover attached to many mistresses. —6 An epithet of Siva. —7 Mental power, ability, capacity. —8 An epithet of Vishnu. —9 The right side or part ; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्ष-भागे च लक्ष्मणः. —10 Ability, power, fitness. —11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. —12 Strength, power. —13 Bad disposition, wickedness. —क्षः 1 The earth. —2 An epithet of the Ganges. —क्षं Strength, vigour. —Comp. —अक्षरवसक, —क्ष-तुषांसि m. epithets of Siva. —क्षया, —जा, —तनया 1. an epithet of Durgā. —2. a lunar mansion —जापति 1. the moon.—2. Siva. —सुतः a god. (-ता) a lunar mansion.

दक्षायः 1 A vulture.—2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. [दक्ष-दन्त Un. 2. 50] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever.—2 Right (opp. वाम). —3 Situated on the right side. —4 South, southern ; as in दक्षिणायुः, दक्षिणदिक्, —5 Situated to the south. —6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.

-7 Pleasing, amiable. -8 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. —**ग** 1 The right hand or arm. -2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. —**ग**, -**ण** 1 The right side. -2 The Deccan. —**ग** The highest doctrine of the *Sāktas*. —**Comp.**—**अग्निः** the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called **अन्वाहार्यपचन** q. v. —**अग्र** *a.* pointing to the south. —**अचलः** the southern mountain, i. e. Malaya. —**अस्थयः** a dweller in the south. —**अपर** *a.* south-western. —**अभिमुख** *a.* facing the south, directed towards the south. —**अयनं** the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. —**अयः** 1. the right hand. -2 the right or southern side. —**आचार** *a.* 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or purer) ritual. —**आज्ञा** the south. —**पतिः** 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. The planet Mars. —**हृत्तर** *a.* 1. left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern. (—**रा**) the north. —**उत्तर** *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. —**वृत्तं** the meridian line. —**पश्चात्** *ind.* to the south-west. —**पश्चिम** *a.* south-western. (—**मा**) the south-west. —**पूर्व**, —**प्राक्** *a.* south-east. —**पूर्वा**, —**प्राची** the south-eastern quarter. —**भागः** the southern hemisphere. —**समुद्रः**, —**सागरः** the southern ocean. —**स्थः** a charioteer.

दाक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southwards (with *gen.*).

दाक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with *abl.*). —**ग** 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदाक्षिणेत्यासीदध्वरस्येव दाक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदाक्षिणा, गुरुदाक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined: — या मौर्वं भयं प्रेम सद्भावं पूर्वनायके । न मुंचत्येयसक्तपि । सा ज्ञेया दाक्षिणा ब्रूयै ॥ -9 Completion of any rite. —**Comp.**—**अर्ह**

a. deserving or worthy of a gift. —**अवर्त** *a.* 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (—**तः**) the Deccan. —**कालः** the time of receiving *Dakṣiṇa*. —**पथः** 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दाक्षिणापथं विदुर्भु पञ्चपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1. -2. 'the path of the दाक्षिणा', i. e. the cow constituting the sacrificial cow. —**प्रवण** *a.* inclining to the south. —**बंधः** (in Sāṅkhya a *phil.*) the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. —**युग्मः** the right yoke-horse.

दाक्षिणात् *ind.* On the right, from the south, southward.

दाक्षिणाहि *ind.* 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with *abl.*); दाक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दाक्षिणीक 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. **प्रदाक्षिण**.

दाक्षिणीय, **दाक्षिण्य** *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa; दाक्षिणीं देवां दाक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दाक्षिणेन *ind.* On the right side of (with *acc.* or *gen.*); दाक्षिणेन वृक्षवटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; दाक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा (का)र्गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, —**दग्धिका** See under **दह**.

दक्ष I. 5 P. (दक्षति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect. —II. 4 P. (दक्षति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दक्ष *a.* (धी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदक्षेन पयसोत्तार्य K. : कीलालव्यतिकरमुत्फुल्लद्वयकः (मार्गः) Māl. 3. 17; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दक्ष 1 P. (दक्षति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234; 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंडयतो दंड्यान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः, —**दंड** [दंड-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु क्षिर-स्थकाद्वयमदंड इवैष भुजः Māl. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आतृदंडः S. 5. 8.

-3 The staff given to a twice born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मादृच्छदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवापचक्रं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough. -11 The cross bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराध-दंडान् R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तक्षिण-दंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंडयेषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे शूद्रः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see **उपाय**; Ms. 7. 109; cf. Si. 2. 54. -18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहाक्ष व्याप्तिपत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; चादंडोऽयमनादंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । वश्यते निहितः बुद्धौ त्रिदंडाति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 *Haastas*. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama. -26 N. of Vishnu. -27 N. of Siva. -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse; (said to be *m.* only in this and the preceding four senses) -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. —**Comp.**—**अजिन** 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. —**अधिपः** a chief magistrate. —**अनीक** a detachment or division of an army; तव हस्तवतो दंडानीके विदुर्मपतेः श्रियं M. 5. 2. —**अप-प-व** (व) तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw. —**अप-प-न्यायः** see under **न्याय**. —**अर्ह** *a.* fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. —**अलसिका** cholera. —**आख्यं** a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east. —**आज्ञा** judicial sentence. —**आश्रमः** the condition of a pilgrim. —**आश्रमिन्** *m.* a devotee, an ascetic. —**आहतं** butter-milk. —**कर्मन्** *n.* infliction of punishment, chastisement. —**काकः** a raven. —**काष्ठं** a wooden club or staff. —**ग्र-**

हणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant.—**दृ** *a.* striking with a stick, committing an assault.—**चक्रः** a division of an army.—**उद्धनं** a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept.—**दृका** a kind of drum.—**दासः** one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt.—**देवकुलं** a court of justice.—**धर, धार** *a.* 1. carrying a staff, staff bearer.—2. punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10.—3. exercising judicial authority. (—**रः**) 1. a king; **अमरुद्धं मनुदंडधरावर्य** R. 9. 3.—2. N. of Yama.—3. a judge, supreme magistrate.—4. a mendicant carrying a staff.—5. a potter.—**धारणं** 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmachârin).—2. following the order of a mendicant.—3. infliction of a punishment.—**नयकः** 1. a judge, a head police-officer, a magistrate.—2. the leader of an army, a general.—3. a king.—**धुरपः** a policeman, constable.—**निपातनं** punishing, chastising.—**नीतिः** *f.* 1. administration of justice, judicature.—2. the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46.—3. an epithet of Durgâ.—**नेतृ** *m.* 1. a king.—2. Yama.—3. a judge.—**यः** a king.—**पांशुलः** a porter, door-keeper.—**पाणिः** 1. an epithet of Yama.—2. N. of the god Siva at Benares.—**पातः** 1. falling of a stick.—2. infliction of punishment.—3. dropping one line in a manuscript.—**पातनं** infliction of punishment, chastisement.—**पारुष्यं** 1. assault, violence.—2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment.—**पालः, पालकः** 1. a head magistrate.—2. a door-keeper, porter.—**पाशकः, पाशिकः** 1. a head police officer; Pt. 2.—2. a hangman, an executioner; Mu. 1.—**पौर्ण** a strainer furnished with a handle.—**प्रगमः** 1. bowing without bending the body (keeping it erect like a stick).—2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground.—**गालधिः** an elephant.—**भंगः** non-execution of a sentence.—**भृत्** *m.* 1. a potter.—2. an epithet of Yama.—**मण(न)वः** 1. a staff-bearer.—2. an ascetic bearing a staff.—3. a chief or leader.—**मार्गः** a principal road, highway.—**मुखः** a leader, general of an army.—**यात्रा** 1. a solemn procession (particularly bridal).—2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region).—**यमः** 1. an epithet of Yama.—2. of Agastya.—3. a day.—**वयः** capital punishment.—**वादिन्** *a.* reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment; (also *m.*)—**वासिकः** a door-keeper, warder.—**वासि** *m.* 1. a door-keeper.—2. a

magistrate.—**वादिन्** *m.* a police-officer.—**विकल्पः** discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine.—**विधिः, उद्यमः** 1. rule of punishment; Pt. 1. 376.—2. criminal law.—**विष्कम्भः** the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened.—**व्यूहः** a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns.—**शास्त्रं** the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law.—**हस्तः** 1. door-keeper, warder, porter.—2. an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c.—2 A line, row.—3 N. of a metre; see App. 1.—**का, कं** N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvart; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma); **प्रसन्नानि दुःखान्यपि दंडकेषु** R. 14. 25; किं नाम दंडकं U. 2; कायोध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडनं Punishing, chastising, flogging.

दंडनीय *a.* Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined.

दंडायते Den. A. To stand erect (like a stick).

दंडवत् 1 Carrying a staff.—2 Furnished with a handle.—3 Having a large army.—*ind.* 1 Erect or upright like a stick.—2 Falling prostrate; **दंडवत् प्रणामं कृत्वा**.

दंडादडि *ind.* 'Stick against stick,' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दंडारः [दंडयच्छति क अण् उां सं] 1 A carriage.—2 A potter's wheel.—3 A raft, boat.—4 An elephant in rut.—5 A bow or any other instrument.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick.—2 A row, line, series.—3 A string of pearls, a necklace.—4 A rope.

दंडित *p. p.* Punished, chastised, fined &c.

दंडिन् *a.* [दंड-अस्वर्थे इनि] Bearing or having a staff.—*m.* 1 A Brâhmana of the fourth order, a *Sannyâsin*.—2 A door-keeper, porter.—3 An oarsman.—4 A Jaina ascetic.—5 An epithet of Yama.—6 A king.—7 A religious mendicant (Bhikshu).—8 An epithet of Siva.—9 N. of a poet, author of the *Kâvyâdarśa* and *Dasakumârcharita*; जाते जगति वाल्मीके कविरित्यभिधाभवत् कवी इति ततो य्वाते कवयस्त्वयि दंडिनि ॥ Udb.—**Comp.**—**मुंडः** an epithet of Siva.

दंड्य *a.* Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

दत् *m.* A tooth; (a word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections).—**Comp.**—**उद्धः** (दच्छदः) a lip.

दत्त, दत्तक, दत्त्रिम See under दा.

दद् 1 A. (दध्ते) To give, offer, present.

दद *a.* Giving, offering &c.

ददनं A gift, donation.

दद्: [दश्क] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes.—2 A kind of leprosy.—3 A tortoise.

ददुकः Leprosy.

दद्रु(द्रु)ण *a.* Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

दध 1 A. (दध्ते) 1 To hold.—2 To have, possess.—3 To give, present.

दध *a.* Holding, possessing, giving &c.

दधि *n.* [दध्-इत्] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिगमते S. B.; **दध्पोदनः** &c.—2 Turpentine.—3 A garment.—**Comp.**—**अनं**—**ओदनं** boiled rice mixed with दधि.—**उत्तरं, उत्तरकं** (गं) the skim of curdled milk, whey.—**उदकः**—**उदकः** the ocean of coagulated milk—**कृचिक** mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.—**चारः** a churning-stick.—**जं** fresh butter.—**फलः** the wood apple (कवित्य).—**मंडः, वारि** *n.* whey.—**मधनं** churning coagulated milk.—**शोणः** a monkey.—**सक्त** *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk.—**सारा, स्नेहः** fresh butter.—**स्नेदः** buttermilk.

दधित्यः The wood-apple (कवित्य).

दधिपात्यः Clarified butter.

दधिस्यति Den. P. To wish for curds; also दध्यस्यति.

दधीचः, चिः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons.—**Comp.**—**अस्थि** *n.* 1. the thunderbolt of Indra.—2. a diamond.

ददुः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dânavas*.—*m.* N. of a monster, son of Sri, cursed by Indra and killed by Râma and Lakshmana. He had a headless trunk, and hence called ददुश्चक्षुः.—**Comp.**—**जः, पुत्रः, संभवः, सुदुः** a demon.—**अतिः** द्विष *m.* a god.

दंतः [दन्तन् Up. 3. 86] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.) ; वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंत-रुचिकौधुदी हरति दुरतिमिरमतिधोरं Git. 10 ; सर्पदंत, वराह &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory ; पांचालिका Māl. 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow. -4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty-two. -7 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space between the teeth. -अर्बुदः, -दं gum-boil. आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. -आयुधः a hog. -आलयं the mouth. -आलिका. -आली a horse's bridle. -उद्ग्रेदः dentition. -उल्लुखलिकः, -खलिन् *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite ; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्षणः a line or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठि a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. -कूरः fight. -ग्राहिन् *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -र्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. -घातः a bite. -चालः looseness of the teeth. -छदः a lip ; वारंवारमुदारकीत्कृतकृतो दंतच्छदान् पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43 ; Rs. 4. 12. -जात *a.* (a child) that is teething. -जाहं the root of a tooth. -पावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Khadira tree. -पञ्च a sort of ear ornament ; R. 6. 17 ; Ku. 7. 23 ; (often used in Kādambarī). -पत्रकं 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a Kunda flower. -पत्रिका 1. an ear-ornament ; Si. 1. 60. -2. Kunda. -पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth. -पांचालिका an ivory doll ; Māl. 10. 5. -पातः the falling out of the teeth. -पली 1. the point of a tooth. -2. gum. -पुटपुटः gum-boil. -पुष्पं 1. the Kunda flower. -2. fruit of the clearing nut plant (कतकफल). -पशालन्तं washing the teeth. -फलः the wood-apple, tree. (-ला) long pepper. -भागः the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -मूलं, -रजस् *n.* the tartar of the teeth. -मालं, -मूलं, -वल्कं gums. -मूलीयार *pl.* the dental letters, viz. -ल, त्, थ्, द्, ध, न, ल, and स्. -रेगः tooth-ache. -लेखकः one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. -वल्कं the enamel of the teeth. -वल्कं, -वासस् *n.* the lip ; तुलां पदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, -बीजा, -बीजका, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree. -बीणा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth ; दंतबीणां

वाद्ययत्न Pt. 1. -वेष्टः 1. the gums. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3. a tumor of the gums. -वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यासनं fracture of the teeth. -शङ्कुः a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. -शट *a.* sour, acid. (-ठः) 1. sourness, acidity. -2. the citron tree. -शर्करा tartar of the teeth. -ज्ञाणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. -शिरा 1. a back or double tooth. -2. the gum. -शूलः, -लं tooth-ache. -शोधनिः *f.* a tooth-pick. -शोफः swelling of the gums. -संघर्षः gnawing or rubbing together the teeth. -हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -हर्षकः the citron tree.

दंतक *a.* Paying attention to one's teeth. -तः 1 A tooth. (at the end of comp.) ; see दंत -2 A peak, summit. -3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादंति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth,' biting one another.

दंतावलः, दंतित् *m.* An elephant ; Bv. 1. 60 ; तुण्युण्यत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यते मत्त-दंतितः H. 1. 35 ; R. 1. 71 ; Ku. 16. 2. -Comp. -दंतः ivory. -मदः the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut.

दंतुर *a.* [दंत-उत्तर] 1 Having long or projecting teeth ; झुरे निहते चैव दंतुरे जायते नरः Tv. ; Si. 6. 54. -2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also) ; अखर्वर्धस्मदंतुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. -3 Undulatory. -4 Raising, bristling (as hair). -5 Over-spread, covered with ; U. 6. 27. -Comp. -छदः the lime tree.

दंतुरित *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. -2 Notched, serrated, bristling ; केतकिदंतुरितांशे Git. 1 ; पुलकभरं 11 ; K. 216. -3 Besmeared, covered with ; Māl. 3.

दंतुल *a.* Having or furnished with teeth.

दंत्य *a.* [दंते दंतहले वा भवः यत्] 1 Dental. -2 Suitable to the teeth. -त्यः (i. e. वर्णः) A letter of the dental class ; see दंतमूलीय above.

दंद्शः A tooth.

दंद्शुक *a.* [दंश्-यङ्-ऊक] 1 Biting, venomous. -2 Mischievous. -का 1 A serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in general. -3 A demon, Rākṣasa ; ह्युमति रघुसिंहे दंद्शुकाञ्जिघांते Bk. 1. 26.

दम्, दम् 1. 1. 5. P. दमति or दम्यते ; दम्भ ; दम्भित, धंसित, दिदम्भित 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To deceive, cheat. -3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दम्भयति-ने) To impel, propel, drive onward.

दम्भिः *f.* Ved. Injury, hurt, damage.

दम्भः Ved. Deception, fraud.

दम्भ *a.* Little, small ; अद्भुद्भर्मन्-धिगृह्य स स्थली Ki. 1. 38 ; see अद्भ, -भ्रः The ocean. -भ्रं *ind.* A little slightly, to some extent.

दम् 4 P. (दाम्यति, दमित, दंत) 1 To be tamed. -2 To be calm or tranquil ; Ms. 4. 35, 6 8, 7. 141. -3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain ; यमो दाम्यति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20 ; दमित्वापरिसंघातान् 9. 42, 19 ; 15. 37. -4 To pacify. -Caus. (दमयति-ने) 1 To tame. -2 To subdue, conquer, overpower. -3 To afflict, crush down ; अतिभारेण दमयति Pt. 4.

दमः [दम्भावे दम्भ] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint ; Bg. 10. 4 ; (निग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभिधीयते). -3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities ; (कुस्तितात्मनो विप्र यच्च चित्तविवरणं स कीर्तितो दमः). -4 Firmness of mind. -5 Ponishment, fine ; Ms. 9. 284, 290 ; 8. 293 ; Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire, mud. -7 Vishnu. -8 N. of a brother of Damayanti. -मः, -सं Ved. 1 A house, home. -2 The inmates of a house. -Comp. -कर्तृ *m.* a lord, ruler. -घोषः N. of a king, father of शिशुपाल q. v.

दमक *a.* Taming, subduing, conquering.

दमधः, -धुः [दम्भावे अधश्च] 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. -2 Punishment.

दमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दम्भावे ल्युट्] 1 Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्वकुमर्हसि U. 5. 32 ; Bb. 3. 89 ; so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. -2 Tranquil, passionless. -नः 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 The Kunda plant. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -नं 1 Taming subjugation, curbing, restraint. -2 Punishment, chastising ; दुर्द्वितानां दमन-विधयः क्षत्रियेभ्यस्तैरेते Mv. 3. 34. -3 Self-restraint. -4 Slaying, killing ; U. 5. 35. -दमनकः N. of a tree.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhīmas, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women ; cf. N. 2. 18 : -युवन्वयमुभयाम-सौ दमयंती कमनीयवामद् । उदियाय यत्सनुभिया दमयंतीति ततोऽभिया दयौ ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamavara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali,

envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and *Rituparna* also].

दमायित् *a.* [दम्-गिन्-च्] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 A punisher, chastiser. -3 An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva.

दमित *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquilized. -2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दमिन् *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. -2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

दम्प *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. -2 To be punished, punishable. -म्यः 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience), नार्हति ततः पुनर्बधार्तितायां धुरि दम्प निवेज्जीयते V. 5; शुर्वा धुरं यो धुवनस्य पित्रा धुयं दम्पः स दृशं विभिति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दात *p. p.* [दम्-कर्वरिक्] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम् -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self-possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. -4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished; U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Dental. -8 Patient of bodily mortifications or austerities &c. -तः 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree (दमक).

दातिः *f.* [दम्-क्तिर] 1 Self-restraint, abjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

दधु (म्) नसु *m.* Fire. दपती *m. du.* (comp. of जया and पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ma. 3. 116.

दधु 1. 5 P. See दम्. -II. Caus. or 10 U. (दम्भयति ते) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दधुः [दम्-धञ्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 6. 4. -3 Arrogance, pride, ostenta-

tion. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra. -6 An epithet of Siva.

दम्भक *a.* Cheating, deceiving. दम्भन [दम्-भवि ल्यट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दम्भिन् *a.* [दम्-गिति] 1 Wicked, proud. -2 Hypocritical. -म. A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दम्भोलिः 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

दय 1 A. (दयते, दयित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावधेयि तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4; Bk. 10. 9. -3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot. -6 To hurt.

दया [दय भिदा-भावे अङ्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निरुण्येवमि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; यस्यादपि परक्लेशं हर्तुं या हृदि जायते । इच्छा भूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ स दया परिकीर्तितः II. -Comp. -कर *a.* kind, sympathetic. (-रः) an epithet of Siva. -कृदः, -कृत्वेः epithets of Buddha. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion; e. g. Jimūtavahana's remark to Garuda in Nāg.:-शिरासुवैः स्वेदत एव रक्तमयाणि देहे मम मोक्षमाप्ति । वृत्ति न पर्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणान्च विरतो गरुडम् II. cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु *a.* [दय आलुच्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* [दय-क्] Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. -तः A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. -तः A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालम्बनार्थं Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दयितु *a.* Kind, compassionate. दय *a.* [दृ-अण्] 1 Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -2 Little, small. -रः, -रं 1. A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. -रः 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दूरं पृतना निन्ये हीयमाना रसादुरं Si. 19. 23; न जतहर्दं न विद्विषा दुरः Ki. 1. 33. -2 A stream.

-रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दूरमालम्बना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दूरविगलितमल्लीचल्लिचंचरराय &c. Git. 1; so दूरदलित-विकसित U. 4; Māl. 3. -Comp. -तिमिर the darkness of fear; हरति दूरतिमिरतयोरे Git. 10. -द *a.*

causing fear. -दुः, -दं vermilion. -वरः -द्वंद्वः Vishnu's conch (पांचजन्य).

दरक *a.* Timid, cowardly. दरणं Breaking, splitting. दराणि *m. f.*, दराणी [दृ-अण्] 1 An eddy. -2 A current. -3 Surf. -4 Breaking.

दरधः 1 A cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fleeing away, taking flight. -3 Over-running the country for forage.

दरद्व *f.* 1 The heart. -2 Terror, fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. -5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmira. -दः Fear, terror. -दं Red lead.

दरिः, -री *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरीयह Ku. 1. 10; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. -Comp. -धृत *m.* a mountain.

दरित *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Torn, rent.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; *caus.* दरिद्रयति; *desid.* दिद्रिद्रासति, दिद्रिद्रियति) 1 To be poor or needy; अयोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपरुपि पश्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्राति II. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress; युक्तं ममेव किं वक्तुं दरिद्रि यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. -3 To become thin or sparse; दरिद्रि यति विषद्विमे कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a.* [दरिद्रा-क्] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances, स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तुष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 56. 'ता Poverty; शंकराया हि लोकैस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दरिद्राणं Poverty. दरिद्रायक *a.* Poor, needy. दरिद्रित *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

दरोदरः 1 A gamester. -2 A stake at play. -रं 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

ददुर *a.* Cracked, broken. -रः 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly broken.

ददुरीकः 1 A frog. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -कं A musical instrument in general.

ददुरः [दणालि कर्णो शब्देन उच्यते नि० Tv.] 1 A frog; पंकजिह्वसुखाः पिबन्ति सलिलं धाराहता ददुराः Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. -4 A mountain. -5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयददुरौ R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of a drum. -7 A sort of rice. -रा, -री N. of Durgā. -रं A group or museum.

bly of villages, district, province.
-Comp. -पुटः the mouth of a pipe.
दृष्टः (दृष्टः) f. A kind of leprosy.
दृष्टः (दृष्टः) n. a. Herpetic.

दृष्टः, दर्पण, दर्पित &c. See under दृष्टः.

दुर्मः [दुर्म-वञ्च् अच् वा] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c. ; S. 1. 7 ; R. 11. 31 ; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36.
-Comp. -अङ्कुरः a pointed blade of darbha grass ; S. 2. 12. -अनूपः a watery place full of darbha grass. -आह्वयः the Munja grass. -पत्रं a kind of grass (काश). -संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दुर्मटं A private apartment, a retired room.

दुर्म a. Ved. 1 Destroying. -2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दुर्वः [दुर्व] 1 A mischievous or harmful person (दित्ति). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

दुर्वटः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

दुर्वरीकः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दुर्विकः-का A ladle, spoon.

दुर्वी (विः) f. [दुर्विच् वा डीच्] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake ; Si. 20. 42. -Comp -करः a snake, serpent. -होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दुर्वी, दुर्वीक, दुर्वीन &c. See under दृष्टः.

दुर्ल 1 P. (दुर्लति, दुर्लति) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack ; दुर्लति हृदयं गाढोद्वेगं विधातु न भियते U. 3. 31 ; अवि यावा रोदिरयपि दुर्लति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28 ; Māl. 9. 12, 20 ; दुर्लति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Git. 7 ; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower) ; दुर्लज्जवर्नीलोत्पल U. 1 ; रुच्यं दुर्लद्वरविंद ते मरुदं विंदतो विवधतुं गुं जितं मिलित्वा Bv. 1. 15 ; Si. 6. 23 ; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. (दुर्ल-ल्यति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away ; Māl. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -WITH उद् (caus.) to tear up. -दि 1. to break, split, crack ; त्वद्विपुर्भिर्यदुर्लित्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

दुर्लः-लं [दुर्ल-अच्] 1 (a) A piece, portion, part, fragment ; Si. 4. 44. (b) A piece torn or split off. (c) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf ; R. 4. 42 ; S. 3. 21, 22.

-6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration. -Comp. -आढकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5. red chalk. -6 wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Sōdra -9. the headman of a village. -10. an elephant's ear. -आढ्यं mud on the banks of a river. -कपाटः a folded leaf. -कोमलं a lotus. -कोषा the Kunda creeper. -निर्मोकः the Bhūrja tree. -पुष्पः the Ketaka plant. -सूचिः, ची f. a thorn. -स्नसा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दुर्लनं [दुर्ल-करणे ल्युट्] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting ; मत्तेभकुंभ-दुर्लने युवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दुर्लनी, f., दुर्लतिः m. A clod of earth. दुर्लशः ind. By pieces, in fragments.

दुर्लिक Timber, a piece of wood. दुर्लित p. p. [दुर्ल-क्] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दुर्लपः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Sāstra.

दुर्लभः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

दुर्लमः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

दुर्लः 1 wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration ; वितर वारि-दुर्ल चारि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. -3 Fire-beat. -4 Fever, pain. -Comp. -अग्निः -दहनः a forest-conflagration ; यस्य न सविधि दयिता दुर्लदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधि दयिता दुर्लदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9 ; Bv. 1. 36 ; Ms. 53 ; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना द्वाग्निरः R. 2. 14.

दुर्लधुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress. -3 Inflammation of the eye.

दुर्लदयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

दुर्लद्विष्ट a. (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

दुर्लदीयस्य a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from ; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दुर्लदीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दुर्लशन् num. a. (pl.) Ten ; स द्दुर्मि विन्वतो वृत्ता अत्यतिष्ठद्दशंगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp. -अंगुल a. ten fingers long. (-लं) a water melon. -अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. -अर्ध a. five. (-धं) five. (-धः) an epithet

of Buddha. -अर्धः 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -2. Buddha. -अवतारा m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu ; see under अवतार. -अवर a. consisting of at least ten. -अश्वः the moon. -आननः, -आह्वयः epithets of Rāvana ; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return ; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कंडः, -कण्डरः epithets of Rāvana ; सप्तलोकैकवीर्यस्य दशकंडकुल-द्विषः U. 4. 27. -अरिः, -जित् m., रियुः epithets of Rāma ; R. 8. 29. -कर्मन् n. the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes. -कुमार-चरितं a prose work by Dandin. -गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्राम-पतिः, -ग्रामिका, -ग्रामिन् m. -पः a superintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. -ग्रीवः -दशकंड q. v. -पार-मिताश्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुर् N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva ; Ms. 47. -वधः a tenth part. -बलः, -धूमिगः epithet of Buddha. -बाहुः an epithet of Siva. -युजा, -महाविद्या N. of Durgā. -मालिकाः pl. 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य a. 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (asa child before birth). -मुखः an epithet of Rāvana. -रियुः an epithet of Rāma ; R. 14. 87. -मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. -रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrughna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite--'his life, his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart]. -रश्मिः the sun ; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten

nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —रूपभृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —लक्षणकः religious; cf. धृतिः क्षमा धर्मोत्सवं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । बाविद्या सत्यमक्रोरो दशके धर्मलक्षणम् ॥ —वक्त्रः, —वदनः see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m.* the moon. —वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. —विध *a.* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. —2. one hundred and ten. °रश्मिः the sun. °नयनः Indra. —शती a thousand. —स (सा) हस्तं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. —2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. —3. a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āsvin. दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten; decad. —Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. —2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (मी *f.*) Tenth. —सं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The tenth decad of the human life. —3 The last ten years of a century. —Comp. —स्थ, दशमंगित *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. —2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशन, दष्ट See under दंश्.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहती Mk. 1. 20; डिम्बा इवाधरपदस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. —2 The wick of a lamp; Rh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. —3 Age or time of life; see दशत below. —4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40 —5 A period in general. —6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमणे Me. 109; विषमं हि दशां प्राप्य देवैर्गर्ह्यते नरः H. 4. 3. —7 State or condition of mind. —8 The result of actions, fate. —9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). —10 The mind, understanding. —Comp. —अप्यपतिः, —ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशत्). —अंतः 1. the end of a wick. —2. the end of life; निविटविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपे-

यिवान् R. 12. 1. (where the word is used in both senses). —अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; S. 4. 1. —अंतरः a lamp. —कर्षः, —कर्विन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment. —2. a lamp. —पाकः, —विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. —2. a changed condition of life. —विपर्ययः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m. pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्त्यंते कतिपयादिनस्थापिहंसा दशार्णाः Mo. 23. —2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दंश्.

दशे (स) रकः A young camel.

दस् 1. 4 P. (दश्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. —2 To decay, waste away, perish. —Il. 1. P., 10 U. (दंसति, दंसयति ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. —2 To see. —3 To shine. —Caus. To exhaust, weary.

दसनं 1 Wasting, perishing. —2 Throwing. —3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. —2 Thrown, tossed. —3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्मक्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. —2 Beautiful. —3 Wonderful, extraordinary. —स्मः 1 A sacrificer. —2 A thief, rogue. —3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्युच्] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). —2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. —3 A thief, robber, bandit; पावकृतो दस्युरिवासी येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Me. 7. 143. —4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 21. —5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्य *a.* [दश्यति पावत् दस्यकं] Savage, fierce, destructive —सौ (*m. du.*) 1 The two Āsvin, the physicians of the gods. —2 The number 'two'. —सः 1 An ass. —2 A robber. —सं 1 The cold season. —2 The lunar mansion Āsvini. —Comp. —देवता the constellation Āsvini. —सुः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Āsvin, = सज्ञा पु. v.

दह 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अयाक्षीत्, धक्षति, दग्धं, दप्य *desid.* दिव्यति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्रादशाकाः Ve. 3. 6. 5. 20; सपादिमदनानलो दहति सममानसं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. —2 To consume, destroy completely. —3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; इत्थमात्मकृतमपतिहंतं

चापलं दहति S. 5; तत्सविषमिव शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत्सु मां दहति यद्दुःखमस्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. —4 To canterize (in medicine). —With निस् 1. to burn, consume. —2 to torment, distress, pain. —परि to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा धूमयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. —य 1. to burn. —2. to burn completely. —3. to pain, torment. —4 to trouble, tease. —सं to burn; अभिजनः संदहतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दह-ल्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. —2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1 Fire. —2 A pigeon. —3 The number 'three'. —4 A bad man. —5 The Bhallātaka plant. —6 Lead-wort. (चित्रक). —7 The constellation कृत्तिका. —नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); n. 8. 20. —2 Cauterizing. —3 Sour gruel. —Comp. —अरातिः water. —उपलः the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire-brand. —केतनः smoke. —पिया Svāhā, wife of Agni. —सारथिः wind. दहनीय *a.* 1 To be burnt. —2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दह-क्] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. —2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. —3 Famished. —4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग. —5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. —6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धो-दरसार्थकः कुर्वात्यतकं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजडरसार्थे Bh. 3. 8. —7 Canning (विदग्ध). —ग्र 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. —2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. —ग्धं 1 Burning. —2 Cauterizing. —Comp. —काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह-भावे-वच्] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिसिद्ध कृष्णवस्त्रमनि R. 11. 12; छेदो दाहस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. —2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). —3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. —4 Feverish or morbid heat. —Comp. —अगुरु *n.*, —काष्ठं *n.* kind of agallochum. —आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; S. 2. 7. —ज्वरा inflammatory fever. —सरः, —सरस् *n.*, —स्थलं *a.* place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. —हर, —हरण *a.* allaying heat. (—रं, —णं) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [दह-क्यु] 1 Burning, kindling. —2 Incendiary, inflammatory. —3 Cauterizing. —कः 1 Fire. —2 The Chitraka plant.

दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन *a.* [दह-णिनि] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, pain-ing, distressing.

दाहक *a.* Burning &c.

दाह्य *a.* [दह-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दहर *a.* [दह-अ] Small, subtile, fine, thin. -3 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. -रः 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal. -3 A younger brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A mouse or rat.

दह *a.* Small, fine, thin. -हः 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. [यच्छति, दत्] To give, grant. -WITH प्रति to exchange; ति-लेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति मावान् Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut; ददाति द्रविणं भूति दाति दातिग्रामिनि K. R. -III. 4 P. (दायति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते; ददौ-ददे, अदात्-अदिन, दास्यति-ते, दातुं, दत्; but with आ the *p. p.* is आच्छ, with उप, उपाच्छ; with नि, निदच्छ or निदत्, and with प्र, प्रदच्छ or प्रदत्) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं किलोद्वान् रामायाम्यधितो ददौ R. 4. 58; संचनघटैः बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एव भिष्वंते S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददाति &c. -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेना Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.). बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनो ब्रह्म चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतो मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश); कर्णे दा to give ear to or listen; दर्शनं दा to shew oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble; आशये दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command; आशिवं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see;

वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रति-वचः, -वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give reply; शोकं दा to cause grief; आर्द्रं दा to perform a Srāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight; अगलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; संकेतं दा to make an appointment; शपथं दा to curse; वृत्तिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. -*Caus.* (दायति-ते) To cause to give, grant, &c. -*Desid.* (दियति-ते) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त *p. p.* [दा कर्मणि क] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretched forth. -4 Preserved, guarded; see दा. -उत्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called द्वाविम); माता पिता वा दद्यातां यमाग्निः पुत्रमापदि । सदृशं प्रीतिस्तुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्तविमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyaas; cf. the quotation under सुत. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā; see दत्तविम below. -उत्तं Gift, donation. -Comp. -अनय (पर)-कर्मन्, -अयदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान *a.* attentive. -आत्मन् *m.* an orphan or a son who being deserted by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him; दत्तात्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an incarnation of Brāhmā, Viāhṇu and Mahesha. -आदत्त *a.* given and received. -आदर *a.* 1. showing respect, respectful. -2. treated with respect. -दृष्टि *a.* looking at; S. 1. 7. -दृष्टेपहार *a.* presented with the offering of a dance, i. e. complimented with a dance; Ms. 32. -द्युल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; संयुता दत्तहस्ता Ms. 60 'leading on Samthū'a arm'; स कामरूपेश्वर-दत्तहस्ता R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेभ्यस्तं दत्तहस्तावलंभे Ratn. 1. 8; वात्या खेदं कुशाग्र्याः सुचिरमवयवेद-त्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्तं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्तविम *a.* Received by gift. -मः One of the twelve kinds of sons; see दत्त; Ms. 8. 415; 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Clean-ing, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An in-stitutor of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests).

दात *a.* 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य *a.* 1 To be given. -2 Pay-able. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, de-stroying. -3 Distribution.

दातु *a.* (त्री. *f.*) [दा-वृत्] 1 Giving, offering, granting, presenting, be-stowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. -म. (त्र) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, dona-tion.

दात्रः A donor. -स्त्वं 1 The per-formance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrifi-cial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युट्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, cha-rity, giving away as charity, munifi-scence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Sl. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; V. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyās or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pas-ture. -11 Adding. -नः Ved. 1 Dis-tribution (of food), meal, espe-cially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, pos-session, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. -काम *a.* liberal. -कुल्य the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrūra, a friend of Krishna. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पत्र्य 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. -प्रातिभास्य security for payment of a debt. -भिक्ष *a.* made hostile by bribes. -वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisya or men of the third tribe. -वारि *n.*, -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. -वरिः 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chival-rous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance

given in R. G. under दानवीरः—क्रियदिद-
मधिकं मे यद्द्विजायाधिये कवचमरणीये कुंडले
चार्यामि । अकरुणमयकुर्य द्राक्पाणेन नियद्वहलरु-
धिरारं मौलिमविदयामि ॥—शील, शूर, शौड
a. exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिक a. 1 Liberal, munificent. -2 Having gifts.

दामीय a. 1 Due, best owable, fit to be given. -2 Receiving gifts. —यं A gift, donation.

दातु a. [दातु] 1 Valiant. -2 Conquering, destroying. —तुः 1 A donor. -2 Prosperity. -3 Satisfaction. -4 Air, wind. -5 A demon. —नः 1 A gift. -2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to pay or give.

दापित p. p. [दा-णिच् कर्मणि-क] 1 Caused to be given. -2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. -3 Adjudged. -4 Assigned, awarded.

दित्सा Desire of giving, Bv. 1. 125.

दित्तु a. Wishing to give &c.

देय a. [दा कर्मणि यच्] 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. -2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. -3 To be returned or restored; विभावितैक-
देशेन देयं यद्दभिद्युज्यते V. 4. 17; Ms. 8. 139, 185. -4 To be shown. -5 To be given in marriage. -6 To be paid (as a debt &c.). -7 To be placed, put, applied, laid &c.; see दा above. —यं A gift, donation.

दाक्ष a. (की f.) Relating to Dakṣa. —क्ष The south.

दाक्षायण a. (जी f.) Coming from the Dakṣa family. —णः A son of Dakṣa. —ज Gold or a golden ornament.

दाक्षायणिन् m. A Brāhmaṇa student wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [दक्षस्यापत्यं स्त्री इति कच्-ङीप्]

1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣa). -2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons. -3 N. of Pārvatī. -4 The lunar constellation called Revatī. -5 N. of Kadrū or Vinatā. -6 N. of Aditi, mother of the gods. -7 The Danti plant. —Comp. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the moon. —युत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षाय्यः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Dakṣa.

दाक्षिण a. (जी f.) [दाक्षिण प्रयोजनमस्य अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. -2 Relating to the south. —ज A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य a. Belonging to or living in the south, southern; अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. —त्यः A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरंभशराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः. -2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक a. (की f.) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य a. [दाक्षिण्य मायः षञ्च्] Relating to a sacrificial gift. —यं 1 (a) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bb. 2. 22; Mā. 1.8. -2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 4; it is thus defined:—दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्तानुवर्तनम्. -3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्य-योर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). -4 Concord, harmony, agreement. -5 Honesty, candour. -6 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. -2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. —Comp. —युत्रः N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metonymic of Pāṇini. दाक्ष्यं [दक्षय भावः षञ्च्] 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. -2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दायः Burning.

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि(लि):मः—मा 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारुणस्कृतिदाडिम-
कांति वक्त्रं Mā. 9. 31; Amaru. 13. -2 Small cardamoms —मं The fruit of the pomegranate tree. —Comp. —मिशः, —भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिबः The pomegranate tree.

दादा 1 A large tooth or tusk. -2 A multitude. -3 Wish, desire.

दादिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283. (Kull. इमश्च).

दांड a. (डी f.) Relating to a stick or punishment. —डा A kind of game with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक a. (की f.) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —कः A cheat, hypocrite, imposter.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाकः, दाति, दातृ, दानं, दातु, &c. See under दा.

दातृहः 1 The gallinule; दातृहैस्ति-
निशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थिते Mā. 9. 7. -2 The Chātaka bird. -3 A cloud. -4 A water-crow. (Written also दातृह).

दादः [दद-घञ्] A gift, donation. —Comp. दः A donor.

दाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Made of or from, or mixed or sprinkled with, coagulated milk. -2 Carrying about or selling coagulated milk. -3 Eating anything with coagulated milk. —क A kind of broth.

दान् 1 U. (दानति-ते) To out, divide. —Desid. (दीदासति-ते) To make straight; (desid. in form, but not in sense).

दानवः [दनोरपत्यं अण्] A demon, Rākṣasa; त्रिविधमुद्रुतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3. —Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —युक्ता an epithet of Sukra.

दानवैयः = दानव q. v.

दांत, दांति See under दम्.

दांतिक a. (की f.) Made of ivory.

दापन, दापित See under दप.

दामन् m. [दो-मन्तिन्] 1 A string thread, fillet, rope. -2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आद्ये बद्धा विरह-
दिवसे या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me. 22; कनक-
चंपकदामगौरि Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. -3 A line, streak (as of lightning); विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विध्यं M. 3. 20; Me. 27. -4 A large bandage. -5 Ved. A gift. -6 A portion, share. -7 A girdle. —Comp. —अचल, —अंजनं a foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 61. —उदरः an epithet of Kriṣṇa.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक a. (की f.) [दंभेन चरति धर्म-
-उक्] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. -2 Proud, imperious. -3 Ostentatious; sanctimonious. —कः 1 A cheat. -2 A hypocrite.

दायः [दा-भावे षञ्च्] 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं ददात्यमुच्यते Mā. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Mā. 4; Ms. 8. 199. -2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bridegroom). -3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनवरयस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवापयात् Ms. 9. 217; 77, 164, 203. -4 A part or share in general. -5 Delivering, handing over. -6 Dividing, distributing. -7 Loss, destruction. -8 Irony. -9 Site, place. -10 Alma given to a student at his initiation, &c. —Comp. —अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —अर्ह a. claiming inheritance. —आदः [दायमादृते-आदा-क] 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुमान्दायादोदायादा स्त्री Nir; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. -2. a son. -3.

a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गोषु वा दायकः Sk. -आदा-दी 1. an heir. -2. a daughter. -आद्यं 1. inheritance. -2. the state of being an inheritor. -कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. -बंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. -भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक a. (यिका f.) [दा-ण्डुल] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर°, पिंड°, &c. -कः 1 An heir, inheritor. -2 A donor.

दायिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting. -2 Causing, producing; as in हेतुदायिन् &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field -राः [दायति (अनु इति दारः cf. P. 111. 3. 20 Vart.)] (m. pl.) A wife; एते नयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीविते Ku. 6.33; दशरथद्वारानधिष्ठाय बसिः रासः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112; 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. -Comp. -अधीन a. dependant on a wife. -उपसंग्रहः, -ग्रहः, -परिग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया marriage; R. 5. 40. -बलिभुज् m. a crane.

दारक a. (रिका f.) [दा-ण्डुल] Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदय-दारिका पितुः. -कः 1 A boy, a son. -2 A child, infant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. -Comp. -आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारण [दा-णिच् वृत्] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. -2 The fruit of the clearing nut plant. -णी N. of Durgā.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. -Comp. -दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव a. (वी f.) Wooden, made of wood.

दारिः f. Tearing, cutting. दारित p. p. Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिन् m. 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 A cleft. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. -2 The ocean. -दः, -दं Vermilion.

दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्र्यं [दादिभ्य भावः धञ्] Poverty, indigence; दारिद्र्यशेषो गुण-राशिनाशी Subbāsh.

दारु a. [दीर्घे दृउण्] 1 Tearing, reading. -2 Liberal. -3 Kind -रः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist. -रु n. (said to be

m. also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber. -2 A block. -3 A lever. -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadāru tree. -6 Ore. -7 Brass. -Comp. -अंडः the peacock. -आघातः the wood-pecker. -कृत्यं wood-work; Pt. 1. 90. -गर्भं a wooden puppet. -जः a kind of drum. -पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a wooden doll. -मुखयाह्वया, -मुखयाह्वी a lizard. -यंत्रं 1. a wooden puppet moved by string. -2. any machinery of wood. -बधूः a wooden doll. -सारः sandal. -हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadāru tree. -2 N. of Kṛishṇa's charioteer; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण a. [दा-णिच्-उन्त् Up. 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्येव विस्मर-णदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पशुमारण-कर्मदारुणः 6. 1; दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5. 19; Ms. 8. 270. -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 28. -4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain, &c.); हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5. -5 Sharp, severe (as words). -6 Atrocious, shocking. -णः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक) -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness. -2 Cruelty. -3 Dreadfulness.

दाढ्यं [दृढस्य भावः धञ्] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. -2 Confirmation, corroboration. -3 Strength, energy.

दादुरः-र 1 A conch shell the valve of which opens to the right. -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भ a. (भी f.) Made of darbha grass; वार्भं सुचतुष्टयपदलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्व a. (वी f.) Wooden.

दार्ढ्यं A council-house, court; (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्षद a. (दी f.) 1 Stony, mineral. -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दाष्टीत a. (ती f.), दाष्टीतिक a. (की f.) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्ट q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापर्य दार्ष्टीतिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

दालं A kind of wild honey.

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाहिम q. v.

दालिनः N. of Iudra.

दावः [दुनाति-दु कर्तरि ण] = दव q. v. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; आनेद्वयुगदावाग्निः शीलाश्विमदद्विपः ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित a. Pained, troubled; Māl. 6. दाव्य 1. 1, 10 U. (दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते) 1 To give, grant. -2 To offer an oblation. -11. 5. P. (दाश्रोति) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -2 A servant, (दास q. v.). -Comp. -ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशे (से) यः The son of a fisherman's wife. -यि An epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशरथः, -दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (m. pl.) The descendants of Dasartha, the Yādavae; Si. 2. 64. -ईः An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mālava country. -का (m. pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country. See दाशेर also.

दाश्च a. Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U., 5 P. = दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृह°, कर्म° &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Śūdra, a man of the fourth caste. -4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian (opp. आर्य). -8 A worthy recipient (दानपात्र). -9 A word added to the name of a Śūdra; cf. गुह. -Comp. -अनुदासः 'a slave of a slave', the humblest of the servants; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -जनः a servant of slave; कर्मपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29; (दास-स्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people') -भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave. दासी 1 A female servant or slave.

-2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Śūdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. -आश्रयिः a Brāhmana (knowing the Vedas) attached to a female slave. -समं a collection of female slaves. (The gen sing. दास्याः enters into some

compounds, but loses its literal sense; e. g. दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्याःपुत्रैः शत्रुनिष्ठैः S. 2; but दास्याः सहस्री 'like a female slave'.

दासेयः The son of a female slave. दासेयः, -रकः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A Sûdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्यः Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दास्यं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह.

दिकः A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्घ See under दिह.

दिङ्गिः, दिङ्गिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित a. [दो-क्त इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -m. A king. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Rākshasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्यः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability. दिधिवाय्य a. Supporting. -रयं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि(धी)वः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठया यद्यनुदायां कन्याया ह्यनुत्तुजा । सा चायेदिधिपूर्जेषा पूर्वा च दिधिषुः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); भ्रातृमृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुसृत्येत कामतः । धर्मेणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधिषी Desire to sustain or support; दिक्कनराः कुर्वन्त तत्त्वितये दिधिषी B. R. 1. 38.

दिनः -नं [यति तमः, दो दी वा णक् इत्वः Un. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp. रात्रि), दिनानि निर्दिष्टे तेजः सन्निधेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनासि K. P. 10; दिनानि निलयाय गतं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the

night), a period of hours; दिने दिने सा परिधमामा Ku. 1. 25; सप्त द्यती-युद्धिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. -अंशः any portion of a day, i. e. an hour, a watch, &c. -अंधं darkness. -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15. 45. -अधीशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon. -अंतक darkness. -आगमः, -आदिः, -आरंभः daybreak, morning. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugriva. -करः, -कर्तुं m. the sun; तुर्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8; R. 9. 23. -तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugriva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. -तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunā, (2) the river Tāpti. -केशरः -चः darkness. -क्षयः, -पातः evening. -चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. -ज्योतिश्च m. sunshine. -दुःखितः the Chakravāka bird. -पः, -पतिः, -पंडुः, -प्रणीः, -मणिः, -मयूखः; -रत्नं the sun. -बलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं a month. -मुखं morning; R. 9. 25. -मूर्धन्य m. the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन् 1 P. (दिन्ति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिप् 10 A. (दिपते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिप्.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of भीमरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasishtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandini. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghvas.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दिक् I. 4. P. (दीप्यति, यत् or यून; desid. दुष्यति, दिशेति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षरका-

न्वा दीप्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 32; Ve. 1. 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अदेवी-द्विभूषणान्तं Bk. 8. 122; (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परिदीप्यति Sk.) -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk. -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयतिने). 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -With परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिक् f. [दीप्यत्यत्र दिक् वा० आधारे दिवि Tv.] (Nom. sing. योः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compounds with दिक् as first member are mostly irregular; e. g. दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रान्तीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्टः, दिविस्थः, दिविम- (ज) इ m., दिवोक्त m. दिवोक्त, -सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्भवेः Git. 7. दिवस्पृश m. the Supreme Being. स्पृश m. reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamom. दिवोल्का a meteor. दिवोक्त m. 1. a god, -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिवं [दीप्यत्यत्र वज्रये आधारे क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A foe, wood, thickets.

दिवन् n. The heaven. -m. A day.

दिवसः -सं [दीप्यते दिक् असञ् किञ्च cf. Up. 3. 121] 1 A day; दिवस इवाभ्र-श्यामस्तपारये जीवदोक्तस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the sun; Ra. 3. 22. -मुखं morning, daybreak. -मुद्रा a day's wages. -विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिवा ind. By day, in the daytime; दिवाभू 'to become day' -Comp. -अटनः a crow. -अंध a. blind by day. (-धः) an owl. -अंधकी, -अंधिका a musk-rat. -अवसानं 'close of day', evening. -करः 1. the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48. -2. a crow. -3. the sun flower. -कीर्तिः 1. a Chāṇḍāla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl. -चरः 1. a Chāṇḍāla. -2. a kind of bird (स्यामा). -निश ind. day and night. -पुटः, -मणिः the sun. -मदीपः 'a lamp by day', an obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an owl; दिवाकरा-द्रक्षति यो गृहाह्नु लीनं दिवाभीतमिवाधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house

breaker. —मधये mid-day. —रात्र ind. day and night. —वसुः the sun. —राय a. sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. —स्वप्नः—स्वपः sleep during day time. (—पः) an owl.

दिवातन a. (नी f.) [दिवा भवः टटु हृद च] Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāśha bird; (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. —2 Supernatural, wonderful; परदेवेषणदिव्यचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11.8.—3 Brilliant, splendid.—4 Charming, beautiful. —यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64.—2 Barley.—3 An epithet of Yama. —4 A fragrant resin, bellium. —5 A philosopher.—य्य 1 Celestial nature, divinity. —2 The sky. —3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2.22, 95.—4 An oath, a solemn declaration. —5 Cloves. —6 A kind of sandal. —7 A kind of water. —Oomp —अंशुः the sun. —अंगना, —नारी, —क्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). —उदकं rain-water. —उपपादुकः a god. —ओषधिः f. a herb of great supernatural efficacy, i. e. curing snake-poison; Mu. 1. 21. —करिन् a. 1. taking an oath. —2. undergoing an ordeal. —गंधः sulphur. (—घा) large cardamoms, (—धं) cloves. —गायनः a Gandharva. —चक्षुस् a. 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. —2. blind. (—मः) monkey. (—नः) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं super, natural knowledge —ह्रस्व m. an astrologer. —दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —युगः the Karavira tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मातुषः a demi god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रतः 1. quicksilver. —2. heavenly water or love; V. 1. —वसुः a. divinely dressed. (—खः) 1. sun-shine. —2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —ओत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् f. the celestial Ganges. —सातुः N. of one of the Viavedevas. —सारः the Sāla tree.

दिश 6 U. (दिशतिने, दिष्टि; desid. दिदिशतिने) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः सति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशेर्युक्तो दिशोऽयः Ms. 8. 57, b2, 53 —2 To assign, allot; इष्टां गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशन्ति Mb. —3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमन्त्रभवते निजं दिशन् Ki 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. —4 To pay (as tribute) —5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. —6 To direct, order, command. —7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशन्ति न दिवः सुरसुदर्म्यः Ki. 5. 28. —Caus. (देशयतिने) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. —2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. —3 To direct, order. —4 To confer, bestow.

दिश f. [दिशति दशयत्वाकां दिश-क्ति] (Nom. sing. दिश-त्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो वयः सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. —2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिक्भावमिव दर्शितं Sk. (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशः S. D. दिग्यं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीतमं वृषसमं रक्षःसममिमा दिशः Ak. —3 Region, space, place in general. —4 A foreign or distant region. —5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. —6 A precept, order. —7 The number 'ten'. —8 A side or party. —9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In oomp. दिश becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिह before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्ज, दिक्वर, दिक्किर, &c.) —Oomp. —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Māl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगतागता राजानः &c. —अतरं 1. another direction. —2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. —3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. —अवर a. having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72. (—रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect). —2. a mendicant, an ascetic. —3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. —4. darkness. (—रि) an epithet of Durgā. —अवरका a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. —रुच्य, —कांतः कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin). —करः 1. a youth, youthful man. —2. an epithet

of Siva. —करिका, —करी a young girl or woman. —करिन्, —गजः, —दंतिन्, —वारणः m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज). —दिग्दंतिसोषः कुकुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. —चक्रं 1. the horizon. —2. the whole world. —जयः, विजयः 'conquest of the directions,' the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; सदिग्बिजयमस्याजवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. —तदं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1. showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. —2. a general outline or survey. —3. a compass. —दाहाः preternatural redness of the horizon. —भागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. —2. N. of a post said to be a contemporary of Kalidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पाति, —पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303. also). —रथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मेहरिवाहनदिह् मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः mis taking the way or direction. —वन्न a stark naked, unclothed. (—खः) 1. a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant of the दिग्बर class. —2. an epithet of Siva. —विभावित a. renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. —Comp. —गजः, —पातः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज m. One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य a. [दिशि भवः दिगां यत्] Be longing to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्टि p. p. [दिष्ट कर्मणि-क्] 1 Shown, Indicated, assigned, pointed out. —2; Described, referred to. —3 Fixed, settled —4 Directed, ordered &c.—ष्टः Time. —ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; भो दिष्टं S. 2. —3 Order, direction, command. —4 Aim, object —Comp. —अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाव्ययति भवानपि पुत्रश्चो कात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः f [दिष्ट भावे क्तिन्, संज्ञायाम् क्तात् क्ति-वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. —2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. —3 Fate, fortune,

destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विधिवश्चुभाव K. 55; दिष्टिद्विधिसंभ्रमो महानभूत् K. 70. -5 A sort or measure of length.

दिष्ट्या ind. (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं दुर्जातं Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या सोयं महाबाहुरंजनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32; Ve. 2. 12; (दिष्ट्या वृध् means 'to be congratulated upon'; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागतेन पुत्रसुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते S. 7).

दिष्णुः A giver, donor.

दिह 2 U. (दिग्धि दिग्धे, दिग्ध; desid. दिघिक्षति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54. -2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -3 To increase, augment.

दिह् f. 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध p. p. [दिह्-क] 1 Smeared, anointed, doubted; हस्तावसृग्दिग्धौ Mā. 3. 132; R. 16. 15; दिग्धोऽमृतेन च विषेण च पशमलाद्या गाढं निखतं ह्रन् वे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, envenomed; Ku. 4. 25. -ग्धः 1 Oil, ointment. -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दी 1. 4 A. (दीयते, दीन्) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -11. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved.). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दीः f. Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः f. Splendour, lustre.

दीन a. [दी-क तस्य न] 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; सा विरहे तव दीना Gīt. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दीनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. -नं Distress, wretchedness. -नः The female of a mouse or shrew. -Comp. -दयालु, -वत्सल a. kind to the poor. -बन्धु a friend of the poor. -लोचनः a cat.

दीनक a. Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred act; see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred

thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं [दीक्ष् भावे ल्यट्] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 (a) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44; 65. (b) Receiving the initiatory mantra. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one. -पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित p. p. [दीक्ष् कर्त्तरि क्, दीक्षा जातस्य तारं इत्थं वा] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony); एते विवाहदीक्षिता युवं U. 1; Pt. 1. 167; आपन्नाभयसन्धेयु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 35. -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony). -ता 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. -2 A pupil. -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितु m. A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि a. 1 Shining. -2 Risen (as a star). -विः 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation.

दीधितिः f. 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69; U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29. -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिमत् a. Brilliant. -m. The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2. A. (दीधिति) 1 To shine. -2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्वानो मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणि Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A gold ornament. -4 A aal. -5 A weight of gold; [cf. Gr. *denarius*].

दिद् 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीव; freq. दैदप्यते) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वैरसैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव द्युग्धुर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13; तर्णोरसतन एव दीप्यते मणिहरावलि-रामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा चैव चपलादीप्यते K. 105

-3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. -5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate; इवाद्यनांतरमदीपयद्गुजालैः (इद्) Gīt. 7; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [दीप्-णिच् अच्] A lamp, light; द्युदीपो धनमेतद् प्रजालः संहरन् पि । अंतर्योर्धुनेः शुभ्रेल्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपो परस्परसंयोजकतः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अन्वि-तः 1. the day of new moon (अमा). -2. = दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -उत्तमः 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Diwālī* held on the night of new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किट् lamp-black, soot. -कूपरी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वजः 1. lamp-black. -2. lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -वृक्षः 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern. -4. the tree called *devadāru* q. v. -शत्रुः a moth. -शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक a. (पिका f.) [दीप्-ण्वल्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful in managing a lamp. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्त्वं निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kāmadeva, (also दीपकः). -कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अवकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सकृद्भक्तिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृतप्रकृतान्वयो । सैव क्रियादु बहोषु कारक-स्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. वदति वर्ण्य-वर्णानां धर्मैर्बर्ण्य दीपकं बुधाः । मंदं भाति कलमः प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन a. [दीप्-णिच् ल्यट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Māl. 9. 46. -न 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.

-4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire. -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated -4 Relating to tonic medicines. -यः An aromatic seed (यवानी). -य A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 75; 9. 70. -2 (at the end of comp.) Illustator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपित् *a.* Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p.* [दीप्] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). -तः 1 A lion. -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. -स Gold. -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अश्वः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1 blazing fire. -2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1. the sun-stone. -2. a crystalline lens. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः, वर्णः, शक्तिः epithets of Kārttikeya. -जिह्वा a vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विमलः a lion. -मूर्तिः Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. -कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. -2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कति see under कति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The flash-like flight of an arrow.

दीप्तिम् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. -त्तं White cumin seed.

दीप्य *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent; U. 6. 18. -यः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* [दीर्घाभावे-क्तिन्] 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far; दीर्घाभिः शरदिदुकाति वदन् M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कदाक्षान् Me. 35; दीर्घापां &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. -3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru, 11;

दीर्घसुष्णं च निश्चयः. -4 Long (as a vowel), as the य in 'काय'. -5 Lofty, high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded; U. 3. 46. -धः 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed. -र्षा A long lake or oblong tank. -र्षे *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. -अश्वगः 1. a messenger, an express. -2. a camel. -अह्न *m.* summer (ग्रश्म). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु *a.* long-lived. -आयुस्, -आयुष्य *a.* long-lived. (-म.) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Mārkaṇḍeya. -अयुधः 1. a spear. -2. any long weapon. -3. a hog. -आर्यः an elephant. -कणा white cummin. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंथरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -काष्ठे a beam. -केशः a bear. -कांशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle. -गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -घाटिका a camel. -हृदः sugar-cane. -जंघः 1. camel. 2. a crane. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyā; R. 11. 32. -तक्षः, -तृः the palu tree. -तुङ्डी musk-rat. -दंडः 1 the palm tree. -2. the castor-oil tree. -दर्शिन *a.* 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious, wise. (-म.) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear. -3. an owl. -दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted, shrewd, prudent. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12. 81. -पक्षः the fork tailed shrike. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्वन् *m. a.* sugar-cane. -पर्वतः an elephant. -पादः, -प (पा) इ *m.* a heron. -पादपः 1. the coco-nut tree -2 the areca-nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a snake. -प्रज्ञ *a.* far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. -बाला a kind of deer (चर्म) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -मुखी the musk-rat. -रंगा turmeric. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog -रसनः a snake. -रामन् *m.* a bear -लोहितपट्टिका the red variety of sugar cane. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -संक्षय *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रे a long continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -सुरतः a dog. -सूत्र, सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, alow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घसूत्री विन्दयति Pt. 4. -स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घाङ्कु 8 U. To lengthen, prolong; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घाङ्गु 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13. R. 16. 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्घ See under दृ.

दु 1. 5. P. (दुनोति, दुत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress; उन्नासीनि जलेजाति दुःखं त्यदयितं जनं Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99; (मुखं) तव विभ्रात-कथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कणिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया रम चेतः Ku. 3. 28. -4 (Iotrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि सुन्दरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Git. 3. -*Pass.* (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c; नापातः साक्षि निर्देयो यदि शठस्त्वं इति किं इत्ये Git. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. (द्वति) To go, move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -4 Agitated; see दु and दू.

दुःख 10 U. (दुःखयतिने) To pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुःशानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं खनति खन्-ड, दुःखं अन् वा Tv.] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिंहानां निनदा दुःखः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वनं Rām. -2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यद्वैषोपनतं दुःखास्तुखं तदसवत्तं V. 3. 21; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty; S. Til. 12; Pt. 1. 163. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5; Ku. 4. 13; Pt. 1.; R. 19. 49; H. 1. 158). -Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -अति, -अन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, distressed. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -द्विज *a.* 1. tough, hard. -2. pained, distressed. -द्वेष्ट *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. -जात *a.* feeling pain. -दोहा (a cow) difficult to be milked -प्रायः बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाग्य *a.* unhappy. -भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of: कमिकपरनिवृत-दुःखशीला Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaatelifé. -संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhap-

pily. -2. impassable. —सगरः 'the sea of troubles'; worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.).

दुःखित a. [दुःख तारुण्यत्] 1. Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2. Poor, unhappy, miserable. —तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखित a. 1. Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2. Difficult, painful. -3. Poor, miserable.

दुःखयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed; दुःखयति सुखहेतोः कोमलः सेवकादयः H. 2. 27.

दुकुलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; इयामलवृद्धकलेवरमंडनमधिगतयोरुकुलं Git. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध, दुघ &c. See under दुह्.

दुहिः f. A small tortoise.

दुहुक a. Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुहुमः = दुहुम q. v.

दुहुमः A green onion.

दुहुमः A kind of drum; see दुहुमि.

दुह 1 P. (दोषति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुधि a. Ved. Injurious, hurtful, R. v. 6. 36. 2.

दुधित a. Troubled, perplexed.

दुध्र a. Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2. Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (=दुधि q. v.).

दुहुः 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुहुमः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva.

दुहुमिः m. f. A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुहुमितां पयुर्णवाः R. 9. 11. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Krishna. -3 A kind of poison. -4. N. of a demon slain by Vāli (When Bṅg riva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuna.

दुहुमिका A kind of poisonous insect.

दुहुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुहुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुहुमायितं Drum-sound; U. 6. 2.

दुहुमारः 1 A sort of red worm.

-2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुह ind. (A prefix substituted for दुस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in

the sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् a. v.). —Oomp. —अक्ष a. 1. weak-eyed. -2. evil eyed. (—क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. —अतिक्रम a. 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed', स्वजातिर्दुरतिक्रम Pt. 1. -2. insurmountable. -3. inevitable. (—मः) an epithet of Vāhṇu. —अत्यय a. 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. —अवृष्टं ill-luck, misfortune. —अधिग, —अधिगम a. 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. —अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. (—तं) improper stay at a place. —अधीत a. badly learnt or read. —अध्यय a. 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. —अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. —अध्वः a bad road. —अंत a. 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय सूक्ष्माय दुरंतायांताकाय च Bhāg. -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहे दुरंता बलवद्भिरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; दृश्यति युवतिजनेन समं साखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वर्ते) Git. 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4. insurmountable. —अंतक a. =दुरंत q. v. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —अन्वय a. 1. difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood. (—यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. —अभिग्रह a. difficult to be caught. —अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. —अवगम a. incomprehensible. —अवग्रह a. 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2. disagreeable. —अवबोध a. unintelligible. —अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. —अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. —अवयव a. difficult to be gained or fulfilled; S. 1. —अवेक्षितं an improper look. —आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. —आकंद a. crying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4. 29. —आक्रम a. 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed. —आक्रमण 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach. —आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. —आग्रहा foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर a. 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार a. 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved.

-2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (—रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. —आस्त-ता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आसन्न a. evil-natured, low, wicked, vile, base, mean; Pt. 1. 39. (—मः) a rascal, villain, scoundrel. —आवर a. difficult to be withstood or overpowered. irresistible. —आवर्ष a. 1. hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. -2. not to be attacked with impunity. -3. haughty. (—र्षः) white mustard. —आधारः an epithet of Siva. —आधी a. Ved. malignant, thinking ill of. —आनम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. —आप a. 1. difficult to be obtained; अत्रा दुःरापः कथमीदृशो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -2. difficult to be approached; Pt. 1. 67. -3. hard to be overcome. —आवाध a. hard to be molested. (—धः) N. of Siva. —आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated; Pt. 1. 38. —आरुह a. difficult to be mounted. (—रुः) 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the date tree. —आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (—रुः) 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the palm tree. -3. the date tree. —आलाप 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. foul or abusive language. —आलोक a. 1. difficult to be seen or perceived. -2. painfully bright, dazzling; दुःसालोकः स समरे निद्रायां वरस्यत् K. P. 10. (—कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार a. 1. difficult to be covered. 2. difficult to be restrained, abut in, kept back or stopped. —आशय a. 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. —आसद् a. 1. difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4. hard to be borne, insupportable. (—दुः) an epithet of Siva. —इत a. 1. difficult. -2. sinful. (—तं) 1. a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्वासनहृदां दुर्तं इति कुर्वन् G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. -2. a difficulty, danger. -3. a calamity, evil; U. 4. 3. —इतिः f. Ved. 1. a bad course. -2. difficulty. —इष्ट 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईशणा, —एशणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2. an evil eye. —उक्त a. harshly uttered; Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं, —उक्ता f. offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद a. difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर a. unanswerable. —उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced or composed; अनुज्ञितार्थ-

संघः प्रबंधो दुःखदाहरः Si. 2. 73. —उद्ध *a.* burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह *a.* abstruse. —एव *a.* Ved. 1. having evil ways. —2. irresistible, unassailable. (—वः) *a.* wicked person. —अवसू *a.* Ved. slow, lazy. —ग *a.* 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, impassable. —2. unattainable. —3. incomprehensible. (—गः, —नः) 1. a difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. —2. a citadel, fortress, castle. —3. rough ground. —4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ma. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. (—नः) 1. bdellium. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgā (thus receiving her name from him) *अध्यक्षः, *पतिः; *पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. *कर्मन् *n.* fortification. *कारक *a.* making difficult. (—कः) the birch tree. *नी N. of Durgā. *तरणी an epithet of Savitri. *नागः *a.* defile, gorge. *लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (—नः) *a.* camel. *लंघनः 1. a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. *लघ्नं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (—नः) an epithet of Pārvati, wife of Siva. —गत *a.* 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10. —2. indigent, poor. —3. distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-luck, poverty, misery; Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः *f.* 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. —2. a difficult situation or path. —3. hell. —गंध *a.* ill-smelling. (—घः) 1. bad odour, stink. —2. any ill-smelling substance. —3. an onion. —4. the mango tree. (—घः) sochal salt. —गंधि, —गंधिन् *a.* ill-smelling. —गम *a.* 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतारे कुचपर्यंतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. —2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. —3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, —गाय, —गाय *a.* difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be gained or accomplished. —2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. —3. hard to be understood. (—हः) a cramp, spasm. —घट *a.* 1. difficult. —2 impossible. —घण *a.* closely packed together, very compact. —घोरः 1. a harsh cry. —2. a bear. —जन *a.* 1. wicked, bad, vile. —2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous; U. 1. 6. (—नः) *a.* bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः नियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Chāp. 24. 25; शास्त्रेष्टव्यकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked, Pt. 1. 5). —जय *a.*

invincible. (—रः) N. of Vishnu. —जर *a.* 1. ever youthful. —2. bard (as food), indigestible. —3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched. —2. bad tempered, bad, wicked. —3. false, not genuine. (—तः) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; त्वं तावद्दुर्जति मेयंतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जातबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' —2. impropriety. —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. —2. outcast. (—तिः *f.*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (—यः) N. of Siva. —जयः, —जयः, —नीतिः 1. bad conduct. —2 impropriety. —3. injustice. —नामन, —नामन *a.* having a bad name. —नीत *a.* 1. ill-behaved. —2. impolitic. —3. forward. (—तः) misconduct. —दम, —दमन, —दम्य *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen. —2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.* ugly, ill-looking; Māl. 2. 8. —दृशा *a.* misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12. 22. —2. intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वयं तंते Mv. 3. 34. (—तः) 1. a calf. —2. a strife, quarrel. —3. N. of Siva. —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (—नः) 1. a bad day in general. —2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उक्तमस्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. —3. a shower (of anything); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. —4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to become cloudy). —दिवसः *a.* dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. —दुःखः *a.* unbeliever. —दृश *a.* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting. —दृष्ट *a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —दैर्घ्यं ill-luck, misfortune. —द्युत *a.* an unfair game. —दुमः onion. —धरा *a.* 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. —2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मदनेन सायते Ghat. 11; Ma. 7. 28. —3. difficult to be accomplished. (—रः) quicksilver. —धर्म *a.* 1. inviolable, unassailable. —2. inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. —3. fearful, dreadful. —4. naughty. —धी *a.* stupid, silly. —नामकं piles. —नामन *m.* *f.* a cockle. (—नः) piles. —निग्रह *a.* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलं Bg. 6. 35. —निमित्त *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलेऽपी R. 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. —2. a bad pretext. —निवार, —निवार्य *a.* difficult to be checked or warded off, irrefragable, invincible. —नीतं 1. misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39. —2. ill-luck. —नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —बल *a.* 1.

weak, feeble. —2. enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. —3. thin, lean, emaciated; U. 3. —4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. —बाल *a.* 1. bald-headed. —2. void of prepuce. —3. having crooked hair. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly, foolish, stupid. —2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. —बोध *a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमवधिविज्ञाः कं धूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. —2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. —भग्न *a.* a wife disliked by her husband. —2. a ill tempered woman a shrew. —भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (—र्यः) ill-luck. —भावना 1. an evil thought. —2. a bad tendency. —भिक्षं 1. scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ma. 8. 22; H. 1. 73; Pt. 2. —2. want in general. —भिव्, —भेद, —भेय *a.* firm. —भुर्यः *a.* bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. —मति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, foolish, igno ant. —2. wicked, evil-minded; Ma. 11. 30. —मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. —मनस *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Māl. 3.] —मनुष्यः *a.* bad or wicked man. —मंत्रः, —मंत्रितं, —मंत्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —मरं *a.* hard or difficult death. —मरणं violent or unnatural death. —मर्ष *a.* 1. unbearable. —2. obstinate, hostile. —मर्षणः N. of Vishnu. —मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. —मल्लिका, —मल्ली *a.* minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad friend. —2. an enemy. —मुख *a.* 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. —2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. (—खः) 1. a horse. —2. N. of Siva. —मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. —मेघ *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt. 1. (—मः) *a.* dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याकृतमिति दुर्मवसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. —यशस् *n.* ill-repute, dishonour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. —2. a bad combination. —योध, —योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (—नः) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhritarāshtra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pāṇḍavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir.

apparent, Duryodhan did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pāṇḍavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pāṇḍavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha and Yudhishtira performed the Rajasuya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pāṇḍavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharati war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhishma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.] —**दोनि** *a.* of a low birth. —**दुश्च** *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. —**लभ** *a.* difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. —**2.** difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; शुद्रांतर्दुर्लभं S. 1. 16. —**3.** best, excellent, eminent. —**4.** dear, beloved. —**5.** costly. —**ललित** *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मर्दकदुर्ललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8. Māl. 9. —**2.** (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललिताराम् S. 7. (—**त**) waywardness, rudeness. —**लेख्य** *a.* forged document. —**वच** *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. —**2.** not to be talked about. —**3.** speaking improperly, abusing. (—**च**) abuse,

censure, foul language. —**वच** *n.* abuse, censure. —**वर्ण** *a.* bad-coloured. (—**र्ण**) 1. silver. —**2.** a kind of leprosy. —**वस** *a.* difficult to be resisted in. —**वसति** *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. —**वह** *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11 —**वाच** *a.* speaking ill. (—**व**) 1. evil words, abuse. —**2.** inelegant language or speech. —**वाच्य** *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. —**2.** abusive, scurrilous. —**3.** harsh, cruel (as words). (—**च्य**) 1. censure, abuse. —**2.** scandal, ill-repute. —**वाद** *a.* slander, defamation, calumny. —**वार**, —**वारण** *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. —**वासना** 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. —**2.** a chimera. —**वासस** *a.* 1. ill-dressed. —**2.** naked. (—**m.**) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasuya. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —**वाहित** *a.* heavy burden. —**विगाह**, —**विगाह्य** *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —**विचित्र्य** inconceivable inscrutable, —**विदग्ध** 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. —**2.** wholly ignorant. —**3.** foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; व्यासस्य दग्धदुर्विदग्ध Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं नरं जयति Bh. 2. 3 —**विध** *a.* uneducated. —**विध** *a.* 1. mean, base, low. —**2.** wicked, vile. —**3.** poor, indigent; विद्वान्ते रुचिर्गर्वदुर्विधं N. 2. 23. —**4.** stupid, foolish, silly. —**विनय** *a.* misconduct, imprudence. —**विनीत** *a.* 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. —**2.** stubborn, obstinate. (—**त**) 1. a restive or untrained horse. —**2.** a wayward person, reprobate. —**विषाक** *a.* producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (—**क**) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. G. 7. —**2.** evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —**विभाव्य** *a.* inconceivable. —**विलसित** *a.* wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —**विलास**, a bad or evil turn of fate; U. 1. —**विष** *a.* ill-natured, malignant (—**व**) N. of Siva. —**विषह** *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irritable. (—**ह**) N. of Siva. —**वृत्त** *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill behaved. —**2.** roguish. (—**त्त**) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —**वृत्ति** *f.* 1. misconduct. —**2.** misery, want, distress. —**3.** fraud. —**वृष्टि** *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —**वेद** *a.* difficult to be known or ascertained. —**व्यसन** *a.* fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3. —**व्यवहार** *a.* wrong

judgment in law. —**व्रत** *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —**हुत** *a.* badly offered sacrifice. —**हृद** *a.* wicked hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (—**m.**) an enemy. —**हृदय** *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —**हृषीक** *a.* having defective organs of sense.

दुरोदर 1. A gamester. —**2.** A dice-box. —**3.** A stake. —**र** 1 Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरच्छसजितो समीहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. —**2.** A die.

दुर् 1 P. (दुर्-वर्ति) To hurt, kill.

दुल 10. U. (दोलयति-ते, दोति) '1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कर्दि वेदो-लयेदाद्यु Ratimanjari; दोलयद्वा विवाहो Bh. 3. 39. —**2.** To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलि *f.* A small or female tortoise.

दुवस *a.* Active. —**n.** 1 Wealth. —**2.** An offering. —**3.** Worship, honour. **दुवस्यति** Den. P. 1 To honour, worship. —**2.** To reward.

दुवसन *a.* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवसन् *a.* 1 Worshipping. —**2.** Enjoying worship.

दुवस्यु *a.* Honouring, worshipping. **दुष्** 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, to be spoiled or suffer damage. —**2.** To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. —**3.** To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. —**4.** To be unchaste or faithless. —**Caus.** (दुष्यति-ते, but दुष्यति-ते or दोषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.), न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुष्यितं यज्ञा Mk. 10. 27; पुरा दुष्यति स्थली R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दुष्यिष्यामि शस्त्रमहमहाव्रते Mu. 3. 8. 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' —**2.** To corrupt the morals, demoralize. —**3.** To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. —**4.** To abrogate, rescind, annul. —**5.** To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दुषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादत्वं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. —**6.** To adulterate. —**7.** To falsify. —**8.** To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट p. p. (दुष्कृत्) 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. —**2.** Defiled,

tainted, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टवृषः -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. -दृष्ट 1 A bad or unchaste woman. -2 A harlot. -दृष्ट 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -आशय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -गजः a vicious elephant. -चारित् *a.* wicked, sinful. -चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -वृषा a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. -व्रण 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दूष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* पंकिदूष.

दूषक *a.* (विका *f.*) [दुष्-जिञ्-ङ्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण *a.* [दुष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see दुष् -2 Dishonouring, violating. -3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, countering. -ण 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). -4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement. -6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नोलकोप्यबलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणे Bh. 2. 93; हाहा शिक् पश्यद्वारदूषण U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. -णः *N.* of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvaṇa, slain by Rāma. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -आवह *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दूषणीय *a.* Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c.; see दूष.

दूषयित् *m.* A corrupter, violator.

दुष्टिः-बी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

दुष्टित *a.* [दुष्-जिञ्-ङ्] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (a) Hurt, injured. (b) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (c) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4. 8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. -ता A girl who has been violated. -तं A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

दूषिका—दूषि *q. v.*

दूष्य *a.* [दुष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -स्य 1 Matter, pun. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -स्या Leather girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दुष्-भावे कर्णे वा ण्यत्] 1 (a) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एते नैव यदा करीरिचिदपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bb. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र कल्पतिदोषं ग्रहोप्यति S. 3. 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (b) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; आयामदोषास्तु मंस्यजमि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in-आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शिरसि Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3. अदाता वज्रादपेण कर्मदोषाद्विरुद्धता Chāp. 48; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (i. e. अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. -12 Evening, dusk; of. दोषा. -Comp. -आकर *a.* faulty. -आरोप charge, accusation. -एकदूष *a.* fault-finding, censorious; picking holes. -कर, कारित्, -कृत *a.* causing evil, hurtful. -ग्रस्त *a.* 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. -ग्राहिन् *a.* 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician. -त्रयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -हासि *a.* censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाक् *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong. -भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

दोषण A charge, an accusation.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, defective, bad. -ज्ञा Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) [दुष्-जिणि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal. wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्टु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुश्यः *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the Gāndhārva form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the Mahābhārata. The story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā."]

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (*N. B.* The स् of दुस् is changed to र before vowels and soft consonants; (see दुस्), to a Visarga before sibilants, to श before र and ल and to व before क and घ). -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; बहु सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1; Ms. 7. 55. (-र) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. -कालः 1. bad times; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Śiva. -कुलं a bad or low family; (आवृत्त) क्षीरन् दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. -कुलीय *a.* low-born. -कृत *m.* a wicked person. -कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. -क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unay. stematic. -क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. -चर *a.* 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous

difficult; R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly, (-रः) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. °चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. -चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-म.) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -चेष्टितं misconduct, error. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यवः an epithet of Siva. -छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. -तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (-हः) a bad wife. -पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. -पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस्र *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. -प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (-तं) impolitic conduct. -प्रथर्व, -प्रथुष्य *a.* 1. unassailable; see दुष्यर्थ; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible. -प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; R. 12. 51. -प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48; Bg. 6. 36. -प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. -जंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -शक्तः, -शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. -शकुन्तल *a.* bad omen. -शाला *N.* of the only daughter of युतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jaya-dratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (नः) *N.* of one of the 101 sons of युतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana, dragged her in to the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame

and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. -शलि (दुश्शलि) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. -शृंगो a disloyal wife. -संचार *a.* difficult to be passed; Pt. 1. 173. -वम (दुःवम or दुष्वम), -सम (दुःसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal. -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. -वम, -सम *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सर्वं an evil being. -संधान, संधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed. -2. difficult to be cured. -3. difficult to be conquered. -सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep). -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुश्च and दुस्थित) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थ *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. -सृष्टं (दुःसृष्टं) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य, र, ल् and वृ. -स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; U. 6. 34. -स्वमः a bad dream.

दुह 1. 2 U. (दोग्धि, दुग्धे, दुहोह, दुहूहे, अधुसूत-त or अदुग्ध, दोग्धति-ते, दोग्धुं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); आस्वंति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पुष्पदिष्टां दुहुर्दुर्धरित्री Ku. 1. 2; यः पयो दोग्धि पावाणं स रामाञ्जलिमायुषात् Bk. 8. 12; पयो घडोन्नीरपि गा दुहंति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणाद्दुहन्ति रासानं शोकं चित्तमवाचयत् Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुहोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मयवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्द्रुधे विप्रकवत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. -5 To enjoy. -Caus. (दोग्धयति-ते) To cause to milk; -Desid. (दुग्धयति-ते) To wish to milk. राजन् दुधुक्षन्ति यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bh. 2. 46. -H. 1 P. (दोहित) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह-क्त] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full. -धं 1 Milk.

-2 The milky juice of plants. -3 Milking. -Comp. -अग्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -वा a milch cow. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -केन cream. -बंधः, -बंधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. -बीजा rice mixed with milk. -समुद्रः, -अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुघ q. v. -वा A milch-cow.

दोग्ध *m.* [दुह-दुक्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman; मेरो स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदुक्षे Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A parricide, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

दोग्धो 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse (having much milk). -3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. -घः Milking. दोहः [दुह भावे घञ्] 1 Milking; आश्रयां गवां दोहान्गोपेन Sk.; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 28; 17. 19. -2 Milk. -3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -Comp. -अपनयः, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह भावे लृट् लुट् वा] 1 Milking. -2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). -नं 1 Milking. -2 A milk-pail. -नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be milked, milkable. -ह्यं Milk. -ह्या A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुह दह वा वृच्] A daughter. -Comp. -पतिः a son-in-law (also दुहितुः पतिः).

दू 4 P. (दूये, दूय) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सात्वतीस्तुर्नमह्यमपराधयति Si. 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरञ्चरद्वन्द्वं Git. 8. ' afflicted or distressed &c. ' (see दु pass.). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, -दूतकः [cf. Up. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; Châp. 106. -Comp. -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go between, procuress. -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (N. B. The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.

दून See under दु.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूरतम् *superl.* दूरिष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long ; किं दूरं व्यसयि-
नां Chān. 73 ; न योजनशते दूरं वातामान-
स्य तुषणया H. 1. 146, 49. —र Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows :—(*a*) दूरं 1 To a distance, far way, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.) ; ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. —2 High above. —3 Deeply, far below. —4 Highly, in a high degree, very much ; नेत्रे दूरमन-
जने S. D. —5 Entirely, completely ; निमग्नं दूरमभाति Ki. 10. 29 ; दूरमुद्ध-
तपापः Me. 55. (*b*) दूरेण 1 Far, from a distant place, from afar ; खलः का-
पटश्चदोषेण दूरेणैव विमुञ्ज्यते Bv. 1. 78. —2 by far, in a high degree ; दूरेण ह्य-
वरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49 ; R. 10. 30. v. l. (*c*) दूरात् 1 From a dis-
tance, from afar ; प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूराद्वर्षेन वरं ; दूरादागतः 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.) ; नदीय-
मनितो.....दूरात्परित्यज्यत Bh. 1. 81 ; R. 1. 61. —2 In a remote degree. —3 From a remote period. (*d*) दूरे
far, far away, in a distant place ; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9 ; भोः अद्विज शिरसि भयमतिदूरे
तत्पतीकारः Mu. 1 ; Bh. 3. 88]. (इति-
क्व means 1 To remove to a distance,
remove, take away ; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्र-
मे Dk. 5 ; Bv. 1. 122. —2 To deprive
(one) of, separate ; Mk. 9. 4. —3 To
prevent, ward off. —4 To surpass, ex-
cel, distance ; S. 1. 17 ; so दूरीभू-
to be away or removed, be separated
from, be at a distance ; दूरीभूते मयि
सहचरे चक्रवाकिमिवैका Me. 83.)—Comp.
—अंतरित *a.* separated by a long dis-
tance. —आपातः shooting from afar.
—आहाव *a.* jumping or leaping far.
—आरूढः 1. mounted high. —2. far ad-
vanced, intense, vehement ; दूरारूढः
खलु प्रणयोऽसदनः V. 4. —ईरितेक्षण *a.*
squint-eyed. —गत *a.* 1. far removed,
distant. —2. gone far, far advanced,
grown intense ; दूरगतमन्माऽक्षमेयं का-
लहरणस्य S. 3. —ग्रहणं the supernatural
faculty of seeing objects though
situated at a distance. —दर्शन, —दृश
a. far seeing. (—नः). —*m.* 1. a
vulture. —2. a learned man, a Pandit.
(—न) prudence, foresight. —दृशि-
न् *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, pru-
dent. (—*m.*) 1. a vulture. —2. a
learned man. —3. a seer, prophet,
sage. —दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness. —2.
prudence, foresight. —पातः 1. a long
fall. —2. a long flight. —3. falling
from a great height. —पात्र *a.* hav-
ing a wide channel, or bed (as a
river). —पार *a.* 1. very broad (as a

river). —2. difficult to be crossed. (—रः)
a broad river. (—रा) an epithet of
the Ganges. —बन्धु *a.* banished from
wife and kinsmen ; Me. 6. —भाज् *a.*
distant, remote. —भिषज् *a.* wounded
deeply. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in the dis-
tance, far removed, remote, distant.
—वस्त्रक *a.* naked. —वासिन् *a.* out-
landish. —विलिखिन् *a.* hanging far
down. —वेधिन् *a.* piercing from afar.
—संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, re-
mote, far away ; कंठाश्लेषणायिनि जने
किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. —स्य, —स्थित *a.*
remote, far off.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a
distance ; तद्वाज्यं दूरतस्यजेत् Pt. 5.
69 ; वहति च परितारं दीपं विमुञ्चति दूरतः
Git. 2. —2 Far away, to a distance ;
Pt. 1. 9.

दूरित्य *a.* Being far, come from
afar.

दूयं Faeces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (con-
sidered as a sacred article of wor-
ship and offered to deities &c.).
—Comp. —अंकुरः a soft blade of Dū-
vā grass ; V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दृढ्यं A tent.

दृषक, दृषण, दृष्य &c. See under
दृश्.

दृ I. 6 A. (दिष्टे, इत ; *desid.* दिदि-
षते) (rarely used by itself, usually
found in combination with अर्) 1 To
respect, honour, worship, reverence ;
द्वितीयादियते सदा H. Pr. 7 ; Mv. 7.
3 ; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To care for, mind ;
usually with न. —3 To apply or de-
vote oneself closely to, have regard
for ; भूरि श्रुतं शास्त्रमादित्ये Māl. 1. 5.
—4 To desire. —II. 5 P. (दृणोति) To
hurt, kill.

दृत *a.* Respected, honoured. —त
Cummin.

दृढ्यं Respect.

दृढ I. 1 P. (दंहति, दंहित) 1 To
make firm, strengthen. —2 To make
fast, fasten. —3 To fortify. —II. 1 A.
(दंहते) 1 To be firm. —2 To grow or
increase.

दृंहण Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृष्टित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strength-
ened. —2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* [दृह्-क नि- नलोऽयः] 1 Fixed,
firm, strong, unswerving, untiring ;
Bg. 15. 3 ; Il. 3. 65 ; R. 13. 78. —2
Solid, massive. —3 Confirmed, esta-
blished. —4 Steady, persevering ; Bg.
7. 28. —5 Firmly fastened, shut fast.
—6 Compact. —7 Tight, close, dense.
—8 Strong, intense, great, excessive,

mighty, severe, powerful ; तस्याः करि-
ष्यामि दृढाङ्गुलीं Ku 3. 8 ; R. 11. 46.
—9 Tough. —10 Difficult to be drawn
or bent (as a bow). —11 Durable.
—12 Reliable. —13 Certain, sure. —14
Hard-hearted, cruel ; U. 4. —15 Se-
cure. —16 (In Math.) Reduced to
the smallest number by a common
divisor. —दंढ 1 Iron. —2 A stronghold,
fortress. —3 Excess, abundance, high
degree. —4 Anything fixed or firm or
solid. —दंढ *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. —2
Very much, excessively, vehemently.
—3 Thoroughly ;—Comp. —अंग *a.*
strong-limbed, stout. (—न) a dia-
mond. —आयुधः an epithet of Siva.
—इषुधि *a.* having a strong quiver.
—कांडः, —ग्रंथिः, —पन्नः a bamboo. —का-
रिन् *a.* resolute. —गात्रिका granulated
sugar. —ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly,
pursuing an object with untiring
energy, resolute. —दंशकः a shark.
—द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secu-
red. —धनः an epithet of Buddha.
—धन्वन्, —धन्विन् *m.* a good archer.
—निश्चय *a.* 1. of firm resolve, reso-
lute, firm. —2. confirmed. —नीरः,
—फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —पाद् *a.* re-
solute. (—दः) an epithet of Brahmā.
—प्रतिज्ञ *a.* firm to a promise, true to
one's word, faithful to an agreement.
—प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled con-
viction. —प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree.
—प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. striking hard. —2. hit-
ting firmly, shooting surely. —भक्ति
a. faithful, devoted. —मति *a.* re-
solute, strong-willed, firm. —मुष्टि
a. close-fisted, miserly, niggardly.
(—धिः) a sword. —मूलः, —वृक्षः
the cocoa-nut tree. —लोमन् *m.* a
wild hog. —वैरिन् *m.* a relentless
foe, an inveterate enemy. —व्रत *a.*
1. firm in religious austerities. —2.
firm, faithful. —3. persevering, persist-
ent. —संघि *a.* 1. firmly united,
closely joined. —2. close, compact. —3.
thick set. —सौहृद् *a.* firm in friend-
ship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, con-
firm, strengthen ; cf. दृढयति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong.
—2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, —कारः Confirmation, cor-
roboration.

दृतिः *m. f.* [दृ भिदाणे तिक्त्वा श्वश्रव]
1 A leathern bag for holding water
&c. ; Ms. 2. 99 ; Y. 3. 268. —2 A fish.
—3 A skin, hide. —4 A pair of bellows.
—5 Ved. A cloud. —6 A bull's dewlap.
—Comp. —हरिः a dog. —हारः a water-
carrier.

दृष्टं Ved. An obstruction to the
egress or door of a cow-pen.

दृक्: *f.* 1 A snake. -2 Thunderbolt. -3 A wheel. —*m.* The sun.

इन्द्रः *m.* 1 The thunderbolt. (of Indra). -2 The sun. -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अंशक).

हृष्ट I. 1 P., 10 U. (दृष्टि, दृश्यते) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (हृष्यति हृष्ट) I To be proud, be arrogant or insolent; स किल नामना हृष्यति U. 5; हृष्यहानवद्वयमानदिविषद्वुर्वारदुःखापदा Gt. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be mad or foolish. -III. 6 P. (हृषति) To pain, torture.

दृर्षः [दृर्षा भावे वञ्च कर्तरी अञ्च् वा] 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ma. 8. 217 : Bg. 16. 4. — 2 Raabness, — 3 Vanity, conceit. — 4 Sullenness, sulkiness. — 5 Heat. — 6 Muak.—Comp. —आमनात a. inflated or puffed up with pride. —कल a. uttering a proud and agreeable sound; Ku. 1. 56. —छिद्, च्छिद्, —हर a. humbling, humiliating —दः, —हन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —वर्षक a. Making proud, inflaming. —रुः N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दर्पणः [*दृश्य*] 1 A looking-glass, mirror ; लोचनाभ्यां विद्विनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति *Chân.* 109 ; *Ku.* 7. 26 ; *R.* 10. 10 ; 14. 37. —2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. —**जं** 1 The eye. —2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

दर्पित, दर्पिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

इस अ. [इष्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant.
-2 Mad, wild, frantio. —तः N. of
Viṣṇu.

दृश a. 1 Proud, arrogant.-2 Strong, powerful.

ट्ट I. 1, 6 P., 10 U. (दुर्मति, दुभति, दुर्मयति-ते) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दुर्मयति-ते) To fear, be afraid of.

दृश्य *p. p.* 1 Tied, strung. -2
 Afraid. —य 1 A string. -2 Fear.

बुद्धिः *f.* Stringing together, arranging.

हंप् (फ) 6 P. (हंप्-फ-ति) To af-
flict, torture, hurt.

दंफू *f.* A snake in general; cf. दम्फू.

दृश् १ P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अदर्शत्, अद्राक्षि-
त्, दृश्यति, द्रुं, दृ) १ To see, look at,
observe, view, behold, perceive ;
द्रष्टेति आतृजायां Mo. 10, 19 ; R. 3. 42. -
२ To look upon, regard, consider ;
आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स ऋतिः
Chân 5 ; Pt. 1. 58. -३ To visit, wait
or call upon ; प्रत्यक्ष्यौ सुनिं द्रुं ब्रह्मा-
णमिव दासवः learn. -४ To perceive
understand ; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -५ in

apect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide ; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. -7 To see by divine istmition ; ऋषिर्दर्शनात्स्तेमान् ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). -Pass. (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested ; तदन्तर्द्वारं वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3 ; R. 3. 40 ; Bk. 3. 19 ; Me. 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look ; R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.) ; द्वितीयमेदितानिषु ततोऽप्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; इति प्रयोगो भाष्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded ; सान्दान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमिदं दारुषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. -Caus. (दर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. gen.) to see anything (acc.) to show, point out ; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1 ; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरिं Sk. ; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 6f. ; 1. 47 ; 13. 24 ; Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate ; Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display, make visible ; तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice) ; Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence) ; अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself ; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वयमेव) ; स्वां युष्टेऽपि वनितां कथामास्यं ब्रूणिनिमिलि खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71 ; स संततं दर्शयते गतस्मयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10 ; Ku. 4. 25. -Desid. (दिश्यते) To wish or desire to see.

दर्श *a.* [दृश् भविष्य] Seeing, looking. —*शः* 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.); दृदर्शः, त्रियदर्शः &c. —2 Ocular evidence or proof. —3 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या); एकत्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दर्श उच्यते. —4 The new moon. —5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. —*Comp.* —*पः* a god. —*या* मिनी the night of the new moon. —*विपद् m.* the moon.

दर्शक a. (रंका or शंका f.) [दृग्-णिच् पृष्ठ] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing, out ; Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. —कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door-keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शत *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1
Visible. -2 Beautiful. -तः 1 The sun.
-2 The moon.

दर्शन a. [दृश् ल्यट्] । Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.); देव , धर्म°.

&c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. -नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision; चित्ताजहं दर्शनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देव-दर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे काय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vision, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory proscribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शन-ग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. -ईक्षु a. anxious to see. -उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. -पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon; मम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. 'crossed my sight.' -प्रतिष्ठा; -प्रातिभायं a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *pot. p.* [श्-अनिश्च] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful ; अहो दर्शनीयाय्यस्त्राणि Mu. 1 ; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp. -मानिन् *a.* conceited, proud, vain.

दर्शयितु *a.* (दृश्-णिच् वृद्ध) 1 Show-
ing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guid-
ing. —*m.* 1 A warder, door-keeper.
-2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *p. p* [दृश् गिच् क] 1 Shown,
displayed, manifested, exhibited.
-2 Explained, demonstrated, proved.
-3 Apparent, visible.

दर्शिन a. [दृश्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding showing, exhibiting.

दृश् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -f. 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight; संदधे दृशुदृशतारकां R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. -अदृशः the sun. -कृशः a snake. -क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. -मोक्ष a. visible. (-रः) the

range of sight. —जलं tears. —क्षेपः, —ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. —तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). —पथः the range of sight. —पातः a look, glance. —मिया beauty, splendour. —भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —लवणं vertical parallax. —विषः a snake. —वृत्तं a vertical circle. —शक्तिः *f.* the faculty of perception. —श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing.

दृशा The eye. —Comp. —आकाक्ष्यं a lotus. —उपम a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश्-आवृक् क्ति] 1 A spiritual teacher. —2 A Brāhmaṇa. —3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —नं Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. —2 A Sāstra. —3 Light. —शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि बा० ईकक्] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. —2 Beautiful, —का, —कं Appearance, becoming manifest.

दृश्य *pot. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible. —2 To be looked at. —3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —इय A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृश्न् *a.* (री *f.*) [दृश् कविप्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. —2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतापदृश्व R. 5. 24; विद्यानं पाददृश्नः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. —2 Visible, observable. —3 Regarded, considered. —4 Occurring, found. —5 Appearing, manifested. —6 Known, learned, understood. —7 Determined, decided, fixed. —8 Valid. —9 Allotted. —10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. —11 Treated of. See दृश. —दृष्ट 1 Perception, observation. —2 Danger from dacoits. —Comp. —अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. —2. scarcely or hardly seen. —अंतः, —तं 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णेश्वदेव्याकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महार्णवः Si. 2. 31. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; see K. P. 10 and R. G. ad. loc.). —3. a Sāstra or science. —4. death; (of. दिशत). —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. —2. practical. —3. having a clear idea about anything. —कष्ट, —दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hard-

ships. —कृष्ट a riddle, an enigma. —दोष *a.* 1. found fault with, considered to be faulty; S. 2. —2. vicious. —3. exposed, detected. —वृष्ट *a.* running from a battle-field. —प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. —2. convinced. —रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —इत्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. —2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश् भावे क्ति] 1 Seeing, viewing. —2 Seeing with the mental eye. —3 Knowing, knowledge. —4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापांगं दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तुणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28; S. 4. 2; देव दृष्टिपसादं कुरु H. 1. —5 A look, glance. —6 View, notion; शुद्धदृष्टिरेवा K. 173; एतां दृष्टिमवष्टभ्य Bg. 16. 9. —7 Consideration, regard. —8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars —10 Light (वकाश). —Comp. —कृत *n.*, —कृते a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —क्षेपः a glance, look. —गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (—रः) the range of sight. —पातः 1. a look, glance; मां गे मुगमेक्षति दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 65. —2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकर्णैर्विहिततदृष्टिपातः Ku. 3. 31. (Mallī. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रभा). —पथः the range of sight. —पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं न्येतत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —बधुः a fire-fly. —विक्षेपः a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —विद्या optics. —विग्रमः an amorous glance, a coquettish look; S. 1. 23. —विषा a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. —2. Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone; see दृष्ट.

दृष्टद् *f.* [दृ-अदि घृक् वृत्तश्च; cf. Uṣ. 1. 128] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general, Mo. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. —2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. —Comp. —उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृष्टदिमा-वकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृष्टद् *a.* Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

दृढः-दृढ 1 P. (दृशति, दृढति) 1 To be fixed or firm. —2 To grow, increase. —3 To prosper. —4 To fasten.

दृ 1. 4, 9 P. (दृशति, दृति, दृर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. —2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —Pass. (दायते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेव प्रलपतां वा सहस्रधा न दीर्घमनया जिह्वया V. 3. —2 To separate. —3 To be afraid, to fear. —Caus. (ददा-रयति-ते) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. —2 To disperse, scatter. —II. 1 P. (दृति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दृर्ण *p. p.* [दृ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. —2 Frightened, afraid. —र्ण 1 Cutting, a rent. —2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दयते, दात, desid. वृत्तते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a.* Shining intensely bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under दा.

देव 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. —2 To lament. —3 To shine. —4 To throw, cast. —WITH परि to lament, mourn.

देव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वि-अच्] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —2 Shining; यज्ञस्य देवसृष्टिर्वाजं Rv. 1. 1. —3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. —2 (a) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न वर्षत. (b) A cloud. —3 A divine man, Brāhmaṇa. —4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. —5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmaṇas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. —6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king, ('My lord', 'Your majesty'); ततश्च देव Vo. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. —7 Quicksilver. —8 The Supreme Spirit. —9 A fool. —10 A child. —11 A man following any particular business. —12 A lover. —13 Emulation. —14 Sport, play. —व An organ of sense. [cf. L. *deus*; Gr. *deos*]. —Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, —रः a temple. —अंमना a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अतिदेवः, —अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. —2. an epithet of (1) Siva. (2) Buddha. (3) Vishnu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, —अनुयायिन् *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —अंघ्र *n.*, —अंघ्र 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. —2. food that has been first offered to an

idol; see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. there-
in. —अभीष्ट *a.* 1. liked by or dear
to gods. —2. sacred or dedicated
to a deity. (—ए) piper-betel.
—अरण्य the garden of gods, the
Nandana garden; R. 10. 80. —अरिः
a demon. —अर्चनं, -न the worship
of gods. —आवस्यः *a.* temple. —अश्वः
an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse
of Indra. —आक्रीडः 'the garden of
the gods,' Nandana garden. —आजीवः
—आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon
an idol. —2. a low Brāhmaṇa sub-
sisting by attendance upon an idol
and upon the offerings made to it.
—आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy,
sacred. —2. of a divine nature. (—*m.*)
1. the divine soul. —2. the holy
fig tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms.
4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon.
—2. rainbow. —आयुषं the life-time
of a god. —आलयः 1. heaven. —2.
a temple. —आवासः 1. heaven. —2.
the holy fig-tree (अवस्थ). —3. a
temple. —4. the Sumeru mountain.
—आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —इक्ष *a.*
(nom. sing. देवेद्-इ) worshipping
the gods. —इज्यः an epithet of Bri-
haspati, preceptor of the gods.
—ईदः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2.
of Siva. —इष्ट *a.* dear to gods. (—ष्टः)
bdellium. (—ष्टा) the wild lime-
tree. —ईशः an epithet of (1) In-
dra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishnu. (4)
Brahman. (—ईश) N. of Durgā; also
of Devakī, mother of Kṛishṇa.
—ईश्वरः N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra.
—उद्यानं 1. divine garden. —2. the
Nandana garden. —3. a garden near
a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1. a deifi-
ed saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि,
भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि
देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (*i. e.* अंगिरस्). —2.
an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13,
26. —ओकस् *n.* the mountain Su-
meru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a
nymph. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं 1. a reli-
gious act or rite. —2. the worship of
gods. —काण्डं the Devadāru tree.
—कुण्डं a temple. —कुण्डं a natural
spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. —2. a
race of gods. —3. a group of gods.
—कुल्य the celestial Ganges. —कु-
सुमं clothes. —खातं, —खातकं 1. a nat-
ural hollow among mountains —2.
a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4.
203. —3. a pond near a temple. —विले
a cavern, chasm. —गणः a class of
gods. —गणिका an *apsaras*, *q. v.*
—गंधर्वः an epithet of Nārada. (—र्व)
a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं
thunder. —गार्ग्यः a celestial
chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरि N.
of a mountain; Ms. 42. —गुरुः 1.
an epithet of Kasyapa (the father
of gods). —2. of Brihaspati (the pre-

ceptor of gods) —गृही an epithet
of Sarasvatī or of a place situated
on it. —गुह्यं 1. a secret only known
by gods. —2. death. —गृहं 1. a tem-
ple. —2. the place of a king. —3. a
planetary sphere. —वर्चः the wor-
ship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ
(*du.*) Asvins, the twin physicians
of gods. —छन्दः a pearl-necklace having
a hundred strings. जनः the gods
collectively. —जातं a class of gods.
—जामिः *f.* a sister of the gods.
—तृक्षः 1. the holy fig-tree. —2. one
of the trees of paradise, (*i. e.* मन्दार,
परिजात, सतान, कल्प, and हरिचन्दन). —3.
the tree in a village (वैद्यवृक्ष) where
the villagers usually meet. —ताडः 1.
fire. —2. an epithet of Rāhu. —तातः
1. a sacrifice. —2. N. of Kasyapa.
—तातिः 1. a god. —2. divine service.
—तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the
worship of gods. —2. the tips of the
fingers sacred to gods. —दत्त *a.* 1.
god-given, granted by the gods. —2.
given to the gods (*as a village, &c.*).
(—त्तः) 1. N. of the conch-shell
of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. —2. a
certain person (used in speaking
of men indefinitely); देवदत्तः पच-
ति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्के &c.
—3. one of the vital airs exhaled
in yawning; देवदत्तो विज्ञंभणे. °अग्रजः
N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting
the gods. (—नः) N. of Nārada.
—दारु *m. n.* a species of pine; Ku.
1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant
or attendant upon a temple. (—सी)
1. a female in the service of gods or
a temple. —2. a concubine (employed
as a dancer in a temple). —3. the
wild citron tree. —दीपः the eye.
—दुन्दुभिः 1. a divine drum. —2. the
holy basil with red flowers. —3. an
epithet of Indra. —दूतः a divine en-
voy or messenger, an angel. —देवः 1
an epithet of Brahmā. —2. of Siva;
Ku. 1. 52. —3. of Vishnu. —द्वेष्टि
a procession with idols. —धर्मः a reli-
gious duty or office. —धानी the city
of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. —2.
any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —नन्देन्द्र
m. N. of the door keeper of Indra.
—नागरी N. of the character in which
Sanskrit is usually written. —नायः
Siva. —निकायः 'residence of gods',
paradise, heaven. —निन्दकः a blas-
phemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist.
—निर्मित *a.* 'god created', natural.
—पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पादः
'the royal feet or presence', an hon-
orific term for a king; देवपादाः मम-
गम्. —पथः 1. 'heavenly passage',
heaven, firmament. —2. the milky
way. —पशुः any animal consecrated
to a deity. —पाशं an epithet of Agni.
—पुरः, —पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amara-

vati, the city of Indra. —पूज्यः an
epithet of Brihaspati. —पतिकृतिः *f.*,
—प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a
deity. —प्रश्नः 'consulting deities',
astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रियः
'dear to the gods', an epithet of
Siva; (देवानां प्रियः an irreg. comp.
meaning 1. a goat. —2. a fool, idiot
like a brute beast, as in तेष्वप्यस्यज्ञा
देवानां प्रियः K. P. —3. an ascetic (who
renounces the world). —चलिः an obla-
tion to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m.* 1. a
Brahmaṇa who lives on the proceeds
of a temple. —2. a venerable Brāh-
maṇa. —भवनं 1. the heaven. —2. a
temple. —3. the holy fig-tree. —भू *m.*
a god. (—*f.*) heaven. —भूमिः *f.*
heaven. —भृतिः *f.* an epithet of the
Ganges. —भूयं divinity, godhead.
—भूत *m.* an epithet 1. of Vishnu. —2.
of Indra. —भोज्यं nectar. —मणिः 1.
the jewel of Vishnu called कैरुतम्. —2.
the sun. —3. a curl of hair on horse's
neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother
of gods. —मातृक *a.* 'having the god
of rain or clouds as foster-mother,
watered only by the clouds, depend-
ing on rain water and not on irriga-
tion, deprived of every other kind
of water (*as a country*); देशो नद्यं-
दृष्ट्यं बुधसंपन्नव्रीहिपालितः । स्यान्नदीमातृ-
को देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमम् ॥ Ak.; cf also
चित्तन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (*i. e.* नदीमातृ-
काः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चाकामते Ki.
1. 17. —माषकः the jewel of Vishnu,
called कैरुतम्. —मासः the eighth
month of pregnancy. —मुनिः a di-
vine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place,
a place where a sacrifice is perform-
ed; देवयजनं भवे सीते U. 4. —यजि *a.*
making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a
sacrifice to the superior gods made
by oblations to fire, or through fire
to the gods; (one of the five daily
sacrifices of a Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 3.
81, 85; and देवयज्ञ also). —यज्यं-यज्य
a sacrificer. —यात्रा 'an idol-pro-
cession,' any sacred festival when
the idols are carried in procession.
—यानं, —रथः a celestial car. —युगं 1.
the first of the four ages of the
world; also called कृतयुग. —2. an age
of the gods comprising four ages of
men. —यौनिः 1. a superhuman being,
a demigod. —2. a being of divine
origin. —3. fuel used in kindling fire;
(*f.* also). —यौषा an *apsaras*. —रह-
स्यं a divine mystery. —राज, —राजः 1.
an epithet of Indra. —राजः a king. —3.
N. of Buddha. —लता the Navamal-
likā or double jasmine plant. —लिंगं
the image or statue of a deity. —लोकः
heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182.
—वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्धन् *n.*
the sky. —वर्धन्ति, —शिल्पिन् *m.* Visva-
karman, the architect of gods. —वापि

'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वत्सलः an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. divine science. —2. the science of Nirukta or etymology —विभागः the northern hemisphere. —विश्वः f., —विज्ञा a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandāra tree. —व्यवस्र a. Ved. occupied by the gods. —व्रतं 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. —2. the favourite food of the gods. (—तः) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. —2. Kārttikeya. —रात्रुः a demon. —सुनी an epithet of Sarama, the bitch of the gods. —शेखरः the damanaka tree. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रीः m. a sacrifice. (f.) Lakshmi. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishnu. —2. Nārada. —3. a sacred treatise —4. a god in general. —संघ a. divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (युधम्). —2. a council of a king; council-chamber. —3. a gambling-house. —सभ्यः 1. a gambler. —2. a frequenter of gambling-houses. —3. an attendant on a deity. —4. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Siva. —सुविः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods; cf. उदान. —सुष्टा an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. —2. N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कन्देन साक्षादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1; (Malli). —देवसेना—स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife. —पतिः, पतिव्य, an epithet of Kārttikeya. —स्वं 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यज्ञनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विदुः बुधाः Ma. 11. 20, 26. —अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. —हृतिः f. 1. invocation of the gods. —2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svāyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेदनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक a. [दिव्-गुल्] 1 Sporting, playing. —2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. —Comp —नन्दनः —पुत्रः, —मातृ m., —सुतः epithet of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य a. Divine, godlike. देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. —2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. —3 The image of a deity. —4 An idol. —5 An organ of sense. —Comp. —अगारः, —रं, —आगारः, —रं, —युद्धं, —स्थानं

a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity —अत्मन् a. of a divine nature; Ku. 1. 1. —आयतनं, —आलयः, वेदमन् n. a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्तनं the ablation of an idol.

देवस्य a. 1 Having as one's deity as in अग्निदेवस्य. —2 Sacred to a deity.

देवग्रन्थः a. (द्वीचि f.) Adoring a husband.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवन् [दिव्यस्थेन दिव् करणे लुट्] A dio. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. —2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. —5 A lotus. —6 Emulation, desire to excel. —7 Affair, business. —8 Praise. —9 Going, motion. —10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. —2 Sport, pastime. —3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha —the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; See Yayati also].

देवयु a. 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. —2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवः A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon

the offerings made to an idol. —2 A virtuous man. —3 N. of Nārada. —4 A husband's brother. —5. N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol; see the preceding word.

देवाटः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods. (°सू to be changed into a god).

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divino, godly. —2 Derived from a god. —3 Virtuosa, pious.

देविन्, देविन् m. A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī. —4 N. of Sāvitri. —5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); देव्यभावेन नामैव देवीशब्दश्च सती । स्तानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्न्यैर्नो बोधयुज्यते M. 5. 12. देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं अथ भजत्येषा K. P. 10. —6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. —Comp. —कोटः the city of Bāna, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. —2. the apartment of a queen.

देव्य m. [दिव्-क] 1 A husband's brother (especially young). —2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

ईश्वर्य Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [दिश्-अच्] 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को तु जलावलेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like; कपोलः स्कंध, अश्व, नितम्ब &c., without any meaning; स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 'on the shoulder'). —2 A region, country, province, land, territory; यं देशं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुमतापाजितं H. 1. 171. —3 A department, part, aide, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. —4 An attribute, an ordinance. —5 Range-compass; हृदिदेशः Pt. 2. —Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. —आचारः, —धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. —कालो (m. du.) time and place. (—लं) ind. according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. —ज, —जात a. 1. native, indigenous. —2. produced in the right country. —3. genuine, of genuine descent. —दृष्ट a. 1. seen in a country. —2. ens-

tomary in a place. —भाषा the dialect of a country ; आलोच्य क्षयमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kāvya. 4. 35. —रूपं propriety, fitness. —स्व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [दिशः कर्तृणि प्वुल] 1 A ruler, governor. —2 An instructor, a preceptor. —3 A guide in general.

देशाना [दिशः-णिच्-ञ्] Direction, instruction.

देशिक *a.* [देशे प्रसितः ट्] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. —कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). —2 A traveller. —3 A guide. —4 One familiar with places.

देशित *a.* 1 Told, directed, ordered. —2 Advised, instructed. —3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect ; See Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय *a.* [देशे भवः-ङ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. —2 Native, local. —3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.) ; as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वंगदेशीय &c. —4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words) ; अष्टादशवर्षदेशीया कन्या ददर्श K. 131 'a girl about 18 years old' (whose age bordered on 18) ; R. 18. 39 ; 80 पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य *a.* [दिशः-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश यत् वा] 1 To be pointed out or proved. —2 Local, provincial. —3 Born in a country, native. —4 Genuine, of genuine descent. —5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due). —6 Not far from, almost ; see देशीय above. —इयः 1 An eye-witness of anything ; अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52, 53. —2 The inhabitant of a country. —इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देणं Ved. A gift.

देणु *a.* 1 Very liberal. —2 Intractable, unruly. —*m.* A washerman.

देहः-हं [दिह्-घञ्] The body ; देहं दहति दहनं इव गंधवाहाः Bv. 1. 104. —हः Anointing, smearing —ही A rampart, wall, mound. —Comp. —अंतरं another body. —प्रसिः *f.* transmigration. —आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. —आत्मवादिन् *m.* a materialist, a Chārvāka. —आवरणं armour, dress. —ईश्वरः the soul. —उद्भूत, —उद्भूत *a.* born in the body, inborn, innate. —करः a father. —सर्ग *m.* 1. the sun. —2. the Supreme

Soul. —3. father. —कोषः 1. the covering of the body. —2. a feather, wing &c. —3. skin. —क्षया 1. decay of the body. —2. sickness, disease. —गत *a.* incarnate, embodied. —जः a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यागः 1. death (in general). —2. voluntary death ; resigning the body ; तीर्थ तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नु कन्यासरस्वोर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95. —दः quicksilver. —दीपः the eye. —धर्मः the function of the body. —धारकं a bone. —धारणं living, life. —धिः a wing. —धृष् *m.* air, wind. —चक्षु *a.* embodied, incarnate ; R. 11. 35 ; Ku. 2. 47. —बन्धः bodily frame ; U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. —भाज्य *a.* embodied, corporeal. (—*m.*) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man. —सूक्ष्म *m.* 1. the soul. —2. the sun. —भूत *m.* 1. a living being, especially a man ; भूमिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 51 ; Bg. 8. 4 ; 14. 14. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. life, vitality. —यात्रा 1. dying, death. —2. nourishment, food. —लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. —वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds ; see प्राण. —संचारिणी a daughter. —सारः marrow. —स्वभावः bodily temperament. —देहभर *a.* Gluttonous.

देहवत् *a.* Embodied. —*m.* 1 A man. —2 The soul.

देहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [देह-इणि] Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man ; त्वद्धीनं खलु देहिनां मुखे Ku. 4. 10 ; Si. 2. 46 ; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2 ; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. —2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body) ; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णवस्त्रानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13 ; 14. 5. —नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली *f.* The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door ; विन्यस्त्यंती सुवि गगनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87 ; Bh. 1. 9. —Comp. —दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold ; न्याय see under न्याय.

दे 1. P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. —2. To be purified. —3 To protect. —WITH अब 1. to whiten, brighten. —2. to purify.

दैतेयः [दितेरपश्च बक्] 'A son of Diti, a Rākṣhasa, demon. —Comp. —हज्यः, —हृत्, —पुरोधस् *m.*, —पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —निषूदनः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —मातृ —Diti, mother of the demons. —मेदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [दितेरत्यन्तं ण्य] See दैत्य. —Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. —2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —देवः 1. an epithet of

Varuṇa. —2. wind. —पतिः an epithet of Hiraṇyakaśipu q. v. —युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

दैत्या 1 A drug. —2 Spirituous liquor.

देन (नी *f.*), दैनंदिनी (नी *f.*), दैनिक (की *f.*) *a.* Diurnal, daily ; Bu. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्यं-धं Length, longness.

देनं, —न्यं [दित्य भावः षञ्] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state ; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं G. I. 2 ; कणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Kn. 2. 21 ; इन्दोर्दैर्घ्यं स्वदुःखसर्पणक्षिप्रकातेर्बिभर्ति Me. 84. —2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. —3 Feebleness. —4 Meanness.

देव *a.* (ची *f.*) [देवादागतः अण्] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial, सङ्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33 ; देवीनां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहतां स्वमापदां R. 1. 60 ; Y. 2. 235 ; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3 ; Ms. 3. 75. —*v.* (i. e. विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest ; गजस्य कविजे देवः Y. 1. 59 ; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —व 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune ; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mn. 3 ; विना पुरुषकारेण देवमत्र न सिध्यति ' God helps those who help themselves ' ; देवं निहत्य कुत्र पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. (देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally). —2 A god, deity. —3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —4 A kind of Śrāddha ceremony. —5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, i. e. the tips of the fingers ; of. Ms. 2. 59. —नी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above. —Comp. —अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —अधीन, —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate ; देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Vā. 3. 33. —अहोरात्रः a day of the gods, i. e. the human year. —उपहत *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate ; Mu. 6. 8. —कर्मन् *n.* offering oblations to gods. —कृत *a.* 1. fated. —2. natural. —कोविद्, —चिंतकः, —ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune teller ; Y. 1. 313 ; Kām. 9. 25. —गतिः *f.* turn or course of fate ; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो देवगत्या Me. 96 ; Pt. 3. 174. —तत्र *a.* dependent on fate. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्बिपकः hardness of fortune, adversity or unpropitiousness of

fate, an evil turn of fate; U. 1. 40. —**दोषः** badness of fate. —**पर** *a.* 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. —2. fated, predestined. —**प्रद** *m.* 1. fortune-telling, astrology. —2. a voice from heaven. —**युग** 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —**योगः** a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; (**दैवयोगेन**, **दैवयोगात्** fortunately, accidentally). —**लेखकः** a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —**वशः**, —**शं** the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —**वाणी** 1. a voice from heaven. —2. the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —**हीन** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity.

दैवत *a.* (*ती* *f.*) [**देवता-अण्**] 1 Divine. —2 (At the end of an adj. comp.) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in **दैवता जनाः**. —**त** 1 A god, deity, divinity; **युद्धं वा दैवतं विप्रं धृतं मधु चतुर्ष्वर्षं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत** Ms. 4. 39, 153; U. 4. 4; Amaru. 3. —2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods; Ve. —2. —3. An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also but is rarely used in that gender. Mammata notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तव्य; see अप्रयुक्त). —4 N. of the third Kāṇḍa of Yāska's Nirukta.

दैवतस् *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124. —**त्वं** A deity.

दैविक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [**देव-इक्**] Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —**कं** An inevitable accident.

दैविन् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (*या* or *यी* *f.*) Divine. —**यं** 1 Fortune, fate. —2 Divine power.

देवलः *लकः* The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch shell (शङ्ख).

दैवामुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैशिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [**देशेन निर्बुधं**, तस्येदं वा-इङ्] 1 Local, provincial. —2 National, belonging to the whole country. —3 Belonging or having reference to space; Bhāṣā P. 120. —4 Acquainted with any place. —5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —**कः** 1 A teacher, preceptor. —2 A guide.

दष्टिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [**दिष्टमिति मतिः**, इङ्] Fated, predestined. —**कः** A fatalist.

देहिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [**देहं भवः**, तस्येदं वा-इङ्] Bodily, corporeal.

देह *a.* [**देहं भवः**, इङ्] Bodily. —**हा** The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. (**यति**, **दित**; **Caus.** दापयति; **deside.** विस्तति) 1 To cut, divide. —2 To move, reap. —**With** अव to cut or lop off; यद्वन्यस्मिन्मयज्ञे लुच्ययति Sat. Br.

दोग्ध See under दुह्.

दोषः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रुद्धः).

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [**दुल्लब्ध**] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. —2 A swing, litter. —3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Friṣṇa' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. —2 A swing, hammock (fig. also); असौप्त दोलाचलाच्चित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; संदेहदोलामासेष्यते K. 207. —3 Swinging, fluctuation. —4 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 The Indigo plant. —**Comp.** —**अधिरुद्ध**, —**आरुद्ध** *a.* (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —**युद्धं** uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). —2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान *a.* 1 Swinging, oscillating. —2 Wavering, vacillating. —3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, **दोलित** *a.* Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, **दोली** 1 A cradle. —2 A swing.

दोष, **दोषिक**, **दोषिन्** See under दुष्. **दोषन्** *m. n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषस् *f.* Night. —*n.* Darkness

दोषा *ind.* At night; दोषासि नूनमहिमांशुसा किलेति Si. 4. 46, 62. —*f.* 1 The arm. —2 The darkness of night, night; चर्मकालदिवस इव क्षयितदोषः K. 67 (where the word means 'a fault or sin' also). —**Comp.** आरयः, —**तिलकः** a lamp. —**हरः** the moon.

दोषातन *a.* (*नी* *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal; R. 13. 76.

दोस् *m. n.* [**दुष्यते** अनेन दुष् कोऽसि अर्थः **की**]; Up. 2. 69] (**दोषन्** is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual) 1 The forearm, the arm; तसु-

पाद्वयुध्यक्ष्य दक्षिण दोर्मिशचरः R. 15. 23; हेमाम्बगतं दोर्मिशमदधानं पयश्च 10. 51; Ku. 3. 76. —2 The part of an arc defining its sine. —3 The side of a triangle or square. —**Comp.** —**गडु** (**दोर्गडु**) *a.* crooked-armed. —**ग्रह** (**दोर्ग्रह**) *a.* strong, powerful. (—**हः**) pain in the arm. —**ज्या** (**दोर्ज्या**) the sine of the base. —**वृद्ध** (**दोर्वृद्धः**) a atik-like arm, strong arm; Me. 7. 8; Bv. 1. 128. —**निकर्तनं** (**दोर्निकर्तनं**) amputation of the arm. —**मूल** (**दोर्मूलं**) the arm-pit —**युद्धं** (**दोर्युद्धं**) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. —**शालिन्** (**दोःशालिन्**) possessor of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32. —**शिखरं** (**दोःशिखरं**) the shoulder. —**सहस्रभूत** (**दोःसहस्रभूत**) *m.* 1. an epithet of the demon Bāṇa. —2. an epithet of Saṅkārjuna. —**रूपः** (**दोःरूपः**) 1. a servant. —2. a service. —3. a player. —4. play, sport.

दोह, **दोहन**, **दोह्य** &c. See under दुह्.

दोहदः —**द** [**दोहमर्कं ददाति दा-क**] 1 (*a.*) The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावती दोहदशमिनी ते R. 14. 45; उपेत्य सा दोहवदुःखशोक्तां यदेव वने तदपश्यदाहन् 3. 6 7- (*b*) The desired object itself. —2 Pregnancy. —3 The desire of plants, at budding time (as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.) महारुद्रा दोहदमेकशक्रेण कालिकं कारकमुद्गरति N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62; Me. 78; see अशोक —4 Vehement desire; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. —5 Wish or desire in general. —**Comp.** —**लक्षण** 1. the foetus, the embryo (—**दोहदलक्षण** q. v.). —2 the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A Pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन् *a.* Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहद See दोहद; इषा वहसि दोहदं (v. 1.) ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door keeper, porter. —2 The superintendent of a village.

दोःस्रं Wrangling between women.

दोःरू (**रू**) *लः* A car covered with silk cloth. —**लं** Fine silk cloth.

दोःत्यं Message, mission.

दोःराख्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. —2 Mischievousness; युगानामेव दोःराख्याद् धुरि धुर्यां नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दोषित Mischievous, evil, harm.
दोषित 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2 92. -2. Wretchedness, distress.

दोषित Bad or disagreeable smell.
दोषित: The Asvamedha sacrifice.
दोषित Difficulty.
दोषित Wickedness, depravity.
दोषित A wretched or miserable life.

दोषित—लं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दोषित: The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोषित Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोषित A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोषित 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

दोषित Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्मत्तव्यद्वेषति Bh. 2. 42.

दोषित Scarcity, rarity.

दोषित Evil speech, bad language.

दोषित 1 The sap of Dūrvā or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इष्टपर्ण).

दोषित, **दोषित** 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also **दोषित** in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणर दोषदलक्षण इषौ R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.

दोषित Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोषित: A tortoise.

दोषित: An epithet of Indra.

दोषित: (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोषित 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

दोषित a. (वक्त्र f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

दोषित a. (ली f.), **दोषित** a. (पी f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

दोषित, **दोषित** Badness, wickedness.

दोषित (अं) ति: A son of Dushyanta; दौष्यंतिमपतिर्य तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19.

दोषित: [दहितुस्य अञ्] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. —न् Sesamum seed.

दोषित: The son of a daughter's son.

दोषित A daughter's daughter.

दोषित A pregnant woman.

दोषित f. A day.

दु 2 P. (दोति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

दु n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness. -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness; cf. अयु. —m. Fire. (दु is a substitute for दि f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp. —नः a bird. —चरः 1. a planet. -2. a bird. —जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. —दलः noon. —धुनिः f., —नदी the heavenly Ganges. —निवासः a deity, god; जो-काशनाम्ना दुनिवासधुं Bk. 3. 21. —निवासिन् m. 1. a deity -2. a virtuous man. —पतिः 1 the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. —मणिः the sun. —पोषिन् f. an *aparas*. —लोकः heaven. —एतः-सदृ म. 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. —सरित् f. the Ganges.

दुः An owl. -Comp. —अरिः a crow.

दुः Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. —रः An epithet of (1) Varuna, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

दुत् 1 A. (दोते, दूति or दूतिः, *deid*. दिदुतिषते, दिदुतिषते) To shine be bright or brilliant, दिदुते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. *Caus.* (दोतयति) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. —With अभि (*Caus.*) to illuminate; R. 6. 36. —वि to shine, be bright; अद्योतिह सभावेद्यामसौ नरशे-खित्रयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

दुत् m. A ray of light.

दुतिः f. [दुत्-र] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचसंसर्गादित्ते मारकर्तृ धृति H. Pr. 41, Mā. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87. -Comp. —करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva. —धरः Vishnu.

दुति a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

दुतिः [दुत्-भावे वञ्] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in सद्योत. -2. Sunshine. -3 Heat.

दुतिक a. [दुत्-वृत्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

दुति a. [दुत्-वृत्] 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. —नः A lamp. —नः 1 Shin-

ing. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light. -6 Dawn.
दोतिका Explanation, elucidation.

दोति a. Shining. —निः Ved. Splendour, lustre.

दोति p. p. 1. Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see दूत्.

दोति a. Splendid, bright

दोति n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. -2 A star. -Comp. —इगणः (दोतिरिगणः) a fire-fly.

दुमत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -Comp. —गानः a mode of chanting the Sāmaveda. —सेनः N. of a king of Śālva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Śāvitri.

दुमन् 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

दुमिन् a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

दुतः, —तं [दि + क ऊर् अर्थो] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; दूतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; दूतं लब्धं दूतेनैव दारा मित्रं दूतेनैव। दूतं युक्तं दूतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं दूतेनैव 2. 7. अप्राणिभिर्यक्रियते तल्लोके दूतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3. The prize won. -Comp. —अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling house. —करः, —कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं दूतकरः सभिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. —कारः, —कारका 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2. a gambler. —कीडा playing at dice, gambling. —पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Āshvina (also called *कोजागर*) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kārttika (usually spent in gambling). —जीर्णः a cowrie, a shell used in playing. —दूतिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सभा, —समाजः 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

दुत a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2. Lamenting, sorry. —नः The seventh sign of the zodiac.

दु 1 P. (दायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

दु f. (Noun. sing. दोः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; दौर्धूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (1

Dvandva compounds को is changed to चावा, e. g. चावापृथिवी, चावाधूमि, चावाक्ष्मे 'heaven and earth'. -Comp. -धूमिः a bird. -सह m. (द्योवह्) a god.

द्रकटः, द्रगढः A kettle-drum ; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्रक्षणं A measure of weight, a tola.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.) ; as in जटाद्रुहयति द्रवयति. -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate ; निषेधाः शैलानां तद्विमिति बुद्धि द्रवयति U. 2. 27 ; विष्णुदेवकर्षस्त्वपि तु मम भक्ति द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रवित्वम् m. 1 Tightness, firmness, बधान द्रवित्वे द्रवित्वमणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration ; उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्रवित्वेन Sankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्रव्य a. Dripping, trickling down. -प्लः 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire). -प्लं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds ; (also द्रव्यं).

द्रव् 1 P. (द्रमति) To go about, run, run about ; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मं A drachma ; (a word derived from the Greek drachme).

द्रव a. [द्रु गतौ भावे अर्] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping ; आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन) ; Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. -वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid ; U. 3. 25 ; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction. -9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'. द्रवीभूतं to be melted, as with pity &c. ; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34 ; द्रवीभूतं मेष्ठा तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षणं द्रव U. 3. 13 ; द्रवीभूतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगने Mk. 5. 25). -Comp. -आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the hands joined together and hollowed (चुलुक q. v.). -इतर a. solid, hard. -उत्तर a. very fluid. -जः treasure. -द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण a. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवती A river.

द्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.) ; अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that

country ; जरद्विधधार्मिकस्येच्छया निःसृष्टैः K. 229. -3 N. of a degraded tribe ; cf. Ma. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इन्त् ; Up. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance ; Ve. 3. 20 ; Pt. 3. 174 ; Bv. 4. 29. -2 Gold ; R. 4. 70. -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material. -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. -अभिपतिः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रदा an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्यु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything. -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.) ; Mu. 7. 14 ; see अद्रव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas ; (the dravyas are nine: पृथिव्याजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगारमनादि). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money ; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य विषयो जनः U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spirituous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -वृद्धिः, -सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -ओषः affluence, abundance of wealth. -गणः a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -वाचक a substantive. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything. द्रव्यमय a. (यि f.) 1 Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रव्यं pot. p. [द्रु-इन्त्] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful ; वयं द्रव्ययानां परं न हृदं S. 2 ; Bh. 1. 8. -5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टु m. [द्रु-इन्त्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally ; as in कथयो मंत्र-द्वाराः. -2 A judge.

द्रुहः A deep lake.

द्रु 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. -जं 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Sleep.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. -धृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape (the creeper or the fruit) ; द्राक्षे द्रव्यति के त्वां Git 12 ; R. 4. 65 ; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राव् 1 P. (द्रावति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able or sufficient. -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn grace.

द्राव् 1 A. (द्रावते) 1 To be able -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्रावयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify ; द्रावयति हि मे शोकं स्मरमाणं गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

द्राविसम् m. 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राविष्ठ a. Longest, very long ; (superl. of दीर्घे q. v.)

द्रावीयस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long ; (compar. of दीर्घे q. v.) ; Bv. 1. 35.

द्राव् 1 P. (द्रावति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chāpakya.

द्रावः [द्रु-भावे अर्] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -करं a flux.

द्रावक [द्रु-इन्त्] a. 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. -कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -कं Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रु-इन्त्-इन्त्] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य a. 1 To be made to run or put to flight. 2 Fusible.

द्राविडः [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनेऽस्य अण्] 1 A Dravidian, *Dravida*. -2 A general name for a Brāhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. -डः *pl.* The *Dravida* country and its people. -ही Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः *Zedoary*. -कं Black salt. **द्राह्** 1 A. (द्राहेते) To wake.

द्रु 1. 1 P. (द्रुवति, द्रुतः *desid.* द्रुवन्-ति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां बहुवोद्धवेगाः समुद्रमेवागमिषुषं द्रवन्ति Bg. 11. 28; रश्मिर्भीतानि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly; Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्माद्भूते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 24; 8. 12; U. 6. 12; Pt. 4. 33; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. -*Caus.* (द्रावयति) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -11. 5 P (द्रुणोति) 1 To hurt, injure; तं द्रुद्रावाद्रिणा कपि Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत *p. p.* [द्रु-कृ] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened; Māl. 6. 28; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. -तं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -*Comp.* -पदं *n.* going quickly. -विलंबितं *N.* of a metre; see App. 1.

द्रुतिः *f.* 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु *m. n.* [द्रवत्यर्थं द्रु-बा० वृ] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. -*m.* 1 A tree; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. -*f.* Motion. -*Comp.* -किलिभं the Devadāru tree. -यगः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3. an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brahmanā. -ही a hat. chet. -नखः, a thorn. -नस (नस) a. large-nosed. -न (न) हः a scabbard; see द्रुग-ह also. -पदं Ved. a pillar (in general). -पत्नी a play-footed female. -मल्लकः a kind of tree. (शिवाल).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुह् 1, 6 P. (द्रोहति, द्रुहति) To sink, perish.

द्रुण 6 P. (द्रुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. -ण 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -*Comp.* -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुण A bow-string.

द्रुणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुपदः *N.* of a king of the Pāṇḍavas. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhṛiṣṭadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also]

द्रुमः [द्रुः शाखास्य मः; cf. P. V. 2. 108] 1 A tree; यत्र द्रुमा अपि युगा अपि बंधवो न्ते U. 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. -*Comp.* -अरिः an elephant. -आमयः lac, gum. -आश्रयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2 the moon. -3 the पारिजात tree. -उत्पलः the *Karnikāra* tree. -नखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum -अष्टः the palm tree. -बंधः a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure (मातं)

द्रुह् 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुह्य) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); यत्नेति मां द्रुहति महामेव सा-न्त्रेयुपाशंभे तपालिङ्गः *N.* 3. 7; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह् *a.* (At the end of comp.) (*Nom. sing.* द्रुह-न्, द्रुह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35; Ms. 5. 90. -*f.* Injury, damage.

द्रुघ *p. p.* Injured, plotted against. -अर्थः An offence, injury, a malevolent act.

द्रुघ्य *a.* Malevolent, hater.

द्रुघः Injury, damage.

द्रोहः [द्रुह् भविष्यत्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहस्य परं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence -4

Rebellion. -*Comp.* -अटः 1. a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. -चित्तं a malicious thought, malice premeditated, a thought or attempt to injure. -बुद्धि *a.* bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्रिः *f.*) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित *a.* Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहित्र *a.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son. -2 A lake. -ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, **द्रुहिणः** *N.* of Brahmanā or Siva or Viṣṇu.

द्रु 5, 9 P. (द्रुणो-जा-ति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुघण.

द्रुणः A scorpion. -ण A bow.

द्रेक् 1 A. (द्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रे 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep; cf द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Up. 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कौरवेन्द्रविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि । अनावृष्टिहेतुं शस्ये द्रोणमेव ह्यवोदितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. -7 *N.* of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghrītācbi, was preserved by the sage in a *droṇa*. Though a Brahmanā by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded — 'lodged in the cage of darts' — he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhima, at

the suggestion of Kriehna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishtira, 'the truthful' who also, at the advice of Kriehna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added *Gaja* or elephant 'in a very low tone'; see Vo. 8. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhristadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head].—**द्रोणः**, **द्रो** A measure of capacity, either the same as an *Adhaka* or equal to 4 *Adhakas* or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a *Khatī*, or 32 or 64 *shers*.—**द्रो** 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket.—**2** A tub.—**Comp.**—**आचार्यः** see **द्रोण** above.—**काकः**, **काकला** a raven.—**क्षीरा**, **चा**, **दुग्धा**, **द्रुवा** a cow yielding a *drona* of milk.—**द्रुव** the capital of 400 villages.—**मेघः** see **द्रोण** (2) above

द्रोणिः,—**णी** *f.* [*द्रु* नि वा *कीप्* Up. 4. 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel.—**2** A water-reservoir (जलाधार).—**3** A trough for feeding cattle.—**4** A measure of capacity, equal to two *Sūrpas* or 128 *shers*.—**5** The valley or chasm between two mountains; वृहद्द्रोणशैलकातरपदोदयमधितिष्ठते मधुवस्थांतिकं प्रयासि Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c.—**6** N. of the wife of Drona.—**7** The plantain tree.—**8** The Indigo plant.—**Comp.**—**द्वलः** the Ketak trees.—**द्रोणिका** 1 A tub, bucket.—**2** The Indigo plant.

द्रोणायनः,—**निः**, **द्रोणिः** An epithet of Asvatthaman; यद्गमिण कृते तदेव कुरुते द्रोणायनिः क्रीधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रोणिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) 1 Containing a *drona*.—**2** Sown with a *drona* of grain (as a field).—**की** A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

द्रोणी A tub, trough.

द्रोपदी [*द्रु* पदार्थं *क्षी*-अण् *कीप्*] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Sayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishtira lost

his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvaasa begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the *Pāṇḍavas* resolved to enter upon the great Bharatī war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेवः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्रु, A plate on which hours are struck.—**द्रु** A pair, couple.

द्रुह [*द्रौ* द्वौ सहाभ्यर्को, cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple.—**2** A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; इन्द्रानि भावं क्रियया विवद्वः Ku. 3. 35; Ms. 4. 5; न चेद्वैद्वं इन्द्रमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27.—**3** A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि देवानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135; इन्द्रैर्योजयिष्येः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6 81; सर्वभूतिर्भूतिकोर निवसत्यपि न इन्द्रदुःखमिह किंचिद्विचिन्तोषि Śi. 4. 64.—**4** A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight.—**5** A duel.—**6** Doubt, uncertainty.—**7** A fortress, stronghold.—**8** A secret.—**द्रु** 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे इन्द्रः P. II. 2. 29; इन्द्रः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.—**2** A kind of disease.—**3** The sign Gemini of the zodiac.—**Comp.**—**चर**, **चारिन्** *a.* living in couples. (—*m.*)—**4** The ruddy goose; दृषिता इन्द्रचरं प्रतत्विर्ण R. 8. 56, 16. 63.—**ज** *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours.—**2.** arising from a quarrel.—**3.** arising from a couple.—**भावः** antagonism, discord.—**भिक्ष** separation of the sexes.—**भूत** *a.* 1. forming a couple.—**2.** doubtful, uncertain.—**सोहः** trouble caused by doubt.—**युद्ध** duel, a single combat.

द्वेदशः *ind.* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्विचिन् *a.* 1 Forming a couple.—**2** Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory.—**3** Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्विधीत *a.* Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय *a.* (*ची* *f.*) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1.; sometimes used in pl. also; see Śi. 3. 57.—**च** 1 Pair, couple, brace; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; 1. 19; 3. 8, 4. 4.—**2** Two-fold nature, duplicity.—**3** Untruthfulness.—**4** (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender.—**यी** A pair, couple.—**Comp.**—**अतिग** *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजम् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man.—**आत्मक** *a.* of a two-fold nature.—**वादिन्** *a.* double-tongued, insincere.—**हीन** *a.* of the neuter gender.

द्वयस *a.* (*सी* *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; यत्कद्वयसे मदपयसि K. 114; नारानित्यद्वयसं बभूव (अंभः) R. 16. 46; 6. 55.

द्वाज, **द्वित्रिंशत्**, **द्वादश** &c. See under द्वि.

द्वापरः—**रं** [*द्वा* भावं सत्ययुगभावं परः पूर्णो Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301.—**2** The side of a die marked with two points.—**3** Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वाभ्यायणः—**द्वाभ्यायण** *q. v.*

द्वार *f.* 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 88.—**2** Access, way.—**3** A means, an expedient. (द्वारा 'by means of', 'through').—**Comp.**—**स्थः**,—**स्थितः** (*द्वा* स्थः, *द्वा* स्थितः, *द्वा* स्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [*द्रु* णिञ्-अच् Tv.] 1 A door, gateway, gate.—**2** A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृतवाग्वारे द्वेदशस्मिन् R. 1 4; 11. 18.—**3** An aperture of the human body; (they are nine); see खं and Ku 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6 48 also.—**4** Way, medium, means. (द्वारेण 'through', 'by means of'; Pt. 1.).—**रि** A door.—**Comp.**—**अधिपः** a porter, door-keeper.—**कंदकः** the bolt of a door.—**कपाटः**, *ट* the leaf or panel of a door.—**गोपः**,—**नायकः**,—**पः**,—**पालः**,—**पालकः** a door-keeper, porter, warder. (—*पः*.) N. of Vishnu.—**द्वारिन्** *m.* a door-keeper.—**द्वारः** oak-wood,

—पट्टः 1. the panel of a door. —2. the curtain of a door. —पिंती the threshold of a door. —पिधानः the bolt of a door. —वालिमुत्र *m.* 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow. —बाहुः a door-post, jamb. —पञ्च a lock, bolt. —वृत्तं black-pepper. —शाखा the leaf of a door. —रथः a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का *N.* of the capital of Krishṇa on the western point of Gujaraṭh; (for a description of Dvārakā, see *Si.* 3. 33 63). —Comp. —ईशः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of Krishṇa.

द्वारवती द्वारावती = द्वारका *q. v.*
द्वारिका, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num.* 2. (*Nom. du.* द्वौ *m.* द्वे *f.*, द्वे *n.*) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुल्यं धिरोदतां द्वे *R.* 5. 68. (*N. B.* In comp. द्वि is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दृश्, विंशति and विंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति) [*cf.* *I. duo, bis or bi* in comp.; *Gr. duo, dis; Zend dva; A. S. twi.*] —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* two-eyed, binocular. —अक्षर *a.* dissyllabic. (रः) a word of two syllables. —अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. (—लं) two finger's length. —अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms, a diad. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having two senses. —2. ambiguous, equivocal. —3. having two objects in view. —अशीति *a.* eighty-second. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-two. —अहं copper. —अहः a period of two days. —आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. —2. being two. —आमुष्यावणः 'a son of two persons or fathers,' an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —अचं (द्वचं or द्वचर्च) a collection of two verses or *viks*. —का, —ककारः 1. a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word कङ्क). —2. the ruddy goose (there being two *kas* in the word कङ्क). —ककुब्ज *m.* *a.* camel. —गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. (—गुः) a sub-division of the *Tatpuruṣa* compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं *Udb.* —गुण *a.* double, two fold. (द्विगुणकृ to plough twice; द्विगुणीकृत to double, increase; द्विगुणीकृत *a.* doubled, augmented). —गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; *Ki.* 5. 46. —2. folded double. —3. enveloped. —4. doubly increased, doubled. —वर्ण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणयुक्तां सितियुतां *Sānti.* 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश *a.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. —जः 'twice-born'.

1. a man of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaisya); see *Y.* 1. 39. —2. a Brāhmaṇa (over whom the *Samskāras* or purificatory rites are performed); जन्मना ब्राह्मणे ज्ञेयः संस्कारदिज उच्यते. —3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c. स तमानंदमर्षित द्विजः *N.* 2. 1; *S.* 5. 21; *R.* 12. 22; *Mu.* 1. 11; *Ms.* 5. 17. —4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः *Bh.* 1. 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brāhmaṇa' also). —अग्रचः a Brāhmaṇa. —अग्रनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. —आलयः 1. the house of a *dvija*. —2. a nest. —ईशः 1. the moon; *Si.* 12. 3. —2. an epithet of Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —वासः a *Sūdra*. —द्वेवा, a Brāhmaṇa. —पतिः, राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; *R.* 5. 23. —2. Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —पया 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. —2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. —बन्धुः, बन्धुवा 1. a man who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. —2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; *cf.* ब्रह्मबन्धुः. —मुख्यः a Brāhmaṇa. —लिङ्गिन् *m.* 1. a Kshatriya. —2. a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brāhmaṇa. —वाहनः an epithet of Viṣṇu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle). —सेचकः a *Sūdra*. —जन्मन् *a.* 1. having two natures. —2. regenerated. —3. oviparous. (—*m.*). —जातिः *m.* 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; *Ms.* 2. 24. —2. a Brāhmaṇa; *Ki.* 1. 39; *Ku.* 5. 40. —3. a bird. —4. a tooth. —जातीय *a.* 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. —2. of a twofold nature. —3. of mixed origin, mongrel. (—वा) a mule. —जिह्वा *a.* 1. double-tongued, (*fig. also*). —2. insincere. (—ङ्गा) 1. a snake; *Si.* 1. 63; *R.* 11. 64, 14. 41; *Bv.* 1. 20. —2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. —3. an insincere person. —4. a thief. —उः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. —2. *N.* of Svāhā, wife of Agni. —त्र *a.* pl. two or three; *R.* 5. 25; *Bh.* 2. 121. —त्रिंश (द्वित्रिंश) *a.* 1. thirty-second. —2. consisting of thirty two. —त्रिंशत् (द्वित्रिंशत्) *f.* thirty-two. —लक्षण *a.* having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. —वृद्धि *ind.* stick against stick. —द्वत् *a.* having two teeth. —द्वल *a.* having two parts, two-leaved. —द्वश *a.* pl. twenty. —द्वश *a.* (द्वदश) 1. twelfth; *Ms.* 2. 36. —2. consisting of twelve. —द्वशन् (द्वदशन्) *a.* pl. twelve. —अंशुः, अर्चिस् *m.* an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. —2. Bṛhaspati, the preceptor of the

goda. —अक्षः, —करः, —लोचनः epithets of Kārttikeya. —अंगुलं a measure of twelve fingers. —अथर्वी *N.* of Jaimini's *Mīmāṃsā* in twelve *Adhyāyas*. —अप्यिक *a.* committing twelve mistakes in reading. —अक्षं a dodecagon. —अहः 1. a period of twelve days; *Ms.* 5. 83, 11. 168. —2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. —आरुह्यः, अक्षः a Buddha. —आत्मन् *m.* the sun. —आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. —आयुस् *m.* a dog. —वार्षिक *a.* twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; *Pt.* 1. —विष *a.* twelve fold. —सहस्र *a.* consisting of 12000. —द्वशी (द्वदशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —द्वंश (द्वदशं) a collection of twelve. —दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —द्विषः a ceremony lasting for two days. —द्वेषतं the constellation विशाखा. —द्वेषः an epithet of Gāṇesa. —धातुः and epithet of Gāṇesa. —नयकः a circumsised man. —नवत (द्वि-द्व-नवत) *a.* ninety-second. —नवतिः (द्वि-द्व-नवतिः) *f.* ninety-two. —पाः an elephant. —अधिपः Indra's elephant. —आरुह्य an epithet of Gāṇesa. —पक्षः 1. a bird. —2. month. —पंचाश (द्वि-द्व-पंचाश) *a.* fifty-second. —पंचाशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-पंचाशत्) fifty-two. —पथं 1. two ways. —2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पृष्ठं see द्विपाद् below. —पद *a.* having two feet (as a verse). —पदः a biped, man. —पदिका, —पदी a kind of Prakṛita metre. —पाद्, —पादः 1. a biped, man. —2. a bird. —3. a god. —पाया, —यः a double penalty. —पायिन् *m.* an elephant. —विंदुः a *Visarga* (:). —युज an angle. —युजः *a.* having two floors (as a place). —मातृ, —मातृजः an epithet of 1. Gāṇesa. —2. king Jaiśāṇḍha. —मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). —मार्गी a cross-way. —मुखः a leech. —रः 1. a bee; *cf.* द्विक. —2. द्वैर्वर *q. v.* —रदः an elephant; *R.* 4. 4; *Me.* 69. —अंतका, —अराति। —अज्ञानः 1. a lion. —2. the *Sarabha*. —रतनः a snake. —रात्रौ two nights. —रूप *a.* 1. bifiform. —2. written in two ways. —3. having a different shape. —4. bi-colour, bipartite. (पाः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. —2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् *m.* a mule. —रेफः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word रमर); *Ku.* 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —वचनं the dual number (in gram.). —वचकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). —वाहिका a sawing. —विंश (द्वविंश) *a.* twenty-second. —विंशतिः (द्वविंशतिः) *f.* twenty-two. —विध *a.* of two kinds or sorts; *Ms.* 7. 162. —वेष्टरा a kind of light car

riage drawn by mules. — शतं 1. two hundred. — 2. one hundred and two. — शय a. worth or bought for two hundred. — शक a. cloven-footed. (—कः) any cloven-footed animal. — शीर्ष, an epithet of Agni. — षष्ठ a. pl. twice six, twelve. — षष्ठ (द्विषट्, द्वाषष्ट) a. sixty-second. — षड्विः (द्विषड्विः, द्वाषष्टिः) f. sixty-two. — सप्तत (द्वि-सप्तत) a. seventy-second. — सप्ततिः (द्वि-सप्ततिः) f. seventy-two. — सप्ताह a fortnight. — समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. — सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Susha. — सहस्र, — साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (—सं) 2000. — सीत्य, — हस्य a. ploughed in two ways, i. e. first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. — सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. — हन् m. an elephant. — हायन, — वर्ष a. two years old. — हीन a. of the neuter gender. — हव्या a pregnant woman. — होतृ m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a. 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. — 2 Second. — 3 Happening the second time. — 4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शतं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय a. (की. f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; दुग्मसादुमता किमन्तरं यदि चायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. — यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. Second; एवं जीवितं स्वमस्ति मे हव्यं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Ms. 83; R. 3. 49. — यः 1 The second in a family, a son. — 2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.) मयत्परिमहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3.35; ३० छाया, दुःखं &c. — 3 The second letter of a class. — 4 The second person (in gram.). — या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. — 2 A wife, companion, partner. — 3 (In gram.) The accusative case. — यं The half. — यं ind. A second time, again. — Oomp. — आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana. i. e. गार्हपत्य. — वर्षय a. having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्वितीयाकृ 8 U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक a. 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. — 2 Happening the second time. — 3 Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिक a. (नी. f.) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. — 2 The number 'two'. — 3 Duality. — 4 The dual. — 5 Reduplication.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिक्षाः शिखिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हव्यं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. — 2 In two ways. — Oomp. — कर्णं dividing into two parts, splitting. — गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. — 2. a crab. — 3. a crocodile.

द्विसह ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् ind. Twice; द्विस्व प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. — Oomp. — आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. — आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. — उक्त a. (द्विकृत्) 1. spoken twice, repeated — 2. said in two ways. — 3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. (—कृत्) repetition. — उक्तिः f. (द्विकृतिः) 1. repetition, tautology. — 2. superfluity, uselessness. — 3. two-fold way of narration. — ऊढा (द्विकृता) a woman married twice. — भावः, — वचनं reduplication.

द्विस् 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्वेष्टि, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेष्टि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रथं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विष् a. Hostile, hating, inimical. — m. An enemy; रथान्वेषणद्वेषाणां द्विषामासमिषता ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. — f. Ved. Hostility. — Oomp. — सेवा treachery.

द्विषा An enemy. (द्विषतय a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् m. An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्टमसहं द्विषति R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 6. 97.

द्विष् p. p. [द्विष्-कर्मणि कृ] 1 Hostile. — 2 Hated, disliked. — ४ Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भावे च] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; ३० अन्वेषण, भक्तद्वेषः &c. — 2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण a. Hating, disliking. — ज्ञा An enemy. — ज्ञा Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् n. Ved. 1 Hatred. — 2 Sin. — 3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष्ट a. Hating &c. — m. An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्य pot. p. 1 To be hated. — 2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. — ३यः An enemy, Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः, द्वी [द्विर्गता द्वयोर्द्वयोर्वा. गता आपो यत्र; द्वि-अप, अप द्विप्] 1 An island. — 2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. — 3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5. the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप in which is included भरतखंड or India.) — ४ The skin of a tiger. — Oomp. — कर्पूरा camphor from China. — द्वीपवत् a. Full of islands. — m. 1 A river. — 2 The ocean. — ती 1 The earth. — 2 A river.

द्वीपिन् m. 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिन् हति Sk. — 2 A leopard, panther. — Oomp. — नखः — खं 1. a tiger's nail. — 2. a kind of porfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. — 2 N. of Vyāsa. — 3 A sort of crow, slight. — 4 N. of Rudra.

द्व 1 P. (द्वरति) 1 To hinder. — 2 To cover. — 3 To disregard. — 4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेधा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्. — द्वेष्युक्तः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैतत्वं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. — 2 Duality. — 3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस and तमस्.

द्वैतं [द्विधा इतं द्विते तस्य भावाः स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality — 2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं भ्रवणेन यस्य गलति द्वैताधिकारोः स्वरः Br. 1. 86. — 3 N. of a forest. — Oomp. — वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. — वाद्: the doctrine of dualism; see above. — वादिन् m. a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयिक a. (की. f.) Second; द्वैतीयिकतया मिताऽयमममत्तस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैवधीयचरिते सर्गां निसर्गां ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तान्त्रिक.

द्वेध *a.* (की. *f.*) Two-fold, double.
—धं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. —2 Separation into two parts. —3 Double resource, secondary reserve. —4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; श्रुतिद्वेधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मोभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2. 14, 9. 32; Y. 2. 78. —5 Doubt, uncertainty; Pg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. —6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वेधीभाव below and गुण. —7 contradiction. —धं *ind.* 1 In two parts. —2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वेधीकृ 8 U. To separate, divide (into two).

द्वेधीकृत *a.* 1 Separated, made two-fold. —2 Brought into a dilemma embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वेधीभू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. —2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); कृत्ययोभिस-
देशत्वाद् द्वेधीभवति मे मनः S. 2. 17.

द्वेधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. —2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. —3 Doubt, un-

certainly, vacillation, suspense; धृत-
द्वेधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. —4 A dilemma. —5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (Accord-
ing to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity' 'keeping apparently friendly rela-
tions with the enemy'; बलिनोद्वि-
तोमध्ये वाचात्मानं समपयन् । द्वेधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाशिवदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वेधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्वि-
धाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. —6 A contest, dispute. —7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वेधं 1 Duplicity. —2 Diversity, difference. —3 Falsehood.

द्वेध *a.* (की. *f.*) [द्विभिन्नो विकारः -अच्, द्विपादान्तः -अण् वा] 1 Relating to or living on an island. —2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —यः A car covered with a tiger's skin. —यं The skin of a tiger.

द्वयक्षं Two parties.

द्वेपायनः [द्विपः अपने जन्मभूमिस्थ स द्विपायनः, स्वार्थे-अण्] 'The island born', N. of Vyāsa.

द्वेप्य *a.* (प्या, प्यी. *f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

द्वेमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. —रः 1 N. of Gapeśa. —2 N. of Jarāśandha; हते हिडिंबारिपुणः राज्ञि द्वेमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वेमातृक *a.* (की. *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in cha-
riots. —2 A single combat in general.
—यः An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided be-
tween two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature.
—2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Two years old.
द्वैहायनं The period of two years.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Placing, holding, containing, caus-
ing &c. —यः 1 An epithet of Brahmā.
—2 N. of Kubera. —3 Virtue, moral
merit. —यं Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U.
4. 24.

धक्क 10 U. (धक्कयति-ने) To destroy
or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales.
—2 Ordeal by the balance. —3 The
sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to
42 Gunjās or Raktikās.

धटिका, धट्री 1 Old cloth or raiment.
—2 A strip of cloth fastened round
the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [धटोऽस्त्वस्य-इनि] 1 An
epithet of Śiva. —2 The sign Libra
of the zodiac. —3 A dealer, trader.
—नी = धरी.

धण 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धनूरः, धनूरकः -का The white
thorn-apple; (Mar. पोतर).

धन् 1 P. (धनति) To sound. —11.
3 P. (ध्वति) Ved. To hear fruit.

धनं [धन्-अच्] 1 Property, wealth,
riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels
&c.); धनं तावद्दुलभं H. 1; (fig. also)
as in तपोधन, विद्योधन, &c. —2 (*a*)
Any valued possession, an object of
affection or endearment, dearest
treasure; कष्टं जनः धनधनैरनुवर्जनीयः U.
1. 14; गुरोरपीदं धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44;
मानधन, अभिमान &c. (*b*) A valuable
article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. —3 Capital,
(opp. वृद्धि or interest). —4 A booty,
prey, spoil. —5 The reward given to
a victor in a combat, the prize won
in a game. —6 A contest for prizes, a
match. —7 The lunar mansion called
धनिष्ठा. —8 Surplus, residue. —9 (In
math.) The affirmative quantity or
plus (opp. ऋण). —10 A sound.
—00omp. —अधिकारः right to property,

right of inheriting property. —अधि-
कारिन् *m.*, —अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer.
—2. an heir. —अधिपोत *m.*, —अधिपः,
—अधिपतिः, —अध्वक्षः 1. an epithet of
Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. —2. a treasurer.
—अपहारः 1. fine. —2. plunder. —अञ्जित
a. 1. honoured with gifts of wealth,
kept contented by valuable presents;
मानधन धनाञ्जितः Ki. 1. 19. —2.
wealthy, opulent. —अर्धन् *a.* desiring
or seeking for wealth, covetous,
miserly. —आधारः a treasury. —ईशः,
—ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. —2. an epithet
of Kubera. —उष्मन् *m.* warmth of
wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. —एषिन् *m.* a
creditor who claims his money.
—काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy.
—केलिः an epithet of Kubera. —अयः
loss of wealth; धनक्षयं वर्धति जाडराशिः
Pt. 2. 178. —गर्व, गर्वित *a.* purse-
proud. —द्वः the numidian crane.
—जतं all kinds of valuable posses-
sions, aggregate property. —दं *a.*
liberal. (-दः) 1. a liberal or muni-

ficent man. -2. an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. = धनंजय (4) q. v. °अनुजः an epithet of Ravana; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -दायेन् *m.* fire. -धानी treasury -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera; तन्नागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer. -3. = धनंजय (4) q. v. -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -प्रयोगः usury. -मद *a.* purse-proud. (-दः) pride of wealth. -मूलं principal, capital. -लोभः avarice, cupidity. -व्ययः 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. -स्थानं a treasury. -हरः 1. an heir. -2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. -हाये *a.* to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1. 31, 5. 9. -हरीन *a.* deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb. :—सर्वाङ्गजनपदा-जित्वा वित्तमादाय केवलं । मध्ये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहमं धनंजय ॥) -2. An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation चित्रा.

धनायति Den. P. To wish for wealth; Ki. 13. 56; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक *a.* [धनमादेयत्वेनास्यस्य-उत्] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor; दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The त्रिव्यू tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (त्रिव्यू).

धनिन् *a.* (नी. f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —म. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -2 The possessor of anything.

धनिष्ठ *a.* Very rich; (Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). —ट्टा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (तं) यकं Coriander seed; ४८६ धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the त्रिव्यू tree. -3 A measure of four hastas. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —f. A sandy shore.

धनुस् *a.* [धन् शब्दे-उक्ति] Armed with a bow. —न. 1 A bow; धनुस्येनोद्यं समधत्त बाणं Kn. 3. 66; ४० इन्द्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्. —म. N. of Siva. —Comp. —आकार *a.* (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर (धनुस्कर) *a.* having or armed with a bow. (—रः) a bow-maker. —कांडं (धनुःकांडं) a bow and arrow. —खंडं (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow; Me. 15. —युगः (धनुयुगः) a bow-string. —ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः), —ग्रहः an archer. —ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकूर्पूर्व S. 2. 4. —दुमः (धनुर्दुमः) a bamboo. —धरः, —धृत् *m.* (धनुर्धरः &c.) 1. an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् *m.* an archer. —पाणि *a.* (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. —मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. —वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अस्रय tree. —वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four Upavedas q. v. —वेदिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

धनुष्मत् *m.* an archer.

धनु *f.* A bow. —म. A store of grain.

धन्य *a.* [धनं लभ्य-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्यः केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्या 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनोभवेति S. 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विविधां कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्यं 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. —Comp. —वाक् 1. an expression of thanks thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्वं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). —Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् *m., n.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्वनि चंपकस्य सकले संहार-हेतावपि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land, -3 The sky. —Comp. —दुर्गः a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four hastas; cf. दंड.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् *a.* (नी. f.) [धन्वं चापेऽस्त्रस्य इति] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —म. 1 An archer; के मम धन्विनाऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकर).

धम *a.* (मा or मी. f.) [धम् ध्माने-अच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.)

1 Blowing; अग्निधम, माहिधम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoeic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *q.* 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, —नी. f. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c. आकु लाकुल-गलद्धम्मिल्लं Git. 2; उरासि निपतितानां स-स्तधम्मिल्लकानां (वपूनां) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धृय *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनधय.

धर *a.* (रा or री. f.) [धृ-अच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c.; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महोधर, असृग्धर, दिव्योत्तरधर, &c. —रः 1 A mountain; उत्कं धरं द्रष्टुमेवश्य शौरि-सुक्कंधरं दाहकं द्रष्टुवाच Si. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (वित्). -4 The king

of the tortoises, i. e. Vishnu in his Kūrma incarnation. -5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (जी *f.*) [धृ-युच्] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —णः 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. -2 The world. -3 The sun. -4 The female breast. -5 Rice, corn. -6 The Himalaya (as king of mountains). —णं 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; धरणिधरणक्षिणचक्रगच्छे Gīt. 1. -2 Possessing, bringing, procuring, &c. -3 Prop, stay, support. -4 Security. -5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas*.

धरणिः, -णी *f.* [धृ-अनि वा डीप्] 1 The earth; लुठति धरणिज्ञयने बहु विलपति इव नाम Gīt. 5. -2 Ground, soil. -3 A beam for a roof. -4 A vein. —Comp. —ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Śiva. —कीलकः a mountain. —जः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. an epithet of Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. —जा, —पुत्री, —सुता an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). —धरः 1. an epithet of Śeṣha. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a mountain. -4. a tortoise. -5. a king. -6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. —धृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Śeṣha. —पतिः a king. —पूरः, —स्रवः the ocean. —धृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -3. Vishnu. -4. Śeṣha. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः a tree.

धरणीय *a.* 1 To be held, kept or carried. -2 Supportable.

धरा [धरति विश्वं धृ-अच्] 1 The earth; धरा धरायतेर्मणिमयस्ररभियत इव Mk. 5. 22. -2 A vein. -3 Marrow. -4 The womb or uterus. -5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brāhmanas. —Comp. —अधियः a king. —अमरः, —देवः, —सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मजः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Sitā. —उद्धारः deliverance of the earth. —धरः 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of Śeṣha. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —धृज् *m.* a king. —धृत् *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री [धृ-इत् गौराङ्गी] 1 The earth; S. 2. 15; R. 14. 54; Ku. 1. 2, 17. -2 Ground, soil.

धरिम् *m.* 1 A balance, pair of scales. -2 A form, figure.

धरण *a.* [धृ-उत्] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. —णः

1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 Water, (*n.* also). -4 Opinion. -5 A place where anything is preserved. -6 Fire. -7 A sucking calf. —णं 1 Basis, prop, support. -2 Firm soil. -3 A reservoir. धर्णस्त, -ति, धर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Supporting. -2 Strong, able. -3 Durable, firm.

धर्त् *m.* A supporter, holder.

धर्त्तरः The Dhātūra plant.

धर्त्रे [धृ-ज] 1 A house. -2 A prop, stay. -3 A sacrifice. -4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [ध्रियते लोकोऽनेन. धरति लोकं वा धृ-मन्; cf. Up. 1. 137] Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. -2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. -3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); Ku. 5. 38 and see निर्वर्ण also; एक एव सुहृद्दर्शनं निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः H. 1. 65. -4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; षडङ्गधृत्तेरपि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4; Ms. 1. 114. -5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. -6 Piety, propriety, decorum. -7 Morality, ethics. -8 Nature, disposition, character; Mā. 1. 6; प्राणि, जीव. -9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute; वर्द्धति वर्णवर्णयोर्नां धर्मक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; Pt. 1. 304. -10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. -11 A sacrifice. -12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. -13 Devotion, religious abstraction. -14 Manner, mode. -15 An Upanishad q. v. -16 N. of Yuddhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. -17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -18 A bow. -19 A drinker of Soma juice. -20 (In astrol.) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. -21 An Arhat of the Jainas. -22 The soul. —Comp. —अनः, —जा *f.* the Indian crane. —अधर्मा (*m.* du.) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. *विद् *m.* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. —अधिकरणं 1. administration of the laws. -2. a court of justice. (—णः) a judge. —अधिकरणिकः, —अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकरिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. —अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs; S. 1. -2. administration of justice. -3. the office of a judge. —अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्षः 1. a judge. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or

moral conduct. —अनुसारः conformity to virtue or justice. —अपेत *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (—तं) vice, immorality, injustice. —अरण्यं a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मरूपं प्रविशति गजः S. 1. 33. —अर्थ *ind.* 1. for religious purposes. -2. justly, according to justice or right. —अलीक *a.* having a false character. —आगमः a religious statute, law-book. —आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. -2. a teacher of law or customs. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yuddhishtira q. v. —आत्मन् *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. (—*m.*) a saint, a pious man. —आश्रय, —आश्रित *a.* righteous, virtuous; Pt. 1. 415. —आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न संभवति मद्य धर्मासनमध्यासितुं S. 6; धर्मासनादिनाति वासगृहं नरदः U. 1. -7. —अस्तिकायः (with Jainas) the category or predicament of virtue; अस्तिकाय. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Yuddhishtira. —ईशः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. —उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. -2. the collective body of laws. —उपदेशकः 1. a teacher of the law. -2 a spiritual teacher, a Guru. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *m.*, —कार्यं, —क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथाद्विधा the Kālī age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2 a Jain saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (—*m.*) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, —वः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य सुते Ms. 1. -99. —क्रिय, —कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. —क्षेत्रं 1. Bharatavarsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (—*v.*) a virtuous or pious man. —पुत्र *a.* observing and protecting religion. (—*n.*) N. of Vishnu. —ग्रथः a sacred work of scripture. —घटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmaṇa) in the month of Vaiśākha. —प्र *a.* immoral, unlawful. —चक्रा a Buddha. *धृत् *m.* a Buddha or

Jaina. —चरणे, —चर्चा observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45 (—m. an ascetic. —चारिणी 1 a wife. —2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —चितक a. 1. studying or familiar with duty. —2. reflecting on the law. —चितनं, —चिन्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जा 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. —2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जन्मम् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sūtra. —जीवन् a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (—नः) a Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ a. 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. —2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest). —दुधा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्वी N. of the Ganges. —द्वाराः (m. pl.) a lawful wife; क्षीणा भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुंसां Mā. 6. 18. —द्वेष्टिन् m. a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha. —ध्वजः, —ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —धैर्यः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नामः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —निषिद्धिन् a. pious, holy. —निषेधः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः f. 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. —2. moral or religious observance. —पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (देव) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —प्रीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. —2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रपञ्च m. 1. an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. —2. a religious teacher, preacher. प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. —2. expounding the law. (—नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a mer-

chant. —2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. —2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. —3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भगिनी a virtuous wife. —भाषकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārat, Bhāgavata, &c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives. —भू m. 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. —2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ m. 1. a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. —2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —सहामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युग्मं the Kṛitāge. —यूपः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —रात्र m. an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. —2. Jina. —3. युधिष्ठिर. —4. a king. —राजन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् a. 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. —2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law. —2. the Vedas. (—जः) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality. —2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —वत्सल a. loving piety or duty. —वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). —उत्तमः N. of Viṣṇu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विद्वद् violation of duty, immorality. —विद्वेचनं 1. judicial investigation. —2. disavowal on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मिपरि पतन्त्यथा कुपाणधाराः । अपहरतुतरी शिरः कृताति मम तु मतिर्न मन्यते धर्मो ॥ —वृ a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतनिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. —2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, —शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शील a. just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially

compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. —2. hypocrisy. —सं-गीतिः 1. discussion about law. —2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice. —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सूः m. the fork-tailed shrike. —सेतुः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः ind. According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. —2. Virtuously, righteously. —3. From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. —2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् m. [धृ-मनिन्] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —n. 1 A religious rite. —2 Support, stay. —3 Religion, duty. —4 Law, custom. —5 A mode, manner. —6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्मस्य a. Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् a. 1 Holy, virtuous. —2 Upright, just. —3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् m. [धर्मोत्प्रेष्य-इति] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. —2 Knowing one's duties. —3 Obeying the law. —4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything, (at the end of Comp.); वद सुग द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि कश्चित् R. 11. 50. —5 Following the habits of any person. —m. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मिष्ठ a. Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —ष्टः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मीपुत्रः An actor, player

धर्म्य a. [धर्मोदनेतः-यत्] 1. Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 24-26. —2. Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. —3. Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्यादि युद्धाद्येयोऽन्य-त्सामिदं न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31 : 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. —4. Legitimate. —5. Usual. —6. endowed with particular qualities; as तदर्थः.

धर्म्यः [धृ-भावे वच्] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. —2. Pride, arrogance. —3. Impatience. —4. Restraint. —5. Violation, seduction (of a woman). —6. Injury, wrong, insult. —7. A eunuch. —Comp. —कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्मक a. [धृ-वृत्] 1 Assaulting, attacking, assaulting. —2. Violating, seducing. —3. Impatient. —कः 1 A

seducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mine.

धर्षण, -णा [धृ-कर्मणि क, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणि: -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. [धृ-कर्मणि क, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -त 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षित्वा a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धृ: 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल a. [धवं कर्णं लाति, लाक; Tv.] 1 White; धवलतपत्रं, धवलगृह, धवलवस्त्रं &c. -2 Handome. -3 Clear, pure. -ल: 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent oull. -3 China camphor (चिनकपर्). -4 N. of a tree (वय). -लं White pepper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow; (यला also). -Comp. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise). -गिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -ग्रहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्ष: 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. -मुत्तिका chalk.

धवालित a. Whitened, made white. धवलितम् m. 1 Whitened, white colour. -2 Paleness; द्वयं भूतिर्नाम विधिरहजन्मा धवालितम् Subbāsh.

धवालिक: A fan.

धवञ्जं Wind made of the deer's skin.

धृ a. [धा-कश्] Holding; रेतो-धृ, पुरोधस &c. -म्. 1 N. of Brahmā. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3, U. (धाति, धत्ते, द्यो-द्वय, अया-त्-अयित, धारयति-ते, धातु, क्ति, pass. धाय-ते; cans. धाययति-ते; desid. धिष्मते ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञानदोषेषु ध्याति दंष्ट Mb; निःशंकं धीयते (v. 1. for ध्याते) लोकैः पश्य भस्मचये पदं II. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणकोक्ति-

ले बालचूले Mā. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारदु-ग्मे मनसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present; (with dat., gen., or loc.); धृया लक्ष्मीं धत्ते भक्तो देव प्रसीद Mā. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽङ्गधारसं नत्स्य स्वयमा-जिज्ञात Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, con- tain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Kī. 13. 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear; गुस्तान् वामांसि विहाय तर्णं तनूनि..... धत्ते जनः काममदालसगिः R. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रकलावलीं Bv. 1. 94; दधते मंगलसौम्य R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कांचनसंमग्नोद्धते मार- क्तो द्याते H. Pr. 41; शिरसि मर्मपटलं दधति द्योपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amarn. 23. 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1. 4. 16, 18; Si. 9. 3, 10. 86; Kī. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधा-स्यस्कथं नागां गुणालमुद्धतिः कणः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain; संपद्भिर्मनयेनोभो दधतुयेनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; मृग्या कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायु स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32. 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः. मति, धिय, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पदे धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे कर् धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -WITH अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1. (a) to close, shut; दधति मण्डपसमूहे श्रवण-मपि दधति Gīt. 5; ५० कर्णो नयन-पिदधाति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; शयो-मुखैः परिभविष्यो नाभिमानं पिधते S. Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभाषयपिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2 To hinder, ob- struct, bar; धुञ्जमपिहितद्वारं पातालमधि- तिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verses illustrate the use of धा with some prepositions : -अयित् कापि सुखे सलिलं सखी व्ययित् कापि सज्जदलेः स्ननी। व्य- यित् कापि हृदि व्यज्जनालं न्ययित् कापि हिमे हृत- नोत्सना N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannātha: -विद्यां ध्यानां क्रिमिषि च विद्यां नवमुदा प्रयानं तीर्थानाम- भलपरयानं विजगत्। समायानं बुद्धेरय खलु तिरो- यानमधियां विद्यामाधानं नः परिहृत्य ताप तव वपुः II G. L. 18.)

धाकः [धा-उणा० क तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 Au- ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar,

column. -5 Brahmā. -6 A sup- porter.

धातुः [धा-आवरे तु] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient. -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, i. e. पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7 : -रसाम्लमसमेदोऽस्त्रिमज्जाशुक्राणि धा- तवः, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वग् and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or af- fection of the body, (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुस्तेन यज्ञः Ku. 1. 7; स्वात्मलिख्य प्रणयकुपतां धातुरायौ शिलायां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root; ध्वाद्यो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; विश्वाद्ययनायस्य धातांघरिवाभवत् R. 15. 9, -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, i. e. रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. -f. A milch cow. -Comp. -उत्पलः chalk. -काशीशं, -कासीस red sul- phate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metallur- gy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -ग्राहिन् m. cala- mine. -घ्नं, -नाशनं sour gruel (pre- pared from the fermentation of rice- water). -जं bitumen. -द्राक् b. borax. -यः the elementary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arrang- ed according to Pāṇini's grammati- cal system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ, being suppos- ed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -पुष्टिः f. nutrition of the bodily hu- mours. -धृत् m. a mountain. -मलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. -2. lead. -माक्षि- कं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance. -मारिन् m. sulphur. -रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. -राजकः -कं semen. -वल्लभं borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वा- दिन् m. a mineralogist. -विष् f. lead. -वैरिन् n. sulphur. -शेखरं green sul- phate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभवं lead. -साध्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). -हन् m. sulphur.

धातुमय a. Rich or abounding in metals. -ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय a. Full of metals, abound- ing in red minerals; R. 2. 29

धातु *m.* [धातु] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmā, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातायि भयोद्यमः H. 2. 165 ; R. 13. 6 ; Si. 1. 13 ; Ku. 7. 44 ; Ki. 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N. of the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmā ; cf. Ku. 6. 9. -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. -Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumāra.

धातुं [धा आवर्ते-इत्] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमेदितं वचः R. 3. 25 ; Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother ; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. —पुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. -2. an actor. —फलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रियिका, धात्रेयि 1 A foster-sister ; धात्रियिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Māl. 1. 33 ; काथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लङ्गिकाया Māl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी [धा-भवे ल्युट्] 1 A receptacle, seat ; as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी. -2 Nourishing, nourishment. —नी 1 The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धानाः *f. pl.* 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander. —Comp. —चूर्णं the meal of fried rice. —पूपः a cake of fried barley. —भर्जनं the frying of grain. धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः *f. pl.* 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धानकः A gold coin (part of a Dīnār).

धानयः -कः Coriander.

धातुदंडिकः, धातुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman ; निमित्ताद्वापराद्धेयोर्धातुष्कस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27.

धान्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [धाने पोषणे साधु यत्] 1 Grain, corn, rice ; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तंदुल and अन्न see under तंदुल). -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds. —Comp. —अचलः a pile of grain presented to Brāhmanas as a gift. —अरिः a mouse, rat. —अर्थः a wealth in rice or grain. —अमृतं sour gruel made of the

fermentation of rice-water. —अस्थि *n.* husk, chaff. —उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. —कल्कं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. —कोशः, —कोष्ठकं -कः a granary. —क्षेत्रं a corn field. —चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. —स्वक् *f.* the husk of corn. —मायः a corn-dealer. —राजः barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. —बीजं (बीजं) coriander. —बीरः a sort of pulse (मार). —शीर्षकं the ear of corn. —शुकं the beard or awn of corn. —सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वत *a* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight ; (माष q. v.)

धामन् *n.* [धा-मनिन्] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house ; तुरासाहं पुरोयाय धाम स्वायमुवे ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44 ; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनपुरोधां चंडीश्वरस्य Ms. 33 ; Bg. 8. 21 ; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort ; श्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light ; धामनातिशययति धाम सहस्रधामः Mu. 3. 17 ; Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour ; Mu. 3. 17 ; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59 ; 10. 6 ; Amaru. 86 ; R. 6. 6 ; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity ; R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप) ; Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. —Comp. —कोशिन *m.*, —निधिः the ann. —उद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. -1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. —*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धात्यः A Purohita or family priest.

धार *a.* [धृ-णिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. —रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c. ; नामः देहः. —कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. —का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (नी *f.*) [धृ-णिच्-ल्युट्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. —गौ (*du.*) The two female breasts. —णं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing ; holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory ; ग्रहणधारण-पटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one). -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. —णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory ; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind ; परिचित्तमुपाशु धारणा R. 8. 18 ; Ms. 6. 72 ; Y. 3. 201 (धारणेऽप्युच्यते चैवं धारयति यन्मनो तया). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. -6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion ; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. —Comp. —योगः deep devotion. —शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream ; Bh. 2. 93 ; Ms. 55 ; R. 16. 66 ; आबद्धधारमश्च प्रावर्तत Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series ; Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse ; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमशक्तिर्गणैः Si. 5. 60. -6 The margin, edge or border of anything ; धुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां लेखुमुत्थिष्यवत्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument ; तजितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78 ; 6. 42 ; 10. 86. 41 ; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel ; R. 13. 15. -10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army. -12 The highest point, excellence. -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. —Comp. —अग्रं the broad-edged head

of an arrow —अंक्रुरा 1. a drop of rain. —2. hail. —3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy) —अग्रः a sword. —अट्टः 1. the Chātaka bird. —2. a horse. —3. a cloud. —4. a furious elephant, one in rut. —अधिरूढ a. raised to the highest pitch. —अवनिः f. wind. —अश्रु n. a flood of tears; Amaru 10. —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारैर्महती इतिर्ध्रुव H. 3; V. 4. 1. —उष्ण a. warm from a cow (as milk) —गृहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49. —धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. —2. a sword. —निपातः, —पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. —2. a stream of water. —पुञ्जं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —वर्षः, —वैः, —संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —बहिन् a. incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् a. Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).
धारिणी The earth.

धारित a. Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारित्व a. (धी f.) [धृ-णिङ्] 1 Carrying, having, sustaining, preserving, bearing, holding, supporting; पादाभोरुधधारि Git. 12; कर° &c. —2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेय्यो ग्रंथिनः अष्टा ग्रंथिन्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —3 Edged.

धार्य a. 1 To be held or maintained. —2 Bearable —3 To be worn. —4 To be suffered, supportable. —5 To be borne in mind. —यं Clothes, garments.

धर्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्यार्यं पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarāshṭra. —2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निपतति धर्तराष्ट्रः कालवशान्मोदिनपिष्ठे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धर्म a. [धर्मस्दे-अण्] Belonging to justice or Dharma q. v.

धर्मिक a. (की f.) [धर्मं अर्पति चरति वा टक्] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. —2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. —3 Religious.

धार्मिणः An assemblage of virtuous men.

धाटव्यं [धृष्टय भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव I. 1 P. (धावति, धावति) 1 (a) To run advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः

Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमेव रथपाः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरा क्षीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चतः 1. 34. (b) To move, glide. —2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. —3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यंभसि तैलवत् Susar. —4 To run or flee away. —5 To give milk (as a cow). —II. 1 U. (धावति-ते, धौत or धावित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाद्भिस्तत्तद्विशुः सुग्रीवस्य विभीषणः । विदांचकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खेनन्दे च Bk. 14. 50. S. 6. 24; Si. 17. 8. —2 To brighten, polish. —3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).

धाव a. (At the end of comp.) Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक a. [धाव-कृत्] 1 Running, flowing. —2 Quick, swift. —3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman. —2 N. of a poet (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for king Sriharaha) श्रीहर्षदिर्धावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1; ग्रथितयशसां धावकस्तोमिल्लकवि-पुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.

धावनं [धाव-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Running, galloping. —2 Flowing. —3 Attacking. —4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. —5 Rubbing with any thing.

धावित p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed. —2 Running towards, or against. —3 Running, going quickly.

धावत्यं 1 Whiteness. —2 Paleness.

धासस् m. Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6. P. (धिति) To hold, have, possess. —With सं to make peace, treat with; cf. संघः. (—II. or धिन्) 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight, satisfy; पश्येति चात्मरूपं तदपि विलुलि-तस्मिन्धरेयं धिनोति Git. 12; धिनोति नास्माज्जलजेन पूजा त्वयावहं तन्वि वित-न्यमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् ind. An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame' out upon, 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च हमां च मा च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो युद्धं; धिक् सावर्जं कुरुपतिं धिगजातशङ्खं Ve. 3. 11; sometimes with nom. voc. and gen. also; धिक् मूर्ख, धिगर्थाः कष्टसंभवाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयवशास्य &c. —Comp. —द्वेहः reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —पादव्यं abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक् 8 U. To despise, disregard, contempt, reproach.

धिकारः-धिकृत्तिया Reproach, contempt, disregard.

धिकृत a. Censured, reproached. —तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिष्णु 1 A (धिषते) 1 To kindle. —2 To live. —3 To be harassed. —4 To be weary.

धिग्गणः A man of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Brāhmaṇa and a female of the Ayogava tribe).

धिप्सु a. Wishing to deceive, de-ceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन्व See वि II.

धिक् 3 P. (धिषति) To sound.

धिष् f. = धिषणा q. v. below.

धिषणः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —णं A dwelling place, an abode, residence. —णः 1 Speech. —2 Praise, hymn. —3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. —4 Earth. —5 A cup, bowl. —Comp. —अधिपा N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्य a. Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon. —2 Worthy of a high place. —स्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अग्नी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्या S. 4. 7. —2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. —3 The planet Venus. —4 Power, strength. —स्यं 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भौमान्येव धिष्ययानि हित्वा ज्येतिर्मवा-न्यपि R. 15. 59. —2 A meteor. —3 Fire (m. also). —4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. —2 To propitiate. —3 To hold, contain. —4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धीः f. [धे भावे क्ति संप्रसारणं च] 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. —2 Ideas, imagination, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि वर्तते Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136. —3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensities; Ki. 1. 37. —4 Devotion, prayer. —5 A sacrifice. —6 Knowledge, science. —Comp. —इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); मनः कण्ठस्था नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह । नासिका वेति षट् तानि धीन्द्रियाणि प्रचक्षते ॥ —गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities; they are —अनुष्णाः श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । उदापोर्धेयविज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ॥ Kāmandaka. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —सन्निव m., —सन्निवः 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसन्निव 'a minister for action or execution'). —2. a wise or prudent adviser. —शक्तिः f. intellectual quality or faculty. —सत्सः a counsellor, advisor, minister.

धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned.
—*m.* An epithet of Brhaspati.

धीश्च = धिश्च *a.* v.

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.
-2 reflected upon, thought about.
-3 Propitiated.

धीति: *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2 Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4 Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6 Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter, virgin.

धीर *a.* [विधे रति राक्, विधीरयति ईर-
अण् वा उप० सं Tv.] 1 Brave, bold,
courageous: धीरोद्भूता नति: U. 6.
19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, dur-
able, lasting, constant: R. 2. 6.
-3 Strong-minded, persevering,
self-possessed, resolute, of firm re-
solve or purpose; धीरा हि तरस्यापदं K.
175; विकारहेतो सति विक्रयते येषां न
चेतांसि त एव धीरा: Ku. 1. 69. -4
Composed, calm, collected. -5
Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R.
18. 4. -6 Strong, energetic. -7
Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensi-
ble, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीर:
सदृशौर्ध्वधत्त स: R. 3. 10; 5. 38,
16. 74; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave,
loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण
धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6.
17. -9 Well-conducted, Well-behaved.
-10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे
पुष्पमतिरे वसति बने वनमाली Git. 5. -11
Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Head-
strong. —*r.* 1 The ocean. -2 An
epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking
principle, the soul (विद्वान्). -4 An
epithet of king Bali. —*r.* Saffron. —*r.*
ind. Boldly, firmly, steadfastly,
steadily; Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11.
—*Comp.* —उद्भात: the hero of a poetic
composition (i. e. a play or poem)
who is brave and noble-minded;
अविकल्पन: क्षमावानातिगिभिरौ महासत्त्व:
स्थेयान्निगूहमानो धीरोदात्तो बृहवत: कथित: ||
S. D. 66. —उद्भात: the hero of a
poetic composition who is brave but
haughty; मायापर: मच्चंद्रश्चपलोऽहंकार-
वर्षधृष्ट: । आत्मश्लाघाभिरतो धीरधीरो-
द्भात: कथित: S. D. 67. —चेतस्र *a.* firm,
resolute, strong-minded, courageous.
—प्रभात: the hero of a poetic com-
position who is brave and calm;
सामान्ययुधैर्धृष्टान् द्विजातिको धीरप्रभात:
स्यात् S. D. 69. —ललित: the hero of a
poetic composition who is firm and
brave, but sportive and reckless;
निश्चितो मुदुर्निर्ग कलापरो धीरललित:
स्यात् S. D. 68. —स्कंधा a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage,
strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महाशक्तिं
धीरतामनुगच्छति II. 3. 4 V. 2. -2

Suppression of jealousy &c. -3
Gravity, solemnity (as shown by
silence &c.). मर्यादेकाक्ष सल्ल भवतो
धीरता कल्पयामि Me. 114. -4 Stead-
iness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, clever-
ness. -6 Refusal. (For other mean-
ings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her
husband or lover, suppresses all out-
ward manifestation or expression of
her resentment in his presence, or as
the Rasamanjari puts it, स्वयंकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105
also. —*Comp.* —अधीरा the heroine of
a poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover, alter-
nately expresses and conceals her
jealousy; (स्वयंस्वयंकोपप्रकाशिका
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीलटि: —टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* (रि *f.*) Clever, skilful.

—*m.* 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवर: A fisherman; युगमीनसज्ज-
नानां वृजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्ध-
कधीवरपिष्ठान् निष्कारणैरिणो जगति ||
Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —*r.* Iron. —रि 1
A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of
harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-
basket.

धीवरक: A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुडते, धुत) See धू.

धु: *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. -2
Lost, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shak-
ing, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar.
-2 To flow.

धुस् 1 A. (धुडते, धुडित) 1 To be
kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary.
—*Caus.* (धुडयति). To kindle, in-
flame. —*With* सं to be kindled or
excited (fig. also); संधुपुसे तयो: कोपः
Bk. 14. 109. (—*Caus.*) to kindle,
inflamm, excite; निवारणभूयिष्ठमथास्य
धीर्यं संधुक्षयतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनि: —नी *f.* A river; उराणा संह-
र्त: स्रुधुनि कपर्दीधिरवहे G. L. 22.
—*Comp.* —नाथ: the ocean.

धुंधुमार: 1 A kind of insect (इ-
गोष). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर *f.* (Nom-sing. धू:) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न गर्देना वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4.
17; अत्रस्तुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरै: R. 14. 47.
-2 (a) That part of a yoke which
rests on the shoulder. (b) The fore-
most part of the pole where the yoke
is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of
an axle for fastening the nave of the
wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a
carriage. -5 A load, burden (fig.

also); responsibility, duty, task;
तेन धुजंगतो धुरी सचिवेषु निश्चिषिरे R.
1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66; Ku. 6. 30;
कार्यधुरं वहति Mu. 1. 14; आतिरप्यनवा-
स्योरुषकली: कार्यस्य धुरज्जिता Mu. 6. 5,
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. -6
The foremost or highest place, van,
front, top, head; अपांसुलानां धुरि कीर्त-
नया R. 2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिवैव-
तानां 14. 74; अविवमस्तु ते स्थेया: धिते-
व धुरि धुजिणां 1. 91; धुरि पतिष्ठापयित-
स्व एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger.
-8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflec-
tion. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Dis-
tress, affliction. -12 A part, portion,
share. -13 Wealth. -14 N. of the
Ganges. (धुरि कु 'to place at the head
or in front of'; S. 7. 4). —*Comp.* —गत
(धूरत) *a.* 1. standing on the pole
of a chariot. -2. standing at the
head, chief, head, foremost. —जडि:
(धूर्जटि:) an epithet of Siva. —धर
(धूर, also धूरधर) *a.* 1. bearing
the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed. -3
laden with good qualities or import-
ant duties. -4. chief, head, foremost,
pre-eminent; कुलधुरधरो भव V. 5.
(—*r.*) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a
man of business. -3. a chief, head,
leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. —वह
(धूरह) *a.* 1. carrying or bearing a
burden. -2. managing affairs. (—*r.*)
a beast of burden; so धूरवह्.

धुर: (At the end of comp.) 1 A
yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at
the end of an axle &c. see धुर.

धूरधर See धूरधर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3.
5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [धुरं वहति, अहति वा, धुर
स च वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a
burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3
Charged with important duties.
—*ग.*, —*य.* 1 A beast of burden. -2
A man of business, or one charged
with important duties. -3 A chief,
head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [धुरं वहति, गत्] 1 Fit for a
burden, able to bear a burden &c.
-2 Fit to be entrusted with import-
ant duties. -3 Standing at the head,
chief, foremost; see below. —*r.* 1
A beast of burden. -2 A horse or bul-
lock yoked to the pole of a carriage;
नाविनीतेवैजधूर्य: Ms. 4. 67; येनैव
धियते विश्व धुर्ययोनिवाहयति Ku. 6. 76;
धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78;
17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden
(of responsibility); R. 5. 66. -4 A
chief, leader, head; न हि सति कुल-
धुर्यैर्धुर्यव्या राहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A
minister, one charged with important
duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu.
—*r.* The fore-part of a pole.

धुर्व 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song; cf. धुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-akin) used in kindling the sacred fire; cf. धुवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तू) रः N. of a plant (= धनूर q. v.).

धू 6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. धुवति, धवति-ते, धुनोति, धुवते, धुनति, धुनति, धुनयति-ते, धूत-धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble; धुन्वति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमाक्षिलयानि Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off; सजमपि शिरःस्थं धुनोत्यहिंशकाया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, exoite, fan (as fire); वायुना धूपमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb; पवनधूतः... अग्निः Ra. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure; मान धावीररि रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from; (सेवकाः) आरोहंति शनैः पश्चाद् धुन्वन्तमपि पाथिर्व Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kāviraḥaya illustrates the root in its different conjugations — धुनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं चूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिमुक्तं । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकपुष्पाणाम् यकानेन धवति चंदनमजरीश ॥); cf. धु 5 U.

धूः f. Shaking, trembling, agitating.

धुकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत p. p. [धू-क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. —ता A wife. -Comp. —कल्मष —पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धुतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूननः Wind. —नं Shaking, agitation.

धूनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूप 1. 1 P. (धूपयति, धूपयति) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपयति-ते धूपित) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धूप-अच्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke धूपोष्मणा रयाजितमार्द्धभावं Ku.

7. 14; Me. 32; V. 3. 2; R. 16. 50 -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुह n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. -अर्ह a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. —नासः fumigating, perfuming. —वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (वि) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense; Ma. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपयित a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-क्वे म्] 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमवतां साक्षिपातः क मेघः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (a) A meteor. (6) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory) -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp. —आम a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. —आबलि f. a wreath or cloud of smoke. —उत्थं ammoniac.

—उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch.

—ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. °पतिः an epithet of Yama. —केतनः, -केतुः 1. fire; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. -2. a meteor, comet, falling star; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Git. 1; धूमकेतुर्विद्योत्यतः Ku. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. —ग्रहः Rāhu; Mā. 2. 8. —जः a cloud. °अंगजं ammoniac. —ध्वजः fire.

—प a. inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. —पयः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. —पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. —प्राज्ञ a. feeding only on smoke (as a hermit). —लता a mass of curling smoke; Mu. 1. 9. —महिषी fog, mist. —योनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. —लः 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूनायति-ते Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धूनायिता दश विंशो दालितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धूमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30. —ता (i. e. दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धुमिन् a. Smoking. —नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [धूनां सङ्घः य] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke; Mā. 5. 6.

धूम्र a. [धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-क्] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, gray; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. —म्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. —म्रा An epithet of Durgā. —ग्रं Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. —अक्षिः a pearl of a bad colour. —अश्वः the fork-tailed shrike. —आमः air, atmosphere. —रञ्ज a. of a purple hue. —लोचनः a pigeon. —लोहित a. dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. —वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. —वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. —शुकः a camel.

धूमकः A camel.

धूर 4 A. (धूर्ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त a. [धूर्-धूर वा क्त, उणा० तन् वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious; Mu. 3. 10. —र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay, deceiver; तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता मियतमा काचिन्ममैवापरा Pt. 4. 6; धूर्तोऽपरां चूबति Amaru. 16; २० धूर्तानामभिसारः सत्वरहृदां Git. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धनूर). -5 Hurting, injuring. —र्त 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. —कितवः a gamester. —कृत a. crafty, dishonest. (-म.) The Dhattūra plant. —जंतुः a man. —रचनो a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्त 1 P. (धूर्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्ति The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः m. f. धूली 1 Duet; अमीलवा पकतो धूलियुक्तं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. —कुहिर्म, केदारा 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. —ध्वजः wind. —पटलः —ल a cloud of dust. —पुष्पिका, पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धृञ् [धृ-ञ्] 10 U. (धृयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर a. [धू सर किञ्च न पत्वम् Tv.] Of a duty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2.

56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41 —1 The grey colour. —2 A donkey. —3 A camel. —4 A piggeon. —5 An oilman. —6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित *a.* Made grey, greyish.

धुस्तरः The thorn-apple.

धृ 1. 6 A. (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (ध्रियते, धृत). 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्र ध्रिये एषा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते याचदकवि रिपुताश्चकृतः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. —2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; सुरतभ्रमसंप्रतो सुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलबोद्धनोपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. —3 To resolve upon. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (धरति, usually धारयति ते, धृत, धरति) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमपि कापितं शिरसि पुष्पचन्द्रायै Bh. 2. 4; वेणवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 39; Bk. 17. 54; V. 4. 36. —2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain धृतमंदर ए Git. 1; यया सर्वाणि धृतानि धरा धारयते सप्त Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; मतः कुंदमसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35; U. 3. 29. —3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. —4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशन धृतशूकररूप Git. 1. धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. —5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); भित्तकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Git. 1. —6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, atop, detain. —7 To fix upon, direct towards, (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मणे धृतमानसः, मनो दधे राजसूयाय &c. —8 To suffer, undergo. —9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. —10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1; तस्मै तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. —11 To hold, contain. —12 To observe, practise. —13 To cita, quote. —14 To keep, retain (in one's service). —15 To preserve, maintain. —16 To seize, lay hold of. —17 To hold out or on, endure. —18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified—according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा धृतिं धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीवितं, —माणान्, —शरीरं, —गात्रं, —देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; R. 2. 25; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c.; मनः, —मतिं, —चित्तं, बुद्धिं धृ to

bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.).

धृक् (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. : कालरूपं, शक्तिं &c.

धृत *a.* (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

धृत *p. p.* [धृ-कर्मणि क] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. —2 Possessed.

—3 Kept, preserved, retained. —4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. —5 Worn, used, put on; Ku. 5. 44. —6 Placed, deposited. —7 Practised, observed.

—8 Weighed. —9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. —10 Intent upon. —11 Prepared, ready. See धृ also. —तं 1

Falling. —2 State, existence. —3 Taking, seizing. —4 Wearing, putting on. —5 A particular manner of fighting.

—Comp. आत्मन् *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. (—*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu.

—दंडः *a.* 1. inflicting punishment. —2. one on whom punishment is inflicted. —दीप्यतिः fire. —पट *a.* covered with a cloth. —राजन् *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country).

—राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. —2. a country ruled by a good king. —3. N. of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवर्ण. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu; but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma. Kṛishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Kṛishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. —वर्मन् *a.* clad in armour, mailed. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows, performing religious rites. —2. devoted, attached. —3. of a fixed law or order. (—*n.*) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3) Agni.

धृतिः *f.* [धृ-क्तिन्] 1 Taking, holding, seizing. —2 Having, possessing. —3 Maintaining, supporting. —4 Firmness, steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-

command; भज धृतिं त्यज भोजिमहे तुकां N. 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. —6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशश्च यत्नः सः R. 3. 10; 16. 82; न च धृतेर्धनानि धृतिं V. 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. —7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric), ज्ञानाभिधागमाद्यस्तु संपूर्णस्पृहता धृतिः। माहित्यवचनोद्भासमाभ्यवतिमादिकुत्त S. D. 198, 168. —8 A sacrifice. —Comp. —धृष्ट *a.* destroying all composure, discomposing.

धृतिमत *a.* 1 Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. —2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 Of Brahmā. —3 Virtue, morality. —4 The sky. —5 The sea. —6 A clever man.

धृत्वरि The earth.

धृज्, धृज् 1 P. (ध्रजति, धृजति) 'To go, move.

धृष्ट 1. 1 P. (ध्रषति, ध्रषति) 1 To come together, be compact. —2 To hurt or injure. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (ध्रषति, ध्रषयति) 1 To offend, hurt, injure —2 To insult, treat with indignity. —3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. —4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. —5 To violate or outrage (as a woman).

—III. 5 P. (धृषति, धृष्ट) 1 To be bold or courageous. —2 To be confident. —3 To be proud or overbearing. —4 To be impudent or impatient. —5 To dare, venture (with inf.). —6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102. —7 To insult, treat with contumely. —IV. 10 A. (ध्रषयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृति *a.* Brave, bold.

धृष्ट *a.* [धृ-क्] 1 Bold, brave. —2 Clever. —धृष्टः A heap, group, multitude.

धृष्ट *p. p.* [धृ-क्] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. —2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः परम्वसति II. 2. 25. —3 Forward, presumptuous. —4 Profligate, abandoned. —5 Cruel, unkind. —धृष्टः A faithless husband or lover; कृताभा अपि निःशंकस्तजितोऽपि न लज्जितः। दृष्टदोरोऽपि मिथ्यावाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. —दृष्ट A disloyal woman. —Comp. —धृष्टः N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Drupadi. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pāṇdavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishtadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the

morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthāman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pāṇḍavas, and was stamped to death]. —धी *a.* bold, presumptuous. —मानिन् *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. —*m.* A pair of tongs. —*f.* Boldness, bravery.

धृष्टज् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. —2 Impudent, shameless.

धृष्टिः A ray of light.

धृष्टु [धृष्ट-यु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). —2 Shameless, impudent. —3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धृष्ट्य *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अधृष्ट्य q. v.

धे 1 P. (धयति, धीत; *caus.* धापयति; *desid.* दिष्यति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अधाद्-सामधासीच्च धरिर् वनवासिना Bk. 15 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. —2 To kiss; धन्यो धयत्याननं Gtt. 12. —3 To suck out, draw or take away. —4 To appropriate. —*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयति एनं धेनन् इच्च] 1 The ocean. —2 A male river (नद्). —नर 1 A river. —2 Speech. —3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति धेनुः धयते वलेशं, धे-नु इच्च Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुं धीरा सुदती वाचमाहूः U. 5 31. —2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); खड्गधेनुः, वदधेनुः &c. —3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as आसेधेना, खड्गधेनुः). —4 A gift, present. —Comp. —मक्षिका a gaddy.

धेनुका N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. —Comp. —ध्वनः an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. —2 A milch-cow. —3 A gift, an offering. —4 A female animal in general.

धेनुहरी A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुध्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. —2 To be produced. —3 To be fed or nourished. —4 To be drunk. —5 An affix, as in नाम, भाग, q. q. v. v. —य 1 Nourishing. —2 Drinking. —3 Holding, taking &c.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (यतिवय).

धैर्ये [धैरस्य भावप्रकमं वा ध्यत्] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवष्टम्य Pt. 1; विपदि धैर्यं Bh. 2 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. —2 Calmness, composure. —3 Gravity, patience. —4 Inflexibility. —5 Boldness, forwardness: Me. 40 (पाठ्यं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धौडः = डडुमः q. v.

धौर् 1 P. (धौरति) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. —2 To be skilful (in general).

धौरणं [धौर् करने लुट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.) —2 Going well or quickly. —3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः —णी *f.* [धोर-अणि वा डीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; धैमकिद्वये मनोज्ञपवने सयास्त्रलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधीतधामनि धराधीश्वरमालेभ्यते । तेषां नियतिनिर्दितां सुकृतिनां माध्वीकपानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकिं यत्स्वं चापि केलिस्थली Udb. —2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धौर्-मावे क] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. —2 Going, motion. —3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* [धा-क ऊट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कृत्याभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57; R. 16. 49; 19. 10 —2 Polished, brightened. —3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हर-शिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 44; विकस-ह्वतां धौतधौतधरं Gtt. 12. —त 1 Silver. —2 Cleaning, washing. —Comp. —कडाः a bag of coarse cloth. —कोषजं, —को-क्षं bleached or purified silk. —खंडी sugar-candy. —शिलं rook-crystal.

धौतेयः, —य A kind of salt (सैयव).

धौतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling; Rv. G. 44. 7.

धौति, —ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. —2 A river. —3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धौत्रः Greyneess. —2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way.)

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धौरित.

धौर्य *a.* (धी *f.*) [धौर् वहति ङ्ङ्] Fit for a burden. —यः 1 A beast of burden.

2 A horse. —3 A chief leader.

धौतिकं, धौतिकं, धौत्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धौयं A horse's trot, cf. धौरणं.

ध्मा 1 P. (धमति, ध्मात; *caus.* ध्यापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exbale. —2 To blow (as a wind instrument),

produce sound by blowing; इंसं ध्मो प्रतापयान् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7. —3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को ध्मेच्छांतं च पावकं Mb. —4 To manufacture by blowing. —5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

ध्माकारः A blacksmith, smith.

ध्मात *p. p.* [ध्मा-क] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). —2 Blown up or into, inflated, blown, fanned, excited. —3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मानं Blowing.

ध्मापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

ध्मापित *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्मां (ध्वां) क्ष् 1 P. (ध्माति) 1 To crow, or caw. —2 To desire.

ध्मा-क्ष् are ध्माक्ष.

ध्मात्, ध्मान, ध्मानिक &c. See under ध्ये.

ध्माम *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. —मं A kind of grass.

ध्मामन् *m.* 1 Measure. —2 Light. —*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्माम्).

ध्ये 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; *desid.* दिष्यति; *pass.* ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुसा संमस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पद्मी-श्वरस्य Bk. 3. 11; विद्वन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायति चान्नं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Me. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्ये-क] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. —2 Fit for meditation. —3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्ये-मावे-लुट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation;

ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विनिश्चयते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. —2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तत्रैव ध्यानाद्भवतोस्मि S. 7;

R. 1. 73. —3 Divine intuition or discernment. —4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. —Comp. —नम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. —तत्पर, —निष्ठ, —पर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative.

—मात्रं mere thought of reflection. —योगः profound meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्रु *a* (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting; as in महीध्रः, कुम्भः &c.

ध्रुव, **ध्रुव** 1 P. (प्रजति &c.) To go, move.

ध्रुजि *f*. Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्रुजि *f*. Ved. 1 = ध्रुजिः -2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रुव 1 P. (प्रजति) To sound.

ध्रुव 9 P. 10. U. (ध्रुवाति, ध्रुवयति) To throw or toss up.

ध्रु 1 P. (प्राति) To go.

ध्रुव 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To clear.

ध्रुव 1 A. To be able or competent.

ध्रुव 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

ध्रुव 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्रुव: Gathering flowers (ध्रुवयति)

ध्रुव 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रु 1, 6, P. (प्रवति-ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain; know definitely. -4 To kill

ध्रुति *f*. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुव *a*. 1 (*a*) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवच्छाम-ध्रुवसती सुता Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवणं भर्ता Ku. 7. 85; Me. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवानि परिवर्त्यते अधुवं परिवर्त्यते Chāṇ. 63; Pt. 1. 419. -4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुव स्मृतिः. -5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). -वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 31; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. -5 A post stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). -7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gīt.). -3 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmā. -10 Of Vishnu. -11 Of Siva. -12 A constant arc. -13 The tip of the nose. -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N. of the son of Uttanapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttanapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttanapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Sunāti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttama, and Sunāti

gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the king and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to his mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar Star]. -वः 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven. -वः 1 A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. -वः *ind.* Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp. -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. -ताराः, तारकं the Polar Star.

ध्रुवः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus), see ध्रु. (7). -2 A trunk, stem. -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude.

ध्रुवि *a*. Ved. Firm, stable.

ध्रुव 1 A. (ध्रुवते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled with joy.

ध्रुव 1 P. (प्रवति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रुव्य 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्रुव 1 A. (ध्रुवते, ध्रुवते) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. -2 To drop, sink, depond; Mā. 9. 44. -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed; Mn. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. -Caus. (ध्रुवयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्रुव [ध्रुव भवे ध्रुव] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance. -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. -सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्रुव *a*. [ध्रुव-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing. -3 Sprinkling, covering. -वः 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling. -4 Going.

ध्रुव: The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

ध्रुव *a*. 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्रुव *a*. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perishing,

ing, as in ध्रुवत्वे सत्. -*m*. The Pila tree.

ध्रुव *p. p*. 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

ध्रुव *f*. Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्रुव 1 P. (ध्रुवति) To go, move.

ध्रुव [ध्रुव-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32. Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' -3 A flag-staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign a symbol; -द्वयम्, मकरं &c. -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). -9 One who prepares and sells liquors. -10 A house situated to the east of any object. -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. ('ध्रुवोक्तु' to boast a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -Comp -अधुवः, -पटः -हः a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत *a*. seized on the battle field. -उत्थानं a festival in honour of Indra. -गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -द्रुमः the palm tree. -पहरणः air, wind. -भंगः -पातः inability to beget children. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. -यष्टिः a flag staff; Ma. 9. 285.

ध्रुववत् *a*. 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -*m*. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brāhmaṇa who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्रुवजि *a*. A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion).

ध्रुवजि *a*. (नी *f*.) [ध्रुवोऽस्यस्य इति] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (हरभाजनचिह्नः); Ma. 11. 93. -*m*. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain. -5 A snake. -6 A peacock. -7 A horse. -8 A Brāhmaṇa -नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9

ध्रुवजिकरण 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वन् I P. (ध्वनति) To sound ; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1. P. (ध्वनाति, ध्वनते) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, resound, thunder, roar ; शिबिद्यमाना इव दध्वन्दिशः Ki. 14 46 ; अयं गिरिं धीरे ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60 ; कपिदेध्वान मेधवत् Bk. 9. 5 ; 14. 3 ; ध्वनति मधुपममूह भवणमपिधाति Git. 5. —Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell) ; but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. —2 Hum, buzz. —Comp. —मोदिन् m. a bee.

ध्वननं [ध्वन्-करण लृट्] 1 Sounding. —2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). —3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यंजना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power ; cf.

अंजन also. —4 Humming, indistinct utterances.

ध्वनिः [ध्वन्-इत्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general ; सुदेगधीरध्वनिमन्त्र-च्छत् R. 16. 13 ; 2. 72 ; 4. 72 ; U. 6. 17. —2 Tune, note, tone ; Si. 6. 48. —3 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 9. 71. —4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. —5 A mere empty sound. —6 word. —7 Hint, implied meaning. —8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense ; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense ; इदमुत्तममयिज्ञयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद्ध्वनिबुधिः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनि). —Comp. —ग्रहः 1 the ear. —2. bearing. —3. a fife, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c. ; see कङ्क.

ध्वनित् p. p. 1 Sounded. —2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —त्त 1 A

sound. —2 The roar or thunder of a cloud ; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ध्वन्-भावं वञ्] 1 Sound (in general). —2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, **ध्वस्ति** & see under ध्वन्.

ध्वसिर a. Ved. Destroyed ; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस.

ध्वोक्षः 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt ; e. g. तथैवाक्षः q. v.). —2 A beggar. —3 An impudent fellow. —4 A gull, crane. —5 A carpenter. —Comp. —अरातिः an owl. —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वान्तं Darkneess ; ध्वान्तं नीलनिबोल-चारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिगति Git. 11 ; N. 19. 42 ; Si. 4. 62. —Comp. —उग्मेधः, —वित्तः a fire-fly. —ज्ञानवः, —अरातिः 1 the sun. —2 the moon. —3 fire. —4 the white colour.

ध्वृ 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bond. —2 To kill.

न.

न a 1 Thin, spare. —2 Vacant, empty. —3 Same, identical. —4 Unwearied. —5 Praised. —6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. —2 N. of Ganesa. —3 Wealth, prosperity. —4 A band, tie. —5 War. —6 N. of Buddha. —7 A gift. —ind (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not', 'no', 'nor', 'neither', and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood n may sometimes have the force of 'lest', 'for fear lest', 'that not' ; क्षत्रियैर्धायिते शङ्कं नातर्हस्यो भवेदिति Rām. (c) In argumentative writings n often comes after इति चेत and means 'not so.' (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. ; नाधीयीताश्चमाहो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोर्ध्वं नैरिणस्थो न यानगः ॥ Ma. 4. 120 ; प्रविशंते न मां काश्चिदप्यक्षाप्यवारयत् Mb. ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 3. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. 6. 17. Some-

times न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा ; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विषदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion ; प्रत्युवाच तद्धुर्वि न तस्वतस्त्वं न वेदि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85 ; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलंकारत्रयं न पुष्यति S. 1. नादं ह्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ma. 8. 335 ; Me. 63, 106 ; नासौ न काम्ये न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 39 ; Si. 1. 55 ; Ve. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound ; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles ; नच, नवा, नैव, नतु, नचेत्, नखलु &c. &c. (h) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like', 'as', 'as it were' ; गावो न गव्यूतीरतु ; Si. 20. 4. v. l. —Comp.

—असत्यौ (m. du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. —एक a. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. (—कः an epithet of Vishnu.

°आत्मन् a. of a manifold or diverse nature. (—m.) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर a. 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °जः the Supreme Being. °धा ind. in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप a. various, multifarious. °शस् ind. repeatedly, often. —किञ्चन a. very poor, beggarly.

नशुक a. (की f.) 1 Injurious, destructive. —2 Going astray, being lost. —3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mongoose, an ichneumon ; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिबुनः Vās. —2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशयित-विष्यदपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). —3 A son. —4 An epithet of Siva. —ली 1 A female mongoose. —2 Saffron.

नक्त 10 U. (नक्षयति) To destroy completely.

नक्त a. [नक्त क] Ashamed. —कं 1 Night. —2 Eating only at night, as

a sort of religious vow or penance. —Comp. —अंध *a.* blind at night. —चर्य *wandering* at night. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an owl. —2. a cat. —3. a thief. —4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजन *supper*. —मालः *N.* of a tree; *R.* 5.42. —मुखा *evening*. —व्रत *1.* fasting by day and eating at night. —2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्त *ind.* At night, by night; गच्छतीति रमणवसती योषितां तत्र नक्त *Me.* 37; *Ms.* 6. 19. —Comp. —चरः *1.* an animal that goes about at night. —2. a fiend, demon, goblin. —3. a thief. —चर्य *wandering* by night. —चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् *q. v.* —दिनं *night and day*. —दिनं, दिवं *ind.* night and day.

नक्त *n.*, नक्तिः *f.* Ved. Night.

नक्तकः *Dirty or ragged cloth* (कर्पटः).

नक्रः [न क्रामतीति] *1* A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गर्जेदमपि कर्षति *Pt.* 3. 46; *R.* 7. 20; 16.55. —2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्र *1* The upper timber of a door. —2 The nose. —क्र *1* The nose. —2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज *m.*, —राजः, —हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष *1 P.* (नक्षति) *1* To go. —2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षरति; cf. *Up.* 3. 105 also] *1* A star in general. —2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion; नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकुलाणि *R.* 6. 22; (they are twenty seven). —3 A pearl. —4 A necklace of 27 pearls. —Comp. —ईशः, ईश्वरः, —माधः, —पः, —पतिः, —राजः the moon; *R.* 6. 66. —कातिविस्तारः the white Yavanāla flower. —चक्र *1.* the sphere of the fixed stars. —2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमिः *1* the moon. —2. the pole-star. —3. an epithet of Vibhū. (—मिः *f.*) Revati, the last asterism. —पथः the starry sky. —पाठकः an astrologer. —पुङ्गवः (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला *1.* a group of stars. —2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. —3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. —4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अभंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादायना *K.* 11. —योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. —लोकः the starry region, the firmament —वर्तन् *n*

the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टिः *f.* shooting or falling stars. —सूचकः a bad astrologer; निश्चयं न जानन्ति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं । परमाकरोन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अस्मिन्निवैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं अपश्यते । पंक्तिद्वयकः पापो ज्ञायो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ *Bri.* S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* *1* The moon. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* *1* Belonging to the stars in general. —2 Twenty-seven. —3 Not a Kabatriya.

नख् *1 P.* (नखति) To go, move.

नखः, —खं *1* A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पाद्विषयं वक्ष्यते कस्मिन्मृगपतिः *Bv.* 1. 2; *R.* 2. 31; 12. 22. —2 The number 'twenty'. —खः A part, portion. —Comp. —अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; *Bv.* 2. 32. —आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; *Māl.* 5. 23. —आयुधः *1* a tiger; *Māl.* 3. 17. —2. a lion. —3. a cook. —आशिन् *m.* an owl. —कुडः a barber. —जहं the root of a nail. —दाणः a falcon, hawk. (—जं) a pair of nail-scisors. —निक्षुत्तनं, रंजनी a pair of nail-scisors, nail-parer. —पदं, —व्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपददुष्खान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रविद् *Me.* 35. —मुचः a bow. —लेखकः a nail-painter. —लेखा *1.* a nail-mark. —2. nail-painting. —विषः a man; नखविषानराद्यः. —शिकरः a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —शंखः a snail shell.

नखपञ्च *a.* Nail-scorching; *Si.* 9. 85; *P.* 111. 2. 34 Sk.

नखरः, —रं [नखं रति, रा-क, नख दा-उणा० अर वा] A finger-nail, claw, talon; *Bv.* 1. 52. —Comp. —आयुधः *1.* a tiger. —2. a lion. —3. a cock. —आहः fragrant oleander (कारवीर).

नखानखि *ind.* [नखेनैवः ग्रहण्येदं पुद्गं प्रवृत्तं] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नखः अस्त्राय —इति] *1* Having or armed with nails, claws, &c. —2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः [न गच्छति, गम्-ड] *1* A mountain. *Ku.* 1. 1; 7. 72; *Si.* 6. 79. —2 A tree. —3 A plant in general. —4 The sun. —5 A serpent. —6 The number 'seven'. —Comp. —अटनः a monkey. —अधिपः, अधिराजः, ईश्वरः *1.* Himālaya (the lord of mountains). —2 the Sumeru mountain. —अतिः an epithet of Indra. —अवासः a peacock. —उच्छ्रायः the height of mountain. —ओकस् *m.* *1.* a bird (in general). —2. a crow. —3. a lion. —4. the fabulous animal called शयम्. —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; *Bk.* 10. 9. (—जः) an elephant.

—जा. —नन्दिनी epithets of Pārvatī. —पतिः *1.* The Himālaya mountain. —2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). —भिद् *m.* *1.* an axe. —2. an epithet of India. —3. a crow. —मूर्धन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंध्रकः an epithet of Kārtikeya; *R.* 9. 2. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva

नगरं [नगा इव प्रसादाः संस्थत्र बा० र; cf. *P.* V. 2. 107 Vārt.] A town, city (opp. ग्रामः); नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति *S.* 2. —Comp. —अधिकृतः, —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः *1.* the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. —2. governor or superintendent of a town. —अभ्याशः, —सः the Vicinity of a town. —उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townsman. —काकः ' a town-crow ', an expression of contempt —कीर्तनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. —घातः an elephant. —जनः *1* townsfolk. —2. a citizen. —पदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. —पांतः a suburb. —मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. —मार्गः a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. —रक्षिन् *m.* *1.* the superintendent of a town. —2. a town watchman. —स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी = नगर *q. v.* —Comp. —काकः the (Indian) crane. —कः a crow.

नगरिय *a.* [नगर-उ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नम्र See under नेज् below.

नंगः A lover, paramour (जार).

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर; *Bg.* 5. 6, 12. 7.

नज् *1 A.* (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful;

नग्न *a.* [नृज- कर्त्तरि क तस्य नः] *1* Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् *M.* 4. 45; नग्नसंपन्नकं वेशे रजकः किं कतिपयति Chān. 110. —2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate —ग्रः *1* A naked mendicant. —2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षयजक). —3 A hypocrite. —4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. —5 *N.* of Siva. —ग्र *1* A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. —2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). —Comp. —अटः, —अटकः *1.* one who goes about naked —2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class.

नग्नक *a.* (श्रिका *f.*) Naked, nude. —कः *1* A naked mendicant. —2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class). —3 A bird.

नमका, -नमिका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नमकरणं Making naked.
नमभविष्णु, -भाबुक a. Becoming naked.

नमोक्त 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant; Pt. 4. 34.

नमोक्त a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नन् ind. The technical term for the negative particle n.

नट 1. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after त्र in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यन्नि मनसा नटनीयं Git. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शस्त्रधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटकभूमिनटयत्येष शैलः...अधिनतधवलिनः शूलपाणेरभिरुषो Si. 4. 65. (N. B. नट् forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नटः [नट्-अच्] 1 A dancer; न नटा न चिटा न नायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor; कर्षणं प्रहसनं नटः कुतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kabatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. -अतिका a shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्यो the performance of an actor. -ध्वजः, मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. -सूत्रं directions or rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटन [नट्-भविष्यत्] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). -3 A courtesan harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नट्टः -डं A species of reed. -उः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. -अगर, -आगरं a hut of reeds -शयः a. abounding in reeds. -भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नहकं A bone between the shoulders.

नहज् a. (शी f.) Covered with reeds; (also नहज्य).

नहनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नहिल a., नहृत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नहया A quantity of reeds.

नहुल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं, -ला A quantity or bed of reeds; यो नहुलानीव गजः परेषां बलास्यसृङ्गाकालि-नाभवन्नः R. 18. 5.

नहह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नत p. p. [नम-क्त] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -Comp. -अंशः zenith distance. -अंग a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. (-नी) 1. woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -उ-क्षत a. high and low; S. 4. 15 -ना-ही, -नहिकर 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -जासिक a. flat nosed. -पर्वन् a. flat-jointed. -भूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. [नम-भवि-क्ति] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नटित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); वामश्यायं नटति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; नटत्याकाशगंगायाः क्षोत्रयुद्धामदिगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद बलवत्कादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नटति Mb-3 To vibrate. -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. -With उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56.

नट् [नटति शब्दायते-अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 4. 66 (where Malli. remarks : -प्राक्-क्षेत्रस्य नद्यः प्रवृत्त्येतस्य नदा नमदां विनेत्याहः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser. (कृषि) -Comp. -पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नट् [नट्-अयच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying. नट् [नट्-अयच्] 1 A lion -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praiæ.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपास्ये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp. -ईनः, -ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. -कांता 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. -कुलमिषः a kind of reed. -ज् a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Bhiṣhma -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थानं a landing place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरा an epithet of Siva. -धकः the marshy bank of river. -पतिः, -ईनः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -धरा a river which has overflowed its banks. -भवं river-salt. -मातृक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -रथः the current of a river. -रंकः the bend or arm of a river. -रुणः (रुनः) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समाज्ञापयद्वाञ्छु सर्वानामिनिस्तद्विचये नदीष्णां R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य a. Connected with a river.

नदाल a. Fortunate. -ल A potsherd.

नट् p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -4 Joined, connected; see नट्. -ज् A tie, band, bond, knot.

नजिः Binding, fastening.

नट्ध्री A leather-strap.

ननह, ननाह A husband's sister; ननाहुः परया च देव्याः संविष्टस्यसृष्ट्येण U. 1. -Comp. -ननाहुपतिः also ननाहुपतिः the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

ननु ind. (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying : 1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समासकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारणं); उपपन्नं ननु शिषं सत्सर्वमेव R. 1. 60; विलोकनाथेन सदा

मन्त्रद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु मूर्खाः पठितमेव धृमाभिस्तुङ्गे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय पशुरीतिके Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why', or 'I say'; ननु पदे परिवृत्त्य भण Mk. 5; ननु भणामि क्षितित उपाय इति V. 2; ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; ननु विचिन्तो भवत्य V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वेतन्नाम्येव बुद्धिवादिस्त्रीराणि अचेतनात्मकं च बोधयाद्गीर्णां कार्पोरिति उच्यते S. B.

नेद् 1 P (नेदति, नैदित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (any thing); ननेदुस्तस्तदु शेव तत्ततो R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. —Caus. (नेदयति) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतहिते शक्तिनि सेव कुतुहली मे वृष्टिं न नेदयति संस्मरणीयज्ञोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.

नेद्वा [नेद्-भवे घञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishnu -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodā and foster-father of Kṛishṇa (to whose care the child was committed when Kāma wanted to destroy it). -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pāṭaliputra killed by the machinations of Chanakya, the minister of Chandra-gupata; ससुखाता नेद्वा नव हृदयरोमा इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13; अणुहृति राक्षसे किञ्चुत्वात् नेद्वंशस्य Mu. 1. 3, 27, 28. -7 One of the nine treasures of Kumbhara. —द्वा An epithet of Durgā. —Oomp. —आत्मजः, नेद्वनः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नेद्वक a. [नेद्-घञ्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in. -3 Gladdening a family. —कः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Kṛishṇa -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Kṛishṇa.

नेद्वकिः Long pepper.

नेद्वकिम् m. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नेद्वत् m. Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नेद्वन a. [नेद्-लृ] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7; Mā. 9. 21.

—नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 2. 41.

-2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

-4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (संवत्सर). —ना A daughter.

—नं 1 N. of the garden of India, the Elysium; अभिज्ञाशब्देपातनां किंचित् नेद्वनदुमाः Ku. 2. 31; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad. -3 Joy. —Oomp. —जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचंदन).

नेद्वनकः A son.

नेद्वतः 1 A Delighting, making happy.

—तः 1 A son. -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. —ती A daughter.

नेद्वा [नेद्वीत नेद्-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious tithis). -6 An epithet of Gaṇṇi.

नेद्विः m. f. [नेद्-इत्] Joy, pleasure, delight; कौस्तुभमदिवर्धना. —दिः m. 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaming; (n. also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama). —Oomp. —आचरी a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (n. also). —ईशाः, ईश्वरा an epithet of Siva. —ग्रामः N. of a village where Bhaṛata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. —घोषः 1 N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2 a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. —सूयं a musical instrument played on festive occasions. —वर्धनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a friend, -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, i.e. the day of new or full moon. -4 a son.

नेद्विकः 1 Jny, pleasure. -2 A small water-jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. —का 1 A small water-jar. -2 नेद्वा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. —Oomp. —ईशाः, ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. of Siva.

नेद्वि a. [नेद्-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. —m. 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतागृहद्वारगतेऽथ नंते Ku. 3. 41; Mā. 1. 1. -4 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. —नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishṭha; अनिया नेद्विनी नाम धेनुरात्रुते वनात् R. 1.

82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy basil.

नपराजित् m. An epithet of Siva.

नपात् m. 1 A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas), as in तनूपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस m., नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch.

नपुंसकः, —कं [नपुमात् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward —कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् m. A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नर् 1 A. (नर्ते) 1 To hurt, injure; सुग्रीवः प्रससं नेमे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नर् f. Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ a. Killing, hurting. —मः The month Śāvaṇa. —मं The sky, atmosphere. —भा A spitting-pot.

नभश्च a. Ved. Hurting. —चु f. A river.

नभश्चु a. Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् n. [नभते नेवेः नह्-अनुत् भ-आतदेशः; cf. Un. 4. 210] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. —m. The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Śāvaṇa (corresponding to July-August), (said to be n also in this sense); प्रत्यासक्तं नभसि दृष्टिताजीवितालंबनार्था Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot. — (Dual) Both the words, heaven and earth. —Oomp. —अंधुः the Chātaka bird. —केतनः, —पाथः the sun. —कान्तिम् m. lion. —ग a. going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.) —गजः a cloud. —गति f. snoring flying. —चक्षुस् m. the sun. —चमस 1. the moon. -2. magic. —चर a. moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (—रः) 1. a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. -2. a bird. —तल 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. —दुहः a cloud. —दृष्टि a. 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. —द्वीपः, —धूमः a cloud. —नदी the celestial Ganges. —वायुः wind. —नभिः the sun. —मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नेद्वं नभोमंडलमधुराशिः S. D. 10. —पद्वी the moon. —योनिः an epithet of Siva. —रजस् n. darkness. —रेणुः f. fog, mist. —लयः smoke. —लिह a. licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अभ्रलिह —वासः wind. —सद् m.

1. a bird. -2. a star. -3. a god; *Si.* 1. 11. मरुति *f.* 1. the milky way. -2. the celestial Ganges. -स्थलः an epithet of Siva. -स्थली the sky. -स्थूरा *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस *a.* Vapoury, misty. -सः 1 The sky. -2 The rainy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य *a.* Vapoury, foggy. -स्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September); *R.* 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* 1 Vaporous; misty, cloudy. -2 Young. -*m.* The wind, air; *N.* 1. 97; *R.* 4. 8; 10. 73, *Si.* 1. 10.

नभ्य *a.* Cloudy, misty. -स्य The central part of a wheel; cf. नाभि.

नभक्कः 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभ्रान् *m.* A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A (नमति ते, नमाम, अनेमाम्. नमसति, नत; *caus.* नमयति-ते or नमयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid.* निनेसति), 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरिति *Ku.* 6. 89; *Bg.* 11. 37; *Bk.* 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; *Si.* 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् *Kām.* 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink; go down; अनसीञ्चरेणास्य *Bk.* 15. 25. नमः सर्वदिशः *K.* 55; उन्नमति नमति वर्तति.....मेघः *Mk.* 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. -*Cons.* 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend, (as a bow); *S.* 2. 3. -3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत *a.* [नम-अतञ्] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -तः 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. -तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम ल्यट्] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking. -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. -नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् *ind.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration; (this word is by itself, invariably used with dat. ; तस्मै वदाम्यगुरवे तस्मै नमोऽस्तु *Bv.* 1. 94; नमस्त्रिभुवने तुभ्य *Ku.* 2. 4; but with क्, generally with acc.; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य *Sk.*; but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृत्यो हस्तिहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable. -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4

A gift, present. -5 A sacrifice. -*Comp.* -कारः, -कृतिः *f.*, -करण bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कुन *a.* 1. bowed down to, saluted. -2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः 1 a spiritual teacher. -2 a Brahmana. -वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस्, i. e. making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूजयेन् नमोवाकं प्रशस्महे *U.* 1. 1. -हव्य *m.* a sacrifice.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यित *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति *Den. P.* 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; *Bh.* 2. 94. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. -स्य Worahip, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्तु *a.* Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित *a.* Bowed, bent down.

नम्य *a.* Venerable, respectable.

नम्र *a.* [नमज्] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवति नम्रास्तरवः कलामैः *S.* 5. 12; स्तोत्रनम्रा स्तनाम्य *Mc.* 82. *Pt.* 1. 106; *Rata.* 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अपूज्यते तामिहमा स्म नम्रा *Ku.* 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः *Me.* 55. -4 Crooked, curved. -5 Worshipping. -6 Devoted or attached to. -*Comp.* -अंग, -मूर्ति *a.* bent, stooping.

नम्रक *a.* Bent, stooping -कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. -2 Submissiveness, humility. -3 Condescension.

नम्रित *a.* Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [न मुचति] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; नमुचे नमुचेररे शिरः *R.* 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Saramanti also, as the

story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head]. -2 N. of the god of love. -*Comp.* -सूदनः -द्विर्, -हव्य *m.* epithets of Indra.

नमस्कः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or मृदुपञ्जाग); गणा नमस्कप्रवावतंसाः *Ki.* 1. 55; 3. 43; *R.* 4. 74.

नय 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. -2 To protect.

नय *a.* [नां भवे अच्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 A guide. -3 Suitable, right, proper. -य 1 Guiding, leading, managing. -2 (a) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नयः. (b) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection; *Pt.* 1. 371; 3. 176. -4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां *Mk.* 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितामिह मूपतः सङ्घकारकतां श्रियमर्थिनः *R.* 9. 27; नयशालिभिः *Mu.* 1. 22. -5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity, चलति नयाञ्ज जिगीषतां हि चेतः *Ki.* 10. 29, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16 42. -6 A plan, design, scheme; *Pt.* 1. 339; 377; *Mu.* 6. 11, 7. 9. -7 A maxim, principle. -8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, doctrine, opinion. -10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिकं नये Bhāṣā *P.* 105. -11 N. of Vishnu. -12 A kind of game. -*Comp.* -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; *R.* 1. 55. -नेत्र *m.* a master in politics. -पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. -प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. -वादिन् *m.* a politician; *Pt.* 3. -विद् *m.*, -विशारदः a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1. the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3. a work on morality. -शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; *Ki.* 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. -2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [नी-कृणं ल्यट्] 1 Leading, guiding; conducting, managing. -2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. -3 Ruling, governing. -4 Obtaining. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, expending (as time). -न, -नी The pupil of the eye. -*Comp.* -अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-नः) the moon. -अमोक्चि *a.* blinding the sight, obscuring. -उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the eyes. -3. any lovely object. -उग्रितः the corner of the eye; *Ku.* 4. 23. -योचर *a.* visible, within the range, of the sight. -उद्यः an ovoid.

—जलं, वरि *n.* teara.—पथः the range of sight.—पुटं the cavity of the eye.
—विषयः 1. any visible object.—2. the horizon.—3. the range of sight.
—सलिलं tears ; Me. 39.

नरः [नृ नये-अच्] 1 A man, male, person ; संयोजयति विद्वैव नीचगणं नरं सरित् । सद्युमिव दुर्धर्षं त्वं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5 ; Ms. 1. 96 ; 2. 213.
—2 A man or piece at chess.—3 The pin of a sun-dial.—4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man.
—5 Man's length (= पुरुष q. v.).—6 N. of a primitive sage.—7 N. of Arjuna ; see नारायण below.—8 A horse.—9 (In gram.) A personal termination.—Comp.—अनः 1. the penia.—2. eruption on the face.
—अधमः a wretch, miscreant.—अधिपः,—अधिपतिः,—ईशः,—ईश्वरः,—देवः,—पतिः,—पालः a king ; Bg. 10. 27 ; Ms. 7. 13 ; R. 2. 75, 3. 42 ; 7. 62 ; Me. 37 ; Y. 1. 311.—अंतकः death.—अयनः an epithet of Vishnu.—अज्ञः a demon, goblin.—अप्सरः N. of Siva. (—रा) the earth.—इतरः 1. a being higher than a man.—2. an animal.—इंद्रः 1. a king ; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80 ; Ms. 9. 253.—2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons ; तेषु कश्चिन्नद्राभिमानो तां निर्वर्ष्य Dk. 51 ; सुनिग्रहा नरदेण कण्ठिद्रा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses).—मार्गः a high street, main road.—उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishnu.—2. of Buddha.—कषभः 'the chief of men,' a prince, king.—कपालः a man's skull.—कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor.—केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह below.—2 the chief of men.—यिः the world.—द्वि *m.* a demon, goblin ; Bk. 94.—नारायणः N. of Krishna. (पू dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyaṇa. [In some places they are called देवी, पर्वदेवी, अथवा कविमनो. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Narayana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvashi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty ; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमुपि विलोभयंस्त्वदूर-संभवासिमां दृष्ट्वा वीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.]—पशुः a beast-like, a beast in human form.—पुंगवः 'best of men,' an excellent man.—बलिः a human sacrifice.—भुक् *a.* man-eating,

cannibal.—भूः *f.* the Bharata Varsha i. e. India.—मानिका,—मानिनी,—मानिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon.—माला a girdle of skulls.—मेघः a human sacrifice.—यन्त्र sun-dial.—यन्त्रं,—यन्त्रः a vehicle drawn by men.—लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world.—2. mankind.—वाहनः an epithet of Kubera ; R. 9. 11.—विष्वग्नः a demon, goblin.—वीरः a bravo man, hero.—व्याघ्रः,—शाईलः an eminent man.—शृंग 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non entity.—संसर्गः human society.—सखः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa ; V. 1. 3.—सिंहः,—हरिः 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमञ्जुतुंगं दलितदिग्गजकशिपुतुमुंगं । केशव धृतनरहास्त्रिज जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1.—स्कंधः a multitude or body of men.—हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse.
नरं 1 The penis.—2 Eruption on the face ; cf. नराम्.

नरधिः Worldly life or existence.

नरधिपः N. of Vishnu.

नराहंसः 1 A sacrifice.—2 Agni.

नरी A woman ; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [नृयो हितं यत्] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.).—2 Manly, strong.—3 Human.—यः 1 A man.—2 Indra.—यौ (du.) The two objects of human desire, i. e. Heaven and earth.—यं 1 Manly deed.—2 A gift for men.

नरकः,—कं Hell, infernal regions ; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto ; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners).—कः N. of a demon, king of Prāgyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's earrings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarma and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauma'.]
—Comp.—अंतकः,—अरिः,—जित् *m.* epithets of Krishna.—अमर्यः 1. the soul after death.—2. a ghost, spirit.—अवासः an inhabitant of hell.—कुण्ड a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented, (86 such places are

enumerated).—देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निरृति).—रूपिन् *a.* hellish.—स्थर the Vaitaraṇī river.
नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिष्ठा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime.—2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [नृत्-अच्] Dancing.—र्तं Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [नृत् कर्तरि-छ्वन्] 1 A dancer ; sometimes a dancing preceptor.—2 An actor, mime, mummer.—3 A bard, herald.—4 An elephant.—5 A king.—6 A peacock.—7 An epithet of Siva.—8 N. of a mixed tribe ; (वेङ्कटायां रजकायजातो नर्तको गायको भवेत्).—की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress ; रमस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Śān. K. 59 ; Ki. 10. 41 ; R. 19. 14, 19.—2 A female elephant.—3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [नृत्-ल्यट्] A dancer.—नं Gesticulation, dancing, dance.—Comp.—गृहं,—शाला a dancing hall.—मियः 1. an epithet of Siva.—2. a peacock.

नर्तयितु *m.* A dancing-master ; अथ नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance.—2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* Dancing on the edge of a sword.—*f.* a female dancer or actress.

नर् 1 P. (नर्ति, नर्तित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general ; अनर्दिषुः कपि-स्याघ्नः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40.—2 To go, move.

नर्द *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [नर्द-भावे-ल्यट्] 1 Bellowing, roaring.—2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed.—2 Celebrated.—तः A kind of die or throw at dice ; नर्दितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8.—त Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् *n.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्दु 1 P. (नर्दति) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sheer.—2 The sun.

नर्मठः [नर्म-अट्] 1 A jester.—2 A lecher, rake, libertine.—3 Sport, pastime, amusement.—4 Copulation, coition.—5 The chin.—6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [नृ-मनिन्] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport ; जित-क्रमले भिमले परिक्रम्य नर्मजनकमलकं

मुखे Gīt. 12 (कोतुङ्गजनक); R. 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नर्मय-यामि: कथाभिः K. 70 'jocular, humorous'. —Comp. —कालः a husband. —गर्भ a. humorous, full of humour, witty. (—भः) a secret lover. —द a. delighting, making happy. (—दः) a jester (= नर्मसचिव q. v.). —दा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. —द्युति a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (—ति: f.) enjoyment of a joke. —सचिवः, —सुहृद् m. 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank; इदं वैदुष्यं यदुत उपते-नर्मसचिवः सुतादानाममत्रं भवतु Māl. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेर्नमसुद्धकन्दनो उपसुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मवत् a. Humorous, witty. —n. A kind of drama.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. —2 A bellows. —3 An old woman past men- struation. —4 The plant *Sarala*.

नर्य See under नर.

नल् 1 P. (नलति) 1 To smell. —2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed; Pt. 1. 96. —2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhaa and hero of the poem called 'Naisadbacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Dainayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was dis- appointed in securing her hand—re- solved to persecute Nala, and enter- ed into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the king- dom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandon- ed his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkataka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horsegroom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assist- ance of the king he regained his be- loved and they led a happy life; see नृपण and दशरथ also]. —3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarma, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lanka with his army. —ल 1 A lotus. —2 Smell, odour. —Comp. —कालः the knee. —कुम्भ (व) रः N. of a son of Kubera. —दे 1 a fragrant root (उशरि); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. —2. the honey of a flower. —पट्टिका a sort of mat made of reeds. —मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body; M. 1. 35; Māl. 5. 17. —2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. —2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —न 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. —2 Water. —3 The Indigo plant. (नलि-नेशयः an epithet of Vishnu).

नलिनी 1 A lotus plant; न पर्वताये नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीदल-गतजलमस्तिरलं Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. —4 A lotus or the stalk of it. —5 The celestial Ganges. —6 The in- toxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. —Comp. —खंड, —वर्ध a group or assem- blage of lotuses. —रुहः an epithet of Brahmā. (—इ) a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्यः A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 Now, fresh, young, re- cent; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5; क्लेशः कलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19; R. 1. 83, 2. 47. 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1. 4; नववयसि Mu. 3. 3.; Si. 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. —2 Modern. —वः 1 A crow. —2 Praise. —इ ind. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. —Comp. —अंगी a woman. —अन्नं 1. new rice or grain. —2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice. —अंशु n. fresh water. —अहः the first day of a fortnight. —इतर a. old; R. 8. 22. —उज्जतं fresh but- ter. —ऊढा, —पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212. Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. —2. a kind of heroine (in dramas). —कारिका, —कालिका, —कालिका 1. a woman newly married. —2. a woman in whom men- struation has recently commenced. —छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. —नी f., —नीतं fresh butter; अहो न- वनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. —नीतरं 1. clarified butter. —2. fresh but- ter. —पाठका a new teacher. —प्रसूना a woman who has lately brought forth (a child). —प्रज्ञानं eating of new rice. —मालिका, —मालिका a kind of jasmine —यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. —मौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. (—ना) a young woman. —र-जस् f. a girl who has recently men- struated. —वधूः, —वरिका 1. a newly- married girl. —2. a daughter-in-law. —वल्गु a kind of sandal. —वस्त्रं a new cloth. —हस्त्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. —शशिभृत् m. an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. —सूतिः f.,

—सूतिका 1. a milch cow. —2. a woman recently delivered.

नवतात्त्वं Freshness, novelty. नवने The act of praising or extol- ling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. —2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य a. 1 New, fresh, recent. —2 Modern.

नवन् num. a. (always pl.) Nine; नवति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). —Comp. —अ- शितिः f. eighty-nine. —अष्टि m., —दीधितिः the planet Mars. —कुर्वन् ind. nine times. —ग्रहा (m. pl.) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. —चत्वारिंश a. forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-nine. —छिद्रं, —द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see स). —त्रिंश a. thirty-ninth. —त्रिंशत् f. thirty-nine. —दश a. nineteenth. —दशन् pl. nineteen. —दुर्गा Durgā in her nine forms. —नवतिः f. ninety-nine. —निधि m. pl. the nine trea- sures of Kubera, i. e. महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपो । मुकुटकुन्दीलाश्च खड्गश्च निषण्णो नव ॥ —पंचाश a. fifty-ninth. —पंचाशत् f. fifty nine. —रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels, i. e. सुकामा- ग्निकवैद्ययोगेशा वज्रविद्युती । पद्मरागो मरकतं नीलश्रेणि ययाक्रमे ॥ —2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramā- ditya: —पञ्चतरिः क्षणकोमसिंहशकुन्तालमृष्ट- कर्पूरकालिदासाः । कदातो बराहमहिरो नृपतेः सभायां एतानि वै वरकविर्नर विक्रमस्य ॥ —रसा (m. pl.) the nine sentiments in poetry; see under अष्टस and रस also. —रात्रं 1. a period of nine days. —2. the first nine days of the month of Āshvina held sacred to Durgā. —विंश a. twenty-ninth. —विंशतिः f. twenty-nine. —विध a. nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts. —व्यूह an epithet of Vishnu. —शतं 1. one hundred and nine. —2. nine hundred. —शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes; they are: —गोपो माली तथा तेली तथो मोदकवाज्जी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नायिणो नवशायकाः ॥ Parāśara. —षष्टिः f. sixty-nine. —सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक a. Consisting of nine. —कं The aggregate of nine.

नवत a. (ती f.) Ninetieth. —तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. —2 A woollen cloth, blanket. —3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः f. Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वय-कोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. —2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा ind. In nine ways, ninefold. नवम a. (मी f.) Ninth. —मी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः ind. By nines.

नश I. 4 P. नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नश्य-
ति, नशिष्यति, नष्ट; *caus.* नाशयति; *desid.* नि-
नशति, निनशिष्यति) 1 To be lost, to dis-
appear, vanish, become invisible ;
धवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1 : तथा सीमा
न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247 ; Y. 2. 58 ; क्षण-
नष्टदृष्टिनिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be
destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined ;
जीवनाशो ननाशश्च Bk. 14. 31 ; Ms. 8.
166, 7. 40 ; Mn. 6. 8. -3 To run
away, fly away, escape : नश्यति वेदा-
नि ददर्श कर्षाद् Bk. 10. 12 ; नश्यन्निचत्रा
निशाचराः 14. 112 ; Retn. 2. 3. -4
To be frustrated, become unsuccessful.
—*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear.
-2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive
away, cause to fly away. -3 To vio-
late (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be
lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To
extinguish, put out (as fire). -II.
1 U. (नश्यति-ते) Ved. 1 To reach, attain.
-2 To meet with, find.

नश f. नशः, -नशन Destruction,
perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यत्प्रसूतिका A woman who brings
forth a dead child.

नश्वर a. (रि. f.) [नश-कर] 1
Perishable, transitory, evanescent,
transient, frail ; निखिलं जगदेव नश्वरं
R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट p. p. [नश-क्त] 1 Lost, dis-
appeared, vanished, invisible ; Pt.
5. 6 ; 2. 167. -2 Dead, perished,
destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4
Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of,
free from (in comp.). -6 Depraved,
corrupted, debauched. -ष्ट 1 De-
struction, loss. -2 Disappearance.
-Comp. -अग्निः a householder who
has lost his consecrated fire, (it be-
ing extinguished). -अर्थ a. reduced
to poverty (having lost one's wealth).
-आतंक *ind.* without anxiety or fear ;
नष्टातंकं हरिणशिखो मन्दमन्दं चरति S. 1.
14 (v. 1.). -आत्मन् a. deprived of
sense. -आसिद्धं booty, plunder.
-आशंक a. fearless, secure, free
from fear ; S. 1. 14. -इन्द्रकुल the
day of now moon. -इन्द्रिय a. de-
prived of senses. -चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ
a. one who has lost his senses, un-
conscious, insensible, fainted. -चे-
ष्टा universal destruction. -जन्मन्
n., -जातकं subsequent calculation of
a lost nativity. -स्मृति a. forgetful.

नष्टि f. Loss, destruction.

नस्त 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To ap-
proach, go towards. -2 To copulate.
-3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस् f. The nose (a word optional-
ly substituted for नसिका after acc.
dual). -Comp. -क्षुद्र a. small-nosed.

नसो The nose.

नस्त The nose. —स्त A sternu-
tatory, sniff. —स्ता A hole bored in
the septum of the nose. —Comp.
—ऊतः an ox led by a string through
the nose.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose ; Y. 3.
127.

नस्तकं A hole bored in the septum
of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित a. Nozzled (with a string
through the nose).

नस्य a. [नासिकयि हितं तत्र भवं वा यत्
नसादेशः] Nasal. —स्य 1 The hairs in
the nose. -2 A sternutatory. —स्य
1 The nose. -2 The string through
the nose of an animal. Si. 12. 10.

नह 4 U. (नहति-ते, नद्ध; *desid.* निनहति-
ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round
or together, gird round ; श्लेयेन नहानि
शिलतलानि Ku. 1. 56 ; R. 4. 57 ; 16.
41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress,
arm oneself (Atm.). —*Caus.* To
cause to put on. —With अप् to untie.
—अपि (अपि being often changed to
पि) 1. to fasten, gird round, bind ;
अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1. मंदारमाला ह-
रिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2. to put on,
wear ; Bk. 3. 47. -3. to cover, en-
velop ; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पाण्डुवज्रोदरेण S.
1. 19.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not;
by no means, not at all ; आशंसा नहि
नः पते जीवेन दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुस् m. 1 A neighbour. -2 A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar
race, son of Ayus and grandson of
Pururavas and father of Yayāti.
[He was a very wise and powerful
king, and when Indra lay concealed
under waters to expiate the sin
of having killed the demon Vritra,
a Brahmana, he was asked to oc-
cupy his seat. While there he
thought of winning the love of In-
drāni and caused the seven sages to
convey him in a palanquin to her
house. On his way he asked each
of them to be quick using the words
' surpa ' ' surpa ' (move on,
move on), when one of the sages
(Agastya ?) cursed him to be a
' surpa ' (serpent). He fell down
from the sky, and remained in that
wretched state till he was relieved
from it by Yudhishthira].

नहुष्य a. Ved. Huruan. —स्यः A
man.

ना No, not (= न q. v.).

नाक a. [न कं अकं दुःखं ; तत्रास्ति यत्र न-
भ्राष्ट्रित्यादि नि० प्रकृतिभावः] Happy, pain-
less. —कः 1 Heaven ; आनाकरथवर्म-
न R. 1. 5 ; 15. 96. -2 Vault of
heaven, upper sky, firmament.
-Comp. —आपना the heavenly Gan-

ges. —ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Indra.
—अकस् m. a god. —चरः 1. a god.
-2. a demi-god. —नाथः, नायकः an
epithet of Indra. —गृष्टं 1. the upper
most heaven. -2. the vault of heaven.
—नन्ति an *Apsaras*. —सद् m. a god
Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिन् m. A god ; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-bill. -2 A mou-
ntain.

नाक्षत्र a. (त्री. f.) [नक्षत्राणामिदं
अण] Starry, sidereal. —त्रं A month
computed by the moon's passage
through the 27 lunar mansions, a
month of 30 days of sixty Ghatas
each ; नाडीपठ्यां तु नाक्षत्रमहाराचं प्रकी-
र्तितं Sūrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक a. (की. f.) [नक्षत्रादामितः
-वत्] Sidereal. —कः A month of 27
days (each day being the period of
the moon's passage through a lunar
asterism). —की The state (दशा)
which a man suffers agreeably to
the asterism presiding over his nati-
vity.

नाग a. (गी. f.) 1 Serpentine, form-
ed of snakes, snakey. -2 Elephan-
tine. —गः [न गच्छति इत्यमः न अगो नागः]
1 A snake in general, particularly
the cobra. -2 A fabulous serpent-
demon or semi-divine being, having
the face of a man and the tail of a
serpent, and said to inhabit the
Pātāla ; Bg. 10. 29 ; R. 15. 83. -3
An elephant ; Ms. 14. 36 ; Si. 4.
63 ; V. 4. 25. -4 A shark. -5 A
cruel or tyrannical person. -6 (At
the end of comp.) Any pre-emi-
nent or distinguished person, e. g.
पुरुषनागः. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg
projecting from a wall to hang any-
thing upon. -9 Piper betel. -10
One of the five vital airs of the
body, that which is expelled by
eructation. -11 The number 'seven.'
—नं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the
astronomical periods (Karanas)
called ध्रुव. -4 The effects of that
period on anything done during it.
-5 The asterism called आश्लेषा. —नी
1 A female Nāga. -2 A female ele-
phant. -Comp. —अंगं Hastināpura.
—अंजना 1. a female elephant. -2.
the proboscis of an elephant. —अच-
ला, -अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. —अंजना
a female elephant. —अधिपः an epi-
thet of Seeha. —अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः
1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a pea-
cock. -3. a lion. —अशनः 1. a pea-
cock ; Pt. 1. 159. -2. an epithet of
Garuḍa. -3. a lion. आद्यः = नाग-
केशर q. v. —आननः an epithet of
Ganesa. —आनन्दं a drama by Sri-
harsa —आरः Hastināpura. —उद्रः 1.

a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sesha. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. N. of the author of Paribhāṣendusekhara and several other works. -3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरे 1. a breast-plate. -2, a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भपत्रवधेः). -कन्यका a serpent virgin. -कणः the oastor-oil plant. -किंजल्कः नागकेसर q. v. -केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. -गर्भे red lead. -चूडाः an epithet of Siva. -ज 1. red lead. -2. tin. -जिह्विका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः दंतकः 1. Ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -दंती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Aśleṣā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नामकं tin. -नामस् m. holy basil. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्दुहा a large pin of bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvaṇa. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Aśvādha. -पतिः an epithet of (1) Airāvata. (2) Sesha. -पदः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). -पुरं 1. Hastināpura. -2. N. of a city in Pātāla. -पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnāga tree. -चंपकः an elephant-catcher. -चंपुः the holy fig-tree. -बलः an epithet of Bhīma. -दूषणः an epithet of Siva. -मंडलिका 1. a snake-keeper. -2. a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f., -यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. -रक्तः, रेणुः red lead. -रंगः the orange-रजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. a large elephant. -रुकः the orange tree. -रुता 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. -बल्लरी, -बल्ली piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2. an elephant driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5 the chief of a herd of elephants. -6 the chief person in an assembly. -वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका यावत् नागवीथीति शब्दित्वा V. P. -संभवं, संधूतं red lead. -साहच्यं Hastināpura.

नागिन m. An epithet of Siva.

नागर a. (री f.) [नगरे भवः अण्] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -7 Nameless. -रः 1 citizen (पौर); Me. 25, Sānti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrology). -8 Denial of knowledge. -रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -रि 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; ईताभीरः स्मरतु सकथं संवृते नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant रन्ध्री. -Comp. -आहं dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः बुक्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैतान् S. 5; साधु आर्ये नागरिकोऽसि V. 2. -3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वय). -कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief. -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. -कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिक्) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की f.) [नगर्या भवः टक्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, -नागरीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट-बुक्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnāṭak country.

नाटकं [नट-बुक्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information; see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. -की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-उ] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्ववर्गः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नटया अपत्यं आर्क्] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Upāṅghapāka, q. v. e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarsikā or Vid-dhāsālabhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका कृतवृत्ता रसार्थविषया चतुरङ्गिका । प्रथमो धीरललितस्तत्र स्यान्नायकौ नृपः । ... स्यादंतःपुरसंबंधा संगतिव्यापृताऽथवा । नवानुरागा कन्याऽत्र नायिका नृपवंशजा । संघर्षतः नेतास्या देव्यास्त्रासेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्मविवेक्या प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तदृशः संगमो द्रव्यो । वृत्तिः स्यात्कोशिकी स्वल्पविमर्शः संघर्षः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितक A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटितकेन S. 5.

नाट्येयः-रः [नटया अपत्यं ङक् ङङ् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [नटस्येदं कृत्यं ष्यङ्] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वर्ये Ratn. 1. 6; नूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वकी गर्वजिह्वा—Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्ये भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधानं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor. -ट्यः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धार्मिका, धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -विद्या an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1. a dancing-hall. -2. a theatre. -ज्ञाज्ञं 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड=नाल q. v.

नाडिः, -डी f. 1. The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); वहायिकदृशनाडी चक्रमध्यस्थितारना Māl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time = 1 Muhūrta. -9. A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. -Comp. -चरणः a bird. -चीरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the wool is wound. -जघः 1. a crow. -2. a kind of crane. -तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2 a debaucher, ravisher. -नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore. -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the bours are struck).

नाडि (डी) धम *a.* Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधमेन श्वसिन K. 353. -नः A goldsmith.

नाडिधय *a.* Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः = नारिकेल *q. v.*

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणक-मोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर *a.* Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर *a.* Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नाच्छ 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -त्रं 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ 1. P. (नाथति but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पति न भूयतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितशमे Mv. 1. 12; (Mammaja quotes the line कृणु त्वामनुनाथते कुच-युग्मं पत्रावृतं मा कृपाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg' and says that नाथते should, therefore be नाथति); सपिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नाथ्-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुलस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोकः, कैलासं &c. -2 A husband. -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. -हतिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्व-मनाया विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependant, subject.

नादः [नद्-घञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंह-नादः, घनं &c. -2 A sound in general; Mal. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिन् *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; भ्रूदद्वेदनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bellowing, roaring; खरं, सिंहं &c.

नांदय (सी. f.) (नया नदय वा दय्) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rock-salt.

नाथ *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाथ् = नाथ् *q. v.*

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (= विना); (with acc., Instr. or abl.); नाना नारीं निष्कला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना शंभुना रामात् वर्षेमाधोक्षजोवरः *ibid.* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाकलेः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अरय *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse -अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -आत्मवादिन् *a.* maintaining the Sāṅkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. -कृत् *ind.* having done variously. -ग्रहः taking separately.

-जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. -ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. -रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण *a.* of different colours. -विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं *ind.* in various, ways. -वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानानं *ind.* Ved. Differently separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected; अविनाभावः संबधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं = तदभावे तदभाववत्त्वा व्याप्तिः).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नादिन् *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदति देवा अत्र नन्द-घञ् पृषो. वाङ्मिः डीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight.

-2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity, at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. -4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते। देवद्विजन्तृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदीति संज्ञिता ||

देवद्विजन्तृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका। नंदति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नांदीति कीर्तिता ||

-Comp. -करः see नादिन्-निनादः, -नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well. -मुख *a.* (the class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom

the नांदीमुखश्चाद्र्द्र is offered. (-खं),

°आद्र्द्र a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खर) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Srāddha. -वादिन् *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer. -आद्र्द्र see नांदीमुखः See above.

नांदीका 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीआद्र्द्र see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber.

-रथः the son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी. f.) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह-इच् भश्चलित-देशः cf. Up. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावतंसनाभिनाभिः Dk. 2. &c.; निम्नाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -*m.* 1

The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point.

-3 Chief, leader, head; कुत्सनस्य नाभिर्दुष्टमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि *q. v.* -5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. -भिः *f.* Musk. (i. e. सनाभि).

(N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः).

-Comp. -आवतः the cavity of the navel. -कंदकः, -ग्रु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, भूः epithet of Brahmā. -नाडी, -नालं 1.

the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel.

-वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभित्स्यस्य सिध्मां लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभिलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि षच्] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. -रथः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगपारिजातः Ku. 1. 1; तर्जदिनीं सुवृत्ता नाम Dk. 7.

-2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं V. 2. 17; विनीतवेधेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled'; तन्नाम निदुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मः; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम राक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 Possibility; तत्रैव नामाख्यगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20 'is it possible &c.' (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलोक); कार्तातिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामावमुत्स्य 104 'as if afraid'; परिश्रमे नाम विनीय च क्षण Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328; अतमुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; Bh. 1. 16; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he may exert himself'; so Māl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयते गृहाः S. 6. -8 Wonder; आश्चर्यमयो नाम पुत्रं द्रश्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अये कथं नामैतत् U. 6; R. 16. 82; Bh. 2. 44; H. 1. 104; को नाम राज्ञां भियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुद्वाराणि देवस्य पिपातुनीधे U. 7. 4.

नामन् *n.* [ज्ञायते अन्वयते नम्यते अभिधीयते अर्थज्ञेन वा.] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र); किं तु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम गृहं 'to address or call upon by name'; नाममाहमरादीत्सा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कु or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कु 'to give a name, call, name'; चकार नाम्ना रघुमारतसंभवे R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेय S. 7. -2 The mere name; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name,' i. e. no trace or mark is seen &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिधूयति सर्वं; सर्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved. Mark, sign, token.

-8 Form, mode, manner. -Oomp. -अंक *a.* marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आख्यातिक *a.* relating to nouns and verbs. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करण, -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. -ग्रहः -ग्रहण addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name; पुष्पानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुनीनां K. 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41; 6. 67. -ग्रहं *ind.* by naming, by mentioning the name; Bk. 5. 5. -त्यागः abandonment of name; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'. -द्वादशी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgā daily under one of her 12 names. -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पाययिते, वृष्यति &c.). -धारक, -धारिन् *a.* bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं 1. a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनामधेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. -नामिकः an epithet of Vishṇu. -निर्देशः indication by name. -मात्र *a.* having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. (-त्रं) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रमस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7; Pt. 3. 81; H. 1. 128; नाममात्रावशेषितां शत्रवां Rām. -माला, -संघः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नमस्तुदाक्षराण्युवाच परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. -लिंगं gender of nouns. अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित *a.* 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. -वाचक *a.* expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष *a.* having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of an adj. oomp.) = नामन् as कृतनामकः.

नामतः *ind.* By name, namely.
नामधः -धा *m.* Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा *ind.* By name.
नामिक *a.* Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishṇu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः [नी-कर्तरिण] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Policy. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक *a.* [नी-पुङ्ल] Guiding, leading, conducting. -कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सेन्यनायकः &c. -4 A general commander. -5 (In Rhet.) The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—परिदात्त, परिदूत, परिललित, and परिश्रान्त, q. q. v. v.; these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 48; see S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक; 95. 110.). -6 The central gem of a necklace. -7 A paradigm or leading example; दृष्टेन स्त्रीषु नायकाः. -8 An epithet of Śākyamuni. -Oomp. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अन्या or परकीया and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार *a.* (री *f.*) [नरस्वेद-अण्] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. -रः 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). -रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -Oomp. -कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.). -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) [नरक एव प्रज्ञा-अण् नरकस्वेद-अण् वा] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. -जं, -गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योमुद्धितमल्लहृणचि-बुकमस्यपि नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [नरस्य धर्मे नार, तत् ददाति दा-क] N. of a celebrated Devarshi (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of Kalipriya. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vina. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. —**हः** An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः [नरन् आचामति आ-चम्-ड स्वार्थे अण्, नरं आचामति वा Tv.] 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराचदुर्दिनं R. 4. 41. —2. An arrow in general; कनक-नाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. —3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1. 10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नर-सूनुवः । ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्यूतः ॥). —2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Uravasi from his thigh; of. ऊरुद्धवा नरसखस्य सुनेः सुरक्षा V. 1. 3; see नरनारायण under नर also. —**नी** 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. —2 An epithet of Durgā. —**Comp.**—**मिया** 1. N. of Shiva. —2. yellow sandal-wood.

नारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, aqueous. —2 Spiritual.

नारिकेरः, —**लः** The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकारा द्रव्यंते हि सुदृज्जनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलिन्नी, नारिकेरल, नारिकेलिन्नी, नादि (डी) -केर, नालिकेर, नालिकेलिन्नी). —**ली** Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

नारी [नृ नर-बा जातो डीप् नि०] A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. —**Comp.**—**तरंगकः** 1. a paramour. —2. a libertine. —**दूषण** a woman's vice, (they are)—यानं दुर्जन-संसर्गः यस्या च विरहीष्टनम् । स्वमोऽयमगृहवासश्च नारीणां दूषणानि वद् Ms. 2. 13). —**यसंगः** lechery, libertinism. —**रत्नं** a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्यत्य *a.* Kingly, relating to royalty.

नार्यगः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* [नलस्तेद-अण्] Consisting or made of reeds. —**ल** 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धवैर्द्व्यनालैः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (—*m.* also in this sense). —2 Any tubular vessel of the body. —3 Yellow orpiment. —4 A handle. —**ल** A canal, drain.

नालंवी The lute of Siva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of lotus.

नालिः —**ली** *f.* [नल-णिच् इत् वा डीप्] 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. —2 A hollow, stalk, especially that of the lotus. —3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). —4 An instrument

for boaring an elephant's ear. —5 A canal, drain. —6 A lotus-flower. —7 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck (घडी).

नालिकः [नलमेव नालमस्यस्य टन्] A buffalo. —**का** 1 The stalk of a lotus. —2 A tube. —3 An instrument for boaring an elephant's ear. —4 A period of 24 minutes. —**क** 1 A lotus-flower. —2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute. —3 Myrrh.

नालिकेरः, नालिकेली-ली See नारिकेर &c. **नालीकः** [नात्यां कायति कै-क Tv.] 1 An arrow. —2 A dart, javelin. —3 A lotus. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A water-pot (कमंडलु) made of the cocoa-nut. —**क** An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

नालीकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus-flowers. —2 A lotus-pond.

नालीपः = कदंबकः q. v.

नाविकः [नावा तरति-उन्] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्रा नौनविके स्वयि, नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mb. —2 A navigator, sailor. —3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* [नावा तर्ष्य नौ-यत्] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship navigable (as a river &c.).; नाव्याः सुमतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्ये पयः केचिद्वतारिषुर्भुजेः Si. 12. 76. —2 Praiseworthy. —**व्य** Newness, novelty. —**व्या** Ved. A navigable river.

नावनीत *a.* (ती *f.*) Mild, soft, gentle.

नावसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Ninth.

नाशः [नश्-भवे षच्] 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविष जने Mk. 5. 25. —2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67; so वित्तं, बुद्धि° &c. —3 Death. —4 Misfortune, calamity. —5 Abandonment, desertion. —6 Flight, retreat. —7 (In arith.) Elimination. —8 Want of apprehension, non perception (अनुपलब्ध).

नाशक *a.* [नश्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* [नश्-णिच्-लुट्] (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp.). —**न** 1 Destruction, ruin. —2 Removing, removal, expulsion. —3 Perishing, death. —4 Forgetting.

नाशित *p. p.* Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

नाशिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [नश्-णिनि] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. —2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 1. 185.

नाश्य *a.* Destructible.

नाष्टिकः The owner of anything lost.

नाष्टा Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. —2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

नास् 1 A. (नासते) To sound.

नास्त्य See under न.

नासा [नास्-भवे अ] 1 The nose; स्फुरद्वधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 27. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 The upper timber of a door. —4 A sound. —**Comp.**—**अग्रं** the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. —**छिद्रं**, —**रंध्रं**, —**विवरं** a nostril. —**द्वारं** *n.* the upper timber of a door-frame. —**नाडः** the thickening of the membrane of the nose. —**परि-स्त्रावः** running at the nose, a running cold. —**पुटः**, —**पुटं** a nostril. —**मर्यादा** the septum of the nose. —**पद्मः** the bridge of the nose. —**स्त्रावः** a running cold.

नासिकंधम *a.* Blowing or breathing through the nose.

नासिकंधय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका [नास्-ण्वुल्] 1 The nose; see नासा. —2 Any nose-shaped object. —3 The trunk of an elephant. —4 The upper timber of a door. —5 A projection. —6 An epithet of the nymph Asvini. —**Comp.**—**मलः** the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* [नासिका-ण्य] 1 Nasal. —2 Being in the nose. —**क्यः** A nasal sound. —**क्यौ** (du) An epithet of the Asvins. —**क्यं** The nose.

नासिक्यकं The nose.

नास्य A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox (passed through the septum of the nostrils.).

नासीरं [नासाय ईत्, ईत्-क Tv.] Advancing or fighting in front of an army. —**रः** 1 The van or front of an army &c.).; नासीरचरयोर्भेदयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. —2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिकीर &c. —**Comp.**—**वाद्** assertion of the non-existence of God or a supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बौद्धेनैव सर्वदा नास्तिवादचूरेण K.

नास्तिक *a.* or —**कः** [नास्ति पुरोक्त-साधनमदृष्टं तत्साक्षीचरो वा इति मतितस्य टन्] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas, and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 8. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिन् The mango tree.

नास्यं See under नासा.

नाहः [नह् भवे च्] 1 Binding confinement. -2 A trap or snare. -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-विः An epithet of Yayāti. नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) : -1 ' Lowness, downward motion (' down ', ' under ', ' below ') ; निपत्, निषद्. -2 A group or collection ; निकर निकाय. -3 Intensity ; निकाम, निरुद्ध. -4 Command, order ; निदेश. -5 Continuance, permanence ; निविशते. -6 Skill ; निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबन्ध. -8 Inclusion (' into, ' in ') ; निपीतसुद्ध. -9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट. -10 Insult, wrong, harm ; निकृति, निकार. -11 Showing ; निर्देश. -12 Cessation ; निवृत्. -13 Resort, refuge ; निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation. -17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निःक्षिप = निक्षिप q. v.

निःक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away. -2 Passed, spent (as time).

निःक्षेप 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears).

निःशिष *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [निर्गतः शेषो यस्य] Whole, complete, entire ; निःशेषविश्रान्तिकोशजात R. 5. 1. —ष, -वेण *ind.* wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [निश्चितः श्रेयः निः] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस [often written निश्वास] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वसित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed. -2 Sighing. —ते 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अपि विरम निःसहासि जात Māl. 3 ; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ;

बाणः खरकार्मुकानिःसृतेः Rām. : Si. 9. 25 -2 To depart, set out for ; Ms. 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude ; यो हेमकुम्भस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36 —*Caus.* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate -3 Final departure, death. -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit. निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःस्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. -2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate. —टः, -टे Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of ' neat ', ' at hand ', ' hard or close by ' ; बहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Sānti. 3. 2.).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [नि कम् वच्] 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant ; निकामजलां स्रोतोवहं S. 6. 19 -2 Desirous of. —मः, —मं Wish, desire. —मं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं शयित-व्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 ' I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night. ' -3 Very much, exceedingly. निकामं क्षामांगी Māl. 2. 3 ; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म् ; निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7 ; Ku. 5. 23 ; Si. 4. 54.

निकाननं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [निकृ मावाद्वा अच्] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection ; पपात स्वेदां बुधसर इष हर्षोश्चनिकरः Git. 11 ; Si. 4. 58 ; R. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षणं See under निकृश्.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone ; निकषे हेमरेखे R. 17. 46 ; Mv. 1. 4. -2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test ; न-खेव दुर्पनिकषस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10 ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48 ; Dk. 1 ; K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch stone ; कनकनिकषरुचिश्चिवसनेन श्वासिनि न सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7 ; कनकनिकष-रिन्मया वित्युत्थिया न समोर्वशी V. 4

1 ; 5. 19. —*Oomp.* —उपलः, —यावच् *m.* —पादाणः a touch stone, whet-stone, तथेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11 ; तत्स्वनिकषयावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210. 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Rā-
vāna or of inpa in general. —*ind.* Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.) ; निकषा सौधभित्तिं Dk. विलंघ्य लंकां निकषा हानियति Si. 1. 68. —*Comp.* —आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [नि-वि-वच् कृच्] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multi-
tude, flock, group in general ; Mv. 1. -2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place ; काशीनिकायः &c -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकायः [cf. P. III. 1. 129] A dwelling, habitation, house ; न प्रण-
व्यो जनः कश्चिन्निकायं तेजयतिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः, सः [नि-काश्च-वच्] 1
Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3
Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness,
resemblance (at the end of comp.) ;
Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing ; Ki.
7. 6.

निकुञ्चनः A measure of capacity
equal to ३ of a *Kudavya* (also निकुञ्चक).

निकुञ्जः, -जं 1 A bower, an arbour,
a place over-grown with shrubs
and creepers ; यमुनातीरवानीरनिकुञ्जे
मंदमारिधितं Git. 4, 2, 11 ; Rā. 1. 23.
-2 A vault ; Māl. 2. 12. -3 A ca-
vern ; Māl. 9. 3.

निकुम्भः 1 N. of an attendant of
Siva ; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father
of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुम्भिला 1 A cave or grove at
the western gate of Lankā. -2 An
image of Bhadrakālī—on the west
side of Lankā. -3 A place where
oblations are offered.

निकुरं (रुं) व A flock, collection,
mass, multitude ; लतनिकुरं वं Git. 11.
किण्ण A. L. 20 ; चिकुरं 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one
inherited by birth, any skill or art
peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8 U. Ved. 1 To humiliate,
subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat,
act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong,
offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -2
Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter.

-4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence तीर्णो-
निकारणवः Ve. 6. 43 ; Mv. 3. 41 ; 5. 14 ; 78 ; Ki. 1. 43 ; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness, malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकृत *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended ; U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low, vile. —तं Humiliation. —Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded. —मति *a.* depraved in mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked. —तिः *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception ; अतिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेदितं मानशोड Ve. 5. 21 ; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation ; Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, reproach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. —Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded, wicked.

निकृतिन् *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.

निकृत *6 P.* 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up ; विश्वासाद्भ्यस्त्यक्तं मूलान्यपि निकृति Pt. 2. 39 ; निकृतस्त्विमानसं Bk. 7. 11 ; भल्लनिकृत्तकंदे R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself (A.).

निकृत्तन Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृत्त *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, destroying ; विरहिनिकृत्तनकुंतस्त्राकृतिकेत-
किंदुत्तरितज्ञे (वसते) Git. 11. —न Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting ; एकेन नखनिकृत्त-
नेन सर्वं कार्णार्थसं विज्ञाते स्यात् S. B.

निकृष् 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकृषणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. -2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. —हं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेतः —तकः 1 A house, habitation, mansion, a bode ; अतिगोकर्णनिकेतोऽश्वर R. 8. 33 ; 14. 58 ; Bg. 12. 19 ; Ku. 5. 25 ; Ms. 6. 26 ; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. —न A mansion, house, abode ; सिजाना मंजुमेजोरं

प्रविशेन निकेतनं Git. 11 ; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129 ; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निक्रमण Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निकृणः, निकृणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्षू 1 P. (निक्षे) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for लिखा q. v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down ; Y. 1. 103 ; Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of देवोहस्ते निक्षिपता Ratn. 1 ; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179. R. 1. 34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit. -4 To encamp. -5 cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on with loc. ; अले मान्यानां व्याख्यानिषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge, pawn in general ; Pt. 1. 14 ; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit ; समसं तु निक्षेपेण निषयः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet) ; Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेप्त *m.* A depositor, pawnier.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brāhmaṇa. (ब्राह्मणी).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To bury, inter ; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखन्त Y. 3. 1 ; बहुधारां निखन्तः R. 12. 30 ; Bk. 4. 3 ; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a column) ; निखन्त जयस्तभान् R. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into ; निखन्त शरं धुजे R. 12. 20, 3. 55 ; Bk. 3. 8 ; H. 4. 72.

निखनन Digging in, burying ; as in रथूणां निखननन्याय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed ; शङ्खे निखातमुद्रायातामुरतः R. 9. 78 ; 13. 61 ; अश्वदंशं निखातयः 6. 38 ; गद निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -3 Dug in, buried

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. -ई A billion.

निखल *a.* [निवृत्तं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्] Complete, whole, entire, all ; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमस्मिन् भ्रातरुके मया यत् Me. 34.

निगड *a.* [निगृह्य अन्तरं लक्ष्य डः] Fettered, chained ; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. —हः. —हं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant ; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत Si. 5. 48 ; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगहनं Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains, fetter ; (fig. also) ; निद्रानिगडितजन-
दृशि Dk.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, announce ; Si. 9. 76. -2 To declare, say, speak ; R. 2, 33. -3 To speak to, address, (any one). -4 To enumerate -5 To call, name.

निगदः, निगदः 1 Recitation, audiblo recitation of prayers. -2 A prayer repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning anything without knowing the meaning ; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्दयति Nir. -5 Mention, mentionidg ; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. —तं A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain ; acquire, obtain ; यत्र दुःखितं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः 1 The Veda or Vedic text ; साहच्ये साहवा सादेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64 ; Māl. 9. 4. -2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence ; तथापि च निगमो भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of the Vedas ; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word). -6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road. -12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन् *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगमः, —रणं &c. See under निग.

निघ *a.* Plessing. —यु: 1 The mind. —2 Dirt, excrement. —3 A root. —4 Painting.

निघ 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. —2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निघर:, **निघार:** Swallowing, devouring.

निघरणे 1 Swallowing, devouring. —2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. —ज: 1 The throat. —2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निघ (गा)ल: 1 Swallowing, devouring. —2 The throat or neck of a horse; चत् *m.* a horse.

निघार (ल) क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devouring. —2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनातीर्णगीर्णयोपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं तैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. —2 Secret, private. —3 Mysterious, obscure. —4 Inscrutable. —इ *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगूहणे Concealing, hiding.

निगूहयन् Killing, slaughter.

निग्रह 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. —2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निग्रह शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निग्रह Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. —3 To stop, obstruct; निग्रहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. —4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. —5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमारयुद्धं निग्रहीतयेत R. 2. 33. —6 To close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोक्षिणी निग्रह Mk. 2. —7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रजया निग्रहीतुं शक्य: Mu. 1; 1. 26. —8 To draw in, restrain; निग्रहंता-मभीशत: S. 1.

निग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. —2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. —3 Attacked. —4 Defeated in argument, caught; ओ निग्रहीतोसि U. 4.

निग्रहीति: *f.* 1 Restraint, check. —2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निग्रह: 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रिय-निग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. —2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. —3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; स्वाभिग्रहे तु वरगात्रि न मे परयन: Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. —4 Confinement, imprisonment. —5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. —6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9.

25, 15, 6; Ku. 5. 53. —7 Arresting of disease, cure. —8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहाद्यवहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽप्यवममुग्रहोक्त R. 11. 90, 55, 12 52; 63. —9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. —10 Aversion, dislike, diagnet. —11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument (cf. Mu. 5. 10. —12 A handle. —13 A limit, boundary. —14 The Supreme Being. —Comp. स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. —ज: 1 Subduing, suppression. —2 Capture, confinement. —3 Chastisement, punishment in general. —4 Defeat.

निग्रह: 1 Punishment. —2 An imprecation; as in निग्रहस्ते भ्रयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. —व: 1 A ball. —2 Sin.

निघंद्: 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. —2 Particular the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निघर्ष:, **निघर्षणं** See under निघर्ष.

निघस: 1 Eating, dining. —2 Food.

निघात: 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. —2 Suppression or absence of accent. —3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघाति: *f.* An iron club.

निघुष्टं Sound, noise.

निघृ 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. —2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघर्ष:, **निघर्षणं** 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. —2 Grinding.

निघृ *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. —2 Chafed, grazed. —3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघृ *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excoiated. —2 Small, trifling, insignificant. —व: 1 A hoof. —2 Wind. —3 An ass or mule. —4 A boar. —5 A road. —वः The mark of a hoof.

निग्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रह्य तावकीनेः यत्कीकृतं मे हृदयं युजोचै: Ki. 3. 12; निग्रह्य मे भर्तुर्निदेशोऽप्येवो समस्वेति बभूव नमः R. 14. 58. —2 Docile, tractable. —3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender &c. of) a substantive; इति विशिष्टनिग्रहः —4 (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निचि 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up. —2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निचितं

बभूवेष नीरदै: Ghat. 1; सङ्कुतनीडनिचिल विभ्रज्जगामहले S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. —3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

निचय: 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. —2 Store, stock, provisions; as वण्मासनिचयः —3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in हारीनिचयः —4 Certainly.

निचयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.

निचाय: A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; Si. 17. 14. —2 Full of, filled. —3 Raised up. —4 Piled or heaped up.

निचिकी, **नैचिकी** An excellent cow.

नि ण: Ved. 1 The sea. —2 An epithet of Soma. —3 N. of an *avabhritā*. q. v.

निचुल: 1 A kind of reed. —2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानदस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोद्बुधः खे Me. 14 (where Malli. observes: —निचुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). —3 An upper garment, cover. of. निचोल. —4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acotangula).

निचुलके 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. —2 An outer garment.

निचोल: 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; एतं नीलनीचोलचारु Git. 11; शील्य नीलनिचोलं 5. —2 A bed cover. —3 The cover of a litter (कोलिकावरण).

निचोलक: 1 A jacket, bodice. —2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छवि: N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिदि: N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छेद: 1 Cutting off. —2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनिके, प्रनेनेकि, निज) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सस्तुः एषः पपुरनेनिजुरं वराणि Si. 5. 28. —2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). —3 To nourish. —WITH निज् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

निज *a.* [नितरं जायते निजन्] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenia. —2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वयुः पुनरनयाजिजं रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2.

50. -3 Peculiar -4 Continual, perpetual. —m. pl. One's own people.

निज् 2 A (निज्) To wash. —WITN य to wash (प्रजिक्).

निटलं (Sometimes written निटि-ल) The forehead ; निटिलटटुचि-वित Dk. 4, 15. —Comp. —अश्वः N. of Siva.

निडीनं The downward flight or swoop of birds ; see डीन.

निपय a. Ved. 1 Hidden, concealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. —यं A secret or mystery.

निर्तवः [निर्भूतं तस्यै कामुकैः, तस्य कांक्षया] 1 The buttocks, posterior (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यत्तं यच्च निर्तवयो-रुक्तया मंदं विलासादिव S. 2. 2 ; R. 4. 52, 6. 17 ; Me. 41 ; Bh. 1. 5 ; M. 2. 7. -2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain ; सनाकवानिर्तं निर्तवश्चिरं (निर्ति) Ki. 5. 27 ; सव्या-निर्तवः किञ्च धृष्टराणां सुतस्मै-विलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 19 ; V. 4. 26 ; Bk. 2. 8 ; 7. 58. -3 A precipice. -4 The sloping bank of a river. -5 The shoulder. —Comp. —चिं चं round or circular hips ; Rs. 1. 4.

निर्तवश्च a. Having beautiful hips. —ती A woman ; चारु च्युचुर्च निर्तवश्चो वृत्ति Gt. 1 ; V. 4. 26.

निर्तविन् a. [निर्तव - असत्ये इति] 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन) ; cf. M. 2. 3 ; Ki. 8. 16 ; R. 19. 26. -2 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips ; Ki. 8. 3 ; Si. 7. 68 ; Ku. 3. 7. -2 A woman in general ; Pt. 4. 32, 86.

नितरां ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely ; प्राणांस्सज्जामि नितरां तदु-वाहितो Oh. P. 41 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much ; दुर्दति चेत्तं नितरां प्रवासितां Rs. 2. 4 ; Amaru 10 ; Bh. 2. 13 ; शोभितस्वात् नितरां नितरां वीजतः सिंधु Pt. 1. 104 ; नितरां नीजोस्मीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Continually, always, eternally. -4 At all events. -5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions ; see पताल.

नितांत a. Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense ; नितांतक-टिमां बजं मम न वेद या मामसी V. 2. 11 ; R. 3. 8. —तं ind. Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree ; Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य a. [नियमेन नियतं वा मयं निरत्य- P. IV. 2. 104 VArt.] 1

(a) Continual, perpetual, constant, ever lasting, eternal, uninterrupted ; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते II. 1. 48 ; नित्यज्यास्ताः प्रतिहतमोहसिरम्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation) ; Ms. 2. 206. (b) Imperishable, indestructible ; पृथिवी द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka h. -2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed (opp. काम्य). -3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp. नेहिक). -5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with ; जाह्नवीतीरं, अरण्यं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. —त्यः The ocean. —त्या An epithet of the goddess Durgā. —त्वं An indispensable or inevitable act. —त्यं ind. Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. —Comp. —अन-व्यायः invariable suspension of Vedic studies ; Ms. 4. 107. —अनित्य a. eternal and perishable. —कतु a. regularly recurring at the seasons. —कर्मन् n. —कृत्यं, —क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —गतिः air, wind. —दानं daily alms giving. —नियमः an invariable rule. —नेमितिकं an occasional act regularly recurring, or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object, (e. g. a वर्षश्राद्ध). —नलयः sleep. —सुक्तः the Supreme spirit. —यौवन (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. —शक्ति a. perpetually alarmed, ever auspicious. —समासः ' a necessary compound ', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one) ; e. g. जमदग्नि, जयद्य &c ; इवेन नित्यसमास &c.

नित्यता, —त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Perseverance.

नित्यदा ind. Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशब्द ind. Constantly, always, eternally ; Bg. 8. 14 ; Ms. 2. 96 ; 4. 150.

निज् 1 U. (नेदिते) 1 To be near. -2 To blame, censure, approach ; cf. निद.

निज् f. Ved. Mocking, despising, censuring.

निज् a. Censuring. —दं Poison ; (also निद्रा).

निद्रः 1 A man. -2 One without herpes.

निदर्शक, —न &c. See under निद्रश्. निदाघः [निद्र-आघोरि वच् र्वंकादि-कुलं] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer (the month of जेष्ठ and आषाढ) ; निदाघमिहिरज्जालाशतैः Bv. 1. 16 ; निदाघकालः समुपागतः सिंघे Rs. 1. 1 ; Pt. 104 ; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of perspiration. —Comp. —करः the sun. —कालः summer. —सिंधुः a river in hot season, (nearly dry).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, balter. -2 A rope for tying up a calf. -3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause ; निदानमिहवाकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1 ; अथवा चलनारंभे निदानं क्षयसंपदः Si. 2. 94. -4 A cause in general ; सुचं मयि मानमनिदानं Gt. 5. -5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. -6 Diagnosis of a disease. -7 End, termination. -8 Purity, purification, correctness. -9 Claiming the reward of penitential acts. —Comp. —स्थानं one of the departments of medical science.

निदिग्ध p. p. [नि-दिग्ध] 1 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased, accumulated. —घा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See under निद्र्यै.

निदि 6 P. To order, point out &c. ; see निदिश.

निदिश p. p. 1 Pointed out. -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Advised, enjoined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction ; वाक्येभ्यं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14 ; स्थितं निदेशे वृषगा-दिदेश R. 14. 58 ; Ku. 3. 4. -2 Speech, narration, conversation. -3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A vessel, vase.

निदिश्व a. Pointing &c. —नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. -2 A region

निद्रश् Caus. 1 To show, point out ; R. 6. 31. -2 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -3 To consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4 To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by an example ; of. निदर्शन. -6 To introduce, cause to enter. -7 To show oneself to (a person).

निदर्शक a. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing into, perceiving. -3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन a. 1 Pointing, showing. -2 Proclaiming, declaring, announcing. -3 Teaching. —तं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. -2 Pointing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence,

बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration ; ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं S. 2 ; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुवचनं नरः Si. 2. 50 ; R. 8. 45. -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). —ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined :—निर्देशना । अभवत्स्तुनेव उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10 ; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2. P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness ; प्रजाय-सुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3 ; निद्रासुप्तां शिवम् Mā. 2. 12. -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state. —Comp. —अलस a. dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep ; निद्रालसा बहिर्णः V. 3. 2. —भंगः awaking. —तुलः darkness. —संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण a. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु a. Sleepy, asleep. —लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन a. [निवर्तयन् वस्मात् ; Up. 2. 81.] Poor, indigent ; अहो निधनता सर्वपादमासृष्टं Mk. 1. 14. —नः —नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss ; स्वधर्मं निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35 ; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधनं कलयसि करवाले Uāt. 1 ; कल्पतिव्यपि न प्रयाति निधनं विचारयमेतर्न Bh. 2. 16 ; Pt. 1. 21 ; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sāman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music). -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence ; receptacle. —नः The head of a family. —नं Family, race. —Comp. —कारिन् a. fatal, destructive. —क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence poverty ; Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, pot or set down ; शिरसि निधानेन जलियुद्धं Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 3. 50, 62 ; 12. 52 ; Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निदधे विजयांस्तं चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with ; दिनति निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain ; सलिल-निहितं रजः क्षितौ Gha. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground) ; Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निधे.

7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up.

-12 To remember, keep or bear in mind. -13 To end, close.

निधा Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir ; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure ; निधानमभिविज सागरावरं R. 3. 9, Bg. 9. 18 ; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. -5 Hoard, store, property ; wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आधारे किं] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir ; जलं, तौर्यं, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see तपोनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. —Comp. —ईशः —नयः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [निराधुवनं हस्तपादादिबाल-नम्र] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition ; अतिशय-मधुरिणुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2, Si. 11. 18 ; Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निधय 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember ; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at ; अंगुलीयकं निधायती M. 1 ; Si. 8. 69 ; 12. 40 ; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निधयत a. Meditated or thought on. निधयानं Seeing, beholding, sight. निधयानः Sound.

निनंष्टु a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away ; Bk. 4. 33.

निनद 1 P. 1 To sound, shout ; R. 5. 75 ; M. 5. 10 ; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise ; U. 3. 7 ; उच्चचार निनदोऽसौ तस्याः R. 9. 73 ; 11. 15 ; R. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित a. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. —नं A sound.

निनादिन् a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयन् See under निनी.

निनई 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनईः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाहः A water-jar to be put in to the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch ; Y. 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline ; चक्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

निनयन् 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

निनृत्त a. Repeated (as a portion of a verse.)

निनृत्तिः f. Repetition.

निन्द 1 P. (निन्दति, निन्दित ; प्रणिदति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn ; निन्दि रूपं हृदयेन पार्थिवी Ku. 5. 1 ; सा निन्दती स्वा-नि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30 ; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निन्दक a. [निन्द-बुद्धि] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निन्दनं, निन्दा [निन्द-भवि-ल्युट् अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation ; राज-स्तुतिर्मुखे निन्दा K. P. 10 ; परं, वेद . 2 Injury, wickedness. —Comp. —स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2 covert praise.

निन्दित p. p. [निन्द-क] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, deepicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निध a. 1 Blameable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निन्दुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः-पं A water-jar. —वः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) ठः, निपठनं, निपठितः f. Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down ; निपतती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38 ; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards ; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate ; देवास्तदन्ते हरमुद्धमार्थं कि-रीटवद्भ्राजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92 ; R. 4. 50 ; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in ; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिंहो शिशुरपि निपतति मद्मलिन-कपोलनितिषु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot ; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place ; अम्यहितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). —Caus. 1 To cause to fall down,

throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy ; ताते निपात्य सह बंधुजनाक्षितेयैः Mo. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation ; एते पंचविंशतिरजंता निपात्येते Sk.

निपातनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down. निपात्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, slighting ; पयोधरोत्सेधनिपातचूर्णितः Ku. 5. 24 ; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap ; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging ; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descending, fall ; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death ; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional ; एते निपातः, निपातोर्यं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable ; see P. 1. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन a. Killing, destroying. -नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down ; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित a. 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् a. 1 Falling down, slighting ; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying ; R. 11. 21.

निपालार्श ind. Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss ; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189 ; दंतच्छेदं पियतमेन निपीतसारे Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपानं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle ; गाह्वां महिषा निपानसालिलं जुगैर्बुद्धस्ताडितं S. 2. 6 ; H. 1. 172 ; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत p. p. Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीति f. Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपादः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble ; Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace ; शरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing ; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Harting, injuring. -ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित p. p. 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful ; वयस्य निमर्गनिपुणः शिष्यः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.) ; वाचि निपुणः ; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 A cute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. -जं ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely ; निपुणमन्विष्यन्नुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबध् 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter ; आरमयंतं न कमणि निबध्नेति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41 ; 9. 9 ; 14. 7 ; 18. 17 ; Ms. 6. 14 ; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet ; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect ; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange ; हेम-निबद्धं चक्रं, पापाण्यव्यवद्धः कृपः &c. -5 To write, compose ; मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of. -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. 7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबद्ध m. 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबध् 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness ; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work ; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिनिबंधं चक्रे Vās. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support ; धूर्वा विता-

महोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -2 Cause, reason. -धं Song, singing.

निबंधनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay ; आशानिबंधने जाता जीवलाकस्य U. 3 ; यस्त्वनिबंधमकीनस्य मनसा द्वितीयं निबंधनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection ; ते त्वदाशानिबंधनाः M. 1. 14 ; परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent.' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation ; वाचयतिष्ठानिबंधनार्थं देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4 'based on' &c. ; प्रत्यक्षाः 3 अनिबंधन causeless, accidental ; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle ; Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement ; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment ; सद्भूतिः सजिबंधनः Si. 2. 112 (where निबंधन means a treatise 'also'). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबंधन् a. 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब (व) हृण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.) ; Ki. 2. 43 ; Mv. 3. 37. -जं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter ; N. 1. 131.

निबिड् a. Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult ; Ku. 3. 59. See निविड्.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn ; निबोध साधो तव चेतकुतुहलं Ku. 5. 52 ; 3. 14 ; Ms. 1. 68 ; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भा-क्] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling ; उद्बुद्धसुगन्धकनकाञ्जनिभं वह्नी. Māl. 1. 40 ; अो चद्रनिभानना &c. -भः -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at ; निभात्य भूयो निजगोरिमाणं ना नाम मानं सहस्रैव यासीः Bv. 2. 176 ; or यस्मां न भूमिनि निभालयसि प्रभातनीलारविदुग्धमंदभिपद्दः कटाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception. निभूत a. 1 Quite frightened (अ-स्थंभात). -2 Gone, past.

निष्प्रत *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; **चिन्ता** निष्प्रत *Bhāg.* -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; **निष्प्रत** भूरा Pt. 1; नभसा निष्प्रतेंद्रा R. 8. 15. 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; *Ve.* 6. 2, *Si.* 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; *Si.* 13. 42. -5 (*a.*) Still, silent; **निष्प्रत** द्विरेकं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (*b.*) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; *S.* 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; **अनिष्प्रत** वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; *Mā.* 2. 12; *Mv.* 3. 14. -7 Modest; humble; **अनिष्प्रत** करेणु विषेणु *Me.* 68, **प्रणामनिष्प्रत** कुलधुरिण *Mu.* 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary; **निष्प्रत** निक्षुब्धं गता *Git.* 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -*त* Modesty, humility. -*त* *ind.* 2 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; *S.* 3; *Si.* 3. 74; *Me.* 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly; *K.* 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -*Comp.* -**आत्मन्** *a.* firm, resolute.

निम्दः A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निम्त्र 10 *A.* To invite, call, summon; **निम्त्रो** निम्त्रिताश्चैनमभिजगुर्महर्षयः *R.* 15. 59; 11. 32; *Y.* 1. 225.

निम्त्रण 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -*Comp.* -**पत्र** 1. An invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

निमयः Barter, exchange.

निमस् 6 *P.* 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा ह्येनेनोपलेन निमज्जत्युदके तत्र; तथा निमज्जतोऽपस्तदाज्ञो दातुमतीच्छको *Ms.* 4. 194; 5. 73; **कोके** सुदुश्चरितं न्यसांकोत् *Bk.* 3. 30; 15. 31; *Si.* 9. 74; *Git.* 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेष्विवाकः *Ku.* 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निमग्न *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); **ब्रह्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्तिः** *S.* 7. 11; **निमग्नस्य** परोराज्ञो, **चित्तानिमग्न** &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जयुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तस्ये कातातरैः सार्धं मन्वेष्टं धिक् निमज्जयुः *Bk.* 5. 20.

निमज्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); **हृक्** निमज्जनहृपैति सुधावा N. 5. 94; एवं संसारयन्ने उन्मज्जननिमज्जने *Mb.*

निमानं 1 Measure. -2 Prior (निमानं = मन्वे Sk.).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

निमित्तं [नि-मिद क Tv.] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; **निमित्तनैमित्तिक** योरयं क्रमः *S.* 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext; **निमित्तमात्रं** भव सत्यसाच्चिन् *Bg.* 11. 33; **निमित्तमात्रेण** पांडवकोपेन भवितव्यं *Ve.* 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target; **निमित्तादपरादेवोद्योतकस्ये** बलितं *Si.* 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); **निमित्तं सूचयित्वा** *S.* 1; **निमित्तानि** च पदयानि विपरीतानि केचन *Bg.* 1. 31; *R.* 1. 86; *Ms.* 6. 50; *Y.* 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; **किमितिचोयमातकः** *S.* 3; **निमित्तं**, **निमित्तेन**, **निमित्तान्** 'because of', 'on account of.') -*Comp.* -**अर्थः** the infinitive mood (ingram). -**आह्वसिः** *f.* dependence on a special cause. -**कारणं**, -**हेतुः** an instrumental or efficient cause. -**कालः** a specific time. -**कुत्** *m.* a crow. -**धर्मः** 1. expiation. -2. an occasional rite. -**विद्** *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (-*m.*) an astrologer.

निमित्तिन् *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

निमिदल *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

निमिष 6 *P.* To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle *Bg.* 5. 9.

निमिष *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -*m.* A god.

निमिषः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 the shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 N. of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -**अंतरं** the interval of a moment.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; **सि** निमेष; **हरति** निमेषात् कालः सर्वं *Mohā* *M.* 4.; **अनिमेषेण** चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; *R.* 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. -*Comp.* -**कुत्** *f.* lightning. -**रश्मि** *m.* a fire-fly.

निमेषका 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

निमील 1 *P.* 1 To shut the eyes; *R.* 12. 65; *Ms.* 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; **निमील** नरोत्तमयिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी *R.* 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); **प्रजालोप-**

निमीलितः *R.* 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); **निमीलितानामिव** एकजानतः. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); **नरेणे जायलोकोऽयं** निमीलति *Hi.* 3. 145; **गोर्निमीलितनक्षत्रा** *Hariv.* -*Caus.* 1 To shut, close; **उन्मलितानि** वृष्टिर्निमीलितवाधकारेण *Mk.* 1. 33; **न्यामिलि-** द्यनयनं नालिनी *S.* 9. 11; **लीलापत्तं** न्यामिलयत् *Kāv.* 2. 261; *Ku.* 3. 36; 5. 57; *R.* 19. 28. -2 To kill.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; **नयननिमीलनखिलाया** वरा से *Git.* 4; *Amaru.* 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, **निमीलिका** 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमीलित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened; *R.* 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

निमूलं *ind.* Down to the root; **निमूलकाश्च** कथति.

निमेयः Barter, exchange.

निम्न *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); **चकि-** तहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः *Me.* 82; *R.* 5. 12; *Si.* 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. -**ग्नं** 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (*कः*) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् *Ku.* 5. 5; **न च निम्नादिव** सालिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं *S.* 3. 1; *Y.* 2. 151; *Re.* 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part; **जलनिबिडितव-** क्ष्यका निम्नोत्तमाभिः *Mā.* 4. 10. -*Comp.* -**उन्नत** *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. -**गतं** a low place. -**ग** a river, a mountain-stream; *R.* 8. 8.

निम्बः A tree with bitter fruits; **आम्रं** छिरवा कुठारेण निम्बं पस्विचरेत्तु यः । यश्चैनं पयसा सिञ्चेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥ *Rām.* -*Comp.* -**तरुः** 1. the Mandāra tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

निम्ब *f.* A kind of जंबीर (lime). **निम्बुकः** The common lime.

निम्लुकिः *f.*, **निम्लोचः** Sunset.

नियंत्रण -**जा** 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; **आनियंत्रणा** दुषोयो नाम तपस्विजनः *S.* 1. -2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense); **अने-** कार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियंत्रणं *S. D.* 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

नियंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

नियम् 1 *P.* 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; **प्रकुर्यान्नियंताः**

शब्द Bg. 7. 20 ; (सुतां) शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku 5. 5. 'could not dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress, enspand, hold in (as breath, &c.) : Ms. 2. 192 ; न कथञ्चन द्यौःनः प्रकृतिं स्व नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59 'does not suppress or conceal,' &c.-3 To offer, शिवः को नः कुल निवपनानं नियच्छतोति S. 6. 24. -4 To punish chastise: नियतपञ्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. -5 To regulate or direct in general ; लोकं नियस्यत इवात्मदशालेख S. 4. 2. -3 To attain, obtain ; नालज्जप्रयासंन मोक्षमर्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115 ; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume. -8 To place upon. —Caus. (नियमयते) 1 To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish ; नियमयति विमर्गप्रस्थितानात्तद्वदः S. 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten ; Si. 7. 56 ; R. 5. 73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve ; छायादुर्मनियमितार्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained.-2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, self-governed. -3 Abatemious, temperate. -4 Attentive, intent. -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 (*a*) Certain, settled, sure ; Pt. 1. 284. (*b*) Fixed ; प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite. -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant ; see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, observed (as a vow &c.) ; S. 7. 20. —*ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. -2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad) ; नियतिबलात् Dk. ; नियतेनियोगात् Si. 4. 34 ; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obligation. -4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियतु *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver. Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator ; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining, preventing. -4 A restraint, check ; वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; Ms. 8. 122. -5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage ; नयमेकांततो नियमः S.B. -7 Regularity ; Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Certainty, ascertainment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or self imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions), R. 1. 94 ; Ki. 5. 40 ; (see Malli. on Si. 13. 23). -12 Any minor observance

or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a *yam* q. v. : शौचमिज्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थानिग्रहः । इतमौनोपवासं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities ; नियमविप्रकारिणो S. 1 ; R. 15. 74. -14 (in Mtm. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional: विधिरत्यंतमग्रामो नियमः पात्रेके सति. -15 (In Yoga phil) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation *in yoga*. -16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common place or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering (as the voice). (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Oomp. —निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. —पत्रे a written agreement. —विधिः a religious rite, daily ritual ; Ku. 1. 60. —स्थ *a* observing penance : Ku. 5. 13. —स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing : restraining, subduing ; नियमनादुसतां च नराधपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, limitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered. -3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed, guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow. -3 A boatman.

नियामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. -4 Guiding, governing. —कः 1 A master, ruler. -2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman, sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen ; Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियानत See नियतत.

नियुज् 7 A. 1 To appoint, depute, order (with loc.) ; यन्तां विधेयवियये ममवाजियुक्ते Mā. 1. 9 ; असाधुर्दृशी तत्र भवान् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मं नियुक्ते

S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness (as horses) -5 To employ, engage. -6 To authorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harass. —Caus. 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to ; (स्मरं) वयुवा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge ; Bg. 3. 1 ; प्रश्नकर्माणं मां नियोजयति K. ; Pt. 5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदृशेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mu. 6. -5 To use, employ ; Pt. 1. 72 ; Ku. 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to ; श्रमाय मां नियोजयति Pt. 2.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. -2 Authorized, appointed. -3 Permitted to raise issue ; see नियोग (7) below. -4 Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascertained. -7 Prompted, incited. —कः A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक *m.* An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care ; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8 ; मनो-नियोगक्रिययास्तुक्तं मे R. 5. 11 ; अथवा नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ; अज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽनुदीयतामिति S. 1. 'त्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्नुयं कुरु 'go about your own business,' do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). -3 Fastening or attaching to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तस्मिन्नेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. -7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called श्वश्रु ; of. Ms. 9. 59 : —देवराज्ञा सविडाद्वा क्रिया सम्यक् निशुक्रया । प्रजयित्वाविर्गताया संतानस्य परिसृजे ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot शत्रु and पुत्राश्रु on the widows of विजिबर्षी in this way).

नियोगिण *a.* 1 Appointed, employed. -2 Authorized. —*m.* An officer, dependent, minister, functionary.

नियोगः A lord master

नियोजन 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. —नी A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्य: One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्दयि कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यस्मिन् नियोज्यः S. 7. 4.

नियुत *m.* Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vāyn. -2 A praiser. —*f.* A line, row.

नियुत 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियुद्ध *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियुधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'nn', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निम् and cf. अ also. —Comp. —अज्ञ *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. —अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). —देशः 1. a first meridian, as Lankā. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. —अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. —अकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook,' unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विः Bhāṣ.; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः Gt. 7; निरंकुशः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39.; विनयश्चयः सदैव निरंकुशः Mu. 3. 6. —ता self-will, independence. —अय *a.* sinless, blameless. —अय *a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. —अजिन *a.* skinless. —अंजन *a.* 1. without collyrium; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinted. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (—नः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of the Supreme Being. (—नः) 1. the day of full moon. -2. an epithet of Durgā. —अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed, unmatched, unrivalled; Pt. 1. 30. (—यः) the Supreme Being. —अवय *a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, un-

blameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13 61. -3. completely successful. —अवय *a.* one who has lost one's way. —अनुकोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted (—ज्ञः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. —अनुग *a.* having no followers. —अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. —अनुरोध *a.* 1. unfavourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10. —अंतर *a.* 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपतैः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वत्वात्वादिषु Ku. 5. 25. -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; मृदे निरतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृदयं निरतरबुद्धकठिनस्तनमंडलावरणमप्यभिदन् Si. 9. 66. -3. compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend) -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical. -8. sincere, sympathetic; Pt. 1. 341. (—र) *ind.* 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. -2. without intervening space or interval. -3. closely, tightly, firmly. (परिष्वजस्य) कतिरिदं मम निरतरमंगमैः Ve. 3. 27; परिष्वजेत शयने निरतर Ra. 2. 11. -4. immediately. —अव्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice. —अंतराल *a.* 1. without an intervening space, close. -2. narrow. —अव्यय *a.* 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated. -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. -5. without being seen, out of sight; Ma. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अव्यय. -7. sudden, unexpected; U. 7. —अपप्रप *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold. —अपराध *a.* 'guiltless,' innocent, faultless, blameless. (—यः) innocence. —अपवर्त *a.* 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. —अपय *a.* 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. —अपेक्ष *a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारस्वत्सिखेक्षमिनागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ma. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7. without purpose (—क्षः) indifference, disregard. —अपेक्षित *a.* 1. dis-

regarded. -2. regardless. —अपेक्षित *a.* disregarding, indifferent. —अभि-मय *a.* 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. —अभिमान *a.* 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. -2. void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. —अभिलाष *a.* not caring for, indifferent to; स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7. —अभ्र *a.* cloudless. —अमर्ष *a.* 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. —अंबर *a.* naked. —अंशु *a.* 1. abstaining from water. -2. waterless, destitute of water. —अमोल *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Māl. 5. 26. (—र) *ind.* freely. —अर्थ *a.* 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (—यः) 1. loss, detriment. -2. non-sense. —अर्थक *a.* 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning, non-sensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel. (—र) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु होत्यादि पूर्णैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. —अवकाश *a.* 1. without free space. -2. without leisure. —अवग्रह *a.* 1. 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (—इ) *ind.* 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. —अवय *a.* 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; ह्यनिरवयवरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). —अवधि *a.* 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30; Māl. 1. 6. -2. continuous; Māl. 4. 3. —अवयव *a.* 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. —अवलम्ब *a.* 1. unsupported, without support; S. 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. —अवशेष *a.* whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally). —अव्यय *a.* eternal, immutable. —अज्ञान *a.* abstaining from food. (—नः) fasting. —अष्ट *a.* Ved. driven away, scattered. (—ष्टः) a horse twenty-four year's old. —अस्त्र *a.* weaponless, unarmed. —अस्थि *a.* boneless. —अहंकार, —अहंक्रुति *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. —अहंक्रुत *a.* 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2. without individuality. -3. unselfish. —अहम् *ind.* free from egotism or self-conceit. —आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense or

a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. —2 ugly, deformed. —3. disguised. —4. unassuming, modest. (—रः) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless. —2. deformed. (—तिः) 1. a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. —2. especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. —3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yajnas. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —आकुल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. —2. steady, calm. —3. clear. —4. perspicuous. (—लः) 1. calmness, serenity. —2. perspicuity, clearness. —आकुल *a.* not crying or complaining. (—कुः) a place where no sound can be heard. —आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unreviled. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas. —आगम *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarous. —आवह *a.* 1. without drums. —2 without show, unostentatious. —आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear; R. 1. 63. —2. without ailment, comfortable, healthy. —3 not causing pain. —4. unchecked, unhampered; Māl. 5. 34. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (—तः) the night. —आतृ *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* 1. without a receptacle. —2. without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केवामिह पुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनन्द *a.* cheerless, sad, sorrowful. —आत्र *a.* 1. disembowelled. —2. having the entrails hanging out. —आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (—पः) prosperity. —आत्रय *a.* 1. unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. —2. unobstructed. —3. not molesting or disturbing. —4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); e. g. अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशो नायं स्वर्गदेव्यहरति Mit. —आमय *a.* 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. —2. untainted, pure. —3. guileless. —4. free from defects or blemishes. —5. full, complete. —6. infallible. —7. not liable to failure or misarrangement. (—यः) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happi-

ness. (—यः) 1. a wild goat. —2. a hog or boar. —आमिष *a.* 1. fleshless. —2. having no sensual desires or covetousness. —3. receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* 1. full stretched or extended; निरायतपूर्वकयाः S. 1. 8. —2. contracted, compact. —आवास *a.* not fatiguing, easy. —आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless. —आलंब *a.* 1. having no prop or support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. —2. not depending on another, independent. —3. self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजनिकं यामि शरणं Jag. (—ब) spike-nard. (—ब) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* 1. not looking about or seeing. —2. deprived of sight. —3. deprived of light, dark; Māl. 5. 30. —4. invisible. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आश *a.* 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनो बभूवुदुमती निराश R. 6. 2. —2. depriving (one) of all hope. —आशक, —आशिक *a.* hopeless. —आशक *a.* fearless. —आशिक्ष *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. —2. without any desire, wish or hope. indifferent; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिक्षः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. —2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना वसलता. —3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (—रः) fasting. —इग *a.* immovable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इन्द्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. —2. mutilated, maimed. —3. weak, infirm, frail. —4. barren. —5. without means or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. —6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —इति *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. —इध्वर *a.* godless, atheistic. —इध्वर *a.* the body of a plough. —इह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. —2. inactive, (—हा), निरीकृतात्वं 1. inactivity. —2. indifference. —उच्छ्वास *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. —2. narrow, contracted. (—स) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. —2. unable to answer, silenced. —3. having no superior. —उत्तरव *a.* without festivities; विततं गेयमुत्तरवत्सल R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. —2. devoid of energy. (—ह) 1. absence of energy. —2. indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. —2. calm, tranquil. —उदक *a.* water-

less. —उद्यम, —उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्वेग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement. —उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. —2. free from national distress or tyranny. —3. causing no affliction. —4. auspicious (as a star). —5. secure, peaceful. —उपनि *a.* guileless, honest; U. 2. 2. —उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उपपद *a.* 1. without any title or designation; Mn. 3. —2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —उपह्व *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निदुष्यमानो नः कर्मणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. —2. not causing any affliction or misery. —3. an epithet of Siva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग *a.* free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. —2. auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as वेद्यापुत्र). —2. immaterial. —3. invisible. (—रूप) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. —2. unsuccessful. —उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. —2. not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः पुष्पी f. the Sālmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्षः *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). —2. devoid of all properties. —3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाब्जवरोदयि न Bv. 1. 115. —4. without attributes. —5. having no epithet. (—गः) the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृहो निर्गृहीकृत P. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. —2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. —2. poor, possessionless, beggarly. —3. alone, unassisted. (—यः) 1. an idiot, a fool. —2. a gambler. —3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. —2. unaccompanied, alone. —3. deserted, abandoned. —4. fruitless. (—कः) 1. a religious mendicant. —2. a naked devotee. —3. a gambler. —ग्रथिक *a.* clover. (—कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —ग्रह 1. a free market. —2. a crowded market. —घृण *a.* 1. cruel

merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. -घृणा cruelty. -शेष a. noiseless, still, calm. -जन a. tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं) a desert solitude, lonely place. -जर a. 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जराः-निर्जरसः). (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. -जरायु a. Ved. skinless. -जल a. 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. -तृकादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. -जितः a frog. -जीव a. 1. lifeless. -2. dead; जिता दधति निर्जीवं जिता दधति जीवितम्. -ज्ञाति a. having no kinsmen, alone. -ज्वर a. feverless, healthy. -द्वंद्व a. Sutra. -द्वय n. 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; सुखे विषेहि मयि निर्द्वयद्वंद्वं Git. 10; निर्द्वयस्मिन्मालसः R. 19. 32; निर्द्वयाश्लेष-हेतोः Me. 106. -द्वय ind. 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -द्वय a. more than ten days old. -द्वयन a. toothless. -दुःख a. 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. -द्वैय a. happy, comfortable. -द्वेष a. 1. faultless, defectless; न निर्द्वेषं न निर्द्वेषः. -2. guiltless, innocent. -द्वय a. 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. -द्वेष a. not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्वंद्व a. 1. Indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसर्वस्यो निर्द्वेषक्षेत्र आत्मनश्च Bg. 2.45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. -धन a. without property, poor, indigent; रुद्धिनस्तुल्यवर्णोऽपि निर्धनः परिषुषते Chāṇ 82. (-नः) an old ox. -ता, -त्वं poverty, indigence. -धर्म a. unrighteous, impious, unholly. -धूम a. smokeless. -नमस्कार a. 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. -नर a. abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ a. without a guardian or master. -ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage. -नति a. going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7. 7. -नाशन, नाशित्व a. expelling, banishing. -निद्रा a. sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त a. causeless. -निमेष a. not twinkling. -शुभ्र a. without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल n. powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध a.

1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. -3. unobscured. (-धः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. -दुद्धि a. stupid, ignorant, foolish. -दुष्ट, -दुस्त a. unhusked, freed from chaff. -भक्त a. taken without food (as a medicine). -भय a. 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर a. 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; ब्रह्मभरानिर्भर-स्मरज्ञा R. 12; Amaru. 42. -2. ardent. -3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भनिर्भरपरिर्भासुतं बांछति Git. 5; परिस्मर्य निर्भरं Git. 1. -4. sound, deep (as sleep). -5 full of, filled with (at the end of oomp.); आनंदं, गर्व &c. (-रः) a servant receiving no wages. (-रं) excess. (-रं ind.) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. -भाग्य a. unfortunate, unlucky. -भोग्य a. not fond of pleasures. -भुक्ति a. without wages. -भक्षिक a. free from 'flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) ind. without flies, i. e. lonely, private; कुतः भवतेदानीं निर्भक्षिकं S. 2. 6. -भज्ज a. fatless, meagre. -भस्वर a. free from envy, unenvious. -भस्व्य a. fishless. -मद a. 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry. -4. not in rut (as an elephant). -मनुज, -मनुज्य a. tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मनु a. free from anger. -मम a. 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (ततार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent (with loo.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्षेण मधुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; मतेस्वर्धु निर्ममः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva. -मर्यादा a. 1. boundless, immeasurable. -2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपञ्चभिर्निर्मर्यादिवैभवं द्विरुदा-युधे; Ve. 3. 82. -3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) ind. confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-दं) confusion, disorder. -मल a. 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, un sullied (fig. also); नीरान्निर्मलतो-जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous; Me. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. tale. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः a crystal. -मशक a. free from gnats. -मांस a. fleshless. -मातृय a. uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग a. roadless, pathless. -मृदः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. -2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-दं) 1 large free market or fair. -मूल a. 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge

&c.). -3. eardicated. -मेघ a. cloudless. -मेघ a. without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह a. free from illusion. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -मदन a. inactive, lazy, dull. -यज्ज a. 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-जं) 1. zing out. -2. absence of restraint, independence. -यज्ञस्क a. without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -युक्ति f. 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitness, impropriety. -युक्तिक a. 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. -यूय a. separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -यूय = नियमः. -योगक्षेप a. free from care. -रक्त a. (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क a. (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. -रजस्क (नीरजस्क) a. see नीरज. (-रः) a woman not menstruating. -रजसो absence of passion or darkness. -रत (नीरत) a. not attached to, indifferent. -रथ a. (नीरथ) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. -रव a. (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. 8. 58. -रस a. (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानां पयः-वत् S. D. 1. -3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अल-व्यकलनीरसानां मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5 disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-रसः) the pomegranate. -रसन a. (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. -रज्ज्व a. (नीरज्ज्व) without lustre, faded, dim. -रज्ज्व, -रज a. (नीरज्ज्व, नीरज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीर-जस्य किमौषधैः H. 1. -रूप a. (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. (-रः) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-रं) ether. -रोग a. (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. -लक्षण a. 1. having no auspicious marks, illfeatured. -2. undistinguish- ed. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unsported. -5. having a white back. -लज्ज a. shameless, impudent. -लिंग a. having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लिप्त a. 1. unanointed. -2. undefiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-रः) 1. N. of Krishna. -2. a sage. -लेप a. 1. unanointed, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-रः) a sage. -लोभ a. free from desire or avarice

unavaricious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —दश *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. —2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). —वचन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. —2. free from woods. —3. bare, open. —वरं निहंरं *q. v.* —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. —2. blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (—तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वति व्यज्जं H. 2. 165. —वानर *a.* free from monkeys. —वास *a.* free from crows. —वार्य *a.* 1. irremittible. —2. acting fearlessly or boldly. —विकल्प, —विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. —2. being without determination or resolution. —3. not capable of mutual relation. —4. conditioned. —5. undeliberative. —6. recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निष्कल्पका ज्ञाज्ञानाविधिकल्पभेदलयापेक्ष; नोच्छेत्ता प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समायौ Bh. 3. 61; V. 1. 23. —7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबन्धानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as वदत्. (—त्यं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. —विहार *a.* 1. unchanged, unchangeable; M. 5. 14. —3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (—रः) the Supreme deity. —विकास *a.* unblown. —विग्रह *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (—ह) absence of impediment. —विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्मेरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्पकाज्ञिभय Chandr. 1. 2. (—रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. —विचिक्त्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. —विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insonible. —वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. —विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. —विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. —विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. —विवर *a.* 1. having no opening or cavity. —2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. —विवाद *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. —2. undisputed, universally acknowledged. —विवेक *a.*

Indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish. —विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. —विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. 'a difference without distinction'. —2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रवतनोलोचननिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेषप्रतिपदिरासीत् R. 14. 22. —3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (—वः) absence of differences. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वगृहनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थापयत H. 1; R. 5. 6.) —विशेषण *a.* without attributes. —विष *a.* poisonous (as a snake); निर्विषा दुर्दुष्भाः स्मृताः —विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; यनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. —2. having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एषं कार्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. —4. not attached to sensual objects (as mind). —विषाण *a.* destitute of horns —विहार *a.* having no pleasure. —बीज, बीज *a.* 1. seedless. —2. impotent. —3. causeless. —बीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes, निर्दूरुर्वीरतं P. R. 1. 31. —2. cowardly. —वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. —वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं शुक्रशोभाभितवशात् किमे तवेवायुं Ve. 3. 34. —वृक्ष *a.* treeless. —वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. —वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. —वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. —वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. —वेदनं a weaver's shuttle. —वेर *a.* free from enmity, amicable; peaceable. (—रं) absence of enmity. —व्यजनं *a.* 1. straight-forward. —2. without condiment. (—नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. —व्यथ *a.* 1. free from pain. —2. quiet, calm. —व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. —व्यलोक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. —2. without pain. —3. pleased, doing anything willingly. —4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. —व्यग्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers. —व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. —2. without fraud, true, genuine. —3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Mā. 5. 12. —4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (—जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amar. 79. —व्यापार *a.* 1. without employ-

ment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. —2. motionless; U. 6. —व्रण *a.* 1. unhurt, without wounds. —2. without rents. —व्रत *a.* not observing vows. —हिमं cessation of winter. —हेति *a.* weaponless. —हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. —हीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. —2. bold, daring.

निरत *a.* 1. Engaged or interested in. —2. Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; घृणया &c. —3. Pleased, delighted. —4. Rested, ceased.

निरतिः *f* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निरत्यः Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall.

निरस्त 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्ताभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; dispel; अज्ञाय तावदश्वेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षसि वेदो वरितो निरास्त्य Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish; गृहान्निरस्ता न तेन वैवेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 To reject, repudiate, decline. —6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). —7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —8 To tear out, strip off. —9 To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन गृहान्निरस्ता R. 14. 84. —2 Dispelled, destroyed. —3 Abandoned, deserted. —4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादो वेदो एरंडोपि दुमरायते H. 1. 69. —5 Discharged (as an arrow). —6 Refuted. —7 Vomited, spit out. —8 Uttered rapidly. —9 Torn out or destroyed. —10 Suppressed, checked. —11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). —12 Thrown off (as from a horse). —13 Offered, given; Mā. 9. 40. —14 Rejected, disallowed. —15 Sent forth or away. —स्तः An arrow discharged. —स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. —2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. —3 Spitting out. —4 Preventing or eating. —Comp. —भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. —रान *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

निरस्तन *a.* Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 5. 47. —2 Vomiting. —नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, ex-

pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरस अ. [निर्वृत्ता रसो यस्मात् प्रा० व०] Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (v.l. for निराक).

निराकुल अ. 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिकुलसंकुलकुसमसूह-निराकुलबकुलकलापे Git. 1.-2 Distressed ; See under निर also.

निराकु 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, condemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरण 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्रवा S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण्यु अ. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure ; see under निर also.

निराकृत p. p. 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -Comp. -अन्योत्तर अ. irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः f. निराकृति 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निराग अ. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट अ. Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (क-पित्थ).

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्ष 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (धेन्व) ... निरिक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दृयाहुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22, Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरिक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेणकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरिक्षक अ. Looking at, observing &c.

निरिक्षणं, निरिक्षा 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard ; निरिक्ष्य as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्षं (धं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त अ. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. -क्त 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighaṇṭus by Yāska. -Comp. -कारः N. of the sage Yāska. -जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (= क्षेत्रज q. v.).

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined: -निरुक्तिर्यतो नाम्नामन्या-र्थस्वप्रकल्पनं । ईदृशैश्चरित्विर्जने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषा-करः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -3 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭus.

निरुत्सुक अ. 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुधंश्चास्य देवानं Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

निरुद्ध p. p. 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned ; U. 1. 11. -Comp. -कंठ अ. having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. -शुद्धः obstruction of the rectum. -प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87.-3 Restraint, Check, suppression, control ; योगश्चिरवृत्ति-निरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4

Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurling, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरुद्ध अ. 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its शैलिक or etymological sense) ; यौनं काव्यिदृशवृत्ति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. -दः 1 Inherence (as of ' redness ' in the word ' red '). -2 (In Rhet. The accepted and popular meaning of a word. -Comp. -लक्षणा a lakṣhaṇa or secondary use of a word which is based not on the vivakṣha or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरुद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency ; वृषविद्याय निरुद्धिमानता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 निरुद्धलक्षण q. v.

निरूप 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च महर्षे देवा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं -गा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation ; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित p. p. 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः f. 1 Definition (of an idea) ; ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरुद्धः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुहणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निर्ज 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निर्जत अ. Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निर्जतिः f. Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane,

adversity ; सा हि लोकस्य निर्र्मतिः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter ; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निर्मम *a.* Noiseless.

निर्ममनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्मम i P. 1 To go out or forth, depart ; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4 ; हुतबहपरि-
खेवादाह निर्गत्य कक्षात् Ra. 1. 27 ; Ms. 9. 83 ; S. 6. 3 ; Amaru. 61 ; S. 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise ; अन्य-
दृक्किरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136. -3 To re-
move ; as in निर्गतविज्ञः -4 To be
cured of a disease. -5 To come out
or appear (as a bud) ; S. 6. 3. -6 To
go away, disappear. -7 To be freed
from (with abl.). -8 To enter into or
attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्ममः Country, region, place.

निर्मम p. p. 1 Come forth or out,
appeared. -2 Gone away, departed.
-3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4
Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्ममः 1 Going forth or out, go-
ing away ; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure,
vanishing, passing away ; R. 19.
46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress ;
कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्ममः प्रययौ K. 159. -4
Exit, issue.

निर्ममनं 1 Going out or forth. -2
A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-
keeper (?).

निर्मम्य *a.* Perceivable ; U. 4. 21.

निर्ममः The hollow of a tree.

निर्ममने Killing, slaughter.

निर्ममः -ट 1 A vocabulary, col-
lection of words. -2 A table of
contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्ममणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्ममणक *a.* Rubbing. -क A den-
tifice.

निर्ममः 1 Destruction. -2 A
whirlwind, a violent gust of wind,
hurricane. -3 The noise of contend-
ing winds (vapours ?) &c. in the
sky ; निर्वातोऽयः कुंजलनिर्वाजिवांसुर्वाति-
र्वातेः क्षोभयामास सिंहात् R. 9. 64 ; Ms.
1. 38, 4. 105, 7. Y. 1. 145 ; (बायुना निहते
बायुर्गमनात् पतत्ययः । प्रबलघोरनिर्वाते निर्वात इति
कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A
thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general
अहह दाहणो देवनिर्वातः U. 2.

निर्वातनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्वातः 1 A sound in general ; Vc.
4 ; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling,
twanging &c. ज्यानिर्वातेः क्षोभयामास
सिंहात् R. 9. 64 ; भारतीनिर्वातः U. 3.

निर्जर्जल *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.
निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth,
appeared.

निर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat.
R. 3. 51 ; Bk. 2. 52 ; 7. 94 ; Y. 3. 292.
-2 To win, acquire by conquest ; Ms.
8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4
To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f.* Complete vic-
tory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered com-
pletely, vanquished. -2 Acquired,
gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्जरः -रं A spring, waterfall,
cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent ;
शीतं निर्जरवारि पानं Nāg. 4 ; R. 2. 13 ;
Sānti. 2. 17, 21 ; 4. 6. -रु 1 Burn-
ing cliff. -2 An elephant. -3 A
horse of the sun.

निर्जरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्जरिणी, निर्जरी A river, mountain-
torrent ; स्वलनदुस्वरपरिवोतसो निर्ज-
रिण्यः U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 6. 40.

निर्जयः, निर्जात, निर्जित &c. See
under निर्जी.

निर्जरः N. of one of the horses of
the sun.

निर्जामः Ved. 1 The joint of a
wing (?). -2 Excessive bending.

निर्जि 3 U. 1 To wash, clean,
purify ; R. 17. 22 ; Y. 1. 191 ; Ms.
6. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्जिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified,
cleansed ; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated,
atoned.

निर्जिक्तिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expia-
tion, atonement ; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्जिज्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, wash-
ing. -2 Well-nourished. -*m.* 1 A
form, shape. -2 A bright or shining
garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्जिक्तः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2
Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्जिज्जकः A washerman.

निर्जिजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation,
atonement (for an offence).

निर्जी 1 P. 1 To take or carry
away or off. -2 To determine, ascer-
tain, settle, decide, come to a deci-
sion, fix, resolve upon ; कथमप्युपाय-
मात्मनैव निर्जीय Dk. ; Ki. 11. 39.

निर्जयः 1 Removing, removal. -2
Complete ascertainment, decision,
affirmation, determination, settle-
ment ; संदेहनिर्जयो जातः S. 1. 28 ; Ms.
8. 301, 409 ; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10 ;
हृदयं निर्जयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3
Deduction, inference, conclusion,
demonstration (in logic). -4 Dis-
cussion, investigation, consideration.
-5 Sentence, verdict, judgment ;

सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दो-
षाय M. 1. -6 Application of a con-
clusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.)
Narration of events. -Oomp. -पादः a
sentence, decree, verdict (in law).
निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determi-
nation. -2 Positive conclusion, set-
tlement.

निर्णयिक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive
-2 Determining.

निर्णयनं 1 Making certain. -2 The
outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णित *p. p.* Settled, decided ; de-
termined, resolved, &c.

निर्णेतु *n.* Decisive, conclusive -*m.*
1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A
guide.

निर्णु 6 U. 1 To throw back, re-
ject ; धाना मस्यपान्यो मांसं शकं चैव
न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove,
dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4
To repudiate.

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्दट-ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling,
unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the
faults of others. -3 Envious. -4 A bu-
sive, slanderous. -5 Useless, un-
necessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, in-
toxicated.

निर्दर 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3
Shameless. -रः, निर्दरिः 1 A cave,
cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -रं
Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, de-
stroying.

निर्दह 1. P. 1 To burn, consume.
-2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming.
-2 Without fire or heat. -नं Burn-
ing, consuming.

निर्दातु *m.* 1 A digger up of
weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A
husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2
Opened, split open ; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smear-
ed. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिष्ट 6 P. 1 To point out, indi-
cate, show ; एकैकं निर्दिष्टान् S. 7 ; अं-
गुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign,
give ; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालाम-
ध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, men-
tion, make a reference to. -4 To
foretell, predict. -5 To advise, re-
commend. -6 To tell, communicate.
-7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enu-
merate, specify, name. -9 To define,
determine. -10 To describe. -11 To
denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown,
indicated. -2 Specified, particulariz-
ed. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allot-

ted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अनुक्तोप निर्देशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation. निर्देशक u. Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देश m. An authority, a guide.

निर्धारः-रण &c. see under निर्धु.

निर्धार 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse; निर्धारः सति हरिचन्दने जलायः Si. 8 51; निर्धारद्वानामलग्नाभिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धारित p. p. 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धु 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्धुतोऽधरजोगिमा Git. 12. ज्ञाननिर्धुतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धुत p. p. 1 Shaken off, removed; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. -तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धु 1 P, 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽयं लेखेन खलुस्त्वा खलु पाचिकं Si. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारण 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्धारण P. 11 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित p. p. Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य a. 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्बध् 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्बद्ध p. p. 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्बध् 1 Insisting upon, persisting, intentness, pertinacity, निर्बध्-तः

जातवशा (युक्ता) R. 5. 21; Ku. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्बध्-पृष्टः स जगद् सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्बध् S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्बद्ध See निर्बध्.

निर्भग्न a. 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्भट्ट a. Hard, firm (हृद).

निर्भर्त्स 10 A 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace; Si. 6. 62.

निर्भर्त्सन-ना 1 Threat, menace; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्भर्त्सित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्भा 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षवीजवलेन निर्भौ R. 11. 65. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाङ्गमं हि निर्भौ Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10.

निर्भासः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्भिद् 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through; अनेन निर्भिकतनुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67; निर्भिद्योपरि कणिकार-मुकुलान्यालीयते वदपदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्भिकतनुः रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तान्तकदेशं निर्भिदे ibid. St. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्भिक p. p. 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्भेदः 1 Boring, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration; निर्भेदाद्वृत्तेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः संक्षयति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्भेद्य a. 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्भुग्न p. p. 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other; Māl. 6. 12.

निर्भूति f. Ved Disappearing.

निर्भूय 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round; अमृतस्यार्थे निर्भूययामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्भूयः, निर्भूयन्, निर्भूयः, निर्भूयन् 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The

wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. -दाव 1. = 2 above. -2. a churningstick.

निर्भूय a. 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -द्वयं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणी हुनि V. 1. 9; यस्मादेव घुरेदानीं मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो नृपा Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नातुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्ममे निर्मामोर्ध्वं नधुरां मधुराकृतिः B. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकाजननिर्मिते Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मिता टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माणं 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चात्रकालनिर्माणं P. 1. 4. 31 Vāt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयममात-निर्माणः (बालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth.' -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदावलालनीयं Māl. 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; इरीरनिर्माण-सदृशो नन्दस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Transformation. -ण Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित p. p. 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artificial.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरत्नरुचिरा निर्मितमादृषी भारती कथे-र्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्मल्य a. Pure, clean, stainless. -त्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्मल्योन्मिश्रपुष्पदाननिकरे का वदपदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. -3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्मल्येषां वृत्तेऽधीरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुक्त 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; द्विमनिर्मुक्तयेयं चित्राचन्द्रमसो-रिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; B. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. -कः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मुक्तिः *f.* Freedom, liberation.

निर्माकः 1 Setting free, liberating.

-2 A hide, skin; especially, the slough of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si. 20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्माक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2;

निर्माक्षन् Liberation, deliverance

निर्मुल 10 U. To eradicate, extirpate.

निर्मुलन Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मुलनक्षमः 3b, 3. 72.

निर्मुच 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.

निर्माजनं Cleaning, washing off; wiping out.

निर्मुष्ट *p. p.* Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मुष्टलोऽधरा S. D. 1.

निर्मुत् 10 U. 1 To return, restore;

निर्मुत्तय हस्तन्यासं V. 5. Ms. 11. 164.

-2 To requite, repay, retaliate; राम-लक्ष्मणयोर्वै स्वयं निर्यतयामि वै Ram. -3 To forgive, pardon.

निर्मुत्तन 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्यतन). -5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्मुत् 2 P. 1 To go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse (as time).

निर्माण 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. -2 Vanishing, disappearing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. -5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणे निर्माणभ्रमेऽभिन्नं Dk 97; निर्माणनिर्यवृत्तं चलिर्तं निषादी Si. 5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्माणहस्तस्य पुरो द्रुपुस्ततः Si. 12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्मादि *f.* 1. Exit, departure. -2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्माणे Banishing, expelling.

निर्मासः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्मासः—सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्मासमंथिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्माहः 1 A pinnae, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वित-दिनिर्माहविदेकनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्मुह्य मन्वारणाख्य उपाश्रयः and quotes Vaijayanti; perhaps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चावरोरणनिर्माह Rām. -2 A chaplet,

crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg projecting from a wall. -4 Wood placed in a wall for pigeons to build their nests or to perch upon. -5 A door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

निर्मुचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्मुठनं 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Tearing off.

निर्मुखनं 1 Scraping, scratching.

-2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्मुष्यनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वच 2 P. 1 To interpret, explain;

वेदा निर्वचुमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace to its etymology (as a word). -3 To relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To name, call.

निर्वचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation.

-2 A proverbial expression, proverb.

-3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वचू 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle.

-2 To scatter, strew (as seed). -3 To offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाम्यागतय वस्तारि वा महोक्षं वा निर्वचति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्वचण *a.* (णी) 1 Relating to oblations. -2 Pouring out, scattering.

-3 Giving, bestowing. —ण 1 Pouring out, offering. -2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248. 260. -3 Bestowing presents. -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle &c.) for pouring.

निर्वचनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वच 10 U. 1 To look at carefully, mark attentively. -2 To see, behold, observe, perceive.

निर्वचनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight.

-2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वच 1 P. 1 To live out, i. e.

to go to the end of (as a period).

-2 To dwell abroad. —Caus. To banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

निर्वचनः, निर्वचनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3

Leaving one's home, living abroad (निर्वच only in this sense).

निर्वह 1 P. 1 To carry out, ex-

tricate oneself. -2 To be finished.

-3 To live upon, live by the aid of.

—Caus. 1 To take to the end of, complete, finish, manage; यद्यपि यिसखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3. -2 To carry out, accomplish, effect. -3 To pass, spend (as time).

निर्वहनं 1 End, completion; Si. 14.

63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहनं Ama-

ru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation.

-4 (In dramas). The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तस्मिन्निमित्तं कुक्कुरितनाटकस्येव अन्यमुखेऽन्यस्मिन्निमित्तं Mu. 6.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. -2 Completion, end.

-3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नस्तु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रवत् Mn. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. -6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहण *a.* 1 Carrying out, effecting. -2 Removing. —ण Accomplishment, completion; see निर्वाहण.

निर्वाहिन *a.* 1 Effecting. -2 Discharging (as a wound).

निर्वा 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलाद्वापनेन निर्वा Si. 1.

65; स्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वाति मनोमनेऽभवज्जलितं Subhāsh. -3 To blow out, be extinguished, be extinct;

निर्वाणदीपं किञ्च तैलवान् Subhāsh; निर्वाणपुष्टिमयस्य वीर्यं संयुक्षयतीव वपुर्मु-

नेन Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3.

28. —Caus. (—वापयति) 1 To blow or

put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R.

3. 58. -2 To cool, alleviate the heat

of, act as a refrigerant; सखी अन्नापूष

एव तेषां निर्वापयति शरीरस्यः Mā. 6.

Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify,

soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्वाण *p. p.* 1 Blown or put out;

extinguished (as a lamp or fire);

निर्वाणवैरवहनाः प्रमादादीनां Ve. 1. 7;

Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3

Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from

existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6

Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. —ण

1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; ज्ञानेनैर्वा-

णमामोति निर्विघ्नं ह्वाणलः Mb. -2 Va-

vanishing from sight, disappearance.

-3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final libera-

tion or emancipation from matter

and reunion with the Supreme Spirit,

eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपि सत्येऽहमेतराय

जयाश्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5

(With Buddhists) Absolute extinction

or annihilation, complete extinction

of individual or worldly existence.

-6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose;

Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction

or pleasure, anprome bliss, highest

felicity; अये लब्धं नेत्रनिर्वाणं S. 3. M.

3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. -8 Cessation,

desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union,

association, confluence. -11 The

batheing of an elephant, as in अविज्जि

at R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences.

—Oomp. —पुराणं offering oblations to

the dead (?). —एयिह *a.* almost

vanished or departed; sea underनिर्वापः (3) above.—मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वाप. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). -3 Alms.

निर्वापण 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b). Offering oblations (especially funeral). -6 Allaying, alleviating, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितैः स्वनिर्वापणानि U. 3. -7 Annihilation. -8 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing; क्षीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयितु a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling; स्मर एव तापहेतु-निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः S. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादभाव). -5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद्व 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मर्यादा-वत्स्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, cloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिभवादिर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52. (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called ज्ञात quietude); निर्वेदव्याधि-भावेति ज्ञातोऽपि नमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्षणं वा सुलक्षणा न मदीक्षासंरक्षिं समेप्यति। अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलं किं कलं ॥). -8 Shame.

निर्विश्व 6 P. 1 To enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विश्वति पदोवाच R. 6. 34; निर्विश्वविषयस्तेऽहः स दृशातमुपेयिवाच R. 12. 1; 4. 51; 6. 50; 9. 36; 13. 60; 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Me. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. 3 To marry; निर्विश्वकामोऽस्मि नरेव

V. P. -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विश्व p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed or need. -3 Obtained as wages; निर्विश्व वैश्यशुद्धयोः Gautama. -4 married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्विश्वः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृत् 5 U. (usually in p. p. only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied; निर्वाहार मधुनीद्विचर्यः Si. 10. 3. see निर्वृत् below.

निर्वृत्त p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृत्तौ स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृत्तिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृत्ति-मेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; B. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्वृत्ति-समनो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्वृत्त 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished; R. 17. 18; Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. —Caus. To perform; accomplish, finish, complete, आहारं निर्वर्तयामास K. 16; R. 2. 45; 3. 33; 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक a. (तिका f.) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तन 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तित्व a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्ति f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result, fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impurity. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, pain- ing, afflicting. -2 Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finished; Mu. 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहृन्निर्व्यूढविस्मय Māl. 7; निर्व्यूढसाहिद्वधरोति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagad-dhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायो निर्व्यूढ-स्तेऽपर्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढा संभाषणा-भारो बुद्धरक्षितया Māl. 8; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकरवं Māl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; of. निर्व्यूह.

निर्वाहः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्वृत् 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.). -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्वृण 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्वहरः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्वाहिव a. 1 Carrying out. -2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance). -3 Fragrant.

निर्वृतिः f. Taking-out of one's way, removal.

निर्वादः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिपः 1 A god; निलिपीतिहृका-नपि च निरपातनिपतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. —Comp. —निहारी the celestial Ganges.

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिप्ये मृचिन् ग्रुधोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in; गुहास्वन्ये श्यलेष्वत Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Glt. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from

(with abl.) ; मातुर्निलीयते कुष्णः Sk. —4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. —2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. —3 Hiding oneself. —4 Total destruction. —5 Setting, disappearance; दिनांते निलयाय गतुं R. 2. 15. (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयन् 1 Settling in a place, alighting. —2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. —3 The act of going out.

निलीय p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. —2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. —3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. —4 Destroyed, perished. —5 Changed, transformed. —6 Full.

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ; c. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा; P. 1. 4. 76).

निवत् f. A valley. —**तत् ind.** Downwards; (also निवत्ता in this sense).

निवर् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). —2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes ; श्रुत्य पिंडोस्ततः Ms. 3. 216 ; (स्वरमुद्दिश्य) निवर्पेः सहकारमंजरी Ku. 4. 38. —3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवर्पन् 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. —2 Sowing. —3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors ; को नः कुले निवर्पनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. —2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srāddha ceremony ; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्युक्तं Mā. 9. 40 ; निवापवापिभिः R. 8. 86 ; निवापोजलः वितृणो 5. 8. 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. —3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापकः A sower, scatterer.

निवर a. Preventing, warding off. —**रः** 1 One who prevents. —2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस् 1. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay ; आहो निवस्यति समं हारंणगनाभिः S. 1. 26 ; निवासिष्यति मय्येष Bg. 12. 8. —2 To be, exist ; Pt. 1. 31. —3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. —4 To sojourn, pass the night.

—II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. —2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A Village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation dwelling. —2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment ; Si. 10. 60 ; R. 19. 41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. —2 A house ; abode, habitation, resting-place ; निवासस्थितायाः Mk. 1. 15 ; Si. 4. 63 ; 5. 21 ; Bg. 9. 18 ; Mk. 3. 23. —3 Passing the night. —4 A dress, garment. —5 Nightquarters. —6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum ; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसन्निधिः Si. 1. 1.

निवासनं 1 Residence. —2 Sojourn. —3 Spending time.

निवासिन् a. 1 Dwelling, residing. —2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in ; Ku. 7. 26. —**m.** A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. —2 To bear up, sustain, support ; वेदाद्युद्धरते जगन्निवहते Git. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap ; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bb. 3. 37 ; so घनं, दैत्यं, कपोत &c. —2 N. of one of the seven winds. —3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात a. [निवृत्ते निरुद्धा वा वातोऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm ; R. 3. 17 ; 19. 42. —2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. —3 Safe, secure. —4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail —**तः** 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. —2 An impenetrable coat of mail. —**तं** 1 A place sheltered from the wind ; निवातनिरुक्तपथि प्रदीप्य Ku. 3. 48 ; Ki. 14. 37 ; R. 13. 52, 3. 17 ; Bg. 6. 19. —2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness ; R. 12. 36. —3 A secure spot. —4 A strong armour.

निवाकु a. Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (वि) ङ a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. —2 Firm, tight, fast ; निविद्धो युधिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. —3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable ; R. 11. 15. —4 Gross, coarse. —5 Bulky, large. —6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P. (generally in the caus.) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.) ; उपस्थितं होमवेलां गुरवे निवेदयामि S. 4 ; काश्यपाय वनस्यातिसेवां निवेदयामः ibid., R. 2. 68. —2 To declare or announce oneself ; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि S. 1. —3 To in-

dicato, betray, show ; इंकापरिग्रहनिवेदयिता Mu. 1 ; विंगवरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72 ; R. 17. 40. —4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of ; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेदयत् K. 367 ; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेदयत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47, Ms. 2. 51 ; Y. 1. 27. —5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

निविद् f. Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. —2 Instruction, precept, direction. —3 Invocation.

निवेदक a. Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदनं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming ; a communication, announcement. —2 Delivering, entrusting. —3 Dedication. —4 Representation. —5 An offering or oblation. —**n:** An epithet of Siva.

निवेदित p. p. 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. —2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol ; cf. नवेय.

निर्विरा (डं) श-स a. 1 Compact, close उरुनिर्विरासान्तेवभारखेवि Si. 7. 20. —2 Coarse, gross. —**स** A crooked-nose.

निर्विश 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat ; नवानुदश्यामवपुर्न्यविक्षत (आसनं) Si. 1. 19. —2 To halt, encamp ; R. 12. 68. —3 To enter ; रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. G. 143, 8. 7 ; R. 9. 82 ; 12. 38. —4 To be fixed on, be directed towards ; सूर्य-निविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. —5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise ; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मं निविशेत् वै Ms. 2. 8. —6 To marry (for निर्विश q. v.). —7 To alight, descend. —**Caus.** 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 8. —2 To put, place, keep ; मनोनतं वाचि निवेदयति Ki. 14. 4 ; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. —3 To seat, install ; R. 15. 97. —4 To cause to settle in life, get married ; द्यूधतिप्रमतिरथं ततय निवेदय S. 4. 19 ; R. 11. 57. —5 To encamp (as an army) ; R. 5. 42, 16. 37. —6 To draw, paint, portray ; चित्रे निवेदय परिकल्पितसखयोगा S. 2. 9 ; M. 3. 11. —7 To commit to writing, inscribe on ; V. 2. 14. —8 To intrust or commit to ; Mu. 5. 7 ; R. 19. 4. —9 To introduce. —10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. —2 Encamped ; R. 12. 68. —3 Fixed or intent upon. —4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled ; Ku. 5. 31. —5 Initiated. —6 Arranged. —7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः f. Copulation, coition. (Ved.)

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment; सेना-निवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration. -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling house habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. -नी The earth.

निविशेष a. Not different, alike. -वः Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पितृणामुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. -ता, -तः A veil, mantle.

निवीतित्व a. Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 5, 9. 1 U. To surround, enclose; Bk. 14. 29. -Caus. 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.); पापान्निवारयति योजयते शिवाय Bh. 2. 72; निवारयन्ती महतो ह्यनिवृतात् Ku. 5. 3. -1 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; दंशनिवारणश्च R. 2. 6. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत्त p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -तः A veil, mantle, wrapper. निवृत्तिः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्ति 1 A. 1 To come back, return; न च निम्नादिषु सलिले निवर्तते मे ततो दुर्वयः S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तत सर्वसांस्वयं भक्षणार्त् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; जिह्वं तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be free or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12¹ be reversed. -13

To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. -Caus. 1 To cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert; R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Coming to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्वालेषो न चापि निवर्तते Śānti. 3. 2. -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. -9 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्तित्व a. 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted; Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -तं 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motive. (-णः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -मांस a. one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passions. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; शापनिवृत्तौ S. 7; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. वृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; प्राणाघाताजिह्वतिः Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule.). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेष्ट्य a. Whirling. -व्यः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Hoarfrost. -व्यं Extent (व्याप्ति).

निवृद्धं Perseverance, energy; cf. निवृद्ध.

निश f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

निशठ a. Honest, candid.

निशब्द a. Silent, not speaking.

निशम् 4 P., 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know; निशम्ब येनां तपसे कुलोद्यतः Ku. 5. 3; S. 5. 2; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9; निशामय प्रियसासि Mā. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशांत p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -तः A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40. -Comp. -नारी a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश (शा) रणं Killing, slaughter.

निशा [नितरा इयति तनुकरोति व्यापारः शोक Tv.] 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. -Comp. -अदः, -अदनः 1 an owl. -2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अदकः bdellium. -अतिक्रमा, -अत्ययः -अंतः, -अवसानं 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a blind at night. (-ञ्च) the creeper called जतुका. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आरुषा -आह्वार turmeric. -आविः the evening twilight. -उत्तराः end of night, day-break. -एतः a crane. -करा 1. the moon; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -3. camphor. -केतुः the moon. -गृह a bed chamber. -चर a. (-रा-रि f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रा) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil-spirit; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. 4. an owl. -5. a snake. -6. the ruddy goose. 7. a thief. °पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.

-2, Rāvaṇa. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment ; राममन्थशरणे साहिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरो R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. —चर्मन् *m.* darkness. —जलं dew, frost. —वृक्षिन् *m.* an owl. —निशं *ind.* every night, always. —पुष्पं 1. the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. —सुखं the beginning of night. —मृगः a jackal. —वनः hemp (रण). —विहारः a demon, goblin, a Rākṣasā ; पञ्चक्रू रामनिशाचिह्नौ Bk. 2. 36. —वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हसः the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात *p.p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 39. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp ; निशितनिगताः शराः S. 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. —तं Iron. —ता Night.

निशितिः *f.* Excitement, agitation (Ved.).

निशादः A man of low caste ; see निषादः (निशादयुजः A pestle ; so शिला a mortar.)

निशादकः One of the seven Rūpakas in music. —कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [निशेत् जनो अस्मिन् ; निशी, आधो यच् Tv.) Midnight ; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतविराजः R. 3. 15 ; Mc. 88; Māl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general ; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवन्ति कामिनः Re. 1. 3 ; Amaru. 11.

निशीथ्या Night.

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter ; Māl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow) ; Mv. -2. 33. -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. —Comp. —मघनी, —मर्दनी epithets of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable ; Bg. 2. 53. —ला The earth. —Comp. —अंग *a.* firm. (—गः) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चरकं 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinate, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयेः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution,

resolve ; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim ; केकेयी करनिश्चया R. 12. 4 ; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चित *p.p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also) ; अरावणमराम्बा जगदयेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence). —तं Certainty, decision. —तं *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चक्रणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चये, निश्चयेणी A ladder, a staircase ; cf. निश्चयणी &c.

निश्चस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing ; of. निश्वास.

निष् 1 P. (निषति) To moisten, wet.

निष् 1 P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on ; कठे स्वयं ग्राहनिष्कचाहुं Ku. 3. 7 ; U. 4. 18 ; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected ; Ku. 1. 10 ; 7. 36. -3 To be attached to.

नि 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association. -3 A quiver ; Si. 10. 34 ; Ki. 17. 36 ; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगमिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषंगिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to ; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. —*m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 A quiver -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1 P. (निषदिति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline ; उष्णालः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell. -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

निषदण *p.p.* 1 Seated ; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on ; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast ; of. निषदण.

निषदणकं seat.

निषत्तिः *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly, dulness, inactivity.

निषदन Ved. 1 Sitting -2 Dwell-ing. -3 A seat. -4 A house, residence. —नः=निषाद् *q. v.*

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market ; Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. —री Night.

निषादित *p.p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining ; R. 1. 52. 4. 20. —*m.* An elephant-driver ; Si. 5. 41.

निषध *a.* Hard, solid. —धाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. —धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note ; cf. निषाद्. —धा N. of Nala's capital.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as, hunters, fishermen &c. ; a mountaineer ; मा निषादं प्रतिष्ठं स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समः Rām ; R. 14. 52, 70 ; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman ; cf. Ma. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut ; गीतकलाविन्यासमिष निषादाद्युक्तं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषिध 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in ; R. 3. 26 ; S. 4. 13 ; Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate ; निषिधन्माधुमिता लतां कौर्दी च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means ' to fill with honey-drops').

निषिक्त *p.p.* 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, im-pregnated.

निरेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion ; हस्र, सलिलनिषेकः Re. 1. 23. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling ; तैलनिषेकविद्युता R. 8. 38 ' a drop of dripping oil '. -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed ; Ku. 3. 16 ; R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिध 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back ; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिष्यमः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. -2 To oppose, contradict, object to ; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid ;

निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं वृद्धमर्हति Ma. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1.-5 To remove, drive off, counteract; व्यपेक्ष्यतावकाशेण रामस्तद्राक्षसस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. —Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध p. p. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः f. 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, atopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; इति निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं नमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषूद 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay. निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. —n; A killer; as in बलवृत्तिनिषूदनः &c.

निषेध 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेधते अन्तमया विधिकं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यया यया तामरसेक्षणा मया पुनः सरानं नितरां निषेधिता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विवतां निषेधितमपक्रियया समुपैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334. निषेधक a. 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेधणं, निषेधा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेधित p. p. 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Korsha* or *Suvarṇa* of 16 *Māṣas*). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 *Suvarṇas* q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —का A *Chāṇḍāla*.

निष्कस Caus. 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निष्कसयन्निष्कसेतव्यं त्रियदाल-बाह्यपदिगणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीब-लोकाणिष्कसयिष्ये Mu. 6.

निष्कासः (इति) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी a. female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

निष्कृतः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः -टी f. Large cardamome (पला).

निष्कुश 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोर्निष्कुचितं बिहगैः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so काक्षे-निष्कुचितं स्वभिः कवलितं गोमायुभिर्हृदितं Gangāshṭaka; Māl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कुचिष p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Hoeking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकं A tooth-pick, Pt. 1. 71.

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कृत.

निष्क 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निकारणं.

निष्कृत p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —नं Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendezvous.

निष्कृतिः f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृदुमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhāṣa P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -3 Deducting.

निष्कृष्ट p. p. 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart. -2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे. -4 To atone, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति S. 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the *Samekāras* or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्कृयः 1 Redemption, ransom; दुष्टो वृत्तं सुद्वेगेण पीतेनेवात्मनिष्कृयं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्कृयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः f. Ved. Redemption.

निष्काथः 1 Decection. -2 Broth.

निष्पृ 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्पृणं Burning, scorching. निष्पृ p. p. 1 Burnished. -2 Well dressed or cooked.

निष्पृणः Burning, slight heating; Māl. 5. 17.

निष्पानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्पूर m. Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्पृया a. Ved. Foreign, exotic.

—द्वयः An outcast, a *Chāṇḍāla* or *Mlecchobhā*.

निष्ठ *a.* [नि-स्था-क वत्त्वे] (Usual-ly at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on ; तस्मिन्ने केने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to ; तमोनिष्ठः Ms. 12. 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on ; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in ; धर्मनिष्ठ. —डा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness ; मनो निष्ठान्नं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 81. -4 Devotion or appellation, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith ; शास्त्रे निष्ठ Māl. 3. 11 ; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination ; अत्याहर्दिभरति महतामप्यपञ्चज्ञानिडा S. 4. v. 1. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) ; Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participle terminations क, क्तवृत् (i. e. त and तवृत्). -16 N. of Vishnu.

निष्ठा *a.* Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठान्नं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठिवृ 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth ; S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14 ; Kāv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit ; Ms. 4. 132 ; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ङे) वः -चं, निष्ठी (ङे) वः, निष्ठीवत् Spitting out, spitting ; Rh. 1. 92.

निष्ठवत् *p. p.* 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out ; निष्ठवत्श्चरणोपयोग्यलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 76 ; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. -त Spitting out.

निष्ठवतिः *f.* Spitting out.

निष्ठुरे *a.* [नि-स्था-उत्त्वं वत्त्वे] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a blow). Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things) ; व्यचसायः मतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरा R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Centumelious. -र A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्ठा, निष्ठात *a.* [नि-स्था-क वत्त्वं] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert ; निष्ठातोपि च

वेदति साधुत्वं नेति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Si. 8. 63 ; Y. 1. 321 ; Māl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished ; Māl. 10. 24 ; (निःशंक विहितः Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक्व *a.* 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of ; अरवि-पर्यव्याहकनिष्पत्तः S. 7. 7 ; एषा विदूरीभवतः सधुदास्तकानना निष्पत्तीव भूमिः R. 13. 18, Ns. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16 ; Ku. 3. 71 ; Ms. 69. -2 To fall away. —Caus. To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पतनं Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected ; निष्पद्यते च सत्त्वानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. —Caus. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare ; त्वं निष्पमेकमेव पदं निष्पादयति Pt. 5.

निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth, Production. 2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपक्व) ; Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation ; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready. **निष्पादनं** 1 Effecting, accomplishing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing ; causing.

निष्पद् *a.* Motionless, immoveable, fixed.

निष्पिष्ट 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms ; (तं) निष्पिष्टेयं शितैः क्षिप्तं पूर्णं कुम्भमि-वांभसि Mb. ; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्राः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise ; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth. —Caus. To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट *p. p.* Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित *p. p.* Squeezed, pressed together or out ; निष्पीडितं दुकरकंदल-जो दुःसकः U. 3. 11.

निष्पू 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निष्पाव *a.* Certain. —वः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पेषः, -निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing ; युजांतरनिष्पेष Ve. 3, Māl. 8. 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction ; R. 4. 77 ; Mv. 1. 34 ; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्पवाणं, जि न. New unbleached cloth ; युगलं Dk.

निस *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c. ; (for examples see under नि). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) ' out of ', ' away from ' ; as in निर्वन, निष्कौशालि ; or (b) more usually ' not ', ' without ', ' devoid ' of (having a privative force) ; निःशेष ' without a remainder ' ; निष्कल, निर्जल &c. N. B. (In compound the स् of निस is changed to र before vowels and soft consonants (see निर), to a visarga before sibilants, to श before ह् and च्, to ष् before क् and प् ; cf. दुस् -Comp. —कंदक (निष्कंदक) *a.* 1. thornless. -2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. —कंद (निष्कंद) *a.* without edible roots. —कपट (निष्कपट) *a.* guileless, sincere. —कंच (निष्कंच) *a.* motionless, steady, immoveable ; निष्कंचचामराशिलाः S. 1. 8 ; Ku. 3. 48. —कण (निष्कण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. —कल (निष्कल) *a.* 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4. maimed. (-ः) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmā. (लाक्षी) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. —कलक, -कलम (निष्कलक) *a.* stainless, spotless. —कषाय (निष्कषाय &c.) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. —काम (निष्काम) *a.* 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-नं *ind.*) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. —कारण (निष्कारण) *a.* 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive ; निष्कारणो धनुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-नं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. —कालकः (निष्कालकः) *a.* penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. —कालिक (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin-

cible (अजय्य). -किंचन (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. -किल्बिष (निष्किल्बिष) *a.* sinless, faultless. -कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कृ' to cut off completely, exterminate'; निष्कुला कृ 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाहिमं Sk.). -कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. -कुज (निष्कुज) *a.* still, silent; U. 2. 16. -कृत (निष्कृत) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. -कृप (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. -केशर्य (निष्केशर्य) *a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). -कौशाचि (निष्कौशाचि) *a.* who has gone out of Kausambi. -क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. -2. not performing ceremonial rites. -क्षत्र (निष्क्षत्र), -क्षत्रिय (निष्क्षत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. -क्षेपः (निष्क्षेपः) = निक्षेप q. v. -चक्रं (निष्चक्रं) *ind.* completely. -चक्षुस् (निष्चक्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. -चत्वारिंश (निष्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty -चित (निश्चित) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. -चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* unconscious. -चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses, mad. -चेद (निश्चेद) *a.* motionless, powerless. -चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -छिद्रम् (निश्छिद्रम्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छिद्रम्). -छिद्र (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt. -तनु *a.* having no offspring, childless. -तन्द्रा, तन्द्रा *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. -तमस्क, तमिस् *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright; S. 7. 6. -2. freed from sin or moral impurities. -तर्क्य *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. -तल *a.* 1. round, globular; मुक्ताकलापर्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving, trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down, below. (-तर) *a.* pill, round ball. -तृष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. -शिरः wheat. -रत्न *a.* crystal. -तुषित *a.* 1. husked. -2. made thin. -3. abandoned. -तेजस् *a.* 1. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. -त्रय *a.* impudent, shameless. -त्रिंश *a.* 1. more than thirty; निश्चिंशानि वर्णाणि चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amar. 5. (-शः) *a.* sword. -शृत् *m.* a sword-bearer. -त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -पंक (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure.

-पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. -पतिसुता (निष्पतिसुता) *a.* woman having no husband and no sons. -पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless. [निष्पत्राकृ' to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side; to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति युगं व्याघः (सपुत्रस्य शरस्य अपराधं निर्गमनं निष्पत्रं करोति Sk.); एकश्च युगः सपत्राकृतोऽप्यथ निष्पत्राकृतोऽप्यतः Dk. 165; so योती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मरमानाननङ्गजा. तिथिग्रीवयद्वासाक्षनिष्पत्राकरोत्तज्जगत् Bv. 2. 132.] -पद (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. (-दं) *a.* vehicle moving without feet. -पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, powerless. -परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations. -परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -परिच्छद् (निष्परिच्छद्) *a.* having no retinue or train. -परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. -परिहार (निष्परिहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. -पर्यत (निष्पर्यत), -पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. -पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. -पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless, childless. -पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter. (-वः) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. -पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. -पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. -प्रकप (निष्प्रकप) *a.* steady, immovable, motionless. -प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* 1. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. 2. without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प (7); निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. -प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. -प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. -प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold. -प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base; Pt. 2. 90. -प्रति (ती) कार (निष्प्रति-ती कार). -प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1. incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेयमाप-दुपरिधत्ता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted, (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. -प्रतिघ्न (निष्प्रतिघ्न) *a.* un- hindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 78. -प्रतिद्वन्द्व (निष्प्रतिद्वन्द्व) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. -3. apathetic. -प्रतिभान (निष्प्रति-

भान) *a.* cowardly, timid. -प्रतीप- (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. -2. unconcerned (as a look). -प्रत्यक्ष (निष्प्रत्यक्ष) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded; Mal. 9. 45. -प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest. -प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. -2. powerless. -3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. -प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. -प्रयत्न (निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull. -प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive. -2. causeless, groundless. -3. useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. (-नं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. -प्राण (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. -फल (निष्फल) *a.* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also), unsuccessfull; futile; निष्फलारभयत्ता Me. 54. -2. useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as a tree). -4. meaningless (as a word). -5. seedless, impotent. (-ला-ली) *a.* woman past child-bearing. -फेन (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. -शंक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. -शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितुमा-रेभे K. 135. (-ब्दः, ब्दं) silence, a calm. -शमः (निःशमः) uneasiness, anxiety. -शरण *a.* (निःशरण) helpless, forlorn. -शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) *a.* a retired place, solitude; अरण्यं निःशलाके वा मन्त्रयेद्विभाषितः Ms. 7. 147. -शरप *a.* 1. free from arrows. -2. free from thorns or darts. -शोधय (निःशोधय) *a.* washed, pure, clean. -श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lustre, beauty. -2. unhappy. -श्रेयस *a.* the best, most excellent. (-सः) an epithet of Śiva. (-सं) 1. final beatitude, absorption; see निःश्रेयस also. -2. devotion, faith, belief. -3. apprehension, conception. -4. happiness (in general), welfare. -संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. -संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to; यज्ञिःसंग-स्त्वं फलस्यानन्तस्य Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments; Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. (-गं) *ind.* unselfishly. -संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. -सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2. mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstantial. -4. deprived of living beings. (स्वं) 1. absence of power

or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. -संतति (निःसंततिः) -संतान (निःसंतानः) *a.* childless. -संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्धः) -संदेह (निःसंदेहः) *a.* free from doubt. -संधि (निःसंधिः, निःसंधिः) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. -सपत्न (निःसपत्नः) *a.* 1. having no rival or enemy; वन-चिरकलपो निःसपत्नोय जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. -सम (निःसमः) *ind.* 1. unreasonably, at a wrong time. -2. wickedly. -संपात (निःसंपातः) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. -(सः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. -संवाध (निःसंवाधः) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. -सार *a.* 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. -ता 1. saplessness, pithlessness; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. -सीम (निःसीमः), -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमशर्मपदं 3. 97. -स्नेह (निःस्नेहः) *a.* 1. not unctuous or greasy, without uncton or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to (-हा) lin-seed. -स्व (निःस्वः, or निःस्वः) *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. -स्यूह (निःस्यूहः) *a.* 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तुविशेष-निःस्यूहः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. -स्व (निःस्वः) *a.* poor, indigent; नेस्वो वदि शतं Sānti. 2. 6; Pt. 1. 9. -स्वादु (निःस्वादुः) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निर्मात See निर्मात.

निःसारः A multitude (सङ्घः).

निःसृज् *p. p.* Killing, destroy-
ing. -नं Killing, slaughter; cf. निःसृज्.

निःसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वाभिना निःसृजोऽपि मुदो दास्याद्विमुच्य-
ते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निःसृज्.

निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition; निःसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 3f; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; निःसर्गतः, निःसर्ग 'by nature', or 'naturally'. -7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. -ज, -सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural.

-भिज् *a.* different by nature; निःसर्ग-
भिजास्यद्वैकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. -विनीत *a.* 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निःसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent; See S. D. 86, 87. -दूती *a.* female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तक्षिणं निःसृष्टार्थ-
दूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. (where Jagaddhara explains निःसृष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमेव कार्यं साधयति वा).

निःस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निःस्तब्ध *a.* 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निःस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निःस्तु 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also); निःस्तीर्णां प्रति-
ज्ञासरित् Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome; धनैरापदं मानवा निःस्तरन्ति Subhāsh.; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. -Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निःस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पार-
गमनः).

निःस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over; संसारं त्वं निःस्तारयस्व न दुर्बल्यसि Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निःस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निःस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निःस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig. also).

निःसृष्टी Cardamoms.

निःस्नायः Residue of articles after a sale.

निःस्पन्द *a.* Immoveable, steady. -वः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निःस्तोदः Pricking; astringing.

निःस्य (व्यं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping,

dripping, streaming, oozing; बल्ल-
शिखानिःस्यद्वैरुत्तकितः S. 1. 14. -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 21; Māl. 3. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिःस्यद्वै-
चावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16 70; मदन-
स्यद्वैरुत्तयोः 10. 57; Ms. 42. -4 Ne-
cessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निःस्यद्वि *a.* 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down; कनकरसानिःस्यद्वी साडमाना-
लोक्यते S. 7.

निःस्त्रवः, निःस्त्रवः 1 A stream, tor-
rent. -2 The soup of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निःस्वनः, निःस्वानः, निःस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Ra. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निःस्वनः in this sense).

निहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; Ra. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit; तानेव सामर्थ्य-
तया निहन्तुः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome; देवं निहन्त्य
कुर्वन् पौषमात्मसङ्कषा Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2. -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease) -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate; अतिवृत्तात् पञ्चा-
स्यद्वै तिरुत्तं निहन्त्यने Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. -Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infixed. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहन्तं Killing, slaughter.
निहन्तु *a.* 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See निहार.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon; applied to. -4 Inset, infixed. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dnet). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन *a.* Low, vile. -नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह् 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal; दे-
व्या निह्नुतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरित् Mu. 1. 1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिह्वः Māl.

1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret. -4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion. -5 Wickedness. -6 Atone-ment, expiation. -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. -उत्तर an evasive reply. -वादिन् *m.* a defendant or witness who perjuricates or gives evasive replies.

निह्वन 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्वत *p. p.* 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निह्वति: *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

निहाद: A sound; of निहृद्.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्वे, अनेषत्; अनेष्ट, नेषति ते, नेतु, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives; see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजा ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नयेन वसति पयोयुक्ता V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतलं कां नीत सुसारिण Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ma. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.). -6 To spend or pass (as time); वेनामंदमर्ते दलद्वारं वेदिनाय-नायित Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासां कनि-चित् Me. 2; संबिष्टः कुशज्ञाने निशां नि-नाय R. 1. 95. -5 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनयद्वनं: K. 143; नीत-स्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कु. v. c. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjec- tion, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां दास्यं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Śūdra, slave &c. साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to indict punish- ment upon, to punish; पुनश्च तां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां भस्मसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, de- cide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारस्येन्द्रियः Y. 2. 19; गवं शास्त्रेषु भिक्षेषु बहुधा नी-यते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतोल्लेखयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यमुक्यातर्धस्य सुगु- पद् 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. -Caus. (नयति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr.

of agent); तेन मां सरस्तरिमाययत् K. 38. -Desid. (नयति-ते) To wish to to carry &c.

नी *m.* (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनाणी, अग्रणी.

नीत *p. p.* [नी-कर्मण क] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीति: *f.* 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आजर्जं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मेदयः परलान्निह्वये नीति-रित्यनी Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, moral- ity. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Rel- ation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -निष्ण, विद् *a.* 1. one versed in poli- tics, a statesman, politician. -2. pruden- t, wise. -घोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वापणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, politi- cal economy. -2. moral science, ethics. -विषयः the sphere of moral- ity or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. -ज्ञात्वं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. -संधिः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41. नीतिमत् *a.* 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral.

नीयः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश *a.* See निकश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षण Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (शकपरीक्षा- साधनं).

नीच *a.* [निकृष्टतमी शोभां चिनोती, नि-ड Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ma. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Low, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; वारयते न खलु विप्रभयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य मोक्षरगतः सुखमास्यते कैः 5; Bv. 1. 48. -5

Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -च The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a low or vulgar expression. -उच्चरते an epicycle. -उपगत *a.* situated low in the sky. -ग *a.* 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. -गा a river. -ग) water. -ग्रहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. -भोज्यः onion; -योनि *a.* of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -ज्रं a kind of gem (वैक्रांत).

नीचरु *a.* 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच(चि)का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् *m.* 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैश्च *ind.* See नीचैश्च below.

नीचा *ind.* Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकु 8. U. 1 To lower (as the voice). -2 To utter without an ac- cent.

नीचीन *a.* Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैश्च *ind.* (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्निष्ठ-रूपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Mo. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly, R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वा-स्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः संस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोण्याति Amaru. 67; नीचैश्चुदात्तः P. 1. 2. 30; -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनायादुद्वयत R. 3. 34. -*m.* N. of a mountain; नीचैराह्वयं गिरिमाधिवसे-च्छत्र विभ्रातस्तौ: Me. 25. -Comp. -गतिः *f.* slow pace. -मुख *a.* with downcast countenance.

नीडः, डं [नितरां भ्रियते धृ ह्रस्विक् दीर्घः इत्क लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं (घं) [नितरां भ्रियते धृ ह्रस्विक् दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circum- ference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप *a.* Situated low, deep. -पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः पदीपायते Mā. 5. 14; सिमितिः च खड्गपण्डित यत्र नीपं

चपुनं Me. 65. -3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings; R. 6. 46. -5 The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Up. 2. 13] 1 Water; नीरानिर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीरः). (-जः) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. -जः a cloud; धीरश्चनिभिरलं ते नीरद मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61; Si. 4. 52. -धरः a cloud; U. 6. 17. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -मियः a kind of reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराज (निर-राज्) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्याश्च सुकुटुयदीधितिश्चाननीराजितजयं धनुः U. 6. 18; नीराजयंति भूपालाः पादपीठान्तस्तले Prab. 2; Si. 17. 17. -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v. below) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship); नानायोगसमाकीर्णं नीराजितहयः द्विः Kām. 4. 66.

नीराजनं, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Āsvinā before they took the field; (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील a. (लाली f.; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः भयति शिखरं दूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig tree. -4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army, of Rāma. -5 'The blue mountain, N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Mainā. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवविधि. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Rāgini. -ले. f. du. 1 The two arteries in front of the neck. -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; (for other senses see नीली). -ले 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dya. -6 Darkneea. -Comp. -अश्वः a goose. -अंगः the Śārāsa bird. -अंजनं 1. antimony. -2. blue vitriol. -अंजना, -अंजसा lightn-

ing. अजं-अंजुजं, -अंजुजन्म n., -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अश्वः a dark cloud. -अंबर a. dressed in dark-blue clothes. (-रः) 1. demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अश्मन् m. a sapphire. -उत्पलः the blue stone, lapis lazuli. -कंठः 1. a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. -2. an epithet of Śiva. -3. a kind of gallinule. -4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail. -6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. (-ठः) a radish. -अक्ष-रुद्राक्ष q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -ग्रीवा an epithet of Śiva. -छदः 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -जं blue. steel. -तदः the coconut tree. -तालः, -तक्षः the Tamāla tree. -पंकः, -कं darkneea. -पटलं 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. -पत्रः the pomegranate tree. (-त्रं), -पद्मं the blue water-lily. पिच्छः a falcon. -पुटिका 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. -मः 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -2. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः a fire-fly. -मुत्तिका 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. -राजिः f. a line of darkneea, dark mass, thick darkneea; निशाशाकक्षतनीलराजया R. 1. 2. -लोहित a. dark-blue, purple. (-त्ता) 1. a purple colour. -2. an epithet of Śiva; S. 7. 35; Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण a. dark-blue, bluish. (-वर्णः) a radish. -वसन, -वासस् a. dressed in dark-blue clothes; see नीलावरः. -वृत्तं cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue steel. -3 Blue vitriol. -का 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The third unknown quantity (corresponding to z of European Algebra). नीलं (लां) छुः 1 A kind of insect. -2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jaakal. -5 A large (black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलीनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् m. Blue colour, darkness, blueness; Māl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीलीरसपरिपूर्णं महामांढ्रमासीत् Pt. 1. एको यद्वस्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यपयोर्धरा Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -राग a. firm in attachment. (-गः) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour

of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. -2. a firm and constant friend. -संधानं fermentator of indigo. -भांहे an indigo vat.

नीवरः [Up. 3. 1.] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant. -4 A place fit for the site of a house. -5 A dwelling, residence. -6 Mud. -र Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः छुकर्भ-कोटरदुस्वप्नप्रस्तखणामधः S. 1. 14, R. 1. 50, 5. 9, 15; (also नीवारक).

नीविः, -वी f. [निव्ययति निवीते वा णिङ् इ; cf. Up. 4. 135] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment; प्रस्थानभि-क्षां न वच्यं नीवि R. 7. 9; नीविचंधोच्छु-सनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे भियेण K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10; 64. -2 The outer tie of a packet in which the offerings of a Śūdra at funeral obsequies are presented. -3 Capital, principal, stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीवृत् m. Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीत्र Ses नीत्र.

नीशारः [निशु पञ्च द्विर्ध्वः] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः [नि. ह कर्मणि षच् द्विर्ध्वः] 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु ind. 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9; अस्तश्लेषगहनं नु विवस्वानाविशेष जलधिं नु महीं नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1. 8, 53, 9. 15. 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed'; किं स्वेतस्स्यात्किमन्यदितोऽप्यथा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु गुणवर्धित्वेय कलत्रं Dk; see किं नु also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward

नु I. 2 P. (नीति, प्रणीति; नुत; caus. नावर्तति; desid. नुवृत्ति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नु-नाथ Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112, १०० नृ.

-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout.
-II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.
सु (सू) *p. p.* Praised, extolled &c.
सु *f. Praise.* -*m.* 1 A weapon.
-2 Time.

सुति: *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परशुमनुसिनि (v. 1.) स्वान् सुमान् रूपायतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

सुह 6 P. (सुहति) To hurt, kill.
सुह 6 U. (सुहतिने, सुच or सुच, प्रशुदति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; मद् मद् सुहति पवनश्चाकुलो यथा ह्यं Me. 9; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अदस्वया सुजमसुतमं तमः Si. 1. 27; केयूरबोधोद्युसितैरेनोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -*With उप* to drive away, remove; Si. 4. 61. -*प्र* to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71.

सुत (सू) *p. p.* 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

सुव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

सु 6 P. (सुवति) To praise &c. see सु.
सूतन, सूत *a.* [नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् सु-रदेषश्च] 1 New; नूतनो राजा संपाज्ञायति U. 1; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange. नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

सून् *ind.* 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अद्यापि सून् ह्यकोपयद्भिस्त्वयि ज्वलन्त्येव ह्यवांशुराज्ञो S. 3. 3; Me. 9, 18, 46; Bh. 1. 11; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now; just now, just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

सूतुरः -*र* An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न दि चूडामणिः पादे सूतुरं सूति धार्यते H. 2. 71.

सू [नी-अद् द्विच; of. Up. 2. 101] (Nom. sing. न, gen. pl. नो or नो) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61. 7. 61. 10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pic of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word; संधिनां विग्रहो यान् Ak. -6 A leader. -*Comp.* -अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -कपालं *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation;

of. नरसिंह -चक्र *a.* Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. (-*m.*) 1. a god. -2. demon, goblin. -जलं human urine. -देवः a king. -धर्मम् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -नमन *a.* to be saluted by men (as gods). -*प्र:* [सू पति रक्षति, पा-क] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. -अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, i. e. a sixth, eighth &c part of grain. -2. a prince. -अंगनं (नं) a royal court. -अस्त्रः N. of a sacrifice (Rājāsanya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -आरमजः a prince, crown-prince. -आभीरः, मानं music played at the royal meals. -आमयः con. assumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -गृह a royal palace. -नीति *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेद्यांगनेव वृषनीतिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. -मियः the mango tree. -लक्षम् *n.*, लिंग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -लिंगपर *a.* 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). -बलुभा 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2 a kind of mango. (-*भ्रा*) a queen. -शासनं a royal grant or edict. -संश्रय *a.* seeking the protection of a king. -सुता the musk-rat. -सभं, सभा an assembly of kings. -पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. -पथा a royal or main road. -पशु a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. -पीति *f.* Ved. protection of men. -मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas; see वयज) -युग्मं = मिथुनं q. v. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -बाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -वेदनः N. of Siva. -वृन् 'wan's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सव्य (वृषव्य) the hall of sacrifice. -सद् (वद्) *m.* the Supreme Being. -सिंह, हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेनं, सेना an army of men. -सौमः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59. -सुख *a.* Making happy. -स्यः An epithet of Krishna. -स्य Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

सुवत् *ind.* Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

सुगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmana to be a lizard.

सुत् 4 P. (सुवति, प्रसुवति, सुव) 1 To dance, move about; हृत्पति सुवति-जनेन समं सति Gt. 1; लोलोमी पवति महोत्पलं ननत् Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. *Caus.* (नर्तयति ते) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमांशे मांशांशे किमपः मतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; तलिः शिज्जवल्लसुभगेनर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. -*With आ (caus.)* 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; मदिरानर्तित-नक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. -*प्र* to dance &c. -*प्रति* to ridicule by dancing in return.

सुत् *a.* Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

सुति: *f.* Dancing, dance.
सुतः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

सुतं, सुतं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation, हृत्पादस्याः स्थितमतिरतां कांतं M. 2. 7. सुतं मयुरा विजहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -*Comp.* -मियः 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -शाला a dancing-hall. -स्थान a stage, dancing room.

सुप, सुपति, सुपाल &c, see under सु.
सुशंस [सू सति हिसति संश-अण्] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

सुशंस्य *a.* Wicked, malicious. -*स्य* Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजन् Washing, cleansing.

नेतु *m.* [नी तु] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75. 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताश्च स्य स्यन् स्यस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An indicator (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two.' -8 N. of Vishnu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नयते वा अनेन नी-हृत्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; मयेन युधिष्णिनेत्राः कथार्यं कुड्बिनाः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रं क्रमेणोपरोह सूर्यः R. 7. 39 (where

some commentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'. -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अंजन a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अक्ष, -अभक्ष n. tears. -अभिरक्षदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye disease. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपचं the almond fruit. -औषधं collyrium. -कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. -गोचर a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -उद्वि the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -चारि n. tears. -पर्यंत a. as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -सुक्ष्म a. stealing or captivating the eye. -योजिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gantama). -2. the moon. -रज्ज्वं a collyrium. -रोमन् n. the eyelash. -वस्ति m. f. a clyster-pipe with a bag. -वल् a veil over the eye, the eyelid. -विष्व. excretion of the eyes. -स्तवः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेदृ.

नेदृ 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नोदृष्ट a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अतिक q. v.)

नेदीय a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अतिक q. v.); नेदीयसि मितमे Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी भूला Mā. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. -द Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यधृत् B. 6. 6; राजद्वनेपथ्यादिधानशोभा Ku. 4. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mā. 1. 24. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring room, space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. -विधानं arrangement of the tiring room; यदि नेपथ्यविधाननवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लाः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली 1

The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. -जा, -जाता red arsenic. -मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका red arsenic.

नेमः a. (Nom. pl. नेमे नेमाः) Half. -मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. -धित a. Ved. divided. -धितिः f. Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः-मी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोदशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उदधिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. -मिः The tree तिनिस. -Comp. -वृत्ति a. following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेह् 1 A. (नेहते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टु m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैःश्रयस a. (सी f.), नैःश्रयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नैःस्वं, नैःस्वम् Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नेक a. (नयक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; आत्मन् m., रूपः, ईश्वरः epithets of the Supreme Being. -कः An epithet of Vāhnu. -Comp.

-चर a. living in society, gregarious. -भावाश्रय a. fickle, changeable. -नेद a. manifold, various. See under न also.

नेकधा ind. In various ways, variously.

नेकशब्द ind. 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नेकटिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (vide commentary).

नेकटयं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नेकपेयः A demon, Rākṣasā.

नेकृतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Mā 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Mongoose.

नेगम a. (सी f.) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda

or holy writings; as in कांड. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेगमाः. -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, townsman. -6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारपनयनपरा नेगमाः सा-मुद्रमः V. 4. 4.

नेगमिक a. (की f.) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नेष्टुकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नैचाशाख a. Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Śūdras. -खं 1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैच (चि) की An excellent cow; क्षेमं पृच्छेत्स्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नैचिकं The head of an ox.

नैज a. (जी f.) Own, one's own.

नैतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सन्नन् m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नैतयं Eternity, perpetuity.

नैत्यक a. (की f.), नैत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदायः Summer.

नैदानः An etymologist.

नैदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदाशिकः One who executes orders a servant.

नैधन a. (नी f.) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. -नं (In astral.) The eighth house (i. e. the house of death.)

नैपातिक a. (की f.) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नेपाल a. (ली f.) Produced in Nepāla. -ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमल्लिक.

नेपालिक a. (की f.) Produced in Nepāla. -कं Copper.

नैपुणं (पुं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नैपुणाक्षेयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नैभत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नैभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नेमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नैमयः A trader, merchant.
नैमित्त *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to signs, marks &c.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced by, connected with or dependent on any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निय.). —कः An astrologer, prophet. —क 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'). निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. —न N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 1; (the name is thus derived :—यतस्तु निमिषेणदं निहतं शान्धं बलं ऽ अत्येष्टस्मिस्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्य-संज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिषेयः An inhabitant of the forest called Naimisha.

नैमयः Barter, exchange.

नेयग्रोध The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

नेयत्यं Restraint, self-command.

नेयमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. —कः Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of Philosophy.

नेरन्तर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैरपिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नैरर्थ्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराशयं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाशाः पृथतः कृत्वा नैराशयमवलभितं II. 1. 144; Bv. 4. 20.

नैरुक्तः; **नैरुक्तिकः** One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुज्यं Health.

नैरुक्तः 1 A demon; भयममलयोगे-गादाचल्युनैरुक्तोदधः R. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction. —तः The inner mansion called Mula.

नैरुक्ती 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The south-western direction.

नैरुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैरुण्यमेव भाषीयो विगस्तु युगपरेव Bv. 1. 88.

नैरुण्यं Pitilessness, cruelty; वैद्यस्य नैरुण्येन सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sū. II. 1. 34.

नैरुदय *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

नैरुदशिकः A servant.

नैरुत्यं Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).

नैरुज्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैरुज्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैरुहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

नैरु (वि) द्यं 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

नैरुद्यं An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

नैरुदशिक 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brāhmana householder, e. g. a girl or ornaments given with her.

नैरुश *a.* (की *f.*), **नैरुशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तस्मै निमिरमपाकरोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29; नैरुश्याचिर्हुतयुज इव छिन्नयुयि-द्यूमा V. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

नैरुश्रुत्यं Fixedness, immovableness.

नैरुश्रुत्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

नैरुश्रुतः 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahākāvya by Śrīharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

नैरुभीय *a.* Relating to Nala; काव्ये चारुणि नैरुभीयचरिते सर्गोपमादिर्गता N. 1. 145.

नैरुक्ष्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Pg. 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

नैरुक्षतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred Nishkas.

नैरुक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. —कः A mint-master.

नैरुक्षचन्यं Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

नैरुक्रमणं Any oblation or rita performed when a new-born child is

taken out of the house for the first time.

नैरुक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding; विदधे विधिमस्य नैरुक्षिक R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with or versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. —का [निडा मरणं तत्पर्यंतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निडा-उक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

नैरुक्ष्यं Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

नैरुक्ष्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैरुक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Natural in-born, innate, inherent; नैरुक्षिकी सुर-भिणः कुसुमस्य मित्रां मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न सुस-लेख्यतादनानि Mā. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैरुक्षिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न+उ) No, not; often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदन् [उद+आवे ह्युद्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

नोदयितु *a.* One who urges forward or propels; Kn. 3. 21.

नोपा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

नौ *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महतर पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतिर्यं कायनौस्तव्या Sānti. 3. 1. -2. N. of a constellation. —**ओम्प**. —आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. —**कर्ण-धरः** a helmsman, pilot. —**कर्मन्** *n.* the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. —**चरः**, —**उपजीवनः**, —**जीविकः** a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. —**ताप** *a.* navi- gable, to be traversed in a ship. —**वृद्धः** an oar. —**वान** navigation. —**यावित्** *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. —**वाहः** a steersman, pilot captain. —**व्यसनं** shipwreck, naufrage; नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. —**साधनं** fleet; navy; वंगकुलस्त्राय तरसा नेता नौसाध- नोद्यतान् R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat, a boating general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्थ-वतरे नौका Moha M. 6. —**ओम्प**. —**वृद्धः** an oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or यू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.

न्याय 8 U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate.

न्याकरणं, न्याकारः Homiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्याकारो हृदि वज्रकाल इव मे तत्र परित्यजेते Mv. 5. 22, 3. 40: G. L. 32.

न्याय 1 P. To become low or humble. —Caus. 1 To despise, contemn.—2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome; न्यायभावयता शत्रून् Dk.

न्यायभावः 1 Humiliation, degradation. —2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यायभावित 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. —2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अग्रणीकृत); न्यायभावितवाच्यव्ययवर्जनक्षमस्य-शब्दाद्युपलक्ष्य K. P. 1.

न्याय a. 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. —2 Whole, entire. —सः 1 A buffalo. —2 An epithet of Parasurama. —सं 1 The whole. —2 A kind of grass.

न्यायोपः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). —3 The Sami tree. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —परिमंडलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described: —महायजु-पराशिव वेतायां चकवर्तिनः। सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना न्यायोप-परिमंडलाः।) —परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described: —स्तनौ मुकुटिनी यस्या निर्वेचे च विज्ञाता। मध्ये क्षीणा मवेया सा न्यायोपपरिमंडला (Sabdak.); पूर्वाकांडमिच इयामा न्यायोपपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यायकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यायच्छः A mole upon the body.

न्यायच 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down; Mā. 5. 22. —2 To incline. —3 To diminish, pass away; न्यायचति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यायच a. (नीची f.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. —2 Lying on the face. —3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21 (where it also means down or downward). —4 Slow, lazy. —5 Whole, entire.

न्यायचन 1 A curve. —2 A hiding place. —3 A hollow. —नी The lap.

न्यायचित a. 1 Thrown or cast down. —2 Bent down.

न्यायच 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. —2 To conceal oneself.

न्यायच p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. —2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यायः 1 A mark, sign. —2 A kind, sort.

न्यायः Loss, destruction; decay.

न्यायदं Ved. One hundred millions (दशगुणं अर्बुदं).

न्याय 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदं न्याय Me. 13: दृष्टिपुत्रं न्यायेत्यादि Ma. 6. 46.

—2 To lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्याय-चिह्नमापि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7; न्याय-स्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यायति &c. —3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिखरप्राज्ञा न्यायता Amarn. 82; चित्रन्याय 'committed to picture': V. 1. 4; स्तनन्यायताशोरं S. 3. 9. 'applied': अयोध्या न्यायति न्यायति भारमग्र्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of, deliver; अहमपि तव सूत्रं न्यायतराजः V. 5. 17, आतरि न्याय मां Bk. 5. 92. —5 To give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यायतामिति R. 12. 2. —6 To state, bring forward, adduce, propound (as an argument); अर्थांतरं न्यायति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —7 To settle, fix, appoint. —8 To support.

न्यायन 1 Depositing, laying down. —2 Delivering, giving up.

न्याय p. p. 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. —2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यायतारः Kn. 1. 7. —3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्याय. —4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. —5 Leaning, resting on. —6 Given up, set aside, resigned. —7 Mystically touched, Mā. 5. 2. —Comp. —दं a. giving up the rod, i. e. punishment. —देह a. one who lays down the body, dead. —शस्त्र a. 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनयुगे न्यायतारश्चक्रोक्तः Ve. 3. 18. —2. unarmed, defenceless. —3. harmless. —4. epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

न्यायः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः सुरन्यासपवित्र-पातुं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50; M. 2. 9; Mā. 5. 5; चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. —2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशयनन्यासः K. 12. 73. 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दंतन्यास. —3 Depositing. —4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्य-यितन्यास इत्यादि R. 4. 21, R. 12, 18; Y. 2. 67. —5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. —6 Painting, writing down. —7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्रं Bg. 18. 2. —8 Bring- ing forward, adducing. —9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws.). —10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayer

and corresponding gesticulations. —1. Lowering the tone or voice. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यायसिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यायसिद्धि 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit; Ku. 3. 55. —2 To entrust to, give in charge of; न राक्षसोऽनात्मस- दृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासोकरित्यति Mu. 1.

न्यायक्यं Fried rice.

न्यायः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [नियति अनेन; नि-इ यञ्] 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अधार्मिकं विभिन्नार्थैर्नियुक्तियात्ययस्ततः Ma. 8. 310. —2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. —30. —3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; याति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य नियमोपि सहायतं A. R. 1. 4. —4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. —5 Judicial sentence, judgment. —6 Policy, good government. —7 Likeness, analogy. —8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration, as दंडायुपन्याय, काक- तालन्याय, दुष्णाक्षन्याय &c.; see below. —9 A vedic accent; न्यायैभिर्द- दीरणं Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way'; 'which are manifested in three systems, i. e. ऋक्, यजुस् and सामन्'; Bh. 3. 55. —10 (In gram.) A universal rule. —11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. —12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. —13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निग- मन). —14 An epithet of viśva. (न्या- येन ind. in the way of, after the manner or analogy of; बाधिरान्मवृक्कः भयानिति न्यायेन &c.). —Comp. —पथः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —वादिन् a. well-behaved, acting justly. —वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. —वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. —शास्त्र 1. the philosophical system of the Nyāya school. —2. the science of logic. —सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. —सूत्रे the aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyā- yas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and ar- ranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to दुष्णाक्षन्याय q. v.

2. अंधपरपरन्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. I

is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of San-karāchārya will make its use clear:—अरुंधतीं दिदृशयिष्वस्तस्मीपस्थां रथूलां ताराममुक्यां प्रथममरुंधतीनि ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुंधतीमिव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāvaṇa kept Sītā in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one ; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोद्भूतन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad ; e. g. गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव भुविष्येते । किंतु अश्मलोद्भूतन्यायिन गोपालः परशुरामादुत्तरीयान्. cf. Mar. 'दमडपेक्षा बीट मऊ.' The maxim पक्षेणैकन्यायः is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds ; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree ; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome ; cf. Chandraloka :—यद्यपि मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुखम् । तदेतत्काकतालीयमवतिर्कितसंभवं ॥ also Kuvalayananda :—पतन्तालफलं यथा काकिनापमुक्तमेवं रहोर्दर्शनमुभितद्वया तन्वी यथा मुक्ता ॥ २०० काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतवचनन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकक्षिगोलन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other ; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes : e. g. दक्षिणस्त्रियामेतरीय इत्यत्र अस्त्रियानित्यस्य काकक्षिगोलन्यायेन अंतरीयशब्देनाप्यन्वयः.

10. कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty ; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence ; cf. काश्चित्पुच्छयति प्रयुयति वा काश्चित्प्रयत्नयति काश्चित्पातयति करोति च पुनः काश्चित्प्रयत्नयति कुलान् । अन्त्योत्पत्तिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेव क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्ते विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. चट्टकुटीरभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid ; cf. Sriharsaha:—नदिदं चट्टकुटीरभातन्यायमनुवृत्तं.

12. चुगाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together ; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it

naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other ; cf. सूचिकेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूप-भक्षणमर्थार्थायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थार्थ-मापत्तित्वात् न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. वृषनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—however ugly or desirable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home, and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy—who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good ; cf. सर्वः कांतमात्रेय पश्यति S. 2.

16. पक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other ; cf. पक्षालनाद्दि पक्षस्य दूरादपर्वानं वरं ; and also "Prevention is better than cure."

17. पिष्टपेषनन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour ; cf. कृतस्य कर्णं वृथा.

18. बीजांकुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause

of sprout which in its turn is the cause of seed; and is used in these cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e.g. where there is A, there is B, where there is not B, there is not A).

21. विषकुम्भन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

23. वीक्षितरंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production, of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीर-वृत्तमोदने कञ्चनयासां भुञ्जीतु. This one boon, if granted, would give her a

husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

25. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहलोलोकन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach; see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाह्नन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; cf. Mar. 'शितावरुन माताची परीक्षा'.

29. स्तूपानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः ind. 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. —2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायित्व a. 1 Right, fit, proper, just. —2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य a. [न्यायान्वेतः यत्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्ययः प्रविचलति पदे न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ma. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. —2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः, न्यासित्व &c. See under न्यस्य. न्यु (न्यु)स्व a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. —2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. —2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युञ्ज 6 P. 1 To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युञ्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वोर्षित-न्युञ्जकटाह्नकल्पे (न्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. —2 Bent, crooked. —3 Convex. —4 Hump-backed. —ञ्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree. —2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ञ्जः A vessel used in Srāddhas. —Comp. —खट्वाः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. —2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्धन्यून. —3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. —4 Defective (in some organ); पाद°. —5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अंग a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. more or less, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकृ 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस्व a. Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस्व a. Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, वृप, क्षितिप. -प: 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chândāla or barbarian.

पक्ति, पक्व, पक्क &c. See under पच्.

पकशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândāla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयतिने) 1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष-अच्] 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; 80 उज्ज्वलपक्षः fledged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शकं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंभेना उभय-पक्षचिनीतनिद्रा: R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such pakshas, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिस्र-पक्षः the dark half); तमिस्र-पक्षेऽपि सह विद्याभिज्यांस्त्वावतो निविशति मद्रोवान् R. 6. 34; Ma. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिं समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवो-दुराह Pt. 1. 92. -8 (a) A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53; 18. 17 (b) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; राजपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as अरि, मित्र. -11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्व एवाभयपक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तर; R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. -12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तर. -13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. -14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संक्षिप्यसाध्यस्य पक्षः T. S., दधत्तु शुद्धिधृतो ग्रहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also). -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20

A royal elephant. -21 An army. -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoinder, reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः cf. हस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, notion, idea. -28 The side of an equation in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximity, neighbourhood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection. -33 A house. -Comp. -अंतः 1. the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or full moon. -2 the end of the wings of an army. -अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposition. अवसरः = पक्षत q. v. -आघातः 1. palsy or paralysis on one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argument. -आभासः 1. a fallacious argument. -2. a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -उद्ग्राहिन् a. showing partiality. adopting a side. -गम a. flying -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -घातः = पक्षाघातः see above. -हर 1. an elephant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. -छिद्र m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. -धर a. 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a partisan. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. -नाडी a quill. -पाता 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवन्ति मध्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Kl. 3. 12, Va. 3. 10; U. 5. 17; त्रिपक्षे चन्द्रः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी सन्पते M. 1; सत्यं जना वस्ति न पक्ष-पातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. -पातिता, -त्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship. -3. movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. -पातिन् a. or s. 1. siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause), पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पादवान् Vo. 3. -2. sympathizing;

Ve. 3. -3. a follower, partisan, friend; यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. -पालिः a private door. -पुटः, a wing. -पौष-ण a. factious, promoting quarrels. -बिंदुः a heron. -भागः 1 the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant. -भुक्तिः f. the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूलं the root of a wing. -वाद् 1. an exparte statement. -2. stating a case, expression of opinion. -वाहनः a bird. -व्यापिन् a. 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. -हत a. paralysed on one side. -हरः a bird. -होमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -2. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. -2 A side. -3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षतः 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition. -7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखच्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खड्ग-च्छिन्नजटायुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षत् 1 A wing. -2 The side-part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षालः A bird.

पक्षिणी [पक्षत्वो दिवसो अस्याः इति ङीप्] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वयह्रद्विकृत-त्रिपक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (गी. f.) [पक्ष अस्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. -m. 1 bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -मवरः, -राज m. -राजा, सिंहः, स्वामिन् m. epithets of Gaurāṅga. -कीटाः an insignificant bird. -पतिः an epithet of Sampāti. -पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds. -पुण्ड्रः an epithet of Jaijyān. -बालकाः, -शापकाः

young bird. —शाला 1. a nest. —2. an aviary.

पक्षीय N. of the saint Vāṭṣyāyana. पक्षीय a. (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a side or party, aiding with, adhering to the side of; as कुक्षीयः &c.

पक्ष्मन् [पक्ष्म-मन्] 1 An eyelash; सलिलयुग्मिः पक्ष्मन्भिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. —2 The filament of a flower. —3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. —4 A wing. —5 The leaf of a flower. —Comp. —कोपः, प्रकोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards.

पक्ष्मल a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 25. —2 Hairy, shaggy; मृदितपक्ष्मलरङ्गः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्य a. [पक्षे भवः, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. —2 Siding with. —3 Lateral. —4 Changing every half month. —ह्यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमन्तद्विजयते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पंकः, —कं [पञ्-विस्तारे कर्मणि करणे वा पञ् कुलम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनी-त्वा पंकतां धूलिसुदं नवतिष्ठते S. 2. 34; पंकलिखमुखाः Mk. 5. 14; Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. —2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कुण्डलायुपंक K. 30. —3 A slough, quagmire. —4 Sin. —5 Ointment, unguent. —Comp. —कर्वटः a marsh, an alluvium. —कीरः a lap-wing. —कीडः, —कीडनकः a bog. —ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. —छिद्रं m. the clearing-out tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —जं a lotus. (—जा) the Śārasa bird. —जः, जन्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. —नाभः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 20. —जन्मन् n., a lotus. (—म.) the Śārasa bird. —दिग्ध a. soaked with mire or mud. —भाज् a. sunk in mud. —भारक a. muddy, soiled. —मंडुकः a bivalve conch. —रह् n., —रह a lotus. —वासा a crab. —सू- (सू) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पंकजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. —2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses. —4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पंकारः 1 Moss. —2 A dam, dike. —3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पंकेन a. Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पंकिल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8. —लः A boat.

पंकेज A lotus.

पंकेरह् n. —हं A lotus. —हः The crane or Śārasa bird.

पंकेशय a. Dwelling in mud.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla; see पक्कण.

पंक्तिः f. [पञ्-विस्तारे क्तिन्] 1 A line, row, range, series; दृश्यते चारु-दपंक्तिरलककां V. 4. 6; पक्ष्मपंक्तिः R. 2. 19; अलिपंक्तिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. —2 A group, collection, flock, troop. —3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पंक्तिपावन below. —4 The living generation. —5 The earth. —6 Fame, celebrity. —7 A collection of five, or, the number 'five.' —8 The number 'ten' as in पंक्तिरय, पंक्तिवीर. —9 Cooking, maturing. —10 A company of persons of the same tribe. —Comp. —कंदकः=पंक्तिदूषक q. v. —ग्रीवः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. —चरः an oasprey. —दूषः=दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. —पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmaṇa who being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाययः Mā. 1. where Jagaddhara says :—पंक्तिपावनाः पक्ता भोजनादिगृह्यते पावनाः । अग्रमोजनः प-विना वा । यद्वा । यत्तु पंक्तिपावना यस्तु सामाना यश्चापि पावः । अथवा शिरसोऽध्वेता ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः ॥ or अथवाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वत्र चनेषु च । यावदेते प्रपश्यन्ति पंक्त्यां तावत्तु नति च ॥ ततो हि पावनात्पंक्त्या उच्यते पंक्तिपावनाः । Manu explains the word these:—अप्राक्योपहना पंक्तिः पाव्यते वे-द्विजोचमे । तान्निर्वापत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पंक्ति-पावनान् Me. 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. —रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पंक्तिका A row, line.

पंगु a. (गू or ग्री f.) Lame, halt, crippled. —गुः 1 A lame man; सूकं करोति वाचां पंगुं लघयते गिरि. —2 An epithet of Saturn. —Comp. —ग्राहः 1. a crocodile (भकर). —2. the tenth sign of the zodiac; capricornus (भकर).

पंगुक a. Lame, crippled.

पंगुल a. Lame, crippled. —लः A horse of silvery white colour.

पक् 1. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पचाच-येच, अग-क्षीत-अपक, पश्यति-ते, पक्, पक्) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; तद्गुणानां पचति, but this use is only very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्यस्त-कारणात् Ms. 3. 118; सूले मभ्यनिवाप-क्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् चलयत्तराः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. —2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्. —3 To digest (as food); पचाम्यहं चतुर्विंश Bg. 15. 14. —4 To ripen, mature. —5 To bring to perfec-

tion, develop (as understanding). —6 To melt (as metals). —7 To cook (for oneself) (Atin.). —Pass. (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. —2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. —3 To be inflamed. —Caus. 1 (पचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.). —2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. —3 To cure, heal. —Desid. (पिपसति) To wish to cook &c. —With परि to ripen, mature, develop. —वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. —2. to digest. —3. to cook thoroughly. —II. 1 A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पचते) also. —Caus. 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. —2 To spread.

पंक्तिः f. [पञ्-भवि-क्तिन्] 1 Cooking. —2 Digesting, digestion. —3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. —4 Fame, dignity. —5 The place of digestion. —6 Any dish of cooked food (Ved.). —Comp. —सूले violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्त्वा a. 1 Who or what cooks. —2 Cooking. —3 Stimulating, digesting. —4 Ripening. —m. 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). —2 A cook.

पक्त्रं 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. —2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पत्रिष्ठम a. 1 Ripe, ripened. —2 Matured. —3 Cooked. —4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्क a. [पञ्-क तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्कान्न. —2 Digested. —3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम). —पक्ककानामाकर्षणे Mk. 3. —4 Mature, ripe; पक्कविवाधरोडी Me. 82. —5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्कधी. —6 Experienced, shrewd. —7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. —8 Grey (as hair). —9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. —कं Cooked food. —Comp. —अति-सारः chronic dysentery. —अन्न cook- ed or dressed food. —आधानं, —आग्रयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building constructed with baked bricks. —कृत्वा a. 1. cooking. —2. maturing. (—m.) the Nimba tree. —केश a. grey-haired. —रमः wine or any spirituous liquor. —वर्णि n. the water of boiled rice (काजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्ता Maturity, ripeness, develop- ment &c.

पक्ष *a.* Cooking, maturing &c.
 पक्ष *a.* (At the end of comp.)
 Cooking, baking &c.

पक्ष *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. -2
 Digesting. -चा, चा -1 Cooking. -2
 Maturing.

पक्षकः A cook.

पक्षत *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2
 Ripe, developed, mature. -तः 1 Fire.
 -2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra. -तं
 Cooked food. -Comp. -पुञ्जता con-
 tinual baking and roasting, cf. खा-
 दतमोदता.

पचन *a.* [पच-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking,
 dressing, maturing &c. -नः 1 Fire.
 -नः Becoming ripe, ripening. -नी
 The wild citron tree. -नं 1 Cook-
 ing, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A
 means or instrument for cooking, a
 vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, ma-
 turing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening
 quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3
 Ripening spontaneously or natural-
 ly ; दक्षिण मालूरकलं पचेलिमं N. 1. 94.
 -नः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पञ्चटिका A small bell.

पञ्च *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong.
 -2 Wealthy, rich. -ञ्चः An epithet
 of Angiras.

पंचयुः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian)
 onkoo.

पंच 1 A. see पच II.

पंच *a.* Spread, extended.

पंच *num. a.* (always pl. ; nom.
 and acc. पंच) Five. (as the first
 member of comp. पंचद्रु drops its final
 र्). [cf. Gr. *pende*]. -Comp. -अष्टः
 the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्नि 1. an
 aggregate of five sacred fires ; *i. e.*
 (आग्न्याचार्यचन or शशिण, गार्हपत्य, आहव-
 नीय, सप्त, and आपस्तम्ब). -2. a house-
 holder who maintains the five sacred
 fires ; पंचायशो धृतव्रताः Mā. 1 ; Ms.
 3. 185. -3. five mystic fires suppos-
 ed to exist in the body. -4. one who
 is acquainted with the doctrine of
 these fires. -अंग *a.* five-membered,
 having five parts or divisions as in
 पंचांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जातुभ्यां
 शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा) ; कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो-
 नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kā-
 mandaka quoted by him) पंचांगम-
 भिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1 ; चित्ताक्षिप्रहस्तपदि-
 शिष्टेष्टादिसम्भृतः । पाषाणवस्याकरणं पंचांगि-
 ऽभिनयो मतः ॥ (-गा). 1. a tor-
 toise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse
 with five spots in different parts of

his body. (-गी) a bit for horses. (-गं)
 1. collection or aggregate of five
 parts. -2. five modes of devotion. -3.
 the five parts of a tree ; लक्ष्मण-
 मं मूलकलमकस्य शाखिनः । एकत्र मिलि-
 तं चेतत् पंचांगमिति संज्ञितम् ॥ -4. a
 calendar or almanac, so called be-
 cause it treats of five things : -निधि-
 वारश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च) ; चतुर्ग-
 वली राजा जगतीं वक्षमानेयत् । अहं पंचांग-
 वलवानाकाशं वक्षमानये ॥ Subhash. गुप्तः a
 turtle. 'पञ्च' a calendar. 'शुद्धिः' *f.* the
 propitiousness or favourable state of
 five important points ; *i. e.* निधि, वार,
 नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology).
 -अंगिक *a.* five-membered. -अंगुल
a. (ला or लो *f.*) measuring five fin-
 gers. (-लः) the castor-oil plant.
 -अ (आ) ज the five products of the
 goat. -अप्सरस् *p.* N. of a lake, said
 to have been created by the sage
 Mandakarni ; cf. R. 13. 38. -अमृत *a.*
 consisting of 5 ingredients. (-तं) 1.
 the aggregate of any five drugs. -2.
 the collection of five sweet things
 used in worshipping deities ; (द्रव्यं
 च शर्करा च घृतं दधि नथा मधु). -अञ्जिस्
m. the planet Mercury. -अवयव *a.*
 five-membered (as a syllogism, the
 five members being प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाह-
 रण, उपनय and निगमन *q. q. v. v.*).
 -अवस्थः a corpse ; (so called be-
 cause it is resolved into the five ele-
 ments) ; cf. पंचव below. -अविकं
 the five products of the sheep. -अ-
 शोतिः *f.* eighty-five. -अहः a period
 of five days. -आतप *a.* doing pen-
 nance with five fires (*i. e.* with four
 fires and the sun) ; of. R. 13. 41.
 -आत्मक *a.* consisting of five ele-
 ments (as body). -आत्मनः, -आर्यः,
 -शुक्लः, -वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva.
 -2. a lion (so called because its
 mouth is generally wide open ; पंच
 आत्मनं रस्य) (often used at the end
 of names of learned men to express
 great learning or respect ; न्यायः तर्कः
 &c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपञ्चालन). -3. the
 sign Leo of the Zodiac. (-नी) an epi-
 thet of Durgā. -आम्नायाः (*m. pl.*) five
 Sāstras supposed to have proceed-
 ed from the five mouths of Siva. -इ-
 द्रिपं an aggregate of the five organs
 (of sense or actions, see इंद्रियं). -इषुः
 -बाणः, -शरः epithets of the god of
 love ; (as called because he has five
 arrows : their names are : -अरविम-
 शोर्कं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च
 पंचैते पंचबाणस्य सायकाः ; the five ar-
 rows are also thus named : -संमोहो-
 न्मादौ च शोषणस्तापस्तथा । इहमन-
 श्चेति कामस्य पंचबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥) -उदमन्
m. pl. the five digestive fires sup-
 posed to be in the body -रूपाल *a.*
 prepared or offered in five cups.
 -कर्ण *a.* branded in the year with the

number 'five' (as cattle &c.) ; cf.
 P. VI. 3. 115. -कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine)
 the five kinds of treatment ; *i. e.*
 1 वमन 'giving emetics' ; 2 रचन 'purg-
 ing' ; 3 नस्य 'giving atrenutatories' ;
 4 अनुवास 'administering an enema
 which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'admi-
 nistering an enema which is not
 oily'. -कृत्वस् *ind.* five times. -कोणः
 a pentagon. -कोलं the five apices
 taken collectively. -कोषाः (*m. pl.*)
 the five vestures or wrappers sup-
 posed to invest the soul ; they are : -
 अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-
 शरीर) ; वायुमयकोष the vesture of
 the vital airs ; मनोमयकोष the sensorial
 vesture ; विज्ञानमयकोष the cogniti-
 onal vesture (these three from the
 लिंगशरीर) ; and आनन्दमयकोष the last
 vesture, that of beatitude. -क्रोशी
 1. a distance of five Krosas. -2.
 N. of the city. Benāra -खट्वं, -खट्वी
 a collection of five beds. -गत *a.*
 (in alg.) raised to fifth power.
 -गवं a collection of five cows. -गवं
 the five products of the cow
 taken collectively ; *i. e.* milk curds,
 clarified butter or ghee, urine, and
 cowdung (शीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गो-
 मेषव च). -गु *a.* bought with five
 cows. -गुण *a.* five-fold. (-गाः) the
 five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श
 and शब्द). (-गी) the earth. -गुप्तः
 1. a tortoise -2. the materialistic
 system of philosophy, the doctrines
 of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंश *a.*
 forty-fifth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five.
 -जनः 1. a man, mankind. 2. N. of
 a demon who had assumed the form
 of a conch-shell, and was slain by
 Krishna. -3. the soul. -4. the five
 classes of beings ; *i. e.* gods, men,
 Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. -5.
 the four primary castes of the Hindus
 (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the
 Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth
 (*pl.* in these two senses) ; (for a
 full exposition see Sātrabhashya on
 Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13). (-नी) an
 assemblage of five persons. -जनीन
a. devoted to the five races. (-नः)
 an actor, a mimic, buffoon. -ज्ञानः 1.
 an epithet of Buddha as possessing
 the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a
 man familiar with the doctrines of
 the Pāsupatas. -तर्क, -क्षी a collection
 of five carpenters. -तर्क 1. the five
 elements taken collectively ; *i. e.*
 पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in
 the Tantras) the five essentials of the
 Tantrikas, also called पंचकार because
 they all begin with म ; *i. e.* मय, मत, मय्य, मुदा, and मेयुन. -तर्क N. of a well-
 known collection in five books
 containing moral stories and fables.
 -तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary

elements (such as शब्द, रस, रस, रूप and गंध). —तपस् *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजमिषवता चर्णो मध्ये ललाटपसवसि: R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. —तप *a.* five-told. (—यः) a pentad. —निक्त the five bitter things:—निषाद्युतापुषटोलनिदिधिकाश्च. —त्रिंश *a.* thirty-fifth. —त्रिंशत्, —त्रिंशति: *f.* thirty-five. —दश *a.* 1. fifteenth. —2. increased by fifteen; as in पंचदश शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. —दशन् *a.* pl. fifteen. —अह्ना a period of fifteen days. —दशिन *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दीर्घ the five long parts of the body; बाहु नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नसि तथैव च । स्तनयोरंतरं चैव पंचदीर्घं प्रचक्षते ॥ —देवता: the five deities:—आदित्यं गणनायं च देवीं रुद्रं च केशवम् । पंचदैवतमित्युक्तं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत् ॥ —नगः 1. any animal with five claws; पञ्च: पञ्चनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ता: कृतजैर्हिजै: Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18; Y. 1. 177. —2. an elephant. —3. a turtle. —4. a lion or tiger. —नदा: 'the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being जलदु, विपाशा, इरावती, चन्द्रभागा and वितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). —(दा: pl.) the people of this country. —नवति: *f.* ninety-five. —नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —पंचाश *a.* fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-five. —पदी 1. five steps; Pt. 2. 115. —2. the five strong cases; i. e. the first five inflections. —पर्व *n.* pl. the five parvans q. v.; they are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वाण्येतानि राजेन्द्र रविसंकरतिरेव च ॥ —पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (—m.) a year (संवत्सर). —पात्र 1. five vessels taken collectively. —2. a Srāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. —पितृ *m.* pl. the five fathers:—जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अजदाता भयनाता पंचैते पितरः स्मृताः ॥ —माणा: (—m. pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. —प्रसादा a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple. —पंच: a fine equal to the fifth part of any thing lost or stolen. —पाणः, —पाणः, —शरा epithets of the god of love; see पंचैवु. —बाहु: N. of Siva. —भद्र *a.* 1. having five good qualities. —2. consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.). —3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse) on the chest, back, face and flanks. —4. vicious. —भुज *a.* pentagonal. (—जः) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण.

—भूतं the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is म; see पंचतन्त्र (2). —महापातकं, the five great sins; see महापातक. —महायज्ञा: (—m. pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; see महायज्ञ. —माष (वि) *a.* consisting of five Māshas (as a fine &c.). —मास्य *a.* happening every five months. —मुख: an arrow with five points; (for other senses see पञ्चानन). —मुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. —याम: a day (?). —रत्नं 1. a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकं वज्रकं चैति पद्माम्रश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवालं चैति विजेयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभि: ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं सुका राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम् ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं प्रोक्तमाषिभि: पंचदशभि: ॥ —2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahābhārata. —रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar आमळी). —रात्रि a period of five nights. —राशिर् the rule of five (in math.). —लक्षणं a Purāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च बंशो मन्वन्तराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. —लवणं five kinds of salt; i. e. काचक, सैन्धव, सामुद्र, विड and सोवर्चल. —लांगलकं a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. —लोहं a metallic alloy containing five metals (i. e. copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). —लोहकं the five metals; i. e. gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. —वट: the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast (यज्ञोपवीत). —वटी 1. the five fig-trees; i. e. अश्वत्थ, जिव्वा, वट, पार्श्वी and अशोक. —2. N. of a part of the Daṇḍakā forest where the Godāvarī rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 34. —वर्ग: 1. an aggregate of five. —2. the five essential elements of the body. —3. the five organs of sense. —4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षेदेशीय *a.* about five years old. —वर्षीय *a.* five years old. —वलकलं a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees, (namely व्यग्रोद, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वेतस). —वार्षिक *a.* recurring every five years. —वाहि-न् *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). —विंश *a.* twenty-fifth. —विंशति: *f.* twenty-five. —विंशतिका a collection of twenty five; as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका. —विध *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. —व-कुति: *f.* the five departments of a government; Ms. 7. 157. —वृद्ध, —द्वं

ind. five-fold. —शत *a.* amounting to five hundred. (—ते) 1. one hundred and five. —2. five hundred. —शाल: 1. the hand. —2. an elephant. —शिश: a lion. —ष *a.* pl. five or six; संत्य-न्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पंचषा: Bh. 2. 34. —षष्ट *a.* sixty-fifth. —षष्टि: *f.* sixty-five. —सप्त *a.* seventy-fifth. —सप्तति: *f.* seventy-five. —सुगंधकं the five kinds of aromatic vegetable substances; they are:—कर्पूर-ककोलवंगपुष्पयुवाकजातीकलपंचकेन । समश-भोगिन च योजितेन मनोहरं पंचसुगंधकं स्यात् ॥ —सूना: *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पंच-सूना गृहस्यस्य चुर्लुपिष्यपुनरुदरः ॥ कंदनी चोद-कुंभश्च Ms. 3. 68. —हायन *a.* five years old.

पंचक *a.* 1. Consisting of five. —2. Relating to five. —3. Made of five. —4. Bought with five. —5. Taking five per cent. —कः, —कं A collection or aggregate of five; अम्लपंचकः—कं A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचतय *a.* Five-fold.

पंचता, —त्वं 1. Five-fold state. —2. A collection of five. —3. The five elements taken collectively. —4. Death, dissolution; पंचता—त्वं गम्, —या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पंचता, —त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy'; पंचभित्तिमिहे देहे पंचदं च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां योनिममुपास्ते तत्र का पतिवेदना ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचधा ind. 1. In five parts. —2. In five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1. The fifth. —2. Forming a fifth part. —3. Dexterous, clever. —3. Beautiful, brilliant. —मः 1. The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रेति पंचमं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of body. —वा-शुः समुद्रतो नाभिकोऽङ्गुलद्वयं । विचारत्पंच-मस्थानप्राप्तया पंचम उच्यते ॥ —2. N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); व्यथयति इष्या मानं तन्नि प्रपञ्चय पंचमं Git. 10; ३ उद्धृष्टपंच-मरागं Git. 1. —3. The fifth consonant of a class; i. e. a nasal. —मं 1. A fifth. —2. Sexual intercourse (भेद्यु), the fifth makar of the Tāntrikas. —मं ind. For the fifth time, fifthly. —मी 1. The fifth day of a lunar fortnight. —2. The ablative case (in gram.). —3. An epithet of Draupadi. —4. A che

quered board for playing at draughts. —Comp.—आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives.

पंचमिद् *n.* Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पंचाश *a.* (श्री *f.*) Fiftieth.

पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः *f.* Fifty.

पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty. —2 A collection of fifty-verses ; as चौरपंचाशिका.

पंचिका 1 N. of each book of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. —2 A game played with five dice.

पंचालाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its people. —लः A king of the Panchālas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet ; cf. पञ्चालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. —2 A kind of song. —3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. ; (पंचरि also in this sense only).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder.

पंजरं A cage, an aviary ; पंजरशुक्रः, मुजपंजरः &c. —रः, —रि 1 Ribs. —2 The skeleton. —रः 1 The body. —2 The Kali yuga. —3 A purificatory ceremony performed on cows. —Comp. —आस्त्रैः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —शुक्रः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot ; V. 2. 23.

पंजरकः—कं A cage.

पंजिः, —जी *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. —2 A record, journal, register. —3 A calendar, an almanac. —Comp. —कारः—कारकः 1. a writer, scribe. —2. an almanac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word ; टीका निरंतर-व्याख्या पंजिका पदनिका. —2 A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. —3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. (For other senses see पंजि above). —Comp. —कारकः a scribe, a man of the Kāyastha tribe.

पद् 1 P. (पति) 'To go or move. —Caus or 10 U. (पत्यति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide ; कंचिन्मध्यत्वात्पद्यमात् दंती Si. 18. 51 ; द्रव्यं पाद्येह्लेखं Y. 2. 94 ; Mk. 9. —2 To break, break open ; अन्धासु भिक्षु मया निशि पटितसु Mk. 3. 14. —3 To pierce, prick, pen trate ; दर्भपादितलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. —4 To remove, eradicate —5 To pluck out. —6 To shine. —7 To sponk. —11. 10 U. (पत्यति-ते) 1 To

string or weave ; कुर्विदस्व तावत्पद्य-मि शुण्धाममभितः K. P. 7. —2 To clothe, envelope. —3 To surround, encircle.

पटः—टं [पट् पटने करेण वज्रये कः] 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth ; अयं पटः सूत्रद्विदं गते ह्ययं पटश्चिद्वस्त्रैरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 ; मेघाः स्रवन्ति बलद्वेषपटकाशः 5. 45. —2 Fine cloth. —3 A veil, screen. —4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —टः Any thing well made or polished. —टं A thatch, roof. —Comp. —उट्जं a tent. —कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the loom. —कारः 1. a weaver. —2. A painter. —कुटी *f.*, —मंडपः, —वापः, —वे. इमन् *n.* a tent ; Si. 12. 63. —वासः 1. a tent. —2. a petticoat. —3. perfumed powder ; Ratn. 1. —वासकः perfumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment. —2 Cotton-cloth. —3 The half a village. पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. —यः A tent. पटचरः A thief ; of. पाटचर. —रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटकः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [पट् वेष्टे कलच्] 1 A roof, thatch ; विनमितपटलात् दृश्यते जीर्णकुड्यं Mu. 3. 15. —2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general) ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. —3 A himor coating over the eyes. —4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity ; रथांगपणेः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21 ; जलद्वपटलानि Pt. 1. 361 ; क्षौद्रपटलैः R. 4. 63 ; सुक्तापटलं 13. 17 ; तारकपटल Git. 7. —5 A basket. —6 Retinue, train. —7 A mark on the forehead of any other part of the body. —लः, —ली 1 A tree. —2 A stalk. —लः, —लं A section or chapter of a book. —Comp. —प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor ; कुर्वन् संघावलपटहतां शूलिनः क्षुपनीयां Mu. 34 ; पटपटहध्वनि-भिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. —2 Beginning, undertaking. —3 Injuring, killing. —Comp. —घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). —घ्नन् going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालका A leech.

पटिः—टी *f.* 1 The curtain or a stage. —2 A cloth. —3 Coarse cloth, canvas. —4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —5 A coloured garment. —Comp. —क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage) ; used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage ; cf. अवटक्षिप.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् *m.* 1 Dexterity, cleverness. —2 Sharpness. —3 Acidity. —4 Harshness, roughness. —5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर *a.* 1 Beautiful, lovely. —2 High, tall. —रः [पट् ईरन्] 1 A ball for playing with. —2 Sandal-wood. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —रं 1 Catechu. —2 A sieve. —3 The belly. —4 A field. —5 A cloud. —6 Height. —7 A radish. —8 Rheumatism. —9 Catarrh. —Comp. —जन्मन् *m.* sandal-tree ; बहति विषधरात् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु *a.* (डु or डू *f.* ; compar. पटीमन्, superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.) ; वाचि पटुः &c. —2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. —3 Sharp, smart (as intellect), intelligent. —4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense ; अपमयि पटु-धौरासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1 ; U. 4. 3. —5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding ; किमिदं पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः Mu. 6 ; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73 ; Mā. 5. 4. —6 Apt, disposed ; Si. 15. 43. —7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. —8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. —9 Healthy, sound. —10 Active, busy. —11 Eloquent, talkative. —12 Blown, expanded. —13 Hard, rough, fierce. —14 Contumelious (as a speech). —डुः, —डु *n.* A mushroom. (घ्नन्). —डु *n.* Salt. —Comp. —कल्प, —दशीय *a.* pretty clever, tolerably sharp. —ह्य *a.* very clever.

पटुता, —रं 1 Cleverness. —2 Skilfulness, proficiency. —4 Activity, power of working ; अंगानि प्रसभं त्यजति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पडवल). —लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पटुः, —टु 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general ; शिलपटमधिशयाना S. 3 ; so भालपट &c. —2 A royal grant or edict ; Y. 1. 319. —3 A tiara, diadem ; R. 18. 44. —4 A strip ; निर्मोकपटः फणिनिर्विशुक्ताः R. 16. 17. —5 Silk ; पटोपधानं K. 17 ; Bh. 3. 74 ; so पटोद्युक्तं. —6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. —7 An upper garment ; Bk. 10. 60. —8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban ; especially, a coloured silk turban ; Ratn. 1. 4. —9 A throne. —10 A chair or stool. —11 A shield. —12 A grinding stone. —13 A place where four roads meet. —14 A city, town. —15 A bandage, ligature. —ट्टी 1 An ornament for the forehead. —2 A horse's girth. —Comp. —आभिषेकः

the consecration of the tiara. —अर्हा the principal queen. —उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. —जं a sort of cloth. —देवी, —महिषी, —राज्ञी the principal queen. —वस्त्र, —वासस् *a.* attired in wove silk or coloured cloth. —सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

पट्टकः 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts. —2 A bandage. —3 A document (also *n.*). पट्टन-नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हृत्पट्टिका. —2 A document. —3 A piece or fragment of cloth; बलकलैकदेशा-धियाव्य पट्टिका K. 149. —4 A piece of silken cloth. —5 A ligature, bandage. —Comp. —वायकः a silk-weaver.

पट्टला A district, community.

पट्टि (ट्टी) शः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा); कणपमासपट्टि &c. Dk.; (पट्टिशो लोहदंडो यस्मिन्धाराः ध्रुवपमः Vajrayanti).

पट्टौलिका 1 A kind of bond or lease (युक्तिग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). —2 A written legal opinion.

पठ् 1 P. (पठति, पाठते) 1 To read or repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छ्रुयादिति. —2 To read or recite to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं ध्रुवमोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. —3 To invoke (as a deity) —4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतद्विच्छाम्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. —5 To declare, describe, express; भाष्यं च परमो हार्थः पुरुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. —6 To teach. —7 To learn from (with abl.). —Caus. (पाठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. —2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां K. P. 10. —Desid. (पिठिष्यति) To wish to recite &c. —WITH परि to mention, declare (—Caus.) to teach; तौ सर्वविधाः परि-पाठितौ U. 2. —स to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं [पठ-स्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. —2 Mentioning. —3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः *f.* Reading, studying, perusal. पाठित *p. p.* 1 Recited, repeated. —2 Studied, perused.

पण् 1 A. (पणते, पणति) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. —2 To bargain, transact business. —3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.). प्राणानामपणि-रासो Bk. 8. 121; पणस्व कृष्णां पांचाली Mb. —4 To risk or hazard (a battle). —5 To win anything at play. —11. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणयति-ते) 1 To praise. —2 To honour. —WITH वि to sell, barter.

आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वरादैर्विप-
णंति गोपाः Snbbāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. —2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दम-यस्याः पणः साधुर्वर्तता Mb. —3 The thing staked. —4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु भवतां ह्यपतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; 'a stipulation, treaty'; H. 4. 118, 119. —5 Wages-hire. —6 Reward. —7 A sum in coins or shells. —8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अशीति-भिर्वरादैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. —9 Price. —10 Wealth, property. —11 A com-
modity for sale. —12 Business, trans-
action. —13 A shop. —14 A seller, vendor. —15 A distiller. —16 A house. —17 Expense of an expedition. —18 A handful of anything. —19 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —अं-
गना, —स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. —अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. —ग्रंथिः a market, fair. —बंधः 1. making a treaty or peace (बंधि); पण बंधमुखान् गुणानजः बहुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य त-
त्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. —2. an agree-
ment, stipulation; (यदि भवतिदं कुर्यात्-
ईदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Ma-
noramā).

पणता-स्व Price, value.

पणनं [पण-ल्युट्] 1 Bartering, pur-
chasing. —2 Betting. —3 Sale. —4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a com-
modity.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. —2 A market-place. —3 Pro-
fits of a trade. —4 Gambling. —5 Praise.

पणायित *a.* 1 Praised. —2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

पणिः *f.* A market. —*m.* 1 A miser, niggard. —2 An impious man.

पणिक *a.* Consisting of 50 Paṇas (as fine).

पणित *p. p.* 1 Transacted (as busi-
ness). —2 Betted; see पण्. —त A bet, wager.

पणितु *m.* A trader, dealer.

पण्य *a.* [पण्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Saleable, vendible. —2 To be transacted. —प्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; पुरावभासे विपणिस्थपण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; सौभाग्य-पण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. —2 Trade, busi-
ness. —3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतयेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. —Comp. —अं-
गना, —पोषित *f.*, —विलासिनी, —स्त्री *f.* a
a harlot, a courtesan; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेक-
कल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्यते कः Bh. 1. 90;
Me. 25. —अजिरं a market. —आजीवः
a trader. —आजिविकं a market, fair.

—पतिः a great merchant. —फलस्वं pro-
sperity or profit in trade. —घुमिः *f.* a
warehouse. —वीथिका, —वीथी, —शाला-
1. a market. —2. a stall, shop.

पणवः A kind of musical instru-
ment, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1.
13; Si. 13. 5.

पणविन् *m.* N. of Siva.

पण्ड 1. 1 A. (पण्डते, पण्डित) To go or
move. —II. 10 U. (पण्डयति-ते) To
collect, pile up, heap together.

पण्डः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. —2
Learning, science. —Comp. —अपूर्वं
non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पण्डावत् *a.* Wise; पण्डावद्वाग्मिः Asvad.
6. —*m.* A learned man.

पण्डित *a.* [पण्डा तारका इत्] 1 Learn-
ed, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः. —2
Shrewd, clever. —3 Skilled in, pro-
ficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in
comp.); मधुरालापनिसंगपण्डितं Ku. 4.
16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नयपण्डित &c.
—तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pan-
dita. —2 Incense. —3 An adept, ex-
pert. —Comp. —जातीय *a.* somewhat
clever. —मंडलं, —सभा an assembly of
learned men. —मानिक, —मानिन्, also
—पण्डितमन्य *a.* fancying oneself to be
learned, a conceited person, a pe-
dant who fancies himself to be a
Pandita; Pt. 4. 100. —वादिन् *a.*
pretending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पण्डितक *a.* Learned, wise. —कः A
learned man.

पण्डितमन् *m.* Learning, scholarship,
wisdom.

पत् 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall,
fall down, come down, descend, drop
down; alight; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुण्य-
वृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरास्तसुका R. 2. 60;
वृष्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी 10. 77; (रेणुः)
पतति परिणतारणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवा-
भ्रमद्भेषु S. 1. 32; Me. 105; Bk. 7.
9, 21. 6. —2 To fly, move through
the air, soar; हंतुं कालहकारोऽसौ शब्द-
कारः पपात स्वं Bk. 5. 100; so पतत् be-
low. —3 To set, sink (below the hori-
zon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्पशे-
र्लेभ्युल्लेः S. 4. v. 1; पतत्पतंगमतिमस्तपो-
निधिः Si. 1. 12. —4 To cast oneself at
throw oneself down; मायि ते पादपतिते
किंकरस्वमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं
Me. 105. —5 To fall (in a moral
sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's
rank or position, fall off; परधमेण
जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः Ms. 10.
97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. —6
To come down (as from heaven);
पतति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिंडादकक्रियाः Bg.
1. 42. —7 To fall, be reduced to
wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कंदुक-
पातेनोत्पतत्यार्यः पतन्वापि Bh. 2. 123. —8
To go down into hell, go to perdi-

tion ; Ms. 11. 37 ; Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीयत्र पतंति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhāsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसाद-सौम्यानि सतां सुदृज्जने पतंति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c. ; निपतंती पतिमप्य-पातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow ; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears). -5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything ; अर्थः पातिताः Bb. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. -Desid. (विपतिषति or पिसति) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.). -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत a. Cherished, well-fed, protected (पृष्ट). -तः 1 Flying, flight -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. -गः a bird ; Ms. 7. 23.

पतक a. Falling, descending. -कः An astronomical table.

पतंगः [पतत् उड्डयन् गच्छति गम्-ड नि०] 1 A bird ; सुपा पतंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124 ; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun ; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं U. 6. 12 ; Mā. 1. 24 ; Si. 1. 12 ; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper ; पतंगवद्वह्निमुखं विविधुः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20 ; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. -यं 1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth. पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee. पतंगिन् m. A bird.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras ; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् pres. p. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m. A bird ; परमः पुमानिव पतिं पततां Ki. 6. 1 ; कश्चित्पथा संचरते सुराणां कश्चिद्वनानां पततां कश्चिच्च R. 13. 19 ; Si. 9. 15. -Comp. -ग्रहः 1. the reserve of an

army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon ; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोक्तं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहि-तवाकलेन सः N. 16. 27. -मीरः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्रं [पत्-करणे अवर्] 1 A wing. pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle, पत्त्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् m. 1 A bird ; दायिता द्वंद्वच-रं पतत्रिणं (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48 ; Ku. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. -n. dual. Ved. Day and night. -Comp. -केतनः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -राजः N. of Garuḍa.

पतनं [पत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय) ; ग्राहार्थिना नरेंद्राणां सुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). -9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet. -Comp. -धर्मिन् a. subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यः A degrading crime or sin ; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird. -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत a. 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतिव p. p. 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into ; as in अंशपतित. -8 Placed, kept ; Pt. 1. 14. -तं Flying. -Comp. -उत्सङ्ग a. sprung from an outcast. -सावित्रीकाः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर a. [पत्-र] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. -रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आडक q. v.).

पत्नन् n. Ved. Flight.

पत्नन् n. Ved. Flying, flight.

पतञ्चिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also) ; यं काममंजरी कामपते स हरतु सु-भगपताकां Dk. 47 ' let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune '. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see

पतःकास्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp.

-अंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance ; (यत्रार्थे चित्तिरेवार्थमस्त-द्विगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकैर्न भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D. 299 ; for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक a. Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् a. Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. -m. 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. -नी An army ; (न प्रसेहे) रथवस्त्रैर्नजोऽप्यस्त्रैश्च पताकिनी R. 4. 82 ; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-डति] 1 A master, lord ; as in गृहपतिः -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor ; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over ; औषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband ; प्रमदाः पतिवर्तना इति प्रतिपक्षं हि विवेचतेनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight. -f. A female possessor, a mistress. -Comp. -वातिनी -दनी 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. -देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman ; कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुस्तद्वत् S. 6 ; तमलभत पतिं पति-देवताः शिखरिणामिव सागममापगाः R. 9. 17 ; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. -धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. -मृगा a chaste wife. -लक्ष्मं disregarding a former husband by marrying another. -वेदनः N. of Siva. (न) procuring a husband (by magical means). -लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. -व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife ; त्वं fidelity to a husband. -सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband ; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतिर्वध or पतिर्वधं Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवस्त्री A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयंति Den. P. To wish for a husband.

पतीयंती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.

पत्नी 1 A wife. -2. Ved. A mistress. -Comp. -आतः aeraglio, woman's apartments. -साला a hut, tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. -संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनं 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, यदंग.

पतिः [पद्-तिन्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. -f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. -कायः infantry. -गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. -संहति f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पासेक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पतिन् m. A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं [पद्-द्रुन्] 1 A leaf (of a tree); घटे भरे कुसुमपत्रफलबलीनां Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon; पत्रमारोप्य दीपतां S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 27. -7 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगमिच्छन्पकेतुना R. 15. 84; N. 3. 16. -8 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुदरव कपोलयोः Git. 12; R. 13. 55. -9 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -10 A knife, dagger. -Comp. -अंश 1. the Bhūrja tree. -2. red sandara. -अंशुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. -अंजन 1. ink. -2. blacking. -आदन् the root of long pepper. -आबलिः f. 1. red obalk. -2 a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. -आबली 1. a row of leaves. -2. = आबलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. -आहारः feeding on leaves. -ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment; स्तानीयवस्त्राक्रियया पत्रेणैवोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -ब्रह्मासः the bud or eye of a plant. -काहला the noise or

sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. -कुच्छं a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -यना a plant with full leaves (साल). -झंकारा the current of a river. -दारकः a saw. -नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. -परशुः a file. -पालः a long dagger, large knife. (-ली) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2. a pair of scissors. -पाश्या an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. -पुटं a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. -पुष्पा the holy basil. -चयः adorning with flowers. -वा(वा)ला an oar. -भंगः -भंगिः -नी f. drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरिपरपत्रभंगनिकरी शृङ्गे न गडस्थले S. Ti. 7 (used frequently in K.). -यौवन a young leaf or sprout. -रंजनं embellishing a page. -रयः a bird; वयःकृतं पत्ररयेन तेन N. 3. 6. -इन्द्रः N. of Garuda. -इन्द्रकेतुः N. of Viahpu; R. 18. 13. -लता a long knife or poniard. -र(ले)खा, -बल्ली, बलिः. -बल्ली f. see पत्रभंग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Ra. 6. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. -बाज a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). -बाहः 1. a bird; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter: carrier. -विशेषकः lines of painting &c.; see पत्रभंग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. -चटः a. kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. -जाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. -जिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. -अष्टः the Bilva tree. -सुचिः f. a thorn. -हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् a. (णी f.) [पत्रं अस्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged, feathered; मयूरं R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. -m. 1 an arrow; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे पृष्ठां पत्रिणा सह सुमोक्षं रायवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. -2 A bird; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -Comp. -बाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ 1. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पाथयतिन्ते) To throw, cast.

पथः A way, road; reach, course (at the end of comp.). -Comp. -अतिथिः a traveller. -कल्पना juggling tricks. -दर्शकः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथम् m. A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. -2 A guide. -Comp. -आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. -संततिः, -संहतिः f., -सार्धः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथियन् m. [पद्-आपारे इति] (Nom. पंथाः, पंथानि, पंथानः; acc. pl. पथः; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाधारपथः, वृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्यपथः, प्रतिपथ &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसामेव पंथा Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानः 'I wish a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey!'. -3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ. श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः छु-चेर्दार्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाद्बुते न प-ञ्चति R. 3. 46; न्याय्याप्तयः पथिचलति पदे न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect. doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -Comp. -कुत् m. Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. -देयं a toll levied on public roads. -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -पज्ञ a. acquainted with roads. -बाहक a. cruel. (-कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter. पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य a. [पथि साधु दिगां यत् इति लोपः] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अमरिहय च पथ्यस्य वक्ता ओता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमजं &c. -2 Fit, proper; suitable (in general). -द्वया A road, way. -द्वयं 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्यासी स्वामी वर्तते. -2 Welfare, well-being; उतिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यामिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -Comp. -अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पद्यते) To go or move. -II. 4 A. (पद्यते पद्; caus. पाद्यतिन्ते; desid. विस्सते) 1 To go move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.). -3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषामाधिपरं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4 To observe, practice, स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down

with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद *m.* [पद्-ङिप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -Comp. -काभिन् *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. -गः (पद्गः) a foot-soldier. -जः (उजः) 1. a footman. -2. a Śūdra, cf. पद्मो हृद्गो अजायत. -नद्धा, नद्धी a shoe, boot. -निष्कः one quarter of a Nishka. -रथः (पद्मथः) a foot-soldier, footman. -शब्दः noise of footsteps. -इति, ती *f.* (पदतिः, -ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानां वीरचारविपदतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपदार्ते 15. 33 'the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *e. g.* सुत, दास, वस &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पद्विमं) coldness of the feet.

पदं [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखारिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपये पदम-पयंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निर्णीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere,' i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमाधो 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्वधि न पदं दधाति रित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.), शनैः किरण्यति पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 19; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयोवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रसन्नाया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेणादरः पदं करोति M. 1. 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4. 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मेण शर्वं पार्वती प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; तस्मि स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अश-मात्रमदृष्ट्वा पदात्पदमपि न गतयं or च-लितयं 'do not move even a step' &c.; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतन्ती V. 1. 19 'the

middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; i. e. the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदपङ्क्तिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदैर्युह्यते चौरः Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression vestige; रतिवलयपदांश्च चापमास, ज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station; अधोयः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रम-स्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलक्ष्यपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शङ्कितोऽस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', i. e. groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोभः पदमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं सनयुगले U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; भगवत्या प्रादिक पदमध्यासितम् M. 1; चांस्त्वं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिव°, राज° &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. -8 Abode, object, receptacle: पदं दृश-स्याः कथमोश मादृशां Si. 1. 37, 15. 22; अगरीयाण पदं हृषाभ्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अवि-वेकः परमपदो पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिभयपदं निष्कलारभयत्नाः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विचित्रपदं (नेयं) Me. 86, 103; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word सुसिद्धं पदं P. 1. 4. 14; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहो-नित्तकार्यबोधकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9. -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्रा. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A square or house on a chess-board; अष्टापदपालेख्यैः Rām. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the

snm of which is required. -दः A ray of light. -Comp. -अङ्कः, -चिह्नं a foot-print. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अध्ययने study of the Vedas according to the पदपाठ q. v. -अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heels of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-गः) a follower, companion. -अनुसाराः 1. a servant. -2. an army. -अनुशासने the science of words, grammar. -अनुव-गः anything added to a pada. -अंतः 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. -अंत्य *a.* final. -अवजं, -अंभोजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). -4. anything which can be named (अभि-धेय), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiśaṣikās, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhya, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot', a kick -आजिः a foot-soldier. -आदिः 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. -विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). -आयता a shoe. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य) शरीर तावद्विद्यार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलकांतपदावली शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Gīt. 1. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आहत *a.* kicked. -कारः, -कृत *m.* the author of the Padapāṭha. -क्रमः walking, a pace. -गौः a foot-soldier. -गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. -उद्दः, -विच्छेदः, -विग्रहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. -व्युत *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. -व्यासः 1. stepping, tread, step. -2. a foot-mark. -3. position of the feet in a particular attitude. -4. the plant गोक्षर. -5 writing down verses or quarters of verses. -पङ्क्तिः *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 8; V. 4. 6. -2. a line or arrangement of words, a series of words; Ki. 10. 10. -3. an *ishṭaku* or sacred brick. -पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independently of phonetic changes (opp.

संहितापाठ). —पातः-विशेषः a step, pace (of a horse also). —चयः a foot-step, step. —भजनं analysis of words, etymology. —भजिका 1. commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —2. a register, journal. —3. a calendar. —भ्रंशः diemissal from office. —माला a magical formula. —योपनं a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वायः Ved. a leader. —विहंभः a step, footstep. —वृत्तिः f. the hiatus between two words. —व्याख्यानं interpretation of words. —संधातः (सं.) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता. —2. a writer, an annotator. —स्थ a. 1. going on foot. —2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद-कः 1 An ornament of the neck. —2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. —3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः-वी f. [पद-अवि वा कीट] 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99 Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 'he attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). —2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. —3 A place, site. —4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदाता, पदातिः [पदस्याभवति, अत्-अच्] 1 A foot soldier; R. 7. 37. —2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12. —Oomp. —अग्रयक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry.

पदातिन् a. Having foot-soldiers (as an army). —2 Being or going on foot. —m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, पदातीयः A foot-man.

पद्वारः The dust of the feet.

पद्विः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. —2 A bird.

पदिक a. 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. —2 One Pada long. —3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पद्वन् m. A road, way.

पद्व, पद्वथ &c. see under पद्व.

पद् p. p. [पद्-क्त] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. —2 Gone; see पद-कं 1 Downward motion; descent, fall. —2 Creeping on the ground. —Oomp. —गः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पद्मगः कणां कुक्ते S. G. 30. (—गं) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, °नाशनः epithets of Gaurāṇḍa.

पद्म a. [पद्-मन्] Lotus-hued. —अं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियं. —2 A lotuslike ornament. —3 The form or figure of a lotus. —4 The root of a lotus. —5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. —6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). —8 Lead. —9 N. given by the Tāntrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called Chakras. —10 A mark or mole on the human body. —11 A spot. —12 N. of a particular part of a column. —अः 1 A kind of temple. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of serpent. —4 An epithet of Rāma. —5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवविधि. —6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —आ 1 N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (दे) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. 4. 5. —2 Cloves. —Oomp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (क्षः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (क्षं) the seed of a lotus. —अतरं-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकारः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. —2. a pond or pool of water in general. —3. a lotus-pool. —4. an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (वर) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi. —2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat; Ku. 7, 86. —2. a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरु-मूले वामपादं वृत्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामिरी स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. —2. of Siva. —3. of the sun. —आहं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —कर, हस्त a. holding a lotus. (रः, रतः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a lotus-like hand. —3. N. of the sun. (र, रता) N. of Lakshmi. —कणिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. —2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः, कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. —2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडं, पदं a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (धं, गंधि a.) = पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —4. the sun. —5. the inside or middle of a lotus. —गुणा, गुहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. cloves. जः, जातः, भवः, भूः, योनिः, सभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus.

born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —नाभः, निः an epithet of Vishnu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. —निधिः a treasure of the value of a Padma. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. N. of Buddha. —3. N. of the sun. —4. N. of Vishnu. —पुष्पः the Karpikāra plant. —चयः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 ad. loc. —चयुः 1. the sun. —2. a bee. —जीवं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of Siva. —मालिनी the goddess of wealth. —रागः, रं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. —रूप an epithet of the goddess of wealth. —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लंछनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. Kubera. —3. the sun. —4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. —3. N. of Tārā. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmi. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —सुधा 1. an epithet of Gangā. —2. of Lakshmi. —3. of Durgā. —हासः an epithet of Vishnu.

पदकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. —2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. —3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant. —2 The Bhurja, or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्मन्ति] 1 Possessing lotuses. —2 Spotted. —m. 1 An elephant. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant; सुरगज इव भिन्नत पद्मिनीं वृत्तलयां Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 68; Me. 83; M. 2. 13. —2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. —3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A female elephant. —6 A woman of the first four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her: —भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाध्वंशो अबिलकुचयुग्मा चारु-केशी कुशांगी । युववचनमुशीला गतिवाद्यानुरक्ता सकलतनुमुपेक्षा पद्मिनी पद्मगया ॥ —Comp. —ईशः, कांतः, बल्लभः the sun. —खंडं, पदं, a multitude of lotuses; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेश्वरः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्य a. Consisting of Padae or lines. —2 Measuring a pada. —3 Belonging to the foot. —4 Marked with footsteps. —5 Belonging to a word. —6 Final —घः 1 A Sūdra. —2 A part of a word. —आ 1 A foot path, path,

way.-2 Sngar.-२१ A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीय-पद्यरत्नानां मञ्जरीषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति हिमा Chaud. M. 2. -2 Praise, panegyric (श्रुति).

पदः A village.

पदः 1 The world of human beings (मूलक). -2 A car.-3 A road.

पद 1 U. (पनायतिसे, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol; cf. पण्.-2 (Atm) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्पति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनायित, -पनित a. Praised.

पद्म(नू)Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree.-2 A thorn.-स्रा, -सी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and Phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs.-2 A female monkey.-3 A female demon.-सं The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Postules on the ears and neck.

पथक a. Produced in or on the way.

पक्ष, पक्षग See under पक्ष.

पक्षिः The moon.

पक्षी m. [cf. Up. 3. 159] 1 The sun.-2 The moon.

पपु a. Fostering, protecting.-पुः f. A foster-mother.

पपा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इदं च पपाभिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73.-2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पप 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् n. 1 Water.-2 Milk; पयः-पानं भुजंगमां केवलं शिववर्धनं H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36, 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended). -3 Semen virile.-4 Food.-5 Ved. Night.-6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पय before soft consonants). -Comp. -गलः, -हः 1. bail.-2 an island.-धनं bail.-चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake.-जम्बम् m. a cloud.-द्वः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् m. a peacock.-धरः 1. a cloud.-2. a woman's breast; पयःपयोधरतटी Git. 1; विपांडुभिस्त्रिभिरनया पयोधरेः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22.-3. an udder; R. 2. 3.-4. the cocoa-nut tree.-5. The backbone or spin (कशेरुक) -धृत् m. 1. the ocean.-2. a pond, lake, a piece of water.-3. a rain-cloud.-धारा-सुहृद् a bath-room with flowing water.-धि, -निधिः the ocean; R. 2. 7; N. 4. 50.-धृत् a pool, lake.-धृत् n. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5.-राशिः the ocean.-वाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36.

-द्रव्यं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk.-2 Watery.-स्याः A cat.-स्या Curda.

पयस्पति } Den. P. To flow.
पयायते }

पयस्त्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk.-लः A goat.

पयस्विन् a. Milky, juicy.-नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65.-2 A river.-3 A she-goat.-4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोदः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [पु-मावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-बा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also.-2 Distant, removed, remote.-3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ma. 2. 23, 7. 158.-4 Subsequent, following, next to, future, after, (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्पराभिश्च दशान् मदनोद्भूतवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31.-5 Higher, superior; सिकतास्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्या बुद्धेः परतस्तु-सः Bg. 3. 42.-6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent chief, best, principal, न त्वया ब्रह्मवानो परं ब्रह्म S. 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 'higher than the highest'; 6 19; S. 7. 27.-7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.).-8 Alien, estranged, stranger.-9 Hostile, inimical, adverse.-10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं इतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred'. -11 Final, last.-12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यपरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, द्वेषपर, क्षिमापर &c.-रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; cft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां शुण्ग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also.-2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; जनिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पश्यन्निष्ठता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21.-र 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point.-2 The Supreme spirit.-3 Final beatitude.-4 The secondary meaning of a

word.-5 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); e.g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a वट. Note—The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e.g. (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्मनः परं R. 1. 17.-2. after (with abl.); आस्मात्परं S. 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Me. 100; भाग्या-यत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c.-3. thereupon, thereafter.-4. but, however.-5. otherwise.-6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c.-7. most willingly.-8. only.-9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more than; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2.-2. afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विदुष्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49.-3. after (with abl.); सत्यत्यागात्परेण U. 2. 7. (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73.-2. in future.-Comp. -अग्रं the hinder part of the body.-अग्रदः an epithet of Siva.-आदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia.-अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlingness.-अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ma. 10. 54, 83.-अंतः final death. (-ताः) (m. pl.) N. of a people.-अंतकः an epithet of Siva.-अन्य a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-क्षं) the food of another; परयुद्धललिताः पराक्षपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28 'परियुद्धता being fed with the food of others'; Y. 3. 241.-भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139.-अपर a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate.-2. prior and posterior.-3. before and beyond, earlier and later.-4. higher and lower, best and worst. (-रः) a Guru of an intermediate class. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); e.g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a वट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 8.-असृष्ट rain.-अयण (अयन) a. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to.-2. depending on, subject to.-3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रसूयन्परायणः Bh. 2. 56; so मोहं Ku. 4. 1; अग्निद्वेषं &c.-4. connected with.-5. leading or conducive to. (-त) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort.-2. essence, sum.-3. Ved. going away, departure, exit.-4. firm devotion.-अर्थ a. 1. having another aim or meaning.-2. intended or

designed for another, done for another. (—थेः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. —2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थे) ; स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थे एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subbāsh. R. 1. 29. —3. the chief or highest meaning. —4. the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (—थेः) *ind.* for the sake of another. —अर्थ 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्थे) ; the latter half ; दिनस्य पूर्वार्थपरार्थभिक्षा छायेव मैत्री खलसञ्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. —2. a particular high number ; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000 ; एकैकत्वादिपरार्थपर्यन्ता संख्या T. 8. —अर्य *a.* 1. being on the father side or half. —2. most distant in number ; हेमन्तो वसन्तात्परार्थः Sat. Br. —3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme ; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64 ; 16. 39 ; Si. 8. 45. —4. most costly ; Si. 4. 11. —5. most beautiful or lovely, finest ; R. 6. 4 ; Si. 3. 58. (—र्ये) 1. a maximum. —2. an infinite number. —अवर *a.* 1. far and near. —2. earlier and later. —3. prior and posterior or subsequent. —4. higher and lower. —5. traditional ; Ms. 1. 105. —6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (—रं) 1. cause and effect. —2. the whole extent of an idea. —3. the universe. —4. totality. °दृशू *a.* knowing both the past and the future. —अहः the next day. —अहः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) a slave. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त *a.* dependent on another ; subject, subservient ; परायणः प्रीतिः कथमिह रसं वेत्तुं पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —आविद्धः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. of Vāhnu. —आश्रय *a.* dependent upon another. (—यः) 1. dependence upon another. —2. the retreat of enemies. (—या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसन्नः dependence upon another. —आस्कन्दिन् *m.* a thief, robber. —इतर *a.* 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. —2. one's own ; Ki. 1. 14. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vāhnu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. —उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity ; परोपकारो गुणाय पापाय परपोहन्. —उपकारिन् *a.* benevolent, kind to others. —उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others ; परोपदेशो पाहिरस्य. —उपहृद् *a.* besieged by an enemy. —ऊढा another's wife. —एषित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) 1. a servant. —2. the (Indian) cuckoo.

—कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमनं adultery; H. 1. 135. —कार्यं another's business or work. °निरतः 1. a benevolent man. —2. a slave, servant. —क्रान्तिः *f.* inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. —2. another's field; Ms. 9. 49. —3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. —गामित्र *a.* 1. being with another. —2 relating to another. —3. beneficial to another. —गुण *a.* beneficial to another. —ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger *j.* —गलानिः *f.* abjuration of an enemy; आत्मोदयः परगलानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. —2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. —3. a hostile prince. —छद् *a.* dependent. (—च्छः) 1. the will of another. —2. dependence. °अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. —छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज *a.* stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन). —जात *a.* 1. born of another. —2. dependent on another for livelihood. (—तः) a servant. —जित *a.* 1. conquered by another. —2. maintained by another. (—तः) the (Indian) *onkoo*. —तत्र *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. —दारः (*m.* pl.) another's wife. —दारिन् *m.* an adulterer. —दुःखं the sorrow of grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः, महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्पाद्यः V. 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देश *a.* foreign country. —देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. —द्वोहिन्, द्वेहिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. —धनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —2. another's duty or business. —3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; *i. e.* व्यूहः where the sense is पूर्व सूतः; so रोजकतः, अग्न्याहिता &c. —पक्षा the side or party of an enemy. —पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. —2. final beauntitude. —पाकरत *a.* one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा पराङ्मुखोऽपि चिति । सततं प्रातस्तथाय परपाकरतस्तु ॥ —पिडः another's food, food given by another. °अद् *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (—म.) a servant. °रत *a.* feeding upon another's food. —पुरजया a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. —2. the Supreme spirit, Viāhnu. —3. the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट *a.* fed or nourished by another. (—ष्टः) the (Indian) *cu-*

okoo. °भक्षोत्सवः the mango tree. —पुष्टा 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. —2. a parasitical plant. —3. a harlot, prostitute. —पूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband .—देव्यः a servant, menial slave. —ब्रह्म *n.* the Supreme spirit. —भागः 1. another's share. —2. superior merit. —3. good fortune, prosperity. —4. (*a*) excellence, superiority, supremacy ; इराधिगमः पर भागो यावः पुष्टिषण पीरुषं न कृतं Pt. 1 330 ; 5. 34. (*b*) excess, abundance, height ; स्थलकमलगञ्जं मम हृदयरञ्जनं जन्मितरतिरेपरभागं Gīt. 10 ; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70 ; Ku. 7. 17 ; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42 ; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51 ; 10 86, 12. 15. —5. the last part, remainder. —भाषा a foreign tongue. —भुक्त *a.* enjoyed or used by another. —भूत *a.* following, anteq. quent (*sa* words). —भृत *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). —भृत *a.* nourished by another. —भुता, —ता the (Indian) cuckoo ; (so called because she is nourished by another. *i. e.* by a crow) ; S. 5. 22 ; Ku. 6, 2 ; R. 9. 43 ; S. 4. 9. —मतं 1. another's opinion. —2. different opinion or doctrine. —मसङ्ग *a.* knowing the secrets of another. —मुखः a crow. —रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour ; Pt. 1. 180. —लोकः the next (or future) world ; Ku. 4. 10. °गमः, °यानं death. °विधिः funeral rites ; Ku. 4. 38. —वक्षः, वक्ष्य *a.* subject to another, dependent. —वाच्यं a fault or a defect. —वाणिः 1. a judge. —2. a year. —3. N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. —वत्सः 1. rumour, report. —2. objection, controversy. —वादिन् *m.* a disputant, controversialist. —वेश्मन् *n.* the abode of the supreme being. —व्रता an epithet of Dhṛitarāshṭra. —श्वर *ind.* the day after tomorrow. —संगत *a.* 1. associated with another. —2. fighting with another. —सङ्गकः the soul. —सवर्ण *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.) —सात् *ind.* into the hands of another. °कृता a woman given in marriage. —सेवा service of another. —स्त्री another's wife. —स्वं another's property ; R. 1. 27 ; Ma. 7. 123. °हरणं seizing another's property. —हन् *a.* killing enemies. —हित *a.* 1. benevolent. —2. profitable to another. (—ते) the welfare of another.

परकीय *a.* 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -2 Stranger, hostile. -य Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*

परजनः, परजयः An epithet of Varuna.

परतत्त्व *ind.* 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. -2: From an enemy; R. 3. 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.); बुद्धेः परतत्त्व सः Bg. 2. 42. -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further, afterwards.

परत्वं 1 The following of another letter, posteriority. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisesikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1 In another world, in a further birth; परत्रेह च जन्मे R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ma. 3. 275, 6. 166; 8. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. -च Future world. -0omp. -मीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परतप *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -पः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [परं परत्वं माति-क Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best most excellent, greatest; प्रमोति परमं गति Ma. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. -3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ma. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme. -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, superior to; Pt. 1. 11. -सं The utmost or highest; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपभोगपरमा एतावादेति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ma. 6. 96. -सं *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परमनिर्मुक्त्वा प्रत्यक्षं मुनिमङ्गलं Ku. 6. 35. -2 Exceedingly, very much; परमं क्रुद्धः &c. -0omp. अंगना an excellent woman. -अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमाणुपरमाणून् पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूप T. 8.; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतरस्थस्योदीयो यत्क्षुद्रं दृश्यते रजः । मागस्तस्य च पृथो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥ Tarka K.; or less accurately:—जालांतरगते रश्मी-यत्क्षुद्रं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशच्चो मागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). -अंगकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -अद्वैत 1. the Supreme spirit -2. pure unitarianism. -अन्नं rice boiled in milk. -अपसः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. -अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spi-

rit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. -2. truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन नमुह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; *मत्स्याः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4. the best sense. -5. the best kind of wealth. *विद् a philosopher. -अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाभारम् प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चने परमार्थतो हरं न वेति नूनं यत एवमाद्य मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman; R. 8. 22. -आनन्दः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. -आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu -2. of Indra. -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world; see चक्रवर्ति. -आदिः a great sage. -ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. -गति *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god). -2. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. -गुरुपः, -गुरुवः the Supreme spirit. -प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. -रसः butter-milk mixed with water. -ईशः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक्र.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 The abode of Viṣṇu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. -ष्टः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिन *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Viṣṇu. -4 Of Garuda. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jains) An Arhat.

परंपरा *a.* 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated. -रः 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer. -र 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीर्य खल्वनर्धपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरा 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगन् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोषातर्भास्कारालीव रेजे मुनि-

परंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arrangement. -4 Race, family, lineage. -5 injury, hurting, killing. -र *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपराकं *n.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यदित्यं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव क्षीरीपनायेन Māl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानसि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानसि U. 3; साध्वसेन Māl. 6. -4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. -जः The sounds of instruments at festivals. -जं Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परं-शुणति, श-कु द्विच; cf. Un. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तजिता परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -0omp. -शर 1. an epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Gaṇeśa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rāma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. [While young he out off with his axe the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavirya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurāma, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurāma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kāshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow

and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was defeated by Rāma, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-21). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Karttikeya. cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain cf. Gīt. 1. :—क्षत्रियवृत्तिर्ये जगद्वपनतापं स्तपयसि पयसि क्षमितामयतापम् । केशव भूतशृङ्गपतिरूप जव जगदीश हरे ।]—वने N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व(स्व)धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारं R. 6. 42.

परस् ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. -Comp. -कृष्ण a. very black. -पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). -पुरुष a. higher than a man. -ज्ञात a. more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -शब्द ind. the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand; परः-सहस्राः शतवृत्तपांसि तत्परा U. 1. 15; परः-सहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्ता ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्ताद्वचस्पते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर a. Mutual, परस्परं विस्मयन्ति लक्ष्मीमालोक्योचकुरिवाद्भेगे Bk. 2. 5. -प्रोण a. Each other, one another (used in the sing. only; often in comp.); परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 38; अविज्ञातपरस्योः अपसर्गैः 17. 51; परस्परालिखितादृश्यं 1. 40, 3. 24. Note. The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'reciprocally,' 'one another,' 'by, from, or to one another 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. -Comp. -ज्ञः a friend.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). -2. going; (परागत). -3.

seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). -4. prowess (पराक्रान्त). -5. direction towards (परावृत्त). -6. excess (पराजित). -7. dependence (पराधीन). -8. liberation (पराकृत). -9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). -10. setting aside, disregarding.

पराक a. Small. -का 1 A sacrificial sword. -2 A kind of penance; द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः; U. 4. -3 A kind of disease.

पराकाशः Remote expectation or hope.

पराकृ 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तं हनुमान् पराकुरुष्वन्नगम् पुष्पकं पति Bk. 8. 50.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdaining. **पराके ind.** At a distance (Ved.).

पराक्रम 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely; ब्रह्मचरितयेधर्थात् सिद्धयश्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 19; इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रमेत् Bk. 8. 22, 94 -2 To turn back. -3 To march against, attack. -4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 44. -2 Marching against, attack. -3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. -4 N. of Vishnu.

पराक्रमिन् a. Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराक्रान्त p. p. 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. -2 Attacked. -3 Turned back.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Aman. 54. -2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. -3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. -4 Sandal. -5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 Independence, self-will.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. -3 Ved. To go away, depart. -4 To die.

परागत p. p. 1 Dead. -2 Covered with, surrounded. -3 Spread, expanded.

परांगवः The ocean.

परा(रां)च् a. (ची f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चासुप्तमात्राचो लोकाः Ch. Up. -2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख); Si. 18. 18. -3 Unfavourable, adverse; देवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or देवे पराग्वद्वज्रालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. -4 Distant. -5 Directed outwards. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Departing or returning from. -8 Inverted, reversed

-Comp. -मुख a. (पराङ्मुख) 1. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च जयने पराङ्मुखो नाचने तुमचलाः स तस्मिन् R. 19. 38; Amarn. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. -2. (a) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्यः श्रियाऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिः पराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. -3. adverse, unfavourable; तदुरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amarn. 27. -4 not caring about, regardless of; मर्येण्वास्थ.पराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (-स्त्रः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

पराचीन a. [पराङ्मुख] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to. -3 Not minding, not caring about. -4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालम्). -5 Situated on the other side, being beyond. -न ind. 1 Away from, beyond. -2 More than.

पराजि 1 A. 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; ये पराजयसे मुषा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9; Si. 19. 82. -2 To lose, be deprived of. -3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अध्ययनात्पराजयते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study'; Bk. 8. 71. -4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. -2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः -3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a lawsuit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य धुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. -4 Deprivation. -5 Desertion.

पराजित p. p. 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. -2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a lawsuit).

पराजिष्णु a. 1 Victorious. -2 Conquered, defeated.

परांजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 Foam. -3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराणुक्तिः f. Driving away, expelling, removing.

परात्परः The Supreme being.

परादा 3 U. Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. -2 To throw away, squander. -3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). -4 To exclude from.

परादानं 1 Giving up or away -2 Exchanging.

पराधिः 1 Hunting, chase. -2 Extreme mental pain.

परान (ण) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape. -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. —Caus. To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. —Caus. 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. -3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एक मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभव Ku. 2. 22; तव पद-पल्लवैरपराभवमिदमनुभवतु सुवेशं Git. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभव)

पराभूत p. p. 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराभूतिः f. See प. भव; Pt. 2. 97.

पराभूत a. One who has overcome death.

पराभृश 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently; पराभृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयभगं कुलिशवर्णाकिं R. 3. 68; Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider; किं भवितोति सन्नं एकजनयना पराभृशति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); ग्रथारम्भे विघ्नविघाताय सह-चित्तेदेवतां ग्रथकृत्पराभृशति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः -2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance तपःपरामर्शविहङ्ग-मन्त्रोः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the वस्तु or subject possesses the इतु; व्याप्तिवैशिष्ट्यपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वार्थः परामर्श उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

पराभृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see परामृश.

परारि ind. The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

परारुः The tree called कारवेष्ट.

परारुकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावत् ind. Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः f. 1 =परावर्तः above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

पराशरिन् m. A beggar, mendicant.

परास 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तवमुधा मुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्ते S. D. 1.

परासः The range of anything thrown. —तं Tin.

परासने Killing, slaughter.

परास्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परासु a. Lifeless, dead; प्राक् परासुद्विजामजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्कंदिन् m. A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; देवं मयोरुषः पराहन्तं Rām. -2 To attack, assail; कटाक्षपराहन्तं वदनपंकजं Māl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहन् p. p. 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. —तं A stroke.

परि ind. (Sometimes changed to परि, as परिव्राह or परिवाह, परिशस or परिहस) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.); इक्षं परि विधोतते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); इक्षं इक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or parti-

cipation) (with acc.); यद्वज्र मां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हर्षि परि Sk. (d) from, out of. (e) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.); परि विगतोऽभ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पयन्तात्त्वयस्तापाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. (h) beyond, more than. (i) according to, in accordance with. (j) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्यश्च 'bursting into tears'; 80 परचतुर्दशन्, परिदूर्ध्वल्य. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, on side, with the exception of; as in परित्रिगतं वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (यूतव्यवहारे पराजये पवयं समासः); e. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यध्ययनः =परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Ratn. -3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins; अह्विपरिकरभाजः Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बन्धु or कु 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action'; वचनमस्येवं परिकरं K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य भगवदुक्तस्य वैलोक्कमपि न क्षमं परिधीमवितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Anaru. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यस्याकृतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; e. y. सुधांशुकलि-तौक्ष्ण्यमस्तपं हरतु वः शिषः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v.; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.

परिकर्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तृ *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hārīta; cf. परिवृत्.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचार-परिकर्मणः S. 2. -2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. -2 Preparation. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli. thereon) -6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मन् *m.* An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. -2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकल्पितं Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्कनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकांक्षितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश *a.* Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृप् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon.—*Caus.* To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः,—कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकर्षित *a.* 1 Dragged about. -2 Harassed, tortured.

परिकृ 6 P. 1 To surround; परिकीर्णा परिवर्दिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. -2 To hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छाः परिकीर्य दत्तौ R. 18. 33. -3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. -2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16. 10.

परिकृत् 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. -2 To praise, extol. -3 To name, call. -4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. -2 Boasting. -3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, announced. -2 Boasted of. -3 Said, declared to be.

परिकल्प *A.* 1 To tend to. -2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; U. 5. 27. -3 To think.—*Caus.* 1 To decide, determine. -2 To fix upon, design,

make or turn into; Ku. 1. 2. -3 To prepare, get ready. -4 To endow with; S. 2. 9. -5 To destine for. -6 To perform, effect, accomplish. -7 To contrive, invent, devise. -8 To distribute. -9 To invite.

परिकल्पनं—*n.* 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. -2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. -3 Providing, furnishing. -4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Settled, decided. -2 Made, invented. -3 Got ready, prepared. -4 Contrived, arranged. -5 Distributed. -6 Provided, furnished with.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; परिक्रम्यवलोक्य च (in dramas). -2 To overtake.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about, moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. -3 circumambulating. -4 Walking for pleasure. -5 Series, order. -6 Succession. -7 Penetrating. —*Comp.* —सहः a goat.

परिक्रान्त *p. p.* Walked round. —*तं* 1 The place on which any one has walked about. -2 A foot-step, footprint.

परिक्रांतिः *f.* Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. -2 Encircling or surrounding in general. -3 (In dramaturgy) परिकर (7) q. v. -4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A 1 To buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नायिने Bk. 8. 78. -2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीता Sk. -3 To return, requite, reply; कृतो नोपकृतं वायेत परिक्रीणानमुत्थित Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रयः,—कषणं 1 Wages, hire. -2 Employing on wages. -3 Purchasing or buying off. -4 Barter, exchange. -5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्रान्त *a.* Fatigued, exhausted, tired out.

परिक्रिष्ट 1. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. —*II.* 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. -2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिक्रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vexed; troubled. -2 Exhausted, fatigued. —*इ* Pain, vexation.

परिक्रिष्टः Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिकृद्ः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्रणन *a.* Loud. —*n.* Vod. A cloud.

परिक्षातिः *f.* Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षाम *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lead. -3 To destroy, put an end to.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयेषि अधिकं रमणीयः Mk. 1; किरणं Ku. 4. 46. -2 Disappearing, ceasing. -3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 53.

परिक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. -2 Wasted, decayed. -3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted; Pt. 2. 70. -4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. -5 Lost, destroyed. -6 Diminished, decreased; मणं Pt. 4. 23. -7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित *m.* 1 N. of a king, son of Abhinanyu and father of Janamejaya. -2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप 6 P. 1 To surround; गंगास्रोतःपरिक्षिप Ku. 6, 38. -2 To embrace. -3 To put or lay round. -4 To survey round, measure, range over. -5 To throw over or beyond. -6 To throw or put into. -7 To fetter, obain.

परिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. -2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतस-परिक्षिते मण्डपे S. 3. -3 Intrenched. -4 Overspread, overlaid. -5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. -2 Scattering, spreading. -3 Surrounding, encircling, circumference. -4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीव *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिखेदयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30, 12. 66.

परिखातं 1 A moat, ditch. -2 A rut, furrow. -3 Digging round.

परिखिष्ट 4 A. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied; —*Caus.* To injure, hurt.

परिखिष्ट *p. p.* Afflicted, troubled.

परिखेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; R. 1. 27.

परिख्या 2. P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्यातिः *f.* Fame, reputation.

परिगण 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 To consider, regard, think; अपरिगणन् Me. 5.

परिगणन Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; भ्रूणीयुताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्ते बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or हेपक by Malli.).

परिगम 1 P. 1 To go or walk round; न ह्यत्र तत्र परिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain; दुषलता &c. -5 To know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world); बयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगत एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect; as in क्षयया परिगतः. -Caus. To pass or spend (time).

परिगत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled; Māl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around; S. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood; R. 2. 71; परिगतपरिगतस्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with; Pt. 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमनं 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगलित *p. p.* 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished. -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगुह *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीति *f.* A kind of metre.

परिग्रह 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle; surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize; देवेन च परिग्रहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide; राक्षसमतिपरिग्रहीतः Mu. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. 12 To receive hospitably. 13 To take

(a wife), marry; S. 5. 13. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

परिग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received. -4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिग्रहीतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension -2 Summing up.

परिग्रहा A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकरपरिग्रहः Mu. 1. 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. -2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. -3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amar. 92; विवाहलक्ष्मी U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking, accepting, acceptance; भोमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहस्य R. 13. 36; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहान्ते 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहः Māl. 1; 80 आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3. 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down. -6 Possessions, property belongings; स्वस्त्यसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen; प्रयत्नपरिग्रहितीयः R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16. 8; S. 5. 28, 31; परिग्रह-बहुत्वेऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present; राजपरिग्रहस्य S. 1. -14 Assent, consent. -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. -23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugation. -26 Dominion. -27 Punishment. -28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence. -31 Removing, taking away. -32 A curse -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -38 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishnu.

परिग्रहणं Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीतु *m.* 1 husband; S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

परिग्रहः The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.

परिग्रहान *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिग्रहः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कुत्तानगरपरिग्रहांश्चाहुर्मुनिः S. 2. 16; R. 16. 84; Si. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. -2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोमभवत्सर्वमार्गपरिग्रहो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. -यौ (*m. dual*) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen).

परिग्रह 10 U. 1 To strike; Si. 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिग्रहनं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिग्रहः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानावाचार्य पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दशन् *a.* Fully fourteen.

परिचर 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend. -Caus. To enclose, surround.

परिचर *a.* 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Moveable. -२९

1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or petrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. — 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचरितु *m.* A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारका, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिन् *m.* A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (plu.) Fried grain.

परिचर्मणं A strip of leather.

परिचाय्यः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि 1. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate; -2 To know; Mv. 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire, -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. —Caus. To search, seek for. —Pass. To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयाद्ब्रजा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चलरूपमिपात्ते R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्थये वक्तव्युपनिषेव सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्षपरिचयं करोति S. 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. -Oomp. —कृष्ण increasing love or tenderness; Māl. 6. 16.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; S. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचिति *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिन्त 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge; स्वमेव तावत्परिचितयः स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हति; Kn. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचिन्तनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुम्ब 1 P. To kiss passionately, परिचुम्ब्य चतुर्मजरी S. 5. 1; Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

परिचुम्बनं Kissing passionately; Si. 7. 62.

परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, cloth; दुर्भेत्तं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छत्तः (गर्दभः) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद् 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शास्त्रावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as उग्र, चामर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवाहस्यो वा भवेद्वाद्वास्तव्यः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छद् Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -5 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -2 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मद्यस्था भगवती नौ गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न) यज्ञः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छित्ति *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. -2 Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेद् 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating: (between right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरास्थेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition'; इत्याख्येन प्रत्यक्षपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदायथा विपत्तयः अपरिच्छेदकर्तृणां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पांडित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing, अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अध्याय). -6 A segment. -7 Remedy. -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युति *f.* 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamāni thus defines it:—यमोर्निर्व्यताशाडयचापलापुपपादनात् । स्वविषक्षणतायक्तिर्भया स्यात्परिजल्पितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; वृषभो यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञाति *f.* 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय *a.* 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिजम्ब *a.* Ved. Running or walking round. —*m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजि *a.* Running round.

परिज्वन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिहीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डिन.

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वपक्रीडापरिणतगज-प्रेक्षणाय दृष्टं Me. 2; विष्कं नागः पश्यं

सीत स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतैः (बद्धनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.); लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दूधितमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 52. -4 To result, happen; सर्वे विपरीते परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Ra. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110; so जरापरिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; ग्रस्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; Māl. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). —Caus. 1. To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed; शब्दब्रम्हाविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमां S. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6. 13; Me. 23; परिणतमकरंदमामिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकरिणैः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 110. -4 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun); S. 1. 32. —तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्दंतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halāy.) Si. 4. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfillment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्ततः पण्डितेन Bk. 2. 99; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; Māl. 4. 4; -6 End; conclusion, close, termination; परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रतियस्त्वद्विधानां Māl. 6. 7. 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age, सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1; अभवद्भूतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमदुर्द्ययनयोः दिवसः Si. 9. 3. (where *p* means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमसं Change, transformation

परिणामक *a.* Causing a change.

परि(रि)णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion; अन्नं न मन्यकू परिणाममेति Susr.; युक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौघं T. S.; Pt. 1. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; आपयस्यापि

पृथस्य परिणामः सुखाग्रहः H. 2. 135; Mk. 3. 1; परिणामसुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22; कलभपरिणामस्यामजं &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; वयःपरिणामपांडुराशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254. the day is drawing to a close. -6 Old age; परिणामे हि विलीप-वंशजः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapae (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The chandrāloka thus defines and illustrates it—परिणामा क्रियार्थद्विषयां विषयतन्ना। प्रसन्नेन दग्धजेन वीक्षिते मन्दित्रा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम). —Comp. —दर्शिन *a.* prudent, fore-sighted. —दृष्टि *a.* prudent. (—द्विः *f.*) prudence, providence. —पृथ *a.* salutary in the end. —घूल violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणह 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle; म जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Ra. 6. 25. -2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. -2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकंधरा R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं Girding on, wrapping round.

परि(रि)णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयुगपरिणाहच्छादिना बलकलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Māl. 3. 15 'large or expansive breasts' ककुदे वृषस्य कुतबाहुसकृष्णपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Rātn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. -2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवैत *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन *a.* Large, big, Ku. 1. 36.

परिणंसक *a.* 1 Tasting, eating; कलानां परिणंसकः Bk. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire); तौ वृषती त्रिः परिणीय बद्धिं (पुराधाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Rām. -2 To marry, espouse; परिणयति पार्वती यदा नमसा नरपयणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. -3 To ascertain, investigate; Ma. 7. 122. 4 To lead forward. —Caus. To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः, -णयनं Marriage मयपरिणयां ययः जयने K. P. 10.

परि(रि)णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. -2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. —ता A married woman.

परिणु *m.* A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25; 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितक्म *a.* Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. —कम्प 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप्त 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain. -4 To practise penance. —Caus. 1 To scorch. -2 To torment.

परितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained.

परितप्तिः *f.* Excessive pain, anguish. परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छाया संश्रितानां S. 5. 7; दुःखपरितापानि पात्राणि 3. 18; Ra. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निवर्णे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing; चिरञ्जिताविविध-विलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Git. 7. -4 Trembling fear. -5 Hell.

परितर्क 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कण Consideration, reflection.

परितस् *ind.* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; S. 4. 7; 3. 27; Ki. 1. 14; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दुष्टाश्च विदपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of; आपेदिरेऽवरपथं परिता पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितुष्ट 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented असमृद्धे च परितुष्यति काचिद्व्या Bk. 2. 2. —Caus. 1 To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा बलकलेस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bk. 3. 50, so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्षवान् को वरिदः *ibid.* -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परि-नापो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां नसाधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 39 R. 11. 92 मुक्तिर्निगमिदोः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying.
—*ण* Satisfaction.

परितृप्त 4 P. To be pleased or contented. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. —2 To refresh.

परितर्पण Gratiifying.

परित्यज् 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. —2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce; *परित्यक्तमयुगा न स्तिवर्जति* Mu. 2. 17. —3 To except; *दुग्धमप्यपरित्यज्य सत्पुं* Sk. —4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. —5 To neglect, disregard —*Caus.* To deprive a person of, rob any one of.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. —2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). —3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). —4 Wanting.

परित्यजन Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाच-
त्तामनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. —2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name'; Ma. 2. 95. —3 Neglect, omission; मोहात्तस्य (कर्मणः) परित्यागस्तामसा परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. —4 Giving away, liberality, —5 Loss, privation. —6 A sacrifice. —7 Separation from.

परित्रस्त *a.* Frightened afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, fright.

परित्रे 1 A. To reason, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

परित्राण 1 Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोर्धे सेनानिवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49. —2 Self-defence —3 Abstaining from.

परिवरः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिदह् 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिदहनं Burning, scorching.

परि (रि) दाहः 1 Burning. —2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदक्षित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3. U. 1 To hand over or deliver over, consign; दम्ना परिददामि सूरये U. 1. 46; Ma. 9. 327. —2 To entrust or deposit with. —3 To present. —4 To lend.

परिदा Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. —2 Surrender. —3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. —2 Devotion. —3 Restitution or reparation of a deposit.

परिदायिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; of. परिवेषु.

परिदिह-देव् 1. 1, 10 P. To lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 3. 34. —II. 4 P. To sell, deal in (with acc. or gen.); शतं शतस्य वा परिदिष्यति Sk.

परिदिहः Wailing, lamentation.

परिदेवनं, ना, परिदेवित् 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अयं तैः परिदेवितान्तरैः Ku. 4. 25; R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिदेवना H. 4. 71; Y. 3. 9. —2 Repentance, regret.

परिदूय *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. —2 To consider, investigate, find out. —3 To know. —4 To frequent. —*Pass.* To appear, become visible —*Caus.* 1 To show. —2 To explain, expound.

परिदृष्ट *m.* A spectator, looker on. परिधर्षण 1 An assault, attack, outrage. —2 Insult, affront, abuse. —3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put on or wear (as a garment); स्वच्छं स मेघां परिधाय रौरवे R. 3. 31. —2 To surround, enclose. —3 To direct towards. —4 To put or place round. —5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon. —6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). —*Caus.* To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि (रि) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. —2 A garment, especially an under garment, clothes in general; आचक्षिप्यपरिधानविभूषाः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 61; 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. —3 Closing or concluding. —4 Ved. Putting round.

परीधानीयं An under-garment. —*वा* A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. —2 A receptacle, a reservoir. —3 The posteriora.

परिधावकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. —2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधेर्युक्तं द्वयोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिरिदोच्चैर्मिललस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. —3 A circle of light. —4 The horizon. —5 The circumference or compass in general. —6 The circumference of a circle. —7 The periphery of a wheel. —8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्ता-

स्यासन् परिधयः त्रिःसप्त सन्धिः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15. —9 A circle surrounding the globe. —10 Epicycle. —11 A covering. —12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —*Comp.* —*परिधेयः* an epithet of Siva. —*रथः* 1. a guard, —2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). —3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव् 1 P. 1 To flow or stream round. —2 To go about. —3 To run after, pursue. —*Caus.* To surround, encircle.

परिधाविन् *a.* Running round. —*m.* N. of a year (संवत्सर).

परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधुस्तर *a.* Quite grey; रजसे परिधुस्ते वसाना S. 8. 21; R. 11. 62.

परिधेयं An under-garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. —2 Failure. —3 Destruction. —4 Loss of caste. —5 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्षपणं Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाणं *a.* Completely extinguished. —*ण* Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). —2 Complete accomplishment. —3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. —2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिनिष्ठाः 1 Completing the sense of a passage. —2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked —2 Completely baked or burnt. —3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); मकुललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः Ka. 4. 1; 60 परिपक्वबुद्धिः —4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. —5 Fully digested. —6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणन Plighting, promising; Mn. 1.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; **विपत्तेपात्** **पिपासुः** परिपतति **शिक्षा** अतिमहारिचं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; (हयाः) **परिपेतुर्दि-** **हो दृश** Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. —Caus. To shoot off or down

परिपतन् Flying round or about.

परिपतिः A protector (Ved.).

परिपद् f. Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -3 Walking about. -5 A bird

परिपथः An antagonist, enemy.

परिपथकः An antagonist, adversary.

परिपथिन् a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); **अथपरिपथी** **महानरातिः** Mu. 5; **नाभविष्यमहं तन्न यदि तत्परिपथिनी** Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34; Ma. 7. 107, 1. 10. —m. 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परिपरः A tortuous or round-about way.

परिपरिन् m. Ved. An antagonist.

परिपवनः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा 1. 1 P. To drink; **उपनि-** **पदः** **परिपीताः** Bv. 2. 40. -11. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 335; Ma. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; **अंगीकृतं सुकृतिः** **परिपाल-** **वन्ति** Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await; **अथ मन्त्रवधूपपहवन्ति ध्यतमकुला** **परिपाल-** **वन्तु** Ku. 4. 46. —Caus. 1 To protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

परि(री)पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence; **प्रयत्नानां मृतैः सुकृतपरिपाको** **जनिमतां** Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

परिपाटल a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपाटीः -टी f. 1 Method, manner, course; **पाटीर तव पाटीपाकः** **परि-** **पाटीमि** **गुह्यीकृत्** Bv. 1. 12; **कद्वंनानां** **पाटी रसिकपरिपाटीं** **सकृदयति** H. D. 24. -2 A arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपाथ a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; **क्षिण्णाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव** S. 5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture; **जा-** **तस्य परिपालनं** Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

परिपीड 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augury) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनं, **परिपीडा** 1 Squeezing, peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark, or skin.

परिपू 9 U. 1 To purify completely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

परिपूत p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; **उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः** **किमस्याः** **पावनांतरौ** U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely winnowed or threshed, free from chaff.

परिपूजनं, **परिपूजा** Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूरण 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. -2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण p. p. 1 Quite full; **इन्द्रः** **the full moon**; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः f. Completion, fullness.

परिपेलव a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender. —व A kind of fragrant grass.

परिपोटः, **-पोटका** A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

परिप्रच्छा Question.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; **कतकतमो जातिपरिप्रश्ने** P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; **तद्विद्मि** **प्रणिपा-** **तेन परिप्रश्नेन** **सेवया** Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtaining.

परिप्रेषणं 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लु 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2 To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood. -5 To cover with, -6 To overwhelm. -7 fly or hover about. -8 To re-

volve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. —Caus. 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

परिप्लव a. Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. —वः 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

परिप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. -3 Wetted, bathed. —त A spring, jump. —ता Spirituous liquor.

परिपुष्ट p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिवध 9 P. 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To hinder, interrupt. —Caus. To tie round.

परिवधनं Tying round.

परिबाध 1 A. 1 To trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, obstruct. -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

परिबाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3. 22.

परिवृ(ह)ह 6 U. 1 To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिव(व)र्हः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; **इयं प्रभुपरिवर्हया भवत्या** **संवर्षतां** Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; **परिवर्हवन्ति** **देवमानि** R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture. -3 Royal insignia. -4 The necessities of life. -5 Property, wealth.

परिव(व)र्हणं 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim. -3 Growth. -4 Worship.

परिवृ(ह)र्हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिवृ(ह)हित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Thriven, grown prosperous. -3 Accompanied by, furnished with. —त The roar of an elephant.

परिमंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभत्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परिभाष 1 A. 1 To lay down a convention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -3 Ex-

pression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषा प्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणद्वयव्याख्या परिभाषा Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अविमनित्वाको न्यायविशेषः); परिभाषा प्रति सर्वं विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठा । न खलु प्रतिहस्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेव गतीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis. परिभिन्न p. p. 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

परिभ्रम a. Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy, न खलु च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हातुं S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्तु a. 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लग्नद्विरेकं परिभूय परं Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, alight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मां मां महात्मन् परिहृ Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin -4 To afflict, grieve -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -1 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern, -Caus. 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैराग्यं सुरते-विषय (धुषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp —आस्यद्, -पद् 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation.

—विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभ्राविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभ्रविच् a. (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभावनं Union, cohesion. —न, —ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभाविच् p. p. 1 Contained, included. -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाविच् a. (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययस्तपरिभाविनं गदं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभाडुक a. Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभृतिः f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूष 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of. -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषणः (scil. संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशान् 1 Falling from. -2 Loss. परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 lost.

परिभ्रम् 1, 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं कृपा कथनं विषय विभ्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूर्धजवद्पदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.). ध्रुवं परिवभ्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumbulate. -6 To encircle. —Caus. To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल a. 1. Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. —लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद् a. 1. Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंद्दुर्धनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः 1 Destruction; चिरात्कष-स्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; जय परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मीं Ki. 10. 1. -5 A meeting of learned, men. -6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परिमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि(री)माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सयः परा-रमपरिमाणविषेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1 320. -3 Size dimension.

परिमायकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित p. p. Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, noted out. -4 Regulated, adjusted. —Comp —आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. —आयुश्च a. short-lived. —आहार, —भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. —कथ a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः f. 1 Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

परिमेष a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेषपुरःसरं R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमायिन् 1 Torturing; M&L. 1. 41.

परिमार्त्तं 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः —परिमार्गेण 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact. Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union. परिमिलित *a.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखं *ind.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुच्य 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; मेघोपरोधपरिमुक्तशशिक्वक्त्रा Re. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

परिमुक्तिः *f.* Liberation.

परिमुह 4 P. To be bewildered, or perplexed. -*Caus.* (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63. -2 (P.) To perplex.

परिमुष्य *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमुह *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. -2 Bewildering, infatuating; U. 3. 12.

परिमुञ्च 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पल्याः परिमार्जुमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing. परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमुञ्च 1. 9. P. 1 To press, squeeze परिमुदितशृणालोदुर्बलान्पङ्कगानि U. 1. 24. -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub, off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दः, -परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिमुदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; squeezed; परिमुदितशृणालोदुर्बलान्पङ्कगानि Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -8 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To touch, graze; शिलपरशतेः परिमुञ्चद्वेलोकं Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

परिमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched, stroked; Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

परिमुच्य 4 P. 1 To be angry (with dat.). -2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. -2 Anger.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; मायो रिवाणपरिमोक्षलघूचमांगान्धर्माश्चकार वृत्तिनिमित्तोः ध्रुवैः R. 9. 62 'Removing the horns, i. e. breaking them, down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमोक्षः Stealing, robbing, theft. परिमेषिन् *m.* A thief, robber.

परिम्ले 1 P. 1 To fade, wither; परिम्लानमुखश्चिवा Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, faint, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. -नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice, परिङ्क्ष 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian. परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms 5. 94. 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षित्व, परिरक्षितु, परिरक्षिन् *a.* Protecting a protector, defender. परिरक्ष्या A street, road.

परिरम्भ 1 A. To embrace, clasp; परिरम्भ बलसा Ku. 5. 3; इत्युक्तं परिरम्भं क्षीयते Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Si. 9. 72.

परि (रि) रम्भ, परिरम्भं Embracing, an embrace; द्रुतपारिर्भमिपिबनक्षमरं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं दुरेव सत्तन्त्रं परिरम्भं न ददाति Gīt. 3.

परिराटिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलिखु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.) -2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलिखु पयः सोतसां चोपशुज्य Me. 13. -3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्य 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend; diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared. -Oomp. -सङ्ग *a.* senseless.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. -2 A picture.

परिलेखनं Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या युव्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवद् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदन् 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring. परि (रि) वाद्ः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव नवि मयम् परिवदतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. -2 Scandal, stain, stigma; ill-repute; न भुत्परीवादनवातारः R. 5. 24. 14. 86. Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् *a.* 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing. -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. -*m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing. पस्विर्जन 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter. परिवर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

परिवर्मेन् *a.* Clad in mail; armed. परिवसथः A village.

परिवह 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarāhi* and the celestial Ganges; सप्त-विचक्रं स्वर्गणां बहः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa: -निर्झोतं वदति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठा ज्योतीषि वतयति च प्रविभक्तस्मिः । तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमनिसमस्कं वायोऽरिम् परिवहस्य वदंत मर्ग S. 7. 6). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि(रि)वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow (natural or artificial); पथं (कौतुहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पुरात्पदे लङ्गागस्य परिवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् *a.* Overflowing; as in अनङ्कपरिवाहेणा चक्षुषा S. 4.

परि (रि) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing -3 A reservoir, pool,

pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित a. Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour; Māl. 9. 42.

परिविण्णः (नृः), परिविचिः, परिविचिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see Ms. 3. 171; and परिवेत् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविदकः परिविदत् m. A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविदिदानः Ved.= परिविचिः above.

परिविष् Caus. 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टिः f. Ved. Service, attendance.

परि (री) वेशः (वः) 1 Waiting; at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlelet, halo (of lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म तदन्तरं रविर्बद्धभीमपरिवेशसंघः R. 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्ट m. A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टा-रे मरुतस्यावसन्त्युह्ये Ait. Br.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, overspread, Si. 3. 34, Ki. 5. 42. —तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृढ a. 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. —ः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं युवः परिवृद्धा न विषोदुं तत्र तादृगुपनता विवदन्ते N. 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृ 5, 9, 10 U. To encircle, surround; U. 4. 23.

परि (री) वार. 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानं) अध्यास्य कस्या परिवारस्योपि R. 6. 10, 12, 16 यद्यनपरिवारो राज-

मार्गमदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 a cover, covering, -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारणं 1 An envelope, a cover. -2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारित p. p. Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. —तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृत्तिः f. Surrounding.

परिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back; R. 4. 72; V. 1. 17. -5 To be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet) -2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगशत, परिवर्तान् S. 7. 31. -3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 change, alteration. तद्विद्वांसो जीवलोकास्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Māl. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. -10 Requit, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kūṛma or second incarnation of Viṣṇu.

परिवर्तक a. 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiring, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requit, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित a. 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवर्तिन् a. 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being or remaining near, moving round, about. -5 Retrofling, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Recompensing, requiting,

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned round; अर्धमुखी V. 1. 17. -2 Retreated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. —तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10. 91. -2 Return; turning back. -3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 contraction of the prepuce. -8 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिविनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासमै K. P. 10; c. g. दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जयाह हृदयं मम 1 मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिः K. P. 10; c. g. in वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लङ्घन or वाहन.

परिवृद्ध 1 A. To grow up, increase. —Caus. 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing growth.

परिवर्धित a. 1 Increased. -2 Cut, excavated.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत् m., परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; स्पृष्टे अनिर्विष्टे कनीयान् निर्विष्टान् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविष्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिव्यायी दाता, परिवर्ता याजकः सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अग्निपाथान्); Ms. 11. 61. -6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेष्ट 1 A. or —Caus. 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference. -3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage.

परिव्यापः 1 Cost. -2 Condiment, spices.

परिव्यापः A species of seeds.

परिव्रज 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluso.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluso, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluso. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजा, -जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluso, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पश्येति संचारिणि मासं रवां परिसंकेते Gt. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of; तुगर्षिकोः परिसंकेतः पुरा B. 8 79.

परिशंकिन् a. Fearing, apprehensive.

परिशान्धत a. (ती f.) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष्ट 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (caus. also); भविता करेयुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1, 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट a. 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. -ह् A supplement, an appendix; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

परि(री)शेषः 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण ind. 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full).

परिशेषण Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगमलापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gt. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, correspondence. -3 study, application or attachment (to a thing); steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थ 8 D.

परिशुष Caus. 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिशुद्ध p. p. 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिशुद्धि f. 1 Complete purification; अति U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशुष् 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. -Caus. To emaciate.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; दुषा महस्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). -स्क A kind of fried meat.

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up.

परिशून्य a. 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिशृतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मो परिश्रमस्य वदुःपनीतः S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्ये कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यंशे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयण Encompassing.

परिश्रान्तिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित f. Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

परिश्र्लेषः An embrace.

परिशब्द f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपयुक्ता परिशब्दियं S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

परिशदः, परिशयः, परिशदलः A member of an assembly (Councillor, assessor &c.).

परिशीघ्रणं 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिशतिः f. Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिशेकः परिशेचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (for irrigation).

परिश्र्क (स्क) इ 1 P. To leap about; मेघनादः परिश्र्कं वृत्तं परिश्र्कं वृत्तमाश्चरिम् । अवधनादपरिश्र्कं वृत्तमाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

परिश्र्कण (क) a. Fostered by another. -णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिश्र्क (स्क) इ a. Fostered by another. -वः 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिश्र्क (स्क) इट् a. 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

परिश्र्क 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिश्र्कतः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

परिश्र्कः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिश्र्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture; (also परिश्र्कार in this sense).

परिश्र्कत p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिश्र्कतिः f. 1 Polishing. -2 Cleansing.

परिश्र्किया Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिश्र्दिः f. Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिश्रो (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिश्र्लं A surrounding place.

परिश्र्ण (स्वं) दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crushing.

परिश्र्चदः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिश्र्चञ्ज 1 A. To embrace.

परिश्र्चक p. p. Clapsed, embraced.

परिश्र्चंगः, परिश्र्चं (स्वं) जनं परिश्र्च-जनं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bk. 3. 17; Māl. 10. 3.

परिश्र्चत्सर a. A whole year old. -रः A whole year; परिश्र्चत्सरत् 'after the expiration of one whole year'; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्याः 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total number; दित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्याया मे B. 5. 21.

-3 (In Mīm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded; (परिसंख्या) is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विधिरन्तमप्राप्तो नियमः पाक्षिके सति । तत्र चाप्यत्र च प्राप्नोति परिसंख्येति गीयते ॥ a. g. पञ्च पञ्चनखा भद्राः usually quoted by the Mīmāṃsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull on Ms. 3.45. -4 (In Rhet.)

Special mention or exclusive specification, i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a श्लेष or pun); यस्मिन् मही शासति चित्रकर्मह वर्षसकराश्चापेऽ गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य पुरेषु सुखता विषादेषु करहणं तुर्येषु वशाभिवातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.—5 Recapitulation.

परिस्थायत *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. —2 Specified exclusively.

परिस्थायनं 1 Enumeration, total number. —2 Exclusive specification. —3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिस्तरः Time of universal destruction.

परिस्थायः A member of an assembly.

परिस्थायत *p. p.* 1 Finished, completed. —2 Centred, comprehended; S. 5. 8.

परिस्थायनं, **परिस्थायि** *f.* Finish, ing, completing.

परिस्थायनं 1 Heaping up. —2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समन्तात् मार्जनं).

परिस्थाय 1 P. 1 To flow round; एनं सत्स्वती परिस्थायत Ait. Br. **परिस्थायः** Mb. —2 To move round, whirl round; प्रक्षालिष्ये तं परिस्थाय Bhag., परिस्थायि (v. l. for परिस्थायि) शिखी आतिमद्वास्थियं M. 2. 13.

परिस्थायः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिस्थायस्य विरेस्तद्वानि U. 3. 8. **परिस्थायविषयबु** लीडहसुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. —2 Position, site. —3 Width, breadth. —4 Death. —5 A rule, precept. —6 A god.

परिस्थायणं Running about.

परि(रि)स्थायः, **परि(रि)स्थायः** Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिस्थाय 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. —2 To move to and fro. **परिस्थायः** 1 Going or moving about. —2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. —3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिस्थायणं 1 Walking or creeping about. —2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतनस्थायः पक्षिस्थायः सत्स्थायः Mk. 3. 21.

परिस्थाय 5 U., **परिस्थाय** 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bk.

14. 11. —2 To cover (fig. also); अथ मागयूथमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तस्तिरे Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथग्वदुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —3 To place in order.

परिस्थाय Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्थायणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. —2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थायनं 1 Abode. —2 Fixedness, solidity. —3 Firmness.

परिस्थायत *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. —2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्थाय 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्थायितगर्भभरालसायाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्थायणं 1 Quivering, shooting. —2 Budding.

परिस्थायः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. —2 A flow, stream. —3 A train &c.; see परिस्थाय.

परिस्थायः 1 Flowing, streaming. —2 Gliding down. —3 A river, torrent. —4 Birth of a child.

परिस्थायः 1 Effluxion, efflux. —2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body)

परिस्थायणं A filtering vessel.

परिस्थायिन् *m.* A kind of अग्निर् q. v.

परिस्थायत *f.* 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. —2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिस्थाय *a.* Loosened.

परिस्थाय 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. —2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानन्दः परिस्थायति निर्वाणपद्वर्षी G. L. 5.

परि(रि)स्थायः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; स्वरायस्ताको- र्धं न खलु परिस्थायस्य विषयः Mā. 9. 44; परिस्थायपूर्व 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिस्थायविजास्तित S. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परिस्थायश्चित्राः सततमभयन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; B. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. —2 Ridiculing, deriding. —3 *om.* —वेदिन् *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिस्थायतः A ring for the hand.

परिस्थाय 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. —2 To omit, neglect; यथोक्ता- न्यपि कर्माणि परिस्थाय Ms. 12. 92. *Pass.* 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुप्रवेष्टितमयोपतया न किमपि परिस्थायते S. 1. —2 To be inferior to; ओजस्विनस्य न परिस्थायते शक्याः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छेदात्परिस्थायते मयुरता M. 2. —3 To wane, fail, waste away; अनुविषमं परिस्थायते अग्नेः S. 3; Pt. 1. 78. —4 To pass away; परिस्थायते गमनश्रेया S. 4.

—5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिस्थायणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. —2 Decrease.

परिस्थायि (निः) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. —2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. —3 Neglect, omission.

परिस्थाय *p. p.* 1 Waned, wasted. —2 Deprived or destitute of. —3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिस्थाय 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun; क्षी- संनिकर्षं परिस्थायिच्छन्तर्दधे भूतपतिः स- भूता Kn. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. —2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमुपदमविर- मा परिस्थाय हरिमतिशयचरिर् Gft. 9. —3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मा- स्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिस्थायः। तर्क- निमित्तं इदानीमाक्षेपः परिस्थायते S. B; Me. 14. —4 To conceal. —5 To embrace.

परिस्थायणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandon- ing. —2 Avoiding, shunning. —3 Refuting. —4 Seizing, taking away. —5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि(रि)स्थायः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. —2 Re- moving, taking away; as in विरोध- परिस्थाय. —3 Shunning, avoiding. —4 Refuting, repelling. —5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. —6 Reserve, concealment. —7 A tract of common land round a village or town; धनुःज्ञते परिस्थायो ग्रामस्य स्वास्त- मन्तः Ms. 8. 237. —8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. —9 Contempt, disrespect. —10 An objection. —11 Seizing, keeping back. —12 Bounty. —13 (In gram.) The repetition of a word before and after इति; cf. परिस्थाय. —14 Atoning for any improper action.

परिस्थाय *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. —यः A bracelet.

परिस्थायतः *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. —2 Left, abandoned. —3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). —4 Taken, seized.

परिस्थायि, *f.* Avoiding, shunning.

परि(रि)स्थाय 2 P. 1 To go round circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं भाकि- नम्रः परिस्थाय) Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48. —2 To surround, encompass; द्रुतवहपरान्तं एह- मिह S. 5. 10; विषयवर्गाभिः परिताभिर्भ- क्षीयति R. 12. 61; 60 कोपपरितमावस Ki. 2. 25. —3 To go to, think of (objects &c.). —4 To be changed or transformed. —5 To reach to —6 To run against

परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. -2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; *Mu.* 3. 30. See *परी*.

परीक्ष 1 *A.* 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; *अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्सेवते रहः S.* 5. 24; *संतः परीक्ष्यान्त्यतश्चरजत M.* 1. 2; *Ms.* 9. 14. 2 To test, try, put to the test; *मायां मयोद्गाय्य परीक्षितांस्मि R.* 2. 65; *यत्ना-स्परीक्षितः कुत्स्वे Y.* 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency.' -3 To observe perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; *Ms.* 1. 117; *Y.* 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; *पञ्चन विद्यमानेपि ग्रामि रत्नपरीक्षा M.* 1; *Ms.* 9. 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, tested; *परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr.* 1. 24.

परीक्षित *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 परिणाह. -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of Ariva.

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीवास &c. See *परिताप* &c.

परीप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Haaste, hurry.

परीरे A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टाटक).

परीष्टिः *f.* 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

परुत् *ind.* Last year.

परुद्धारः A horse.

परुष *a.* [पृ-उष] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. शृङ्ग or श्लक्ष्ण) *परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c.* -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words); (पाङ्क) अपरुषा परुषाक्षर-मीरिता *R.* 9. 8; *Pt.* 1. 50; said also of a person; *स्निग्धे यत्परुषास्मि Gt.* 9; *Y.* 1. 130. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); *तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं धनुः R.* 11. 46; *Me.* 61. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); *शुद्धस्नानात्परुष-मलकं Me* 91. -5 Sharn violent,

strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.); *परुषपवनवेगोत्थितस्तत्तुष्कपर्णः R.* 1. 22; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Ved. knotted. -10 A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; *Pt.* 1. 50. -हृतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; *R.* 5. 68. -उक्ति *f.*, -वचन abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुस् *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (परा-ह) 2 *P.* 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; *यः परेति स जी-वति Pt.* 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; *Ki.* 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead -1 A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -भर्तृ, -राज *m.* the god of death, Yama; *Si.* 1. 57. -भूमि *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; *Ku.* 5. 68.

परेति Ved. Departure.

परेयवि, परेषु *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टुः *f.*, परेष्टुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षः *R.* 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमममथो जनः *S.* 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; *H. Pr.* 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् *P.* III. 2. 115. *Note.* The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (*i. e.* परोक्ष, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकटुं शक्यते न ममाग्रतः *Mk.* 2; परोक्षे कार्येदतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं *Chāp.* 18; नोवाहरेदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं *Ms.* 2. 119. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. -कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-स्ति *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved Immense vast.

परोरजस् *a.* Untouched by passions pure; *U.* 4.

परोवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

परोवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all -*m.* 1 The Supreme being. -2 The highest happiness.

परोहिः *f.*, परोहिणी A cock-roach.

पकटः A heron. -इ Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः -टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (वृक्ष). -2 A green betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; पञ्चद्व द्व पर्जन्यः सारोरेभिर्नदितः *R.* 17. 15; *Mk.* 10. 60. -2 Rain; अस्माद्भूयति भूतानि पर्जन्यादक्षरंभवः *Bg.* 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, *i. e.* Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishnu.

पर्ण 10 *U.* (पर्णयति-ते) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. -अशनं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of baal. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उदणं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कुट्टः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see *Y.* 3. 317 and *Mit.* thereon. -खंडः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-क्ष) a collection of leaves. -वीरपटः an epithet of Siva. -वोरका a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -प्रेविनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -सुख *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). -युगः any wild animal living in the boughs or trees &c. -रुह *m.* the spring season (वसंत). -लता the betel-plant. -वाटिका spices of areca nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य *R.* 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; *Bk.* 6. 143.

पर्णसिः [*Up.* 4. 107] 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

परिन् *m.* A tree.
परिण *a.* See पर्यल.
पर्य *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्य 1 A. (पर्येति) To break wind.
पर्ये 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fact, breaking wind (पर्येति also in this sense).

पर्य 1 H. (पर्येति) To go, move.
पर्ये 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (पर्येति), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पर्येन पंगवमप्यति स पर्ये; Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्येतः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. -2 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfumes.

पर्येति A braid of hair.
पर्येति 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्येति-की A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्ये 1 P. (पर्येति) To go, move.
पर्ये *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्येति: Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्येति: 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसन्धिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरसन which is thus defined by Vasishtha:—रक्तं शङ्खमथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योर्ध्वं तु संस्थितं । इतरिमिह श्वेदोर्ध्वं वीरसनमुदाहृतं ॥ ; पर्येतिशब्धेन &c. Mk. 1. 1. —Comp. —पर्येति: sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्येति; पर्येतिशब्दश्च पर्येति Ku. 3. 45, 59. —भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्युक्त्यर्थः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (अथवायं जिज्ञासा Halāy.); एतेनारयसि पर्युक्त्यर्थेनान्वयकाः; Day. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure reproach.

पर्येत *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्येतपृथ्वी 'the ocean bounded earth.' —स: 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उदजपर्येत-चारिणी S. 4; पर्येतनं R. 13. 38; R. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank; Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. —Comp. —देशः, —रुः, —रुतिः

f. an adjoining district or region.
—पर्येतः an adjoining hill.
पर्येतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्येन्य = पर्येन्य q. v.
पर्येयः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्येयात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्येयं 1 Walking round; circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.
पर्येवदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्येवरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.
पर्येवरोधः End, termination.
पर्येवद्वे 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround; पर्येवद्वेयतामेतत्करालायतनं Mā. 5.

पर्येवद्वेयं Surrounding, investing.
पर्येवद्वेयः 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -3 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in; एष एव समुच्चयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगे सद्योगे च पर्येवद्वेयतानि न दृश्यन्ते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्येवद्वेयः 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्येवद्वेयः *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्येवद्वेयः 1 A. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. —Caus. To compose or collect oneself; स पर्येवद्वेयपर्येवद्वेयमानं V. 1.

पर्येवद्वेयः, पर्येवद्वेयः 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्येवद्वेयः *m.* An adversary, antagonist.

पर्येयु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्येयुणी मंगलमंगलीकृतं लोचने मीलयेतुं विवेह Ki. 3. 36; पर्येयुस्त्वज्जत मूर्धनि चोपजम्बो R. 13. 70.

पर्येयु 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround; ताम्राहपर्येयुस्तद्वचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round; पर्येयुबिलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears); R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184. -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

पर्येयुनं 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing -3

Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्येयु *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्येयुस्तो धनं-जयस्योपरि शिलीमुखासाः Ve. 4; Si. 10. 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt; killed. -6 Bound.

पर्येयुति: *f.* पर्येयुतिः Sitting upon the hams; see पर्येयु ?

पर्येयुतिः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्येयुतिः Revolution.

पर्येयुकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled; S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; पर्येयुकुलोत्सि S. 6; R. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; स्नेहं, क्रोधं &c.

पर्येयुकुलता *स्त्व* Confusion; Ku. 2. 25.

पर्येयुग 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पर्येयुग *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्येयुग A saddle; इक्षुपर्येयुग K. 126. 'saddled.'

पर्येयु 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्येयुत्वि-द्वेषेण बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full; as in पर्येयुकलः; पर्येयुदक्षिणः. -4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां पर्येयुद्वेयजतिं M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

पर्येयु *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्येयुचक्षेव शरत्त्वियामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient; R. 15. 11, 17. 17; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many; Ku. 3. 39. —स्ते *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; पर्येयुमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्येयुति: *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enoughfulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, waring off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural portions.

पर्येयुग्राहः 1 Revolution. -2 Ev circling.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायेष्टेवास्तुस्य Ku. 2. 36; Mā. 9. 32; Me. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो निधनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99; पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chandr. -5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. (Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of:—1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation. -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दुर्यते स्मरः कामं शुभाभाभाः Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. —अन्नं food intended for another. —उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; e. g. see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. —युत a. supplanted, superseded. —वचनं, शब्दः a synonym. —शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. —सेवा service by rotation; Ku. 2. 36.

पर्यारिणी A cow afflicted with diseases.

पर्याली ind. A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (हिन) used with कृ, भू or अह; पर्यालीकृत्य = हिनित्वा.

पर्यालोच 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

पर्यालीचनं, -ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

पर्याविल a. Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7. 40.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -7 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक a. 1 Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; ०त्वं sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुकीभवति पशुंस्तेतोऽपि जतुः

S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एव माधवाः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 10. -3 Agitated, excited; सुहृत् पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् S. 6.

पर्युच्चनं 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युद्धम् 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

पर्युद्धस्त p. 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

प्रयुक्तः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युपस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपास 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पर्युपस्थत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Rts. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेन्द्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in, partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

पर्युपासनं -सित् -सितु, m. A worshipper.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्तिः f. Sowing.

पर्युषणं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित a. 1 Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युषित- -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

पर्येषणं-णा 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

पर्येष्टिः f. Search, inquiry.

पर्यै 1 P. (पर्यति) To fill.

पर्यैकं The knee-joint.

पर्यणी [पर्येकं लृट् शिवा ह्ये] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or suture of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

पर्यतः [पर्ये-अतश्च; पर्याणि भावाः संख्यया; cf. P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] 1 A mountain, hill; पर्यतपरमाप्युपर्यतीकृत्य निर्वयं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्यतामे नलिनी पतति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आत्मजः an epithet of the mountain Maināka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Pārvatī. —आवारा the earth. —आशयः a cloud. —अश्वयः a fabulous animal called Sarabha,

q. v. —आशयिन् m., आशयः a mountaineer. —काका a raven. —जा a river. —पतिः an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —मोक्षा a kind of plantain. राज् m. —राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. —वासिन् a. living in mountain. (-m.) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgā. -2. of Gāyatrī. —त्यः a. situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतीय a. Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

पर्वतीकृ 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्वन् n. [पृ-वन्ति Up. 4. 112] 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp.; as in कर्कशाङ्गुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahābhārata). -5 The step of a staircase; R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; i. e. the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपर्वणि वृक्षकलु-र्वेक्षमङ्गला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; R. 7. 33; Me. 4. 150; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. —कालः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. कारिन् m. a Brahmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. —नामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. —धिः the moon. —नाशो time of opposition or conjunction. —पुर्णता 1. preparations for a festival. -2. completion of a festival. -3. joining. —सूर्यं the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —भ्रमः the wrist; आपर्वभ्रमो-रिति S. 4. 4. —योनिः a cane or reed

—रुद्र *m.* a pomegranate tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. पशु. 2 A weapon in general. —3 A rib. —4 Ved. A curved knife. —Comp. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Parasurāma.

पशुका A rib.

पश्वधः See पश्वध.

पश्व 1 A. (पश्वे) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 Ved. To accept.

पश्वः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

पश्व *f.* [पश्व-अदि] 1 An assembly, a meeting, conclave. —2 Particularly a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पश्व 1 P. (पलति) To go, move.

पश्वः [पल-अच्] Straw, husk. —लं 1 Flesh, meat. —2 Particular weight equal to four *karshas*. —3 A particular measure of fluids. —4 A particular measure of time. —Comp. —अग्निः bile. —अग्निः a tortoise. —अग्निः, अग्निः a demon, Rākshasa. —क्षारः blood. —क्षारः a plasterer, mason. —विषः 1. a demon. —2. a raven. —आ the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पलकट *a.* Timid, bashful.

पलकटः Bile, gall.

पलकटः 1 A demon, goblin. —2 Bdelium. —3 The किंशुक tree. —आ A fly.

पलित *a.* Welching or containing so many *palas*.

पल्लः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. —2 Mire, mud. —3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —Comp. —आशयः swelled neck. —उच्चरः gall, bile. —विषः 1. a raven. —2. a demon.

पल्ल *a.* Veil. White.

पल्लवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पल्लस = पलस q. v.

पल्लङ्ग *m.* n. An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पल्लवः 1 The temples of an elephant. —2 A halter, rope.

पल्लव 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. —2 To escape. —3 To die away.

पल्लवक *a.* 1 Flying. —2 A fugitive.

पल्लवन् 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. —2 A saddle.

पल्लवित *p.p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पल्लवित् *a.* Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

पल्ललिः A heap of flesh.

पल्लालः —लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. —Comp. —दोहदः the mango tree.

पल्लश *a.* 1 Green. —2 Unkind, cruel. —शः 1 A demon. —2 N. of the Magadha country. —3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किंशुक); नवपल्लशपल्लशवनं दुरा Si. 6. 2. —शः 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालं-दुवकाण्यदिकाशभावाद्दुः पल्लशान्यतिलो-हितानि Ku. 3. 29. —2 A leaf or petal in general; चलत्पल्लशांतरोगोचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. —3 The green colour. —सी Lac.

पल्लशकः The tree Palāsa.

पल्लशिन् *a.* Leafy. —*m.* A tree.

पल्लिनी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. —2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पल्लिचः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. —2 A wall or rampart. —3 An iron club; cf. परिप. —4 A cow-pen (गौगृह) —5 The gateway of a building.

पल्लित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पल्लितमौलिनि-स्तकाक्षे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —लं 1 Grey hair, or the greyiness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयिणोऽक्षे-बाहं पल्लितच्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. —2 Much or ornamented hair. —3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). —4 Mud, mire. —5 Heat. —6 Benzoin.

पल्लितकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पल्लितभावेण्यु *a.* Becoming grey.

पल्लितित् *a.* Grey-haired.

पल्ल्य Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्ल्यकः A bed; see पल्यक.

पल्ल्ययन् 1 A saddle. —2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लुः A large granary.

पल्लुवः —व 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; कपल्लुवः, लतेषु संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लुवः R. 3. 7. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. —4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5. Strength, power. —6 A blade of grass. —7 A bracelet, an armlet. —8 Love, amorous sport. —9 The end of a robe or garment. —10 Unsteadiness (चालं). —वः A libertine. —Comp. अङ्कुरः —आधारः a branch. —अङ्गः a deer. —अङ्गः an epithet of the god of love. —आपल्लित *a.* full of or 'aden with buds —आहित 1. dealing with trifles. —2. superficial knowledge. —आहित *a.* 1. putting forth sprouts. —2. dealing with trifles. —3. diffusive or superficial. —द्रुः the Asuka tree.

पल्लुवकः 1 A libertine. —2 A catamite. —3 The paramour of a harlot. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A kind of fish. —6 A sprout; (*n.* also).

पल्लुवति, पल्लुवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. —2 To expand, spread, make prolux or diffuse.

पल्लुविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant —2 A catamite.

पल्लुवित *a.* Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. —2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लुवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. —3 Dyed red with lac —तः Lac-dye.

पल्लुवित् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —*m.* A tree.

पल्लिः —ह्री *f.* 1 A small village, —2 A hut. —3 A house, station. —4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as विशिरपल्लि. —5 A house-lizard. —6 A creeping-plant.

पल्लिका 1 A small village or station —2 A house-lizard.

पल्लवले A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अलं सरः); स पल्लव-जलेऽधुना... कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. —Comp. —आवातः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पल्लवः [पृथगे-अच्] 1 Wind. —2 Purification. —3 A marsh. —4 Winnowing corn —व Purification. —व Cow-dung.

पल्लव *a.* Clean, pure. —नः [पृथु] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबन्ति पल्लव न च दुर्धरास्ते Subhāsh. पल्लववृक्षी, पल्लवसुतः &c. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 A householder's sacred fire —न 1 Purification. —2 Winnowing. —3 A sieve, strainer. —4 Water. —5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). —नी A broom. —Comp. —अशनाः, —शुक्ल *m.* a serpent. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat —2. of Bhīma. —3. fire. —आज्ञाः a serpent, snake. —आज्ञाः 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a peacock. —तनयः, —सुतः epithets 1. of Hanumat. —2. of Bhīma. —बाह्वनः fire. —व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. —2. rheumatism.

पल्लमानः [पृथग्विज्ञानच्] 1 Air, wind; पल्लमानः पृथग्विज्ञानवि R. 8. 9. —2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पल्लित *a.* Purified, cleansed. —व Back pepper.

पल्लिका A whirlwind, a hurricane.

पल्लिः The thunderbolt of Indra. —3 Ved. The tire of a wheel. —3 The point of a spear or arrow. —4 An arrow. —5 Speech. —6 Fire.

पल्लित *a.* [पृथगे-अच्] 1 Scared, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or

things); कीणि आद्रे पवित्राणि दौहित्र-
कुतपस्तिला: Ms. 3. 235; पवित्रो नरः
पवित्रे ह्यनं &c. -2 Purified by the
performance of ceremonial act (such
as sacrifice &c.). -3 Purifying,
removing sin. -4 An instrument
for cleansing or purifying, such as a
sieve or strainer &c. -5 Two blades
of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in
purifying and sprinkling ghee. -6 A
ring of Kusa grass worn on the
fourth finger on certain religious oc-
casions. -7 The sacred thread worn
by members of the first three castes
of the Hindus. -8 Copper. -9 Rain.
-10 Water. -11 Rubbing, cleansing. -12
A vessel in which the *arghya* is pre-
sented. -13 Clarified butter. -14
Honey. -15 The holy basil. -16
Turmeric. (पवित्रक 'to purify, sanc-
tify'; पवित्राय 'to become pure or
holy'). -Comp. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं
investiture with the sacred thread.
-धान्यं barley. -पाणि a. holding
darubha grass in the hand.

पवित्रक A net or rope made of
hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P. To purify,
cleanse.

पवित्रवत् a. 1 Having a strainer or
purifying instrument. -2 Purifying,
cleansing.

पवित्रि a. 1 Purifying. -2 Clean.
pure.

पवीर Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [सर्वमविशेषेण पश्यति, दम्-कु पशा-
देश] 1 Cattle (both singly and
collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2
An animal in general. A sacrifi-
cial animal, such as a goat; an
oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast;
often added to words meaning 'man'
to show contempt; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च
को विशेषः H. 1; cf. वृश, नरपशु &c. -5
N. of a subordinate deity and one of
Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated
person. -7 The soul, the Supreme
spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an ani-
mal is killed. -9 Fire. -Comp. -अवदानं
a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1. the
act of animal-sacrifice. -2. copula-
tion. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered
into the ear of an animal which is
about to be sacrificed; it is a parody
of the celebrated Gayatri q. v.
पशुपताय विद्महे शिरच्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मेण)
वीमहि । ततो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -घातः
slaughter of animals for sacrifice.
-वर्षा copulation. -देवता the deity
to whom an animal is offered. -धर्म
1. the nature or characteristics of
cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3.
promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66.
4. The marrying of widows. -नाथः
an epithet of Siva. -वः a herdman

-पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ms.
96, 56; Ku. 6. 95. -2. a herdman,
owner of cattle. -3. N. of a philoso-
pher who taught the philosophical
doctrine called पशुपत; see Sarva. S.
ad. loc. -पालः, -पालकः a herdman.
-पालनं, -पलनं the tending or rearing
of cattle. -पाश 1. the cord with
which the sacrificial animal is
bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3.
the bonds which enchain the in-
dividual soul. -पाशकः a kind of co-
itus or mode of sexual enjoyment.
-पेरणं the driving of cattle. -पशुः
an animal-sacrifice. -मर ind. ac-
cording to the manner of slaughter-
ing animals; इष्टिपशुमारं मरितः S. 6.
-पशुः, -पाश, -दृश्यं an animal-sacri-
fice. -रज्जुः f. a cord for tethering
cattle. -राजः a lion. -वः A. Ved.
giving cattle. -समाज्ञावः a collector
of names for animals.

पशव्य a. 1 Fit or suitable for
cattle; Y. 1. 321. -2 Relating to
cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3
Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. -स्य
1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for
cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice
of animal.

पश्चा a. 1 Being behind. -2 Pos-
terior, later. -3 Western. -आ ind.
Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards
-3 Westward.

पश्चात् ind. (Used by itself or
with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind,
from the back; पश्चाद्दुःखमज्ञाय S.
6; पश्चादुच्यते भवति हरिणः स्वांगमापच्छ्रमा-
नः S. 4. v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards,
towards the back (opp. उत्तः); गच्छ-
ति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चाद्दंष्टरं चेतः
S. 1. 34; 3. 8. -3 After (in time or
space), then, afterwards, subse-
quently; लब्ध्वा पुरा बुद्धिमती च पश्चात्
Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him'; R.
4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39, 16. 29; Ms.
36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. -5
From the west. -6 Towards the west,
westward. -Comp. -कुक्ष a. left be-
hind, surpassed, thrown into the
back-ground; पश्चात्कुक्षं स्निग्धजना
शिषोषि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. -ताप
repentance, contrition; तं कु to re-
pent. -वातः a west wind.

पश्चार्धः [अपरार्धो अर्धः] 1 The
hinder part or side (of the body);
पश्चार्धेन परिहः शरपतनभयात्पश्चार्धं
कार्यं S. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3
The western side.

पश्चिम a. [पश्चाद्भवः दिग्भू] 1 Being
behind, hindmost. -2 Last (in time
or space); पश्चिमे बसति वर्तमानस्य K.
25 B. 19. 1. 54; पश्चिमाश्विनानि.

मातृसाधुवि चेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरतः प-
श्चिमाभा 17. 8; पत पश्चिमयोः पितुः
पादयोः Mu. 7; क्रिया the last i. e.
funeral rites; अवस्था last state
(verging on death); Pt. 2. 43
Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5.
92. (पश्चिम is used adverbially in
the sense of 'in the west': as
'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.;
so पश्चिमे 'in the west'). -Comp.
-अर्धः 1. the latter half. -2. the
hinder part. -उत्तर a. north-western
-तारा the latter part of the night.
उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रौ चरात् Ki. 1. 49
v. 1.

पश्चिमा The west. -Comp. -उत्तर
the north-west.

पश्यत a. (स्त्री f.) Seeing, perceiv-
ing, beholding, looking at, observ-
ing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, high-
wayman (one who steals before a
person's eyes, or in the very sight
of the possessor; as for instance,
a goldsmith).

पश्यती 1 A harlot, courtesan. -2
A particular sound; of. Malli on
Ku. 2. 17.

पसस् n. Ved. Membrum virile.

पस्यं 1 A house, habitation,
abode; पस्यं प्रजातुमथ तं प्रजापत्युच्छे
Ktr., K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family.
-3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man.
-5 A priest. -स्त्रा The goddess pre-
siding over domestic affairs.

पस्यवत् m. Ved. A householder.

पस्यशः 1 N. of the first *Aṅgika* of
the first chapter of Patajali's *Mahā-
bhāṣya*; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीति-
रपस्यशः Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्यशः also
means 'without spies'). -2 (Fig.)
An introductory chapter in general
(उपोद्घात).

प (ह) वाः, पक्षिका (m. pl.) N. of
a people; (the Persians?)

पा I. 1 P. पिबति, पीत; पास.
पीते) 1 To drink, quaff, पिब स्तन्य-
पीत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न
निवाप्युरस्तः V. 1. 15; R. 3. 52;
Ku. 3. 36; Mā. 8. 5; Bk. 14. 94;
15. 6. -2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पाकयते च
सिंधुः R. 13. 9, S. 1. 24. -3 To drink
in, inhale; R. 7. 63. -4 To drink
in (with the eyes or ear), feast
on, look at or listen to intently;
समदुःखा पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1; निवात-
पशस्मिन्नेन चक्षुषा हृदस्य कानं पिबतः
सुताननं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36;
13. 30; Me. 16; Ku. 7. 64. -5 To
absorb, drink or swallow up; (बाणे)
आयुर्वेदान्तोः पीतं रुधिरं तु पताशभिः R.
12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating
liquors. -Caus. (तावन्ति-ते) 1 To

cause to drink, give to drink ; R. 13. 9 ; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. -Desid. (विनासति) To wish to drink &c. ; हालाहलं खलु विपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -II. 2. P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve ; (o'r. with abl.) ; पर्याप्तो-सि प्रजा पातु R. 10. 25, पातु रवां..... भूतेभ्यः युज्यगवहिवलयमन्त्रजडा जटाः Māl. 1. 2 ; जीवन् पुनः शब्दपुष्पेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजामाध पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern ; पातु पृथ्वी...भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. -Caus. (पात्यते) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve ; कथं दुष्टः स्वयं धर्मं प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132 ; Ms. 9. 108 ; R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern ; न पृथिं पालयामास Rām. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise) ; पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for ; अत्रोपविश्य मूर्ध्वतार्यः पालयतु कृष्णगमनं Ve. 1.

पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोमपाः, अष्टपाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping ; गोपाः.

पांशुः (शु) 1 Dust, dirt ; crumbling soil ; R. 2. 2 ; Rā. 1. 13 ; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung, manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5 Landed property. -Comp. -कासीसं sulphate of iron. -कुली a high-road, highway. -कुल 1. a dust-heap. -2. in a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुपपन्नसंज्ञं). -कुत a. covered with dust. -कारजं a kind of salt. -चत्वरं bail. -चंदनः an epithet of Śiva. -चामरः 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Dhruvā grass. -4. praise. -जालिकः epithet of Viṣṇu. -पटलं a mass or coating of dust. -मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin.

पांस (श) न a. (ना or नी f.). (Usually at the end of comp.) 1. Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling ; पीतस्य कुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating, spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. -न Contempt.

पांस(श)ष a. Consalating of dust. पांशुका A menstruous woman. पांशु(शु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांशु (शु) ल a. [पांशुस्य मिथ्यालङ्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust ; Māl. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained ; दारश्यामी भवायाहो परकीर्यशोपांशुलः S. 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring ; as in कलपांशुल. -लः

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Śiva. -3 An epithet of Śiva. -ला 1 A monstrous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman ; अ° chaste woman ; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पाक a. 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intellect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple, genuine. -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignorant. -कः [पक्-चक्] 1 Cooking, dressing, baking, roiling. -2 Burning (as bricks), baking ; Ms. 5. 122 ; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4 Ripeness ; ओषधयः कलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 45 ; कलमभिसुखपाकं राजजंघुमस्य V. 4. 13 ; Māl. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development ; पी°, मति°. -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment ; युषेज पाकाभिसुखैर्धृत्पानं विज्ञापनाकलेः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also) ; आसीमिदं पायामासुः पुरः पाकाभिरविकां Ku. 6. 90 ; पाकाभिसुखस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4 ; Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn, नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 (पचत इति पाकः शब्दः). -10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. -Comp. -अगारः -रं, आगारः -रं, शाला, स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिसुख a. 1. ready for ripeness or development. -2. inclined to favour. -न a. produced by heat. (जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatulence. -पात्रं, -पांढं a cooking-utensil. -पुटी a potter's kiln. -यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice, (for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). घुङ्गा chalk. -शासनः, -दिष्टि, -क्षु म. epithets of Indra ; Ku. 2. 63. -शासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. of Vāli. -3. of Arjuna. -स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are subject ; cf. कृपाकल.

पाकिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested.

पाकिन् a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). -3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, -पाकुका A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) [पक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party. पाक्षपातिक a. (क्षी f.) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down ; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic ; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापारंभकयोर्धृग्वीव इकयोर्भिरुता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24 ; दुरात्मन् पाखंडचंडाल Māl 5.

पागल a. Mad, demented.

पांक्त a. (क्षी f.) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold. -2 Having ten limbs (as a man or beast).

पांक्त्य, पांक्त्य a. 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with.

पांगुल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक a. [पक्-चक्] 1 Cooking baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire -कं Gall. bile. -Comp. -क्षी a female cook.

पाचन a. (नी f.) [पाचयति कर्तरि ल्यु, पाच्यतेनेन कर्णे ल्यट् वा] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Softening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. -नः 1 Fire -2 Sourness, acidity. -नं 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening. -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्). -6 Infusion, decoction. -7 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -1 A cataplasm. -9 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleeding.

पाचनकः Borax. -कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल a. Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. -लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः f. Cooking.

पाजस्त n. Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल a. (क्षी f.) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः N. of the conch of Kṛishna ; (दधानो) निघ्नान्नमभूयन्

पाञ्चजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. —Oomp. —धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.
पाञ्चदश *a.* (की *f.*), पाञ्चदश्य (इषी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पाञ्चदश्य *A* collection of fifteen.
पाञ्चनद *a.* (की *f.*), Prevalent in the पञ्चनद or Punjab. —*पु*: 1 A prince of the Punjab. —2 (pl.) Its inhabitants.
पाञ्चभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पाञ्चभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पाञ्चयज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —*क*: Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पाञ्चवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.
पाञ्चशब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds. —2 Musical instruments in general.
पाञ्चाथिकः A follower or votary of Siva.

पाञ्चाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchāla. —*ल*: 1 The country of the Panchāla. —2 A prince of the Panchāla. —*ल*: (*m.* pl.) 1 The people of the Panchāla. —2 An association of five guilds (*i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पाञ्चालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Panchāla. —*क*: A king of that country.

पाञ्चाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchāla. —2 N. of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. —3 A doll, puppet. —4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it:—*वर्णः शेषः* (*i. e.* माधुर्यव्यञ्जकोऽथकाशकयोः भिन्नः) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तपञ्चवर्णो देवः पाञ्चालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पाञ्चालिका A doll, puppet; सन्ध्यागाल्यभूतिं स्रुञ्जीं दंतपाञ्चालिकेच क्रीडायोगे तद्वद्विषयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Māl. 10. 5.

पाद् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breath. —2 (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —*दा* A series, order.

पाटकः (पट्-पुट्) 1 A splitter, divider. —2 Part of a village. —3 The half of a village. —4 A kind of musical instrument. —5 A bank, shore. —6 A flight of steps leading to the water. —7 Loss of capital or stock. —8 A long span. —9 Throwing dice.

पाटच्छरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुपुमरमपाटच्छरः S. 6; पणिनी परिभाषापटच्छरेः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटन [पट्-भावे लुट्] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. —Oomp. —*किरा* lancing an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. —2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल *a.* [पट्-गिञ् कलञ्] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अथ क्लीनखपाटले कुरषक V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Git. 12. —*ल*: 1 The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलाद्वेसि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. —2 The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिचनवाताः S. 1. 3. —*ल*: 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52; 19. 46. —2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. —3 Saffron. —Oomp. —उपलः a ruby. —द्रुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale red colour.
पाटला 1 The red lodhra. —2 The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). —3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgā.
पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet-flower. —Oomp. —पुत्र N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sonā and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pāṭna. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2. 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.
पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. —2 Knowing time and place. —*क*: A pupil.

पाटवं [पटोर्भावे अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. —2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. —3 Energy. —4 Quickness; rashness. —5 Health.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, abarp, skilful. —2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic. —Oomp. —गणित arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर तव पटी-यान् कः परिपाटीमिमाहुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. —2 A field. —3 Tin. —4 A cloud. —5 A sieve. —6 A pungent root. —7 The manna of the bamboo. —8 Catarrh.

पाठः [पट्-भावे वञ्] 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. —2 Reading, perusal, study. —3 Studying, or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मज्ञानं one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas). —4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अथ गंधर्वद्वयमाद्वनं इति आगांतुकः पाठ-प्राचीनपाठोत्तरं शुभं धर्मिण्यमयत्नः इति पुष्टिः

पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —Oomp. —अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). —छेदः a pause, caesura. —दोषः a false reading. —निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. —*श* *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. —संजरी, —शास्त्रिणी the Śārikā bird. —शास्त्रा a school, college, seminary. —शालिन् *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [पट्-पुट्] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. —2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. —3 A spiritual teacher. —4 A pupil, student, scholar. —5 The text of a book.

पाठन Teaching, lecturing.
पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.
पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text.
पाठिन् *a.* [पट्-गिञि] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. —2 Knowing or familiar with. —*m.* A Brāhmana who has finished his studies.

पाठीनाः A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. —2 A kind of fish; विदुषपाठीनपराहर्त पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाहिनी 1 An earthen pot. —2 A boiler.

पाणः [पण् भावे वञ्] 1 Trade, traffic. —2 A trader. —3 A game. —4 A stake at play. —5 An agreement. —6 Praise. —7 The hand.

पाणिः [पण् इण् आयाभावः; of Up. 4. 132] 1 The hand; दानेन पाणिर्न द्रु कंकणेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand'; see चक्र, लङ् &c.; पाणिं ग्रह्णु or पीड् 'to take the, hand of, lead to the altar, marry'; पाणी कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणं 'marriage'. —2 Ved. A hoof. —*णि*: *f.* A market. —Oomp. —कर्मन् *p.* 1. N. of Siva. —2. one playing on a drum. —पुद्गती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं, —ग्राहः marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. —ग्रहजिह्व, —ग्रहजिह्व *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. (—*व*) a nuptial gift —पुद्गती *m.*, —ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband; रघुपतरनिर्देयं किञ्चित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21; बालयेऽपि पुद्गले तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्राहस्य यौवने 5. 148. —*व*: 1 a drummer. —2 a workman, handicrafts-man. —सता 1. a blow with the hand. —2. boxing. —3. a boxer. —साम्पत्यं snapping the fingers. —जः a finger-nail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Git. 12. —तलं the palm of the hand. —धर्मः due form of marriage. —पट्टव 1. a apron like hand. —2. the fingers. —पात्र *a.* drinking by means of the

band. —पीडनं marriage; पाणिपीडन-
महं दमयंत्याः कामयेमाहि महीमहिकांशो
N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरनंतरं Ku. 8.
1; Māl. 8. 6. —पणयिनी a wife.
—बंधः 'union of the banda;
marriage. —सुज् m. the sacred fig-
tree. —सुक्तं a missile thrown with
the band. —सुखाः m. pl. the Manes.
—रुद्ध m., —रुहः a finger-nail. —बादः 1.
clapping the banda together. —2.
playing on a drum. —सर्ग-र्या a rope.
—स्वनिक् a. playing musical instru-
ments with the banda.

पाणिधम-य a. 1. Blowing through the
banda. —2 Chilly, as a road or jour-
ney. —3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक् a. (की. f.) Got by play-
ing at stake. —कः A merchant.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated gram-
marian who is considered as an in-
spired muni, and is said to have
derived the knowledge of his gram-
mar from Siva.

पाणिनीय a. Relating to or compos-
ed by Pāṇini; Si. 19.: 75. —यः
A follower of Pāṇini; अकृतस्यूदः पाणि-
नीयाः —यं The grammar of Pāṇini.

पांढर a. Whitish, pale-white. —रं
1 Red-chalk. —2 The blossom of the
jasmine.

पांढवः [पांढरस्य पुमान् ओरञ्] ' A
son or descendant of Pāṇdu, ' N. of
any one of the five sons of Pāṇdu; i. e.
युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन नकुल and सहदेव;
हंसाः संपति पांढवा इव वनाद्ज्ञातचर्या गताः
Mk. 5. 6. —Comp. —आभीलः N. of
Krishna. —श्रेष्ठः N. of Yudhishtira.

पांढवायनः An epithet of Krishna.

पांढवीय a. Belonging to the
Pāṇḍavas.

पांढवेयः = पांढव q. v.

पांढर्य 1 Scholarship, profound
learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पांढ-
र्यदेवद्वययोः Māl. 1. 7, Pt. 1. 19. —2
Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharp-
ness; नखानां पांढर्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्
सुगतिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु a. Pale-white, whitish, pale,
yellowish; विकलकरणा पांडुस्त्ययः सु-
खा परिशुलः U. 3. 22. —द्वः 1 the
pale-white or yellowish-white
colour. —2 Jaundice. —3 A white ele-
phant. —4 N. of the father of the
Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten
by Vyasa on Ambalika, one
of the widows of Vichitravirya.
He was called Pandu, because
he was born pale (पांडु) by rea-
son of his mother having become
quite pale with fear when in private
with the sage Vyāsa; (यस्मात्पांडुमा-
यया विरूपं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव पुत्रस्ते वै
पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevent-

ed by a curse from having progeny
himself; so he allowed his first wife
Kunti to make use of a charm she
had acquired from Durvāsas for the
birth of sons. She gave birth to
Yudhishtira, Bhima and Arjuna;
and Mādrī, his other wife, by the use
of the same charm, gave birth to
Nakula and Sahadeva. One day
Pāṇdu forgot the curse under which
he was labouring, and made bold to
embrace Mādrī, but he fell imme-
diately dead in her arms.] —Comp.

—आमयः jaundice. —कंबलः 1. a white
blanket. —2. a warm upper garment.

—3. the housing of a royal elephant.

—कंबलिन m. 1. a carriage covered
with a woollen blanket. —2. The

housing of a royal elephant. —पुत्रः a
son of Pāṇdu, any one of the five

Pāṇḍavas. —पृष्ठ a. ' white-backed ',
having no auspicious marks on the

body, one from whom nothing great
is to be expected. —धूमः a region full

of chalky soil. —सृत्तिका 1. white or
pale soil. —2. the opal. —सूद् f. chalk.

—रागः whiteness, pallor. —रोगः jaun-
dice. —लेखः a sketch made with

chalk; a rough draft or sketch made
on the ground, board &c.; पांडुलेखेन

फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु
संशोध्य पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyāsa.

—शर्करा light coloured gravel (प्रवेह-
मेद). —शर्मिला an epithet of Draupadi.

—सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe;
चांडालायां पांडुसोपाकस्त्वत्सारस्यवहारवान्

Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white
colour. —2 Jaundice. —3 N. of

Pāṇdu.

पांडुकिन् a. Suffering from jaun-
dice.

पांढुर a. [पांडुवर्णस्यास्ति-र] Whitish,
pale-white, yellowish-white, pale;

छविः पांढुराः S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26; Ku.
3. 33. —रं The white leprosy.

—Comp. —इक्षुः a species of sugar-
cane.

पांढुरिमन् m. Paleness, white or pale
colour.

पांढुराः (m. pl.) N. of a country
and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रयोः

पांढुराः प्रतापं न विधेहिरे R. 4. 49. —द्वयः
A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पांडु An uncoloured woollen gar-
ment.

पाण्य a. Praiseworthy, comend-
able.

पात् a. Protecting, guarding. —m.
1 Falling. —2 Sin. —3 A guardian.

पात p. p. Protected, guarded &c.;
See पा.

पातः [पत्-ञ्च] 1 Flying, flight.
—2 Alighting, descending, descent.

—3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig.
also); द्रुमं, गृहं; चरणपातः ' falling
down at the feet'; R. 11. 92; पाते-

त्पातौ ' rise and fall'. —4 Destruction,
dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. —5 A

blow, stroke; २५; खट्वपातः. —6
Shedding, discharging, emitting:

असृक्पातः Ms. 8. 44. —9 A cast,
throw, shot; दृष्टिं R. 13. 18. —8

An attack, inroad. —9 Happening,
coming to pass, occurrence. —10 A

failing, defect. —11 An epithet of
Rāhu. —12 (in astr.) An inauspicious

or malignant position or aspect.
—13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन a. [पत्-णिच् ल्युट्] Felling,
cutting down, —नं 1 Causing to fall

down, bringing or throwing down,
knocking down. —2 Throwing, cast-

ing. —3 Humbling, lowering. —4 Re-
moving. N. B. पातनं may have dif-

ferent meanings according to the
noun with which it is used; e. g.

दंडस्य पातनं ' causing the rod to fall';
i. e. chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं ' causing

the foetus to fall', causing an abor-

tion.

पातित p. p. 1 Cast down, struck
down. —2 Overthrown, humbled. —3

Lowered.

पातित्व a. (नी. f.) [पत्-गिति] 1
Going to, descending, alighting on.

—2 Falling, sinking. —3 Being con-

tained in. —4 Felling or throwing
down. —5 Pouring forth, discharg-

ing, emitting.

पातुक a. (की. f.) [पत्-उक्] 1
Falling habitually or frequently. —2

Apt or disposed to fall. —3 Losing
one's caste. —4 Going to hell. —कः

1 The declivity of a mountain, a
precipice. —2 The water-elephant.

पात्य a. 1 To be caused to fall, to
be felled or cut down. —2 To be im-

posed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयति नरं, पत्-कुल]
Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers

enumerate five great sins :—ब्रह्महत्या
सुरापानं स्तेयं युर्वैरागमः । महति पातकान्याहुः

संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह Ms. 11. 55.).

पातकिन् a. Sinful, guilty.

पातंगिः 1 An epithet of Saturn.

—2 Of Yama. —3 Of Kṛpā. —4 Of
Sugriva.

पातंजल a. (ली. f.) Composed by
Patanjali; पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतवृत्ति-

परिश्रमः Paribhāṣandusekhara. —ले
The Yoga system of philosophy

taught by Patanjali. (It is generally
believed that Patanjali, the author of

the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the
author of the Yoga system; but it is

a dubious point).

पातालं [पतयामिन्मयमेव पद्-आलम्; छं,

Up. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are :—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. —2 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. —3 An excavation, a hole. —4 Submarine fire. —5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. —2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). —Oomp. —गंगा The Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् *m.*, —निलयः, निवासः, —वासिन् *m.* 1. a demon. —2. a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. —2 A bird. —3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. —2 A small earthen vessel. —3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [पाति रक्ष्यधिये, पित्र्यनेन वा पा-द्वृत् Tv.] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. —2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निधायार्थे R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. —3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. —4 A reservoir. —5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; विसृज्य पात्रेभ्यः Bh. 2. 82; Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. —6 An actor, a *dramatis personae*; तत्पतिपात्रमाधीयतां यतः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1 *dramatis personae*. —7 A king's minister. —8 The obannel or bed of a river. —9 Fitness, propriety. —10 An order, command. —11 A leaf. —त्रः 1 A kind of measure (आढक). —2 A preservative from sin. —त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. —2 A small furnace. —3 N. of Durgā. —Oomp. —पाला 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. —2. the rod of a balance (तुलाशट) —युद् *m.* a servant. —संस्कारः 1. the cleansing or purification of a vessel. —2. the current of a river.

पात्रकं A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रद *a.* Lean; emaciated. —दः 1 A cup, pot. —2 Rugged garments.

पात्रदीरः 1 A competent minister. —2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. —3 Fire. —4 A crow. —5 A heron. —6 Rust of iron. —7 Mucous running from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel; पात्रि पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138

पात्रसात् *ind.* In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. —2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. —कं, —की A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिन् *a.* 1 Having or providing with a drinking-vessel. —2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy; पात्रीकृतो दक्षुस्त्विति येन S. 5. 20. —2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण *a.* Measured, sown, or cooked with the Pātra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, —रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, —पात्रेसमितः 1 Constant at meals or dinner-time, a parasite. —2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [पथिते पा-कर्मणि थ] 1 Fire. —2 The sun. —थं Water.

पाथस् *n.* [पा-अगुन् धृक् च] 1 Water; G. L. 26. —2 Air, wind. —3 Food. —4 The sky. —Comp. —जं 1. a lotus. —2. a concu. —दः, —धरः a cloud. —धिः —निधिः, —यतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथेस् *m.* 1 The sea. —2 The eye. —न Scab.

पाथेयं [पथि तद्व्यवहारे वा साधु दत्त्] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey *viaticum*, जग्राह पाथेयमिवैदसुः Ki. 3. 37; विसृज्य पाथेयं पादपति &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; i. e. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also : when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; सुष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जीवसु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजन Pt. 1; so एवमारुध्यपादा आज्ञापयति Prabh. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. —2 A ray of light; बालस्यपि रवेः पादाः पतस्युपरि भूयतां Pt. 1. 328; Sr. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). —3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead, —4 the foot or root of a tree; as in

पादः [पद्यते गम्यतेनेन कर्णे कर्मणि वा घञ्]

1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जिह्वद्वयः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपत्य, पादपति &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; i. e. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also : when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; सुष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जीवसु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजन Pt. 1; so एवमारुध्यपादा आज्ञापयति Prabh. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. —2 A ray of light; बालस्यपि रवेः पादाः पतस्युपरि भूयतां Pt. 1. 328; Sr. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). —3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead, —4 the foot or root of a tree; as in

पादय. —5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादः प्रत्यतपर्वताः); Mo. 19; S. 6. 16. —6 A quarter, fourth part as in सपादो रूपकः 'one and one-fourth rupee'; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. —7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. —8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāya of Paṇini, or of the Brahma Sūtras. —9 A parting general. —10 A column, pillar. —11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulas. —12 The quadrant of a circle. —Comp. —अग्र the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1 —अंकः a foot-mark. —अंगदं, —दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. —अंगुलिः —ली *f.* a toe. —अंगुष्ठः the great toe. —अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. —अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (—रे) *ind.* 1. after the interval of a step. —2. close or near to. —अंशु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. —अंशस् *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. —अरविदं, —कमलं, —पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brāhmaṇa or a venerable person. —अलिदी a boat. —अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet. —2. the water used for washing the feet. —अङ्गलः the ankle. —आघातः a kick. —आनत *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. —आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. —2. a square foot. —आसनं a foot-stool. —आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. —आहत *a.* kicked. —आहति *f.* 1. treading or trampling. —2. a kick. —उदकं, —जलं 1. water for washing the feet. —2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. —उदरः a serpent. —कडकः —कं, —कीलिका an anklet. —क्षेपः a foot-step. —गंहीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. —ग्रंथि the ankle. —ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. —चतुरः, —चत्वरः 1. a slanderer. —2. a goat —3. the fig tree. —4. a sand-bank —5. hail. —चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. —चारः 1. going on foot, walking; यद्वि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. —2. the daily position of the planets. —चारिन् *a.* 1. walking or going on foot. —2. fighting on foot. (—*m.*) 1. a pedestrian. —2. a foot-soldier. —जलं a Sūdra. —जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. —जाहं the tarsus. —तले the sole of the foot. —त्रः, —त्रा, —त्राणं a boot or shoe. —दारा —दारिका chap in the feet. —वाहः a

burning sensation in the feet.
—धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet.—नालिका an anklet.—पदः movement of the feet ; M. 2. 9. —पः 1. a tree ; गिरस्तपादपे देश एरंडोऽपि हुमायते II. 1. 69 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्धनं पादपस्ती-
वसुष्ण S. 5. 7. —1. a foot-stool (—पा) shoe. —खंडः &c. (—शी) 1. a fetter. —2. a mat. —3. a creeper. —पीडः —ठं a foot-stool ; R. 17. 28 ; Ku. 3. 11. —पीडिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). —2. whistone. —पूरणं 1. filling out a line. —2. an expletive ; तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽधारेण Visva. —पशालनं washing the feet. —प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानं a foot stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick. —चधनं 1. a chain, fetter. —2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —मुद्रा a foot-print. —मूलं 1. the tarsus. —2. the sole of the foot. —3. the heel. —4. the foot of a mountain. —5. a polite way of speaking of a person ; देवपादमूलमागताहं K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. —2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. —2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजसु n. the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथो a shoe, boot. —रोहः, रोहणः the (Indian) fig tree. —सेदनं saluting the feet. —वल्मीकः elephantiasis. —विरजसु f. a shoe, boot. (—m.) a god. —शाखा a toe. —शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोधः swelling of the foot. —शोधं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet ; Pt. 1. 172. —सेवनं, सेवा 1. showing respect by touching the feet. —2. service. —स्कोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. —हत a kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. —हीनात् ind. 1. without division or transition. —2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier ; Si. 18. 4. —स Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाधिकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth ; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिक a. 1 Footed, having feet. —2 Having four parts, as a stanza. —3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. —m. 1 An amphibious animal. —2 An heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal ; ब्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56 ; R. 12. 17. —Comp. —कारा a shoe-maker.

पाद् f. A shoe. —Comp. —कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. [पादार्थ पाद-य्] Bklonging to the foot. —य Water for washing the feet ; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादरकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिंदः, दादी A boat.

पानं [पा-ल्युट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip.). ; पः पानं ; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Gtt. 10. —2 Drinking spirituous liquors ; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. —3 A drink, beverage in general ; Ms. 3. 227 ; Pt. 1. 389. —4 A drinking vessel. —5 Sharpening, whetting. —6 Protection, defence. —7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. —2 Breath, expiration. —Comp. —अगारः, —आगारः —रं a tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्ठिका, —गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. —2. a dram-shop, tavern. —य a. drinking spirituous liquors. —पात्रं, —भाजनं, —भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —घृत्, —श्रुतिः, —धूमि f. a drinking room ; R. 7. 49 ; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत a. addicted to drinking. —वणिज् m. vendor of spirits. —विभ्रमः intoxication. —शैडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vendor of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [पा कर्मणि-अनीयर्] 1 Drinkable. —2 To be protected or preserved. —य 1 Water. —2 A drink, potion, beverage. —Comp. काकिका a cormorant. —नकुलः an otter. वणिका sand. —शाला, —शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers ; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पंथानं निर्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादेशः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer ; रे पांथं सिंहलमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. —2 The sun.

पाप [पाति रक्षत्यस्मादापानं, पा-अपा-दिन्य ; Up. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious ; पापं कर्म च यत् पररे-
पि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाष्यते Mk. 1. 36 ; Bg. 6. 9. —2 Mischiefous, destructive, accursed ; पापेन सुखेना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. —3 Low, vile, abandoned ; Ms. 3. 52 ; 4. 171. —4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil ; as in

पापग्रहः —य 1 Evil, bad fortune or atate ; पापं पापः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6 ; शतं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). —2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt ; अपापानं कुले जाते मयि पापं च विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 ; Ms. 11. 231 ; 4. 181 ; R. 12. 19. —य ind. Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —यः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. —Comp. —अधम a. exceedingly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित a. sinful. —अपनुतिः f. expiation. —अहान unlucky day. —आख्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार a. following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (—m.) a sinner. —आरभ a. wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds ; Mā. 5. 24. —आशय, —चेतसु a. evil-intentioned, wicked minded. —कर, —कारिन्, —कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. —हन a. destroying sin, expiating. (—हनः) the seaamum plant. —चर्यः 1. sinner. —2 a demon. —जीव a. wicked, sinful. —दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. —धी a. evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a cunning or vile barber. —नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. (—नः) 1. N. of Siva —2, of Vishnu. (—नं) expiation, atonement. —निरति a. wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल a. evil, inauspicious. —बुद्धि, —भाष, —सति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kālabhairava. —भाज् a. sinful, a sinner ; Ku. 5. 83. —मित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. —मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं-विनाशन destruction of sin. —योनि a. low-born. (—नि f.) vllle birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रोगः 1. any bad disease. —2. small-pox. —लोक्य a. 1. infernal. —2. belonging to the wicked. —वशी. यत् a. 1. inverted. —2. confused. (—m.) inversion, confusion. —शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. —संकरुष a. evil minded wicked. (—रुपः) a wicked thought. —हन् a. destroying sin ; Ms. 7. 25. —पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked. —कः 1 A wicked person. —2 A inauspicious planet. —कं Sin, crime.

पापद्धिः f. Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin. —लं A kind of measure.

पापिन् a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad. —m. A sinner.

पाणिङ्ग *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*)

पापीयस् *a.* (*सौ. f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*).

पाप्मन् *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. -*m.* 1 Sin, crime wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यन्त इव पाप्मनः U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पापम् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -Comp. -घ्नः sulphur.

पापन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पापन *a.* (*रा.री. f.*) [पापन्] 1. Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base. -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D. 5. -रः 1 A fool, an idiot; शर्मति चित्पापनः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पापः See पापम् above. -Comp. -अरिः sulphur.

पायं Water.

पायक *a.* Drinking.

पायन् Giving or causing to drink. -ना 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् *a.* Drinking.

पाय्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -र्य 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमण) -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (*सौ. f.*) [पायसा विकारः अण्] Made of water or milk. -सः -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271. 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. -सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायसिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Fond of boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anns; पायूपर्यं Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, -र [परं तीरे परमेव अण्, पु-पञ्च] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदधेर्गन्तुं तत्र पायकं भिद्यते Sānti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furthest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वेजन्मत-रदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्ति B. 18. 50; (पारं गच्छ, -इ, -या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over; Pt. 2. 6. -2. to accomplish, fulfil; as in: प्रातिज्ञायाः

पारं गतः -3. to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1; पारं नी 'to bring to a close').

-रः Quick-silver. (पारं meaning 'on the other side of,' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp.; e. g. पारगंग पारसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -Comp. -अपारः -अवरः both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपारावार-मुत्तरितुमशक्नुवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11.

-अयणं 1. going across. -2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपारायणं, मंत्रपारायणं &c. -अयणी 1. N. of the goddess Saraswati. -2. considering, meditation. -3. an act, action. -4. light. -काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -ग *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across. -2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111. -3. profoundly learned. (-यं) keeping, fulfilling. -गतः -गमिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore (-न्तः) a Jain. -दर्शक *a.* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent. -दृश्वा *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent. -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; श्रुतिपारदृश्वा R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (*की. f.*) [पु-पञ्च] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. -र्य 1 End. -2 Decision.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of; पारैर्मज्ञानं सरित् Mā. 5. 19; see पार above

पारक्य *a.* Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in the next world. -क्यः An enemy; adversary. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारध्यामिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारज *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारटीटः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पु-भावि ल्युट्] Carrying across, bringing over. -2 Saving, delivering, -णः 1 A cloud. -3 Satis-

faction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -4 The complete text of a book. -णा Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; काय चक्षुषी पारणं Vb. 1; R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अन्यवहार-कर्म Malli.).

पारणीय *a.* capable of being completed or finished.

पारय *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see पृ. caus. also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतन्त्र्यं 'Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life.

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारदः Quick-silver; निर्दशनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -दाः *m.* pl. N. of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्य Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Foreign, out-landish. -कः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (*इपी. f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इयः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारभूतं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राभूत.)

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahansa', or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. -र्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -Comp. -परि *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* (*की. f.*) [परमार्थाय हितं ङक्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedānta. -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342. -4 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or aide. -2 Crossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण *a.* (*वी. f.*) [*पारंपर्याः* आगतः खञ्] Banded down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्यं [*पारंपर्यं* स्वार्थे ण्यञ्] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition. -3 Intermediation. -Comp. —उपदेशः traditional instruction, traditional regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a *प्रमाण* or proof.

पारयिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्ष्य *a.* Relating to the next world.

पारलौकिक *a.* (*की. f.*) [*पारलोकाय* हितं उक्त्वा द्विपदशब्दिः] Relating to or useful in the next world ; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः (*लौकिकः*) Mb. ; N. 4. 92. —कं Obsequies, funeral rites ; Mu. 1.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवर्त्य Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारशव *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. —कं 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman ; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्सुतं । स पारयज्ञेयः शस्त्रस्तमात्यारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178 ; or परं शब्दात् ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुत्रः शूद्रा-पुत्रं पारशवं तमाहः Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, **पारश्वधिकः** A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस *a.* (*सी. f.*) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. -2 = पारसीक 2. q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horae. —काः (*m. pl.*) The Persian ; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the Grihya Sūtra.

पारश्वेण्यः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife पारश्वी).

पारस्यकुलीन *a.* born in the family of another (as in adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river ; तद्वत्सिद्ध पार-सिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशतिः Māl. 4, 9. 1.

पारापतः A pigeon.

पारापारिण See पारावरीण.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purāṇae or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove ; पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्युद्विग्नं वद कोत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154 ; Ms. 38. -2 A monkey. -3 A mountain. -Comp. —अंघ्रिपिच्छः a kind of pigeon. —नृ N. of the river Saraevati.

पारावरीण *a.* 1 One who goes to both aides. -2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, **पाराशर्यः** An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāśara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Śuka. -2 N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly ; such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śāstra Sūtras of Vyāsa (*pl.*).

परिकाशिन *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकुटः Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षतः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parikāṣṭh.

पारिख्य *a.* (*वी. f.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिग्रामिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Situated round a village.

पारिजातः, **पारिजातकः** [*पारमस्यास्तीति पारि समुद्रस्तत्र जातः*, तस्य समुद्रास्यत्वात्] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Kṛishṇa and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhāmā) ; कल्प-तृमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10. 11 ; 17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

पारिणय *a.* (*ट्यो. f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. —उत्प 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage ; मातुः पारिणत्यं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasiabth. a. -2 Marriage settlement.

पारिणाह Household furniture and utensils ; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (*की. f.*) [*परितोषः* प्रयोजनमय उक्त्वा] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. —कं A present, reward ; गृह्यतो पारितोषिकमिदमंगुलीयकं Mk. 5. पारिध्याजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिद्रिः A lion

पारिषंघिकः A robber, highwayman.

पारिपाट्यं 1 Mode, method, manner (*परिपाटि*). -2 Regularity.

पारिषात्रं = पारिषात्र q. v.

पारिषार्थ Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिषार्थकः, **पारिषार्थिकः** [*परिषार्थं पार्थं स्यात्* वतते उक्त्वा] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue ; प्रविश्य पारिषार्थकः तत्किमिति पारिषार्थिकं नार-भयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिषाश्विका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a.* [*परिप्लु अच् स्वार्थे ण्यञ्*] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous ; ननं पारिप्लवनेत्रया च्चः R. 3. 11. -2 Swimming, floating ; R. 13. 30 ; 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed ; U. 4. 22. —कं A boat. —कं Restlessness, uneasiness, Māl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लव्यः A goose. —व्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिवहः A wedding present.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. -2 The Devadarū tree. -3 The Saralā tree. -4 The Nimba tree.

पारिभाष्यं 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमाण्डिल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam ; the measure of an atom ; Bhāṣā P. 14.

पारिमाण्यं Circumference, compass. **पारिमित्यं** Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमुखिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्यं Presence.

पारिया(पा)त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges ; R. 18. 16 ; see कुलाचल.

पारिया(पा)त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. -2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage

पारिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिविच्यं, पारिविच्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिवाजकं, पारिवाज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशिलः A cake (अण् प. व.).

पारिशिष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिषद् a. (दी. f.) Belonging to an assembly or council. —**द्** 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor. —**2** A king's companion. —**द्वा**: (m. pl.) The retinue of a god. —**व** Taking part in an assembly.

पारिषद्यः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिकः a. (की. f.) 1 Taking, seizing. —**2** Surrounding. —**क**: A maker of garlands. —**की** A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. —**व** Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. —**2** A quantity of water. —**3** A drinking vessel, water jar, cup. —**4** A milk pail; Si. 12. 40. —**5** Pollen (of flowers.).

पारीक्षितः = पारीक्षित् प. व.

पारीण a. [पारं गच्छति, पार खच्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. —**2** (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवं समुपसास्यज्ञासनमेकमिन्द्रः Bk. 2. 46. —**3** Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय a. (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

पारीणहं Household furniture or utensils.

पारींद्रः 1 A lion. —**2** A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise. —**2** A stick, staff. —**3** A garment (पट्टशटक).

पारुः 1 The sun. —**2** Fire.

पारुष्यं [पारुष्य मावः अण्] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. —**2** Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). —**3** Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. —**4** Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8, 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. —**5**

The garden of Indra. —**6** Aloe-wood.

—**व्य**: An epithet of Brihaspati.

परिकः A sword (?).

पारोक्ष a. (की. f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

पारोक्ष्यं Mystery, secrecy.

पारोच्यं Tradition.

पार्षटे Dust or ashes.

पार्षन्य a. Belonging to rain.

पार्ण a. (जी. f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. —**2** Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः [द्रुपदाः अपत्यं अण्] 1 A metronymic of Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. —**2** A king. —**Comp.** —**सारथिः** an epithet of Krishna.

पार्थक्यं severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थव्यं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव a. (की. f.) [पृथिव्याः ईश्वरः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिव-मुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. —**2** Ruling the earth. —**3** Princely, royal. —**व**: 1 An inhabitant of the earth. —**2** A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. —**3** An earthen vessel. —**4** The body. —**व** An earthly substance. —**Comp.** —**आत्मजः**, —**चंद्रनः**, —**सुतः**, a prince, the son of a king. —**कन्या**, —**नन्दिनी**, —**सुता** the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुद्वह-द्रुद्रहः R. 11. 45. —**2** An epithet of Lakshmi.

पार्षरः 1 A handful of rice. —**2** Consumption (क्षयरोग). —**2** Ashes —**4** A filament of Kadamba. —**5** N. of Yama.

पार्थिक a. (की. f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण a. (जी. f.) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a Parvan falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; R. 11. 82. Mu. 3. 10. —**2** Waxing, increasing (as the moon) —**न** The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a Parvan.

पार्वत a. (ती. f.) [पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain. —**2** Growing on or coming from a mountain. —**3** Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतस्मृत्यै स्त्री अण्] 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Seti

in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 2); तं पार्वतीत्युभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. —**2** A female cowherd. —**3** An epithet of Draupadi. —**4** A mountain stream. —**5** A kind of fragrant earth. —**Comp.** —**चंद्रनः** 1 an epithet of Kārttikeya. —**2** of Ganesa. —**पार्वतीय** a. (की. f.) Dwelling in a mountain. —**व**: 1 A mountaineer. —**2** N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.); तत्र जग्यं रघोचरं पार्वतीयैर्गैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

पार्वतिय a. (की. f.) [पर्वते भवं बह्] Mountain-born. —**व** Antimony.

पार्श्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्शुका A rib.

पार्श्व a. Near, proximate. —**श्वः** —**श्वः** [पश्चात् समूहः] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; श्वयने संनिष्पण्णकपार्श्वी Ms. 89. —**2** The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पित्रे कथयतिमात्रं निजपार्श्वनिव दहतितरा Pt. 1. 324. —**3** Vicinity. —**4** Ved. A curved knife. —**श्वः** An epithet of Jina. —**श्वः** 1 A multitude of ribs. —**2** A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. —**3** The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वत् 'from the side of, away, from'; पार्श्वे 'near', 'at hand', 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9. Bh. 3. 37). —**Comp.** —**अनुचरः** an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 3. —**अस्थि** n. a rib. —**आयात** a. one who has come very near. —**आसन्न** a. standing by the side. —**उदरप्रियः** a. orab. —**ग**, —**गन**, —**चर**, —**स्थित** a. being close to, standing by the side of. —**ग**: an attendant, a servant; R. 11. 43. —**गत** a. 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. —**2** sheltered. —**चर**: a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. —**व**: an attendant, a servant. —**देशः** the side (of the human body). —**नाथः** the Jaina pontiff. —**परिवर्तन** 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed. —**2** N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). —**भाग**: the side or flank. —**चक्रः** an epithet of Mahādeva. —**वर्तिन्** a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. —**2** adjacent. (—m.) 1. an attendant; R. 2. 46. —**2** a companion, associate; Ku. 4. 29. —**शयः** a. 1. sleeping on the side. —**2** sleeping by the side. —**शूल** —**लं** 1. a shooting pain in the side. —**2**

pleurisy. —सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. —स्थ a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (—स्थः) 1. a companion. —2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वकः.

पार्श्वकः (की. f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वस्थ ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31; Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय a. Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक a. (की. f.) [पार्श्वे भवः टक्] Belonging to the side. —कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. —2 A companion, an associate. —3 A juggler. —4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

पार्श्वत a. (ती. f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. —तः A patronymic of king Drapada, and of his son Dhrishadyayma.

पार्श्वती 1 An epithet of Draupadi. —2 Of Durgā.

पार्श्वदः f. An assembly.

पार्श्वदः [पार्श्वदहेति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. —2 A train, retinue (of a god). —3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्श्वदः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पार्श्विणः m. f. [पृश्नि नि० वृद्धिः; Up. 4. 52] 1 The heel; उद्धेज्यत्य-शुलिपार्श्विणभान् Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्विणप्रहार K. 119. —2 The rear of an army. —3 The back or rear in general; शुद्ध-पार्श्विणरयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' —4 A kick. —5 Desire of conquering. —6 Inquiry. —f. 1 A licentious woman. —2 An epithet of Kunti. —Comp. —ग्रहः a follower. —ग्रहणं attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. —ग्रहाः 1. an enemy in the rear. —2. a general commanding the rear of an army. —3. an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. —घातः a kick; Ki. 17. 50. —ग्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. —बाहः an outside horse. —सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः [पाल्-अच्] 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, वृत्तिपालः, &c. —2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. 222, 240. —3 A king. —4 A spitting-pot. —ली A herdsman's wife. —Comp. —मा a mule-room.

पालिकः [पाल्-पुङ्] 1 A guardian, protector. —2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. —3 A groom, horse-keeper. —4 A horse. —5 The Chitraka tree. —6.

A foster-father. —7 Protection. —8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.).

पालन a. [पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. —न् 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्ध R. 19. 3; so पजा°, क्षिति°, &c. —2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). —3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय a. 1 To be protected or guarded. —2 Fit to be protected preserved or maintained. —3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.).

पालयितु m. A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32.

पालित p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. —2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः N. of a sage, son of Karenu (who first taught the science of elephants). —त्वं The science of elephants.

पालकः 1 The olibanum tree. —2 A hawk. —की Incense.

पालक्यः क्वा Incense.

पालल a. (ली. f.) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश a. (की. f.) [पलाश अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāsa tree. —2 Made of the wood of the Palāsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. —3 Green. —शः The green colour. —Comp. —खंडः, -वृक्षः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः—ली. f. 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Git. 3. —2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. —3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्निः); Bv. 2. 3. —4 Boundary, limit. —5 A line, row; विपुल-पुलकपाली Git. 6; Si. 3. 51. —6 A spot, mark. —7 A causeway, bridge. —8 The lap or bosom. —9 An oblong pond. —10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. —11 A louse. —12 Praise, eulogium. —13 A woman with a beard. —14 The hip. —15 A measure of capacity (रस्य). —16 A circumference. —ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. —2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. —3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिदः Incense.

पालुवा A game with twigs.

पास्वल a. (ली. f.) Coming from a pool.

पावक a. [पृश्नुल्] Purifying. —कः 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गच्छते कक्ष-वज्रवल्ति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. —2 Agni or the god of fire. —3 The fire of lightning. —4 The Chitraka tree. —5 The number 'three'. —6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. —7 Good conduct or behaviour. —8 N. of Varuṇa.—की 1 The wife of Agni. —2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatī. —Comp. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya —2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन a. (नी. f.) [पृ-णिङ् ल्यु] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin; purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामनितो निवर्णहरिणा गोरियुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. —2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. —नः 1 Fire. —2 Incense. —3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. —4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. —5 N. of Viṣṇu. —न् 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मस्वनीरजनितजनपावन Git. 1. —2 Penance. —3 Water. —4 Cow-dung. —5 A sectarian mark. —6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. —7 Atonement, expiation. —8 Incense (सिद्धक). —Comp. —श्वनिः a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. —2 A cow. —3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बन्धतेनेन, पशु-करणे बन्] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादा-कृद्व्रततिषलयासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादित Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. —2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. —3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. —4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. —5 The edge or border of anything woven. —6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सेवोद्धृता स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27 (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); as in केशपाश q. v. —Comp. —अंतः the back of a garment. —क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. —धरा, —पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. —बद्ध a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. —बंधः a noose, snare, halter. —बंधकः a bird-catcher. —बंधनं a snare. —धृत् m. 1. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. —2 one armed

with a noose. —रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. —हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa.

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. —2 (At the end of comp.) A snare, trap; as in कंठ° &c. —Comp. —पीठं a gambling house or table.

पाशनं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. —2 A cord, lash. —3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. —2 Snared.

पाशिन *m.* [पाशोऽस्यस्य इति] 1 A deer-catcher of Varuṇa. —2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. —2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशानां समूहः).

पाशव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पशोर्दि अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. —वः A flock, herd. —Comp. —पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पशुपतेरिदं अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. —तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Śiva. —2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. —तः The Paśupata doctrines; (for the Paśupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). —Comp. —अस्त्रं *N.* of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Śiva (which Arjuna acquired from Śiva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुबंधकः A sacrifice. —का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः लृक्] 1 Hinder. —2 Western; R. 4. 62. —3 Posterior, later. —4 Subsequent. —र्यः The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पाषंड *a.* Impious, heretical. —डः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite, Ma. 6. 90; 9. 225. —डः-हे Heresy.

पाषण्डकः, पाषण्डिन *m.*, पाषण्डिकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [विनाति पिप् संचर्षने आनन् पृथो° Tv.] A stone. —णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. —2 A spear. —Comp. —गर्भः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. —चतुर्वशी *N.* of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mārgaśīrṣa, in honour of Gaurī. —हारकः, —हारणः a stone-cutter's

chisel. —संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. —हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्त्य *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house.

पि 6 P. (वियति) To go, move.

पिस्त 1 P., 10 U. (पिंसति, पिंसयति ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुसुमशरासनशासनवर्द्धिनि पिकनिकरे भज भाव Git. 11. or उन्मीलति कूहः कुहुरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. —Comp. —आनंदः, —बांधवः the Spring. —बन्धु-रागः, —बल्लभः the among tree.

पिकः 1 An elephant twenty years old. —2 A young elephant in general.

पिंग *a.* [पिङ्ग-वर्णं अच् संका° कुलम्]. Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतर्निविष्टामलपिंगतारं (विलोचनं) Ku. 7. 33. —गः 1 The tawny colour. —2 A buffalo. —3 A rat. —गः 1 Turmeric. —2 Saffron. —3 A kind of yellow pigment. —4 An epithet of Durgā. —5 A bow-string. —यः A young animal. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (—क्षः) 1. an ape. —2. an epithet of Śiva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of Śiva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. —कपिशः a species of cockroach. —चक्रम् *m.* a crab. —जटः an epithet of Śiva. —सारः yellow orpiment. —स्फटिकः 'yellow crystal,' a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिंगल *a.* [पिङ्ग-सिन्धो° लृक्, पिंग लाति, लाक् वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ma. 3. 8. —लः 1 The tawny colour. —2 Fire. —3 A monkey. —4 An ichneumon. —5 A small owl. —6 A kind of snake. —7 *N.* of an attendant on the sun. —8 *N.* of one of Kubera's treasures. —9 *N.* of a reputed sage, the father of Saṁskṛit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलचंद्रःशास्त्रः; छंदोज्ञाननिधि जघान मकरो वेलातटे पिंगलं Pt. 2. 33. —लं 1 Brass. —2 Yellow orpiment. —ला 1 A kind of owl. —2 The Śisū tree (शिशुपा). —3 A kind of metal. —4 A particular vessel of the body. —5 The female elephant of the south. —6 *N.* of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world). —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Śiva. —लौहं brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. —2 A kind of owl.

पिंगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिंगाशः 1 The headman or pro-

prietor of a village. —2 A kind of fish. —शं Virgin gold. —शी The Indigo plant.

पिचंडः-डं, पिचिंडः-डं 1 The belly. —2 A limb of an animal.

पिचंडकः A glutton (ओदरिक).

पिचं (चिं) डिच्- (कल्) *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचिंडिका 1 The calf of the leg.

—2 The instep; (also पिचिंडिका in these senses.)

पिचुः [पच्-उ पृथो° Tv.] 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of weight, a Karṣa (equal to two tolas). —3 A kind of leprosy. —4 A kind of grain. —Comp. —दुलं cotton. —मंदः, मर्दः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिच्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचु 10 U. (पिचयति ते) To cut, divide.

पिचिचट *a.* Pressed flat. —टः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —टं 1 Tin. —2 Lead.

पिचचा A string of 16 pearls weighing a dharana (a particular measure of pearls).

पिचिचट *a.* Pressed flat.

पिच्छ 1. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. —2 To hinder, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

पिच्छं [पिच्छ-अच्] 3 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). —2 The tail of a peacock; Si. 4. 50. —3 The feathers of an arrow. —4 A wing. —5 A crest. —च्छः A tail in general. —च्छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. —2 The acorn of boiled rice. —3 A row, line. —4 A heap, multitude. —5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. —6 A plantain. —7 An armour. —8 The calf of the leg. —9 The venomous saliva of a snake. —10 A betel-nut. —11 A diseased affection of a horse's feet. —Comp. —बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurers &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ-बा° इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुणं सर्षपशकं नवोद्वं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. —2 Having a tail. —ला, —लं 1 The acorn of boiled rice (भक्षमंड). —2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. —3 Curds with cream on the

surface. -4 Broth; soup, -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. -त्वच् m. the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छं = पिच्छ q. v.

पिञ्ज 1. 2A. (पिञ्ज) 1 Totinge, dye. -2 To touch. -3 Adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -11. 10 U. (पिञ्जति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak. -8 To send forth a sound.

पिञ्ज a. Confused, disturbed in mind. -जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A heap, collection. -ज Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिञ्जः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जन A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर a. [पिञ्ज-अर्च्] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिखा यदीपस्य सुवर्णपिञ्जरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. -2 The yellow colour. -र 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 A skeleton. -4 A cage (for पञ्जर). -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिञ्जरित Orpiment.

पिञ्जरित a. Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल a. [पिञ्ज-कलच्] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army), -ल 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. -ली Two blades of Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिञ्जालं Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जलं Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

पिञ्जुषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिञ्जः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिद् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिडा A box, basket. -र 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिडकः -क 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिडका or पिडिका in this sense); ततः गन्धस्योपरिपिडका संज्ञा S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament

on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings; as विनयपिडक. -का A small boil or pimple.

पिडक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिडाकः A basket, box.

पिडुक The tartar of the teeth (दंतकिट्ट).

पिद् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To hurt, injure, -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिडः Affliction, distress.

पिटरः -र A pot, pan, boiler (also पिटरी in this sense); पिटरं कथदत्तिमात्रं निजपार्श्वानेव दहति तरा Pt. 1. 324; जठरपिटरी दुग्धरसं करोति विडंबना Bb. 3. 116. -र A churning-stick. -र An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel.

पिटरकः -क A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः -लं A pot-sherd.

पिडकः -का A small boil, pimple pustule.

पिंड 1 A., 10 U. (पिंडते, पिंडयति-ते, पिंडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

पिंड a. (डी f.) [पिंड-अच्] 1 Solid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close. -डः 1 A round mass, ball, globe; as in अयःपिंडः, नेत्रपिंडः &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.). -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremony or Srāddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food in general; सफलीकृतमभ्युपिंडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence; Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms; पिंडपात्रेला Mā. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The foetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame; एकांतविध्वंसिषु मस्तिष्कानां पिंडेष्वनारथा खलु भवतिषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg; Mā. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant or a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frankincense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. -र 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. -अम्बाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been

offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 122. -अम्बाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अंधं hail. -अयसं steel. -अलककः a red dye. -अशनः, -आशः -आशकः, -आशिन m. a beggar. -उद्-कान्तिपा an oblation of obsequial rice balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धरणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलं, -तैलकः incense. -द a. 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; श्वा पिंडद्वयं कुक्षे गज-पुगवस्तु धीरे विलोकयति चादुर्ज्ञतेश्च धुंके Bb. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice ball. -2. a master, patron. -दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. -निर्वापणं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पाता giving alms; Mā. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-र) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China rose. -3. A lotus. -भाज a receiving or entitled to share in the funeral rice-ball. (-m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; अहो दुग्धतय संशयमारुद्धाः पिंडभाजः S. 6. -भृतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञा the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grandfather). -लोपा 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

पिंडकः -क 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -का A goblin, demon.

पिंडनं Forming globes. -नः A mound or bank.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडांतः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cow herd. -3 A buffalo-herdman. -4 The *Vikantaka* tree. -5 An expression of veneration.

पिंडिः *दी p.* 1 A round mass, ball. -2 The nave of a wheel. -3 The cuf of the leg. -4 The *Asoka* tree. -5 The long gourd (अलाडु). -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -**Comp.** -**पुष्पः** the *Asoka* tree. -**लेपः** a kind of unguent, or 'a cake-hero, a haggard, cowardly'. -**यूरः** 'brave in the house,' hoaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. मेहेनादित्, मेहेयूर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित *a.* [पिंड-क] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpy. -3 Humped together, collected; एष पिंडितोर्थः M 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. -**तः** Incense.

पिंडित् *a.* 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -2 Having a body. -**m.** 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिल *a.* 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. -**लः** 1 A bridge, cause way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडीकृ 8 U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिंडीय 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become a lid.

पिंडीर *a.* Sapless, arid, dry. -**रः** 1 The pomegranate tree. -2 Cuttle-fish-bone. -3 Foam of the sea; cf. पिंडीर.

पिंडोलि *f.* Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्डयाकः -**कः** 1 Oil cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 A *Asoka* tree. -5 A shrine offered ground for oil; Pt. 3. 99.

पिता हः (*दी f.*) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahman. -**हः** (*pl*) The Manes.

पितृ *m.* [पितृ रक्षि, वा मुत् नः] A father; सेनात लोकः पितृमान विनेषा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 1. 67. -**रौ** (*mas*) Parent, father and mother, जनता; पिता रौ वै पार्थिवपतेः श्वरो R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -**रा** (*pl.*) Forefathers.

ancestors, fathers; S. 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively Ms. 2 151. -3 The Manes; R. 2 16; 3. 20; Bṛ 10 29; Ms. 3. 81, 192.

-**Comp.** -**अजित** *a.* acquired by a father, paternal (as proper y). -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्य**, -**कुर्य**, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; Ms. 3 252. -**कल्पः** performance of the Śāddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. -**काननं** a cemetery; R. 11 16. -**कुल** *N.* of a river rising in the Malaya mountain.

-**गणः** 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -**गण** *N.* of Durgā.

-**गामिन्** *a.* devolving on, or belonging to, a father. -**गृह** 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. -**यातकः**, -**यानि** *m.* a paricide. -**तर्पण** 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at Śrāddhas or funeral rites. -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes). -**तेयिः** *f.* the day of new-moon (अमावस्या).

-**तर्पि** 1. *N.* of the place called Trayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. -2. the part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). -**दत्त** *a.* given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). -**दानं** an offering to the Manes.

-**दाय** *patrimony*. -**दिनं** the day of new-moon (अमावस्या). -**दत्त** *a.* 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes (-वाः) the divine Manes. -**देवत** *a.* 1. presided over by the Manes. -2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-तः) *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -**दैव** *a.* belonging to the worship of the Manes. (-रः) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अहिका.

-**द्वय** *patrimony*; Y. 2. 1. 8. -**पतः** 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. -2, a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fortnight of the Manes,' *N.* of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -**पति**, an epithet of Yama. -**पदं** the world of the Manes. -**पितृ** *m.* a paternal grandfather. -**पुत्रो** (पितापुत्रो *duo*) father and son (पितृपुत्रः means 'the

son of a well-known and renowned father'). -**पुत्र** *n.* worship of the Manes. -**पैतामह** *a.* (*दी f.*) inherited from ancestors ancestral, hereditary. (-हः; *pl*) ancestors. -**पशुः** *f.* 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -**प्रातः** *a.* 1. inherited from a father. -2 inherited, patrimony.

-**पशुः** a kinman by the father's side; they are पितुः पितुः स्वः पुत्राः पितृपतिः स्वः पुत्राः । पितृपतिलुपनाश्च विनेषाः पितृपशवः ॥ (-पु *n.*) relationship by the father's side. -**भक्त** *a.* dutifully attached to a father. -**भक्तिः** *f.* filial duty. -**भोजनं** food offered to the Manes. -**भ्रातृ** *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle. -**मंदिरं** 1. a paternal mansion. -2 a cemetery.

-**मेघः** a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -**यज्ञः** 1. obsequial offerings. -2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. -**यानं** the way of the Manes (to their world). -**राज** *m.*, -**राजः**, राजन् *m.* an epithet of Yama. -**रुद्रः** an epithet of Siva.

-**लोकः** the world of the Manes -**वंश** the paternal family. -**वनं** a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva). -**वसतिः** *f.* -**सम्राज** *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -**व्रतः** a worshipper of the Manes. (-तः) obsequial rites. -**आर्द्ध** obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -**स्व** *f.* (also पितृस्व as well as पितुः स्वः or पितृस्वः) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. -**पशु** *a.* a paternal aunt's son. -**संनिभ** *a.* fatherly, paternal. -**सु** 1. a paternal grandmother. 2. evening twilight.

-**स्थान**, -**स्थानीयः** a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -**हर** *a.* paricide. -**हन्** *m.* a paricide. -**हृ** *m.* the right ear; पितृहृदक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहृदः स्मृतः।

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a.* 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a.* Having a father living. -**मत्**. Like a father or the Manes.

पितृयः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पितृ *Bile*, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ). पितृ बद्धि शर्करा क्षाम्यति कोष्ठां पयोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -**Comp.** -**अतीसारः** a bilious form of

piarrhoea. —अभिष्यंदः a bilious form of ophthalmia. —अरिः N. of several plant. लाक्षा वरं &c. —उपहत a. affected by bile ; पश्यति पित्तपहतः शालिशुभ्रं शंखमपि पीति K. P. 10. —कोषः the gall-bladder. —कोषः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. —नदित्व a. bilious, affected by bile —उरः bilious fever —प्रकृति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament. —प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —रक्तं plethora. —वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विदग्ध a. impaired by bile. —शमन, —हर a. antibilious.

पिबल a. Bilious. —लं 1 Brass. —2 A species of birch tree.

पिब्य a [पितुरिदं शिवं वा पितृन् आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. —2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors ; Ms. 2. 59 (b) Obsequial. —इयः 1 The eldest brother. —2 The month of Māgha. —उग्र] The constellation called Maghā. —2 The day of full as well as new moon. —इयं 1 The lunar mansion called Maghā. —2 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पिब्यत् m A bird.

पिब्यलः A road, path.

पिब्य 3 U. See under घा.

पिबान् 1 Covering, concealing. —2 A sheath. —3 A wrapper, cloak. —4 A lid or top.

पिबानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. —2 A lid.

पिबायक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिबित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred. —2 Covered, concealed, hidden. —3 Filled or covered with ; see अपिबित also. —त A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पिबित् 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind ; अतिपिबित्तेन बलकलेन S. 1 ; मदारमरा हरिणा पिबित्ता S. 7. 2. —2 To put on, wear ; Bk. 3. 47. —3 To cover, envelop ; कुतुबमिव पिबित् पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पिबित् p. p. 1 Fast and tied or put on. —2 Dressed. —3 Hid, concealed. —4 Pierced, penetrated. —5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः —कं [पा रक्षणे आकृत् दृष्टं धनोरात् अक्षम् Up. 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. —2 A trident. —3 A bow in general. —4 A staff or stick. —5 A shower of dust. —Comp. —गोत, —धृक्, —युक्, —पाणि n. epithets of Siva ; Kn. 5. 10.

पिनाकिन् m. An epithet of Siva ; Kn. 5. 77 ; S. 1. 6.

पिन् 1 U. (पिबति ते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. —2 To wet, moisten. —3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. —5 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतिषत् m A bird.

पिपतिषु a. Being about to fall. —बुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासिन. पिपासिन् पिपासु a. Thirsty. पिपिन्की The twelfth day of the light half of Vaisākha.

पिपीलः, पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. —कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. —Comp. —परिवर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिपीलः 1 The holy fig-tree ; Y. 1. 302. —2 A nipple. —3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. —4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). —लं 1 A berry in general. —2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. —3 Sensual enjoyment. —4 Water.

पिपीलिः —ली f Long pepper.

पिपिक्का The tartar of the tooth.

पिपुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पिपलः N. of a tree ; Ku. 3. 31. —लं The fruit of this tree.

पिप 10 U. (पेलयते ते) 1 To throw cast. —2 To send, direct. —3 To incite, prompt.

पिपुः See पीलु.

पिपु a Blear-eyed. —लं A blear-eyed eye.

पिपुका A female elephant.

पिपु 6 U. (पिबन्ति ते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. —2 To be organised. —3 To light, irradiate. —4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. —5 Ved To adorn, decorate. —6 To make ready, prepare.

पिपा a. 1 Free from sin. —2 Multifarious.

पिपिंग a. [पिङ्ग-अगृ क्वि] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour ; मधुसहस्रं ककुभः पिपिंगाः Si. 3. 33 ; 1. 6 ; Ki. 4. 3. —ग The tawny colour.

पिपिंगकः An epithet of Viṣṇu or his attendant.

पिपिंगव a. Brown, tawny.

पिपिंगा Bell-metal.

पिपाचः पिपितमाचमति, आ + चम वा ष प्रकाः] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, mischievous being ; नन्दाव्यामितः पिपाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2 ; Ms. 1. 37 ; 12. 44. —Comp. —अलका phosphorescence,

—दुः a kind of tree. —बाधा, —संघातः demoniacal possession. —भाषा 'the language of devils,' a gibberish or corruption of Sākrit, one of the lowest Prakṛita dialects used in plays. —सभ 1. an assemblage of fiends. —2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचकिन् m. An epithet of Kuvera, the god of wealth.

पिशाचिः Ved = पिशाच q. v.

पिशाचिका 1 A she demon, a female imp. —2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing ; किमनया आयुधपिशाचिकाया Mv. 3. 'devilish fondness for fighting' ; (पिशाचोऽयं u. elin the same sense ; तस्य खलियं यावज्जीवमायुध-पिशाचो न हृदयादयस्क्रामति B. R. 4 ; or कियच्चिरमियमातिनादपिष्यति भवतनायुध-पिशाचो A. R. 4.).

पिशितं [पिश क ; Up. 3. 95.] 1 Flesh ; कुत्रापि नापि खलु रा पिशितस्य लेभः Bv. 1. 105 ; R. 7. 50. —2 A small piece or part. —Comp. —अज्ञान-आज्ञा. —आशिन, —भुक् m. 1. flesh eater, a demon, goblin ; (छाया) संघणयो-वृक्षपिशा पिशिताज्ञानानां चरन्ति S. 3. 27. —2. a man-eater, cannibal. —3. a wolf.

पिशुन a. [पिशु-उन्श् क्वि ; Up. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of ; शृङ्गामनिशं विनाशपिशुनः Si. 1. 75 ; तुल्यनुरागापिशुनं V. 2. 14 ; R. 1. 53. —Amara. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रघनपिशुनं कौरव-संज्ञकं Me. 48. —2 Slandering, back biting, calumniating. पिशुनजनं खलु विप्रति क्षिपिद्विः Bv. 1. 74. —3 Betraying, treacherous. —4 Harsh, cruel, unkind. —5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. —6 Low, vile, contemptible. —7 Foolish, stupid. —ग 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base-informer, traitor, calumniator ; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304 ; Ms. 3. 161. —2 Cotton. —3 An epithet of Nārada. —4 A crow. —5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant woman). —नं 1 Betraying. —2 Saffron. —Comp. —उचन, —वाक्य slander, detraction, calumny.

पिशुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show ; पिशुनयते रथले क्षीरराक्ष्णं जनेने S. 7. 7.

पिशिल-लकं Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिष्ट 1. 7 P. (पिबति, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush ; अथवा भवनं प्रवर्तमानं कथं पिष्टानि पिबति नः N. 2. 61 ; 13. 19 ; मायस्य पिष्टे Mv. 6. 45 ; Bk. 6. 37 ; 12. 18 ; Bv. 1. 12. —2 To hurt, injure, destroy,

kill (with gen.); क्रमेण वेदं धुवनाह्-
वामसि Si. 1. 40. —Caus. 1 To grind,
pound —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To
give. —4 To be strong. —5 To dwell.
—II. P H., 10 U. (पयति, पयति-ते) To
go, move.

पिह p. p. [पिह-क] 1 Ground, pow-
dered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. —2 Rub-
bed together, squeezed or clamped
(as the hands) —3 Kneaded. —ह 1
anything ground, a ground sub-
stance. —2 Flour, meal; पिह पिनहि
'he grinds flour,' i. e. does a useless
work or a profitless repetition. —3
Lead. —Oomp. —उदकं water mixed
with flour. —पचन a pan for parch-
ing flour, a boiler &c. —पशुः an effi-
gy of a beast made with flour. —पा-
कभृत् m. a boiler. —पाचक a boiler.
—पिहः a cake or ball of flour. —प्रः
see घृतप्रः —पेषः, —पेषणं 'grinding
flour', i. e. doing any useless work,
a vain or profitless repetition. —न्यायः
see under न्याय —मेहः a variety of
diabetes. —बलिः a kind of small ball
made of the flour of barley, pulse
or rice. —सीरसं (pounded) sandal
wood.

पिहक-कं 1 A cake made of the
flour of any grain. —2 A baked cake,
bread. —3 A disease of the eye, opa-
city of the cornea. —कं Pounded
sesamum-seeds.

पिहपः—ह A division of the uni-
verse; cf. विहप.

पिहापा Scented or perfumed
powder.

पिहिकं A cake made of rice-
flour.

पिह I. 1 P. (पयति) To go,
move. —II. 10 U. (पयति-ते) 1 To
go. —2 To be strong. —3 To dwell.
—4 To hurt, injure. —5 To give or
take.

पिहित See under पिह.

पी 4 A. (पियते) To drink; तव
पदमभ्यासुतं निपिय Mk. 10. 13; N.
1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair,
bench, sofa &c.); जवेन पीठादुदतिह-
वृषुवा Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15.
—2 The seat of a religious student
made of Kusa grass. —3 The seat of
a deity, an altar. —4 A pedestal in
general, basis. —5 A particular po-
sure in sitting. —6 (In geometry)
The complement of a segment.
—Oomp. —कोलिः a male confidant, a
parasite. —न a. lame, crippled. —गर्भः
the cavity in the pedestal of an idol.
—चक्रं a carriage. —पायिका a girl of
fourteen who represents Durgā at the

festival of that goddess. —यूः f.
basis, basement. —मदः 1. a com-
panion, parasite, one who assists the
hero of a drama in great under-
takings, e. g. in securing his mis-
tress; so पीठमदिका 'a lady who
assists the heroine in securing her
lover'. —2. a dancing master who
instructs courtesans in the art of
dancing. —सप a. lame, crippled.

पीठकः, —कं A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool).
—2 A pedestal, base. —3 A section
or division of a book, as the पूर्वपी-
ठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमार-
चरित.

पीह 10 J. (पीहयति-ते, पीहित) 1
To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure,
harass, annoy, molest; नीलं चापीवेह-
यतिः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343; Ms.
4. 67, 238; 7. 29. —2 To oppose,
resist. —3 To besiege (as a city).
—4 To press or squeeze together, com-
press, pinch; कंठं पीहयन् Mk. 8; लभेत्
सिकतासं तेलमापि यत्नतः पीहयन् Bh. 2.
5; दशनपिहितधरा R. 19. 35. —5 To
suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. —6 To
neglect. —7 To cover with anything
insignificant. —8 To eclipse. —9 To
overpower. —10 To break, violate.
—11 To take away remove. —12 To
stir, agitate. —13 To cover, wrap.

पीहकः An oppressor.

पीहनं [पीह् मावे ल्युट्] 1 Paining,
distressing, oppressing, inflicting
pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345. —2
(a) Squeezing, pressing; दीर्घलिचं-
धनिषु पीहनपीडनानि Gt. 10; लंतीहपी-
हनसंस्तरकमिका Ch. P. 44. (b)
Pressure; Mā. 9. 38. —3 An instru-
ment for pressing. —4 Taking, hold-
ing, seizing; as in करपीहनं or पाणि-
पीहनं q. v. —5 Laving waste, devast-
ation. —6 Threshing corn. —7 An
eclipse; as in ग्रहपीहनं q. v. —8 Sup-
pressing sounds, a fault in the
pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [पीह् मावे मिदा अङ्] 1 Pain,
trouble, suffering, annoyance, mole-
station, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1.
37 'disturbance'; 71; मदनं दारिद्र्यं
&c. —2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg.
17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. —3 Devastation,
laying waste. —4 Violation, infringem-
ent. —5 Restriction. —6 Pity, com-
passion. —7 Eclipse. —8 A chaplet,
garland for the head. —9 A Sarala
tree. —10 A basket. —Oomp. —कर a.
troublesome, painful. —करणं tor-
turing.

पीडित p. p. [पीह्-क] 1 Pained,
harassed, tormented, oppressed,
pinched. —2 Squeezed, pressed. Ms.
2. 12. —3 Espoused, held, seized; U.
7. 5. —4 Violated, broken. —5 Laid

waste, devastated. —6 Eclipsed. —7
Bound, tied. —8 1 Paining, injuring,
harassing. —2 A particular mode of
sexual enjoyment. —ह ind. Fast,
closely, firmly.

पीत a. [पा-कर्मणि क] 1 Drunk,
quaffed; वनाय पीतमन्त्रिब्रह्मराज्ञां (ना
सुमोच) R. 2. 1. —2 Steeped, soaked in,
filled or saturated with. —3 Absorbed,
drunk up, evaporated; Ku. 4. 44. —4
Watered, sprinkled with water; पातं
न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मा स्वपीतेषु पा S.
4. 8. 5 Yellow; विष्णुप्रभारक्षितपीतपदो-
त्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. —नः 1 Yellow colour.
—2 Topaz. —3 Safflower. —4 A yellow
pigment prepared from cow's urine.
—तं 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.
—Oomp. —अग्रिः an epithet of Agastya.
—अंबरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; इति
निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरोपि तथाकरोम Gt.
12. —2. an actor. —3. a religious
mendicant wearing yellow garments.
—अङ्ग a. yellowish-red. (—जः) the
middle of day-break. —अमन m.
topaz. —कदली a species of banana
(स्वर्णकदली). —कंदं the carrot. —कावेरं
1. saffron. —2 brass. —काण्डं yellow
sanders. —संयं yellow sandal. —चंदनं
1. a species of sandal-wood. —2.
saffron. —3. turmeric. —चंद्रकः a lamp.
—तुङ्गः a Kāraṇḍava bird. —दार n. a
kind of pine or Sarala tree. —दग्धा
1. a milch cow. —2. a cow whose
milk has been pledged. —3. a cow
tied up to be milked. —दा the Sarala
tree. —नील a. green. (—लः) the
green-colour. —पाद a kind of bird
(Mar. मीन). —पुष्पः N. of several
plants. —चंद्रकः, कर्णिकार &c. —मणिः a
topaz. —मासिकं a kind of mineral
substance. —मूलकं the carrot. —यूषी
yellow jasmine. —रक्त a. yellowish-
red, orange-coloured. (—कं) a kind
of yellow gem, the topaz. —रागः 1.
the yellow colour. —2. wax. —3. the
fibres of a lotus. —लोहं brass. —बालुका
turmeric. —वासन् m. an epithet of
Krishna. —सारः 1. the topaz. —2. the
sandal tree. (—रं) yellow sandal-
wood. —सारी n. antimony. —स्वंधः a
hog. —स्फटिकः the topaz. —हरित a.
yellowish-green.

पीतक a. Yellow. —कः The Asoka
tree. —कं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2
Brass. —3 Saffron. —4 Honey. —5
Aloe-wood. —6 Sandal-wood. —7
Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree.
(waved-leaf.). —2 The hog-plum tree.
—नं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 Saffron.
—3 The Sarala tree.

पीतल a. Yellow. —लः The Yellow
colour. —लं Brass.
पीतलकं Brass.

पौतिः A horae. —f. 1 Draught, drinking. —2 A tavern. —3 The proboscis of an elephant. —4 Going. —5 Protection (Ved.)

पौतिन् m. A horse.

पौतिका 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric. —3 Yellow jasmine.

पौतुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पौथः 1 The sun. —2 Time. —3 Fire. —4 Protection. —5 Drink. —6 1 Water. —2 Ghoe.

पौथिः A horse.

पीन a. [प्याक्-संस्मरणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'strong'. —2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी. —3 Full, round. —4 Swollen, large, big. —5 Brawny. —6 Profuse, excessive. —Comp. —ऊधस् f. (पानोदनी) a cow with full udders. —वक्षस् a. full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. —2 Congh, catarrh.

पायुः 1 A crow. —2 The sun. —3 Fire. —4 An owl. —5 Time. —6 Gold.

पयसः —वे [प्या-ऊध् U. 4, 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचमि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूणिः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरा G. L. 53. —2 Milk in general. —3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. —4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. —Comp. —महस् m., —रुचिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. —3. camphor.

पील 1 P. (पीलति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. —2 To stop. —3 become stupid.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः [पील-उ] 1 An arrow. —2 An atom. —3 An insect. —4 An elephant. —5 The stem of the palm. —6 A flower. —7 A group of palm trees. —8 A kind of tree. —9 A heap of bones. —10 The central part of the hand. —लु n. The fruit of the Pilu tree. —Comp. —पत्रः the Mûrvā plant. —पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. —2. N. of two plants. —पाकवादिन् m. a Vaishishika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पीलुकः An ant.

पीव 1 P. (पीवति). To be fat or corpulent.

पीव, पीवर, पीवस a. Fat, corpulent. पीवन् a. (पीवरी f.) [प्य-कतिन् सं० दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. —2 Stout, strong. —m. Wind.

पीवर a. (रा or री f.) [प्य-वरच् सं० दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8; 5. 65; 19. 32. —2 Plump, thick. —रः A tortoise. —री 1 A young woman. —2 A cow. —Comp. —स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. —2. a cow with a large udder.

पीवा Water.

पुस् 10 U. (पुस्यति) 1 To crush, grind. —2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुस् m. [पति पापालने दुस्मन् U. 4. 147] Nom पुमान्, पुमासौ, पुमानः; Instr. du. पुमां Voc. सिद्ध. पुमन् 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5 110. —2 A man, human being यत्पार्थः स पुमांस्तोके H. 1. —3 Man, mankind, people; वयोः पुमां रघुपतिपदेः Me. 12. —4 A servant, an attendant. —5 A word in the masculine gender. —6 The masculine gender; पुंसि बाहुरिचन्दनं Ak. —7 The soul. —Comp. —अनुज a. (पुमानुज) having an elder brother. —अनुजा (पुमानुजा) a girl born after the male child, i. e. a girl having an elder brother —अपत्यं (पुमपत्यं) a male child. —अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1 the aim of man. —2. any one of the four ends of human existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुरुषार्थ. —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —कटिः f. a man's hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —होकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. —लेटः (पुलेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुंगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. —2. (at the end of comp.) chief best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्षुनिपुंगवः Rām.; 80 गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. °केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुश्चलः) an adulterer. —चलीः (पुश्चलीः) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. —चलीया (पुश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलू f. (पुश्चलू) Ved a harlot. —चित्तं (पुश्चित्तं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) n. the birth of a male child. °करः वः, °योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. —रजः (पुंरजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. —2. a mouse. —नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) 1. a male asterism. —2. an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुंनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. —2. a white elephant. —3. a white lotus. —4. nutmeg. —5. N. of a tree called नागेश्वर; R. 4. 57. —नाटः-डः (पुंनाटः-डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुंनामन्)

a. holding a masculine name. (—m.) 1. the tree called नाग. —2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —वजनं the male organ of generation. —भूमन् (पुंभूमन्) m. a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number: लाजः पुंभूम्नि चाक्षरः Ak. —योगः (पुंयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. —2. reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. —रत्नं (पुंरत्नं) an excellent man. —राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. —रुद्रिण a. (पुंरुद्रिण) of the masculine gender, masculine. (—नं) 1. masculine gender. —2. virility, manhood. —3. the male organ. —वधस् (पुंवधस्) a bull-calf. —वृषः (पुंवृषः) the muskrat. —वेष a. (पुंवेषः) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —वचनं (पुंवचनं) a. 1. causing the birth of a male child (—नं) the first of the purificatory Samekārās; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. —2. fetus. —3. milk.

पुंस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinity; यस्या पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कलालपितृवश्च कलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. —2 Semen virile. —3 The masculine gender.

पुंत् ind. 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. —2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश a. (सी f.), पुक्क a. (सी f.) Low, vile —शः —सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्राया जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, —सी 1 A bud. —2 The indigo plant. —3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक a. Low, vile. —का A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंखः —खं [पुमांसं स्रजति, सन्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. —2 A falcon, heron.

पुंखित a. Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, —गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुगलः The soul.

पुच्छः-छं 1 A tail in general; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुल U. 4. 27. —2 A hairy tail. —3 A peacock's tail. —4 The hind part. —5 The end of any thing. —Comp. —अग्रं, —मूलं the tip of the tail. —कंदकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् a. Having a tail. —m. 1 A cock. —2 The Arka plant.

पुच्छादिः -टी f. Cracking the fingers (होठिका).

पुनः a heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षीरोब्धेदेव सकेनपुनः Ku. 7. 26; प्रपञ्चपुच्छति मूच्छति स्थिरतमः पुने निकुञ्ज विपः Gll 11

पुनयति Den. P. पुनीकृ 8 U. To be n. collect together.

पुजिः f. A heap quantity, mass. -Comp -ट्ट a. heap'd. (-ष्टः) Ved. 1 a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher. पुनिकः Mall.

पुजित a. 1 Heaped, collected, heap'd together; U. 5. 14. -2 Pressed together.

पुट् 1 6 P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To intertwine. -II. 10 U. (पुटयते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयतिने) (a) To grind, reduce to powder (b) To speak. (c) To shine. III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind -2 To rub.

पुटः -ह [पुट्क] 1 A fold. -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपुटपुटो वनामिलः R. 9. 63, 11. 23; 17 12; M. 3 9; अञ्जलिपुट नामपुट, कर्षपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf fold'd or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्धपायः पत्रपुटे मयीयं R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. -4 A shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots -6 A sheath, cover, covering. -7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. -ट्टः 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. -ट्ट 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. -Comp -उत्त 1 a white umbrell. -रट्टकः 1 a pot jar, pitcher. -2 a copper-vessel -गट्टः 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनेमिक्को मीरवत्पुटपुटवन्न-व्ययः 1 पुटपाकप्रतीकाङ्गो रामस्य कङ्गो रसः U 3 1. 2 digesting. -3. subliming. -पुट्टः 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument (आलो-य). -3. 'parting of the eyelids', opening; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. -पुट्टन 1 a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुट्टक 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुट्टाकीनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

पुट्टिका Cardamoms.

पुटित a. 1 Robbed, ground. -2 Contracted. -3 Stitched, sown. -4 Spht -ते The hollow of the hand.

पुटो A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

पुट् 10 U. (पुटयतेने) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow. -3 To disregard, disrespect.

पुट् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

पुट् 6. P. (पुणति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुट् 10 U. (पुटयतेने) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

पुट् 1 P. (पुटते) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुट्टः A sign, mark.

पुट्टरीक 1 A lotus flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 12, 29; Mā. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. -कः 1 The white colour. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction: R. 18. 8 -3 A tiger -4 A kind of serpent. -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of lenzo -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A piteber, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -Comp -अष्टः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -द्वयः a kind of bird -पुट्टी a kind of leech,

पुट्टय 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

पुट्टः [पुट्टेनेने रट्ट] 1 A kind of snail case (red variety) -2 A lotus in general -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c, sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 *Atimukta* creeper. -ट्टः pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. -केलिः an elephant.

पुट्टकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red variety). -2 A sectarial mark -3 One who lives by breeding silkworms.

पुण्य a. [Up. 5 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकनगराद्वारातपुण्येदेकेषु आश्रयेषु Me. 1; पुण्य धाम चंडीचरस्य Me. 31; पुण्याने हि नान्यद्विज्ञान्यति महासुनिनी किं पुनर्दुर्जनानि K. 41; S. 2. 14; Ma. 2. 68. -2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day); Ms. 2 30, 26. -4 Agreeable; pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्षणी Mv. 1. 16; 24; U. 4. 19; Ku. 5. 73; so

पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive, -पुण्ये 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अस्तु पुण्ये पापदुष्ट निहिन् कलसदुष्टे II. 1. 81; महाना पुण्यपुण्यं कीर्तये कलपनास्त्रया Sūti 3. 1; R. 1. 63. N. 3. 87. -2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. -3 Purity, purification. -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son. -गुण The holy bath. -1. -Comp -अनुनासः pleasing majesty or dignity; U. 4. 22. -अहं (for अहं) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्यं भवते वा 1 अस्तु पुण्यं; पुण्यं तत्र पण्यं सुदिवसं पातः यदातदा ते Anasru. 61. 'ब' चनं repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -आमन् a. pious, righteous. -उदयः the dawn or realising of good fortune. -उद्यान a. having lovely gardens. -कर्म m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, right one. (-न.) a meritorious act -हला an auspicious time. -हीनः, -अश्वः N. of Vishnu. (-नं) narrating or reading Purāṇas. -हृति a bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5 -हृत् a. virtuous meritorious. -हृत् a meritorious work. -प्रेत 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. -2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -पद a. sweet-scented. (-यः) the Champaka tree. -पुण्ये a. fragrant. -पुण्ये 1 an alms-house. -2 a temple. -जनः 1. a virtuous man. -2. a demon, goblin. -3 a Yaska; R. 13. 60 ईश्वर an epithet of Kibera; अनुपयो वनपुण्यजनेवते R. 9 6. -जित a won by merit or good works -पुण्ये a holy place of pilgrimage. -इर्जन 1. beautiful -2. of sacred appearance; R. 1. 86. (-न.) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. -दुष्ट a. granting happiness or beatitude. -पुण्यः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. -प्रसादः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -रत्ने the reward of good works (-लः) a grove. -भास्व a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः खरनी सुनयः K. 43. -भूः -भूमिः f. the holy-land; i. e. Aryāvata. -योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. -रात्रिः 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -शकुनं an auspicious omen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, right-

sons. —श्लोक *a.* 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of,' of good fame. (—*कः*) an epithet of Nalla (of Nishadha); Yundhiāthira, and Janārdana: पुण्य-श्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्यश्लोकश्च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (—*कः*) an epithet of Sitā and Draupadi. —स्थानं *a.* sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यं *1* religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.). —*2* A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c. —*3* = पुण्ये *5* —*कः*: *N.* of Vishnu. —*Comp.* —*व्रतं* the worship of Kṛiṣṇa for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् *a.* *1* Meritorious, virtuous. —*2* Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. —*3* Happy, blessed. —*4* Pleasing, beautiful.

पुत्र *m.* A 'particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. —*Comp.* —*नामन* *a.* called पुत्र

पुत्तलः-ली *1* An image, idol, statue, figy. —*2* A doll, puppet. —*Comp.* —*दहनं*, -*निधिः* burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost —*पूज* idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका *A* doll &c.

पुत्तिका *1* A small kind of bee. —*2* The white ant.

पुत्रः *1* A son; (the word is thus derived: — *न* श्रो नरद्वयस्मात्प्रायते वितरं वृत्तः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति शेषः स्वमेव स्वयंपुत्रः ॥ *Ms.* 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). —*2* A child, the young one of an animal. —*3* A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). —*4* (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind as in अपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c.) —*त्रा* (*du.*) A son and daughter. —*Comp.* —*अन्नादः* *1* one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. —*2* a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटुम्बक. —*आर्ष* *a.* wishing for a son —*आचार्य* *a.* one having a son for his teacher —*अविनी* *1* an unnatural mother. —*2* a tigress. —*इष्टिः*, -*इष्टिका* *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. —*कर्मन्* *m.* a ceremony on the birth of a son. —*काम* *a.* desirous of sons. —*काम* *a* wish for sons; *R.* 1. 35. —*कार्य* *a* ceremony relating to a son. —*कृत* *m.* an adopted son. —*कृतकः* one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इयमाकमुष्णिपरिवर्धितको जहाति सोमं न पुत्रकृतकः यदर्थं युगले *S.*

4. 13. —*जम्घी* an unnatural mother (who eats her own children). —*जात* *a.* one to whom a son is born. —*पुत्रं* son and wife —*धर्मः* filial duty. —*पौत्र* —*त्राः* sons and grandsons. —*पौत्रीण* *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary; *Bk.* 5. 15. प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son, (e.g. an adopted son). —*लाभः* obtaining a son —*वधुः* *f.* a daughter-in-law —*मखः* 'a friend of children, one who is fond of children. —*हृनि* *a.* sonless, childless. —*संकरन्* *a.* mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages. —*हतः* an epithet of Vasishtha (whose hundred sons were killed) (—*ती*) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [पुन अनुकम्पां संज्ञायौ वा कर्त्तृ स्वार्थे कवा] *1* A little son or boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). —*2* A doll, puppet; *Ku.* 1. 29. —*3* A rogue, cheat. —*4* A locust, grass-hopper. —*5* A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरम). —*6* Hair. —*7* A pitiable person.

पुत्रका. —*पुत्रिका* *1* A daughter. —*2* A doll, puppet. —*3* A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons; अनुकम्पेन विधिना सुतां कुर्वति पुत्रिका । यदपरं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधार्कम् ॥ —*4* The cotton or down of the tamariak —*5* (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; *a.* in अपुत्रिका, खट्वपुत्रिका &c. —*Comp.* —*पुत्रः*, —*सुतः* *1.* a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see *Ms.* 9. 127. —*2.* a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः पुत्रिकसुतः सोऽप्येवैतम एव *Mit.* on *Y.* 2. 128) —*3.* a grand son. —*प्रसूः* a mother of daughters. —*भर्तृ* *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रि *a.* (णी *f.*) Having a son or son; *R.* 1. 91; *V.* 5. 14. —*m.* The father of a son. —*णी* *1* The mother of a son. —*2* A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय पुत्रीय, पुत्रय *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री *1* A daughter. —*2* *N.* of Durgā, see पुत्रिका also.

पुत्रीक 8 *U.* To adopt as a son; अनु-पुत्रः दद्यात् दैवदारं पुत्रीकृतोऽसी इव भवत्येन *R.* 2 36.

पुत्रीयति *Den. P.* 1 To wish for a son. —*2* To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुत्र्य *I.* 4 *P.* (पुत्र्या) To injure, hurt. —*Caus.* *1* To destroy completely, annihilate. —*2* To overpower, drown (as a sound). —*3* To speak.

—*4* To shine. —*11.* 10 *U.* (विययति ते) To shine.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, hand-some. —*पः* *1* An atom (पद्मपु); पुद्गलाः परमाणवः Siddhānta. —*2* The body, matter. —*3* The soul. —*4* An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् *ind.* *1* Again, once more' anew; न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं *S.* 6; किमप्ययं बहुः पुनर्विबुधः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः *Ku.* 5 83; सो पुनर्भू 'to become a wife again' —*2* Back, in an opposite direction (usually with verbs), पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore'; पुनर्वा ह-गम् &c. 'to go back, return' &c. —*3* On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless; still (with an adversative force); प्रमाद इव मूर्खे स्पर्शः स्नेहादींसीतलः । अद्याप्यनेद्ययतिमां एवं पुनः पति नन्दित्ति *U.* 3. 14 मम पुनः सर्वमेव तज्जगति *U.* 3. —*4* Further, furthermore, besides. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' repeatedly, 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः सुत-निषिद्धचापलं *R.* 3 42; किंपुन 'how much more,' or 'how much less' see under किम्, पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. —*Comp.* —*अर्थात्* a repeated request. —*आगतं* a come back repeated; *Ms.* 11. 196. —*आगमः*, —*मनं* coming back, return; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः *Sarva. S.* —*अधन*, —*आद्यं* renewing the consecrated fire; पुनर्दा-क्रियां कुपारि-नराधानमेव च *Ms.* 6. 168. —*आर्तः* *1.* return. —*2.* revealed birth. —*आवर्ति* *a.* returning to mundane existence. —*आवृत्* *f.* —*आवृत्तिः* *f.* *1* repetition. —*2.* return to worldly existence; repetition of birth; *Y.* 3. 194. —*3* revision, another edition (of a book &c.). —*उक्त* *a.* *1.* said again, repeated, reiterated —*2* superfluous, unnecessary; श्रोत वाचा उक्तयेव *R.* 2. 68; *Si.* 7. 64. (—*क्तं*), पुनरुक्तता *1.* repetition —*2.* superfluity, redundancy, useless, tautology, *V.* 5. 15; *Bh.* 3 78. पुनरुक्तम् *m.* a Brahman (द्विजम्) पुनरुक्तवद्भासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e.g. पुनरुक्तद्वन्द्वीत्येकशब्दोपपत्तिः । जगत्स्थि सदापादयत्यङ्गोहरः शिवः *S. D.* 633; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also *K. P.* 9 under पुनरुक्तवद्भासः). —*उक्तिः* *f.* *1.* repetition. —*2.* superfluity, uselessness, tautology. —*उत्थानं* rising again, resurrection. —*उत्पत्ति* *f.* *1.* reproduction. —*2.* return of birth metempsychosis. —*उपगमः* return; कर्णोपधयाः पुनरुपगमो बृंहकार्यं वने वः *U.* 2. 13. —*उपोहा*, —*उद्धा* a woman married again. —*वमनं* return, going

again. —जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. —जात *a.* born again. —जवः, -नवः 'growing again and again,' a finger nail. —दारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife; Ms. 5. 168. —पुना (पुनःपुना) *N.* of a river in Behār. —प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भव *a.* born again. (—वः) 1. transmigration, repeated or recurring birth; metempsychosis; ममपि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मधुः S. 7. 35; Ku. 3. 5. —2. a finger-nail. —मविन् *m.* the sentient soul. —मावः new birth, repeated birth. —यूः *f.* 1. a widow remarried. —2. re-existence. —भोगः 1. repeated enjoyment. —2. return of fruition. —3. repeated possession. —वचने 1. repetition. —2. repeated scriptural injunction. —वत्सः a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसुः (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars); गां गताविव दिवः पुनर्वसु 11. 36. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —विवाहः remarriage. —संस्कारः (पुनःसंस्कारः) repetition of any Samskāra, or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः संधान (पुनः संधाने &c.) 1. reunion. —2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः (पुनः संभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्कटः *N.* of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुष्कलः Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुष्कसः 1 The lungs. —2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर *f.* (Num. sing. पृ; instr. दु. पुर्या) 1 A town, fortified town. पुर-प्यभियक्तुस्त्रयसादा R. 16. 23. —2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold. —3 A wall, rampart. —4 The body. —5 Intellect. —Comp. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारे (द्वार &c.) the gate of a city.

पुर *a.* [पू-क] Full of, filled with. —1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent); पुरे तावन्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं Ku. 2. 33; R. 1. 59. —2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. —3 A house, residence, abode. —4 The body. —5 The female apartments. —6 *N.* of the town पाठलिपुत्र *q. v.* —7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. —8 A brothel. —9 The skin. —10 Bdelium. —11 An upper story. —12 A storehouse. —13 A fragrant grass (नागर-मुस्ता). —Comp. —अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः the overnor of a town. —अरातिः, —अतिः

असुहृद् *m.* —रिपुः epithets of Siva; पुरातातिभ्रंरया कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरसि abhāsh., see विपु. —अर्धविस्तारः a small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. —उद्यानं a city-garden, park. —भोकत् *m.* an inhabitant of a town. —काष्ठं a citadel. —ग *a.* 1. going to a town. —2. favourably inclined. —जित्, —दि-व्, —भिद् *m.* epithets of Siva. —ज्यो-तिस् *m.* 1. an epithet of fire. —2. the world of Agni. —तटी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city. —देवता the tutelary deity of a town. —द्वारं a city-gate. —निवेशः the founding of a city. —पालः 1. 'city-governor,' the commandant of a fortress. —2. the soul. —मथनः an epithet of Siva. —मार्गः the street of a town; Ku. 4. 11; R. 11. 3. —रक्षः, —रक्षकः, —रक्षिन् *m.* a constable, police-officer. —रोधः the siege of a fortress. —वासिन् *m.* a citizen, a townsmen. —वास्तु *n.* ground fit for the foundation of a town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva; Ku. 7. 30. —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva.

पुरंजनः The soul. —नी Intellect, understanding.

पुरंदरः [पुरः शत्रूणां नमतामि दास्यमि शत्रु] 1 *N.* of Indra; R. 2. 74. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3. Of Agni. —4 *N.* of Vishnu. —5 *N.* of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). —6 A thief, house-breaker. —रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंजरः The arm-pit.

पुरंटे Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् *ind.* 1 Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्); पश्यामि तमित इतः पुर-तश्च पश्चात् Mā. 1. 40; in the presence of; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा हि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. —2 Afterwards; इयं च तेऽस्या पुरतो विद्वन्मा Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.); Amaru. 43.

पुरंध्रिः, —ध्री *f.* [पुरं गेहस्थजनं धारयति वृत्तं कीरं पृथो वा नृपः Iv.] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंध्रीणा चित्सं कुसुमकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. —2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरला An epithet of Durgā.

पुरस् *ind.* 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.); अमुं पुरः पश्यति देवदांशं R. 2. 36; तव मसाक्षस्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7

30; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often used with कृ, गम्, या, वृ (see below). —2 In the east, from the east. —3 Eastward. —Comp. —अनुवाक्या (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn. —कारणं, —कारः see under पुरस्क below. —गम्, —गम (पुरोग-गम) *a.* 1. chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun; स किं वदेमि वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. —2. led or preceded over by (at the end of comp.); इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. —गत *a.* 1. standing in front of. —2. preceded. —गतिः *f.* precedence. (—तिः) a dog. —गद्, —गामिन् *a.* 1. going before or in front. —2. chief, leading, a leader. (—म्.) a dog. —चरणं (पुरश्चरणं) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite. —2. preparation, initiation. —3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. —उदुः (पुरच्छदुः) a nipple. —जव *a.* (पुरोजव) surpassing in speed, swift-er than. —जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) *a.* born before. —दाश *m.* दाशः (पुराडाशः) 1. a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapalas* or vessels; Ms. 6. 11. —2. an oblation in general; Ms. 7. 21. —3. an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. —4. a kind of sacrificial ladle. —5 the leavings of an oblation (दुतशेष). —6. the Soma juice. —7. a prayer (मंत्र) recited in offering oblations. —पाक *a.* near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled; Ku. 6. 90. —पहर्तु *m.* one who fights in the van or front-line; R. 13. 72. —फल *a.* having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future); R. 2. 22. —भाग (पुरोभाग) *a.* 1. obtrusive, officious. —2. fault-finding. —3. envious or jealous of; प्रायः समान-विधाः परस्परयशःपुरोभागा M. 1. 20. (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also). (—गः) 1. the front part, forepart, van. —2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. —3. jealousy, envy. —भा-मिन् *a.* 1. forward, self-willed, naughty; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वार्तद्वयमवल-बसे S. 5. —2. obtrusive, officious; V. 3. —3. fault-finding. —4. envious, jealous. —मारुतः, —वातः (पुरोमारुतः वातः) a fore-wind, wind-blowing in front; M. 4. 2; R. 18. 38. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in front or in the presence of. —सर *a.* going or moving in front. (—रा) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 1. —2. a follower, attendant; servant; परिमेषपुरःसरो R. 1. 37. —3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 49. —4. (at the end of comp.) attend

or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृकपुरःसराः &c. (—रं) ind. with or after. —स्थायिन् a. standing in front.

पुस्क 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गांयेये पुस्कृत्य शिखिनि Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. —2 To introduce, present; मद्रचनात्स राजा शकुंतलीं पुस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4. 7. —3 To honour, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दर्शनेनैव भवतीनां पुस्कृतोऽस्मि S. 1. —4 To adopt, choose, follow; स पुस्कृतमध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. —5 To appoint. —6 To show, indicate, evince. —7 To lead. —1 To use as a pretext.

पुस्करण The act of placing in front, honouring &c., see पुस्कार below.

पुस्करणीय a. 1 To be honoured. —2 To be placed at the head. —3 To be made complete &c.

पुस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front. —2 Preference. —3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. —4 Worshipping. —5 Accompanying, attending. —6 Preparing. —7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. —8 Attacking. —9 Accusation. —10 Consecrating. —11 Anticipating, expecting. —12 (at the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. —13 Sprinkling with holy water. —14 Acceptance.

पुस्कृत p. p. 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. —2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. —3 Chosen, adopted, followed. —4 Adored, worshipped. —5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. —6 Prepared, got ready. —7 Consecrated. —8 Accused, calumniated. —9 Made perfect or complete, finished. —10 Anticipated, expected. —11 Appointed. —12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). —13 Sprinkled with holy water. —14 Initiated.

पुस्किया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. —2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front of (oft. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अश्रुजता पुस्तात् S. 3. 8. —2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुस्ताद्यतीनां M. 1. 1. —2 In the first place, at the beginning. —4 Formerly, previously. —5 Eastward, in or towards the east. —6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. 1 To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; पुरोसाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वर्गधुवं

ययुः Kn. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. —2 To make a family-priest of any one. —3 To appoint, place in office. —4 To entrust or charge with. —5 To place or set before or in front. —6 To honour, esteem, respect. —7 To devote or apply oneself to. —8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस m. A family-priest (particularly that of a king).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita*. —2 Charge, commission. —3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. —2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित p. p. 1 Placed in front. —2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. —तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. —2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा ind. 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्युपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरति मानसे.....यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ma. 1. 119; 5. 22. —2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. —3 At first, in the first place. —4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति बहुधामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिभ्याकुला च Me. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 10. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. —5 Ved. For the defence of, —6 Securely from. —7 Except, besides. —Comp. —उपनीत a. formerly possessed. —कथा an old legend. —कल्पः 1. a former creation. —2. a story of the past. —3. a former age; द्यूतभक्तपुराकल्पे दृढं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. —कृत a. done formerly. (—तं) actions done in a former life; S. 7. —योनि a. of ancient origin. (—नि) an epithet of Śiva. —वसुः an epithet of Bhīṣma. —निद्र a. acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times conversant with former times, or events; वदंयपणैति च तं पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. —वृत्त a. 1. occurring in or relating to ancient times. —2. old, ancient. (—तं) 1. history. —2. an old or legendary event; पुराद्वत्तोद्धारैरपि च कथिता कार्यपदवी Mā. 2. 13. —कथा an old legend.

पुरातन a. (नी f.) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. —2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. —3 Worn out, decayed. —नः An epithet

of Viṣṇu. —2 (pl.) The ancients, (—नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 The east. —4 A castle.

पुराण a. (पा or पी f.) [पुरा नवं Nir. 1] Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काश्यं नवमित्यवयव M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रायामादनंतरं R. 3. 7. —2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. —3 Decayed, worn out. —णं 1 A past event or occurrence. —2 A tale of the past legend, ancient or legendary history. —3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण; सर्गाश्च प्रतिसर्गाश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च। वंशाश्चरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टदशन्. —णः 1 A coin equal to 80 cowries. —Comp. —अंतः an epithet of Yama. —उक्त a. enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. —कल्प = पुराकल्प q. v. —गः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —2. an old man; यद्वदति चपलैरपवाद् तच्च दूषणमहो चपलायाः। दोष एव जलधेः पितुरस्या यत्पुराणपुरुषाय ददौ तां Subhāṣh. (where both senses are intended).

पुरिः f. 1 A town, city. —2 A river. —3 A king.

पुरिषाय a. Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; पुरिमवस्कंदं लुनीहं नंदवं Si. 1. 51. —2 A stronghold. —3 The body. —Comp. —मोहः the Dhātūra plant.

पुरीतत् m., n. [पुरी देहं तनोति तत् किं] 1 A particular intestine near the heart; यदा मनः पुरीतति पविशति T. S. —2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीवं [पू-इयन् किञ्च Up. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. —2 Rubbish, dirt. —3 Ved. Water. —Comp. —आधानं the rectum. —उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. —निग्रहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. —णं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels.).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean.

पुरु *a.* (*क-वी f.*) [*प-पालवपीषणयोः* ; *ऊ* ; Up. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many ; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). — *रु* : 1 The pollen of flowers. — 2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. — 3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. — 4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and in firmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. — *ind.* : 1 Much, exceedingly. — 2 Repeatedly, often. — *Comp.* — *जित्* *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. — 2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. — *वृ* gold. — *वंशकः* : a goose. — *वंश (स) वृ* : *वृ* *m.* epithets of Indra. (*Ved.*). — *भोजस्* *m.* a cloud. — *लपद* *a.* very lustful or lascivious. — *ह-हु* *a.* much, many. — *हृत* *a.* invoked by many. (*-तः*) an epithet of Indra ; R. 4. 3, 16.5 ; Ku. 7. 45 ; Ms. 11. 122. — *द्वि* *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. — *हृति* ; an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरुषः [*पुरि देहे शेते शीढ एषो* Tv ; *प्र-अग्रमने कृष्य* Up. 4. 74] 1 A male being, man ; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी वा नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27 ; Ms. 1. 32 ; 7. 17 ; 9. 2 ; R. 2. 41. — 2 Men, mankind. — 3 A member or representative of a generation. — 4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. — 5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length) ; द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाणमस्याः सा त्रिपुरुषा-ची परिला Sk. — 6 The soul. द्वावेवौ पुरुषौ लोके भरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. — 7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe) ; Si. 1. 33. R. 13. 6. — 8 A person (in grammar) ; प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). — 9 The pupil of the eye. — 10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. वृत्ति) ; according to the Sānkhya it is neither a production nor productive ; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti ; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the

word सांख्य also. — 11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त) ; सहज-शीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. — 12 The Punnāga tree. — 13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. — 14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed. — *स्त्री* A woman. — *वृ* An epithet of the mountain Meru. — *Comp.* — *अग्रं* the male organ of generation. — *अवृ* ; — *अवृ m.* 'man-eater', cannibal, goblin. — *the vilest of man, a very low or despicable man.* — *अधिकारः* : 1. a manly office or duty. — 2. calculation or estimation of men ; Ki. 3. 51. — *अंतरं* another man. — *अयणः* ; — *अर्थ* ; 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. — 3. human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार) ; H. Pr. 35. — *अस्थिमालिन्* *m.* an epithet of Siva. — *आयः* : 1 an epithet of Vishnu. — 2. a demon. — *आयुषं* ; — *आयुस्* *n.* the duration of a man's life, अक्षयणमतिः कामं जीव्याञ्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve 6. 44 ; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. — *आशिन्* *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. — *इन्द्र* : a king. — *उत्तमः* : 1. an excellent man. — 2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa ; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. — 3. a best attendant. — 4. a Jaina. — 5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishnu. — *कारः* : 1. human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. देव) ; एवं पुरुषकारेण विना देवं न तिष्ठति H. Pr. 32 ; देवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्भवति यथा Y. 1. 349 ; cf. " god helps those who help themselves " ; Pt. 5. 30 ; Ki. 5. 52. — 2. manhood, virility. — *कुम्पः* ; — *वृ* a human corpse. — *केसरिन्* *m.* man-lion, an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नखौ S. 7. 3. — *ज्ञानं* knowledge of mankind. — *वृत्त* ; — *द्वयस्* *a.* of the height of a man. — *द्वि* *m.* an enemy of Vishnu. — *द्वेषिणी* an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband). — *नायः* : 1. a general, commander. — 2. a king. — *नियमः* (in gram.) restriction to a person. — *पशुः* : a beast of a man, brutish person ; cf. नरपशु. — *पुंगवः* ; — *पुङ्गवी* ; a superior or eminent man. — *पुरं* N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, q. v. — *बहुमान* the esteem of mankind ; Bh. 3. 9. — *नेयः* : a human sacrifice. — *वरः* an epithet of Vishnu. — *वाहः* : 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. — 2. an epithet of Kubera. — *व्याघ्रः* ; — *गार्हृलः* ; — *सिंहः* : 1. ' a tiger or lion among

men,' a distinguished or eminent man. — 2. a hero, brave man. — *सन्नायः* : a number of men. — *सूक्तं* N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः — *कं* Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse ; श्रीवक्षसी पुरुषकोऽभिमतकायः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, — *त्वं* : 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. — 2 Virility. — 3 Manly nature or property.

पुरुषायते Den. A. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a man. — *तं* : 1 Playing the men, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. — 2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man ; आकृतिसमलोक्य कयापि विवर्तितं पुरुषायितं असिलतालेखनेन वेदगम्यादभियक्तिसुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष्य *a.* Ved. Human, mortal.

पुरुषवत्स *m.* [cf. Up. 4. 231] The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāsi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuna, and fell in love with her. Urvāsi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this, and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvaśya differs in many respects ; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rīgveda, where it is said that Urvāsi agreed to live with Puruṣas on two conditions : — namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvāsi disappeared].

पुरोदिः 1 The current of a river. — 2 The rustling noise of leaves (पृ-शब्द).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुर्व. पुर्वं 1 P. (पुर्वति) 1 To fill. — 2 To dwell, inhabit. — 3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल 1, 6 P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति-ने) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered. **पुल** a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -लः. Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चारु चु-चुष नितम्बवती दयितं पुलकैरुक्कले Git. 1; युगमद्वलिकं लिखति सपुत्रकं युगमिव रजनीकरे 7; Amaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral. -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजाक्षिपि). -6 Yellow orpiment. -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. -Comp. -अंशः the noose of of Varuṇa. -आलयः an epithet of Kubera, -उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.).

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् (जी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect, &c.—m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत a. Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

पुलस्तिः-स्त्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium. -4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water. -6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree.

पुलायितं A horse's gallop.

पुलिनः -नं [ल-इन् किञ्च; Un. 2. 53.] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी सुरारिरधुना Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिदासः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रसं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. -3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिदः, **पुलिदकः** 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the other-in-law of Indra. -Comp.

-अरिः-जित्, -भिद्र्, -द्विष् m. epithets of Indra. -जा, -पुत्री Saçht, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Chyavana.

पुष् 1, 4, 9 P. (पोषति, पुष्यते, पुष्णाति, पुष्टिं पृषति) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाद्य वस्तमिव लोकमधु पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -5 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुषोष लाङ्घ्यमयान विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तितोषीयते स्थायी तैरसौ पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. -4 To increase, augment, further, promote, enhance; पंचानामपि धनानामुत्कर्षं पुषुषुगुणः R. 4. 11; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bn. 3. 34. -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वपुराभिनवमभ्या। पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 16. 58; 18. 32; न हीश्वरव्यावृत्तयः कदाचित्पुष्पति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom; U. 3. 16. v. 1., Mā, 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. -Caus. or 10 U. (पोषयति) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष्कः Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट p. p. [पुष्-क्त] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. -ष्टः N. of Vishnu. -ष्ट 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

पुष्टिः f. [पुष् भवेत्किञ्च] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यत्स्थितामपि दृष्ट्वां पिष्टेपि तनोवि परिमलैः पुष्टिं Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness; अंशस्य दृष्टिरिव पुष्टिरितुवारस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence. -8 Development, perfection. -Comp. -कर a. nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -कृतः an epithet of Ganesa. -व a. 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्करं [पुष्कं पुष्टिं राति, रा-क्त; cf. Un. 4. 4.] 1 A blue lotus. -2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्करेष्वाहतेषु Me.

66; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion. -र 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Krishna. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Sārāsa bird. -9 An inconspicuous conjunction of planets. -रः, -रं N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu. -आख 1, -आहः the (Indian) crane. -आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; जातं वंशं धुनवदिदं पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. -नाभः an epithet of Vishnu. -पत्रं a lotus-leaf. -श्रियः, wax, -बीजं lotus-seed. -स्यामः an alligator. -शिखा the root of a lotus. -स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. -स्रक् f. a garland of lotuses. (-m. dual) N, of the two Asvinkumāras.

पुष्करायते Den. A To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus pool. -3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् a. (जी f.) Abounding in lotuses, -m. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. [पुष्-कल् किञ्च; पुष्क-सिष्मा लृच् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारो मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete; Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 Of mount Meru. -४ 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. -2 Alma to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer. सीसि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A boli, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्प्यत्पुष्करवासितस्य परसः V. 3. 16.

पुष्पं [पुष्पं विकीर्ण-अच्] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The men.

as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albigo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (asid to be m. in this sense). -Comp. -अञ्जनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अंबुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v. -अवधः an epithet of the god of love. -आकर a. rich or abounding in flowers; मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. -आननः a kind of liquor. -आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः, इषुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Me. 43. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1. 'flower-time,' the spring, -2. the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-n.) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1. gathering flowers. -2. a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cane. -जं the joint of flowers. -जः a tree. -देवः 1. N. of an attendant of Siva. -2. N. of the author of the Mahimnatotra. -3 N. of the elephant presiding. -3. F. of the elephant presididg over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). -दामन् n. a garland of flowers. -द्रवा 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -द्यः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana : cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस् धन्वन् m. the god of love; Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धर a. bearing flowers. -धारणः an epithet of Vishnu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -निक्षः a bee. -निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पत्रिन् m. the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुटः the calyx of a flower. -पुरं N. of Pāṭaliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, -प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -फलः the wood-apple tree. -बलिः an offering of flowers. -बाणः -बाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -भंजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1. the

month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. -रजस् n. the pollen. -रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -आह्वयः honey. -रागः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वाडुविधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणुन् Kavirahasya; R. 1. 38. -लोचनः the Nāgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer; Me. 26. -लिङ्गः-लिङ्ग m. a bee. -बदुकः a gallant. -वर्षः, -वर्षणः a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका -वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of flowers; R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः, -शरासनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, -स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -सारा the holy basil. -स्नानं a kind of inauguration. -हासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. the blooming of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. -2 Calx or brass. -3 A cup of iron. -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Ravana and from him by Rama); R. 13. 40; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fire-place.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पतित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā, the modern Bhāgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; e. g. इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वन-पर्वणि &c., असुकोष्ठायाः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming; चिर-चिरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Gīt. 4. (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech). -3 Abounding or rich in; as in सुवर्णपुष्पितं पृथ्वीं Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. -ता A woman in her courses. -Comp. -अग्रा N. of a metre; see App. II.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post, wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. -द्वयं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, acum. -द्वया The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp. -अभिषेकः, -स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. -योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. -रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुम् 10 U. (पोसयति-ने) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुम् 13 U. (पुस्तयति-ने) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, condemn.

पुम् 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुम् 1. कं, पुम् 1 A book, manuscript.

पु 1, 4 A., 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति पुनीते, पूत; caus. पावयति; desid. पुष्यति, विपविष्ये) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपापस्य पवसे Bk. 6. 64; 3. 18; पुष्याश्रमदृष्टेन तावदात्मानं पुनीदे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पु a. (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining; as in खलू &c.

पुत p. p. [पू-क] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); वृष्टिपूतं न्य-सेत्पादं वक्ष्यते जलं पिबेत् । सद्यपूतं व-वेद्वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell. -2 White Kuśa grass. -तं Truth. -ता An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2, a purified man, saint, sage. -कृत्यायौ Sachi, the wife of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. -तुणं white Kuśa grass. -द्रुः the tree called पलाश. -यान्यं sesamum. -पापः, -पापम् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit tree (पत्रसः)

पुत्रिम a. Ved. Purified, clean.

पुनिः f. Purifying.

पुगः [पु-गन् कृच्च; Uṇ. 1. 121] 1 A multitude, heap, collection,

quantity ; Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union ; Y. 2. 30. Ms. 3. 151. -3 The areca or betelnut tree (पूर्ण also) ; R. 4. 44 ; 6. 64 ; 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. -नं Areca-nut, betelnut. -Comp. कुत a. heaped, collected. -पात्र 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. -पीठः a. a spitting-pot. -गुणिका betel nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. -फलं the areca nut. -वैर enmity against many men.

पूज 10 U. (पूजयति, पूजयाचकार-च्चे, अयुजन्त, अयुजन्त, पूजयितुं, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect ; यदयुजस्त्वमिह पार्थ सुरजितमपूजितं सतां St. 15. 14 ; Ms. 4. 31 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with ; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

पूजक a. (जिका f.) [पूज-कृत्] Honouring, adoring ; worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं [पूज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worshipping honouring, adoring ; Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. -नी A hen-sparrow.

पूजयान a. Worshipping, honouring.

पूजा [पूज-भावे-अ] Worship, honour adoration, respect, homage ; R. 1. 79. -Comp. -अहं a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित p. p. [पूज-कृत्] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered. -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य a. deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. -ज्यः A father-in-law.

पूज् 10 U. (पूजयति-ने) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत- ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूक्त 8 U. To blow, breathe hard.

पूक्तारी 1 An epithet of Saravati. -2 N. of the capital of the Nagas.

पूतनः A dead body in a cemetery. -ना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Rākhaṣi in general ; मा पूतनास्वपुनः शिवतातिरेधि Māl. 9. 49. -Comp. -अरिः-सुदनः-हन् m. epithets of Krishna.

पूति a. [पूज-क्विप्] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling ; Bg. 17. 10.

-तिः f. [पूज् वा भावे क्त्वि] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench. -3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. -Comp. -अंघ्रः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -गंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-घः) 1. stench, fetid odour. -2. the Ingudi plant. -3. sulphur. -गंधि a. Stinking, foul smelling. -गंधिक a. stinking, fetid. -हृत् heart pea. -नस्य a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. -नासिक a. having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र a. having offensive breath. -वातः 'foul air,' a fart. -वर्ण a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पूतिक a. Stinking, fetid, foul. -कं Ordure, excrement.

पूतिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat ; Pt. 3. 93. -Comp. -मुखः a bi-valve shell.

पूत a. Destroyed (p. p. of ' पू to destroy).

पूपः A sort of bread ; see अय्य.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूलिका, पूपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूय 1 U. (पूयति-ने) 1 To stink, putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved ; (considered by some to be 4 A. also).

पूयः -यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter ; Ms. 3. 180 ; 4. 220 ; 12. 72. -Comp. -अरिः the Nimba tree -रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (-क्त) 1. ichor, sanies. -2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयनं पूय q. v.

पूर 1. 4 A- (पूरये ; पूर्ण) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with पास. of पू q. v.). -2 To please, satisfy -II 10 U. (पूरयति-ने, पूरित ; strictly the Caus. of पू q. v.) 1 To fill ; कोन याति वरं लोकं सुखं पिबेन पूरितः Bh. 2. 118 ; Si. 9. 64 ; 16. 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). -3 To cover, surround ; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy ; पूरयत कुतूहलं वत्सः U. 4 ; so आशां मनोरथं &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant. -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time).

पूरः [पूर-क्] 1 Filling, making full -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying ; अल्ल-पूराः सुरतमदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood ; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general ; अंजुं,

बाष्पं, शोणितं &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. -र A kind of incense. -Comp. -उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water ; पूरवीहः तद्वागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पूरक a. [पूर-कृत्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content. -कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes -3 (In arith.) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony) ; cf. रेचक.

पूरण a. (जी f.) [पूर-कर्तृ ल्युट्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.) ; न पूरणी तं सद्यपैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow). -गः 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The Sa'almali tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (विष्णुतेल) -ग्री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The silk-cotton tree. -गं 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing ; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling. -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -1 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Med. c.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. -Comp. -प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरयितु a. 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

पूरिकः -का A kind of cake.

पूरित p. p. 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overpread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण p. p. [पूर-कृत्] Filled, filled with, full of ; oft. in comp ; तं तथा कृपयति विसृज्य पूर्णकुलक्षणं Bg. 2. 1 ; so शोकं, जलं &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete ; R. 3. 33. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow). -ग्री 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or tithis. -ग्री Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -Comp. -अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष a. satisfied, contented. -असृता epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. -अवतारः N. of the fourth

seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishnu. —आनक 1. drum. —2. the sound of a drum. —3 a vessel. —4. a moon-beam. —5. = पूर्णपात्र q. v. (sometimes read पूर्णलक also). —आनन्दः the Supreme being. —आहुतिः f. an offering made with a full ladle. —अंशुः the full moon. —उपमा a full or complete simile, i. e. one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारण्यम् and उपमापिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लुपोपमा); e. g. अंभोरुहमिवाताम्रं मुखे करतलं तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —अकृद्व a. full-humped. —काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (—मः) N. of the Supreme being. —कुम्भः 1. a full jar. —2. a vessel full of water. —3. a particular mode of fighting. —4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तद्वत् पकेष्टुः पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —पूर्वदु f. the day of full moon. —पात्र 1. a full cup or jar. —2. a cup-ful. —3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). —4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानन्दनिर्भरो हरिश्चरितं पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापाह्वयमात्रं पूर्णपात्रं 299; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रद्वयास्वीकृतं मम द्वयं च जीवितं च Māl. 4. 1; (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined:—इषां दुस्तवकाले यत्कलं शङ्खकादिकं । आहुष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्थाप्यर्णकं च तत् ॥ or वर्षाण्यं यदादिदलं कलार्णकं पुनः । आहुष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णलकं च तत् ॥ Mārāvali). —5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. —ची (वी) जः the citron. —मासु m. 1. the sun. —2. the moon. (—f.) the day of full moon. —मासः 1. the moon. —2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —होमः = पूर्णाहुतिः q. v. पूर्णकः 1. A kind of tree. —2. A cock. —3. The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [पूर्तकृतिः] 1. Full, complete. —2. Concealed, covered. —3. Nourished, protected. —स 1. Fulfilment. —2. Cherishing, nourishing. —3. Granting. —4. A reward, merit. —5. An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined:—वापिकूपतडागादि देवतायनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमात्रमः पूर्तमित्यभिधीयते Mā. 4. 226; Māl. 1. 5 (opp. इह which

is thus defined by Atri :—अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इह-मित्यभिधीयते) ; cf. इष्टपूर्त.

पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. —2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. —3 Satiety; satisfaction. —3 Rewarding, a reward. —5 Multiplying.

पूर्त्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. —2 To be nourished or maintained.

पुरुषः = पुरुष q. v. Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl. ; and abl. and loc. sing. , 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. —2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of; ग्रामात्पूर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. —3 Previous to, earlier than. —4 Old, ancient; पूर्व-सूतिभिः R. 1. 4; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वस्यो नमोवाकं प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1. —5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर) ; in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before' ; श्रुतपूर्व &c. —6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. —7 Initial. —8 Established, customary, of long standing. —9 Early, prime; पूर्ववयसि Pt. 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life.' —10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with; संबन्धमाभाज्यपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58; पुण्यः शब्दो सुनिरिति सुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; तान् स्मित-पूर्वमाहुः Ku. 7. 47; बहुमानपूर्वया S. 5. 31; दशपूर्वस्य यमाख्याया दशकं अस्मिन् विदुः R. 8. 29; so मतिपूर्व Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly' ; 12. 89; अर्धपूर्व 'unconsciously', S. 5. 2 &c. —ई An ancestor, a forefather; पूर्वैः किलार्थं परिवर्धिता नः R. 13. 3, पयः पूर्वैः सान्निभ्यैः कवोऽणमुपभुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14; अनुकारिणि पूर्वैर्वा युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16. —ई The forepart; अनन्तरतः पूर्वोऽङ्गः कालनक्षत्रपूर्व (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. —ई 1 The east. —N. of a country to the east of Madhyadesa. —ई ind. 1 Before (with abl.) ; मासात्पूर्व. —2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand; तं पूर्वमभिव्यादयेत् Ma. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R. 12. 35; प्रणिपातपूर्व K.; भूतपूर्वखरालय U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode', &c.; समय-पूर्व S. 5. 'after a formal agreement.' —2 Immemorially. (पूर्वेण 'in front,' 'before', 'to the east of', with gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्व 'till-now', 'hitherto'; पूर्व-ततः-पश्चात्-उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य 'formerly-now'. —Comp. —अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ्य). —अचलः, —अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise —अधि-

कारिन् m. the first occupant, a prior owner. —अंतः the end of a preceding word. —अपर a. 1. eastern and western ; कतमोऽयं पूर्वपरसमुद्भावाद् : साधुमानालोक्यते S. 7; पूर्वपरौ तोयनिर्वा-वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1. —2 first and last. —3. prior and subsequent, preceding and following. —4. connected with another. (—ई) 1. what is before and behind. —2. connection. —3. the proof and the thing to be proved. —विरोधः inconsistency, incongruity. —अभि-मुख a. turned towards or facing the east. —अभ्यासः former practice or experience. —अंशुधिः the eastern ocean. —अजित a. attained by former works. (—तं) ancestral property. —अर्धः—ई 1. the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धमिमा द्वयिव मैत्रौ खलतज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समाप्तं पूर्वार्ध &c. —2. the upper part (of the body) ; अङ्गुतला पूर्वार्धेन शयनादुत्थाय S. 3; R. 16. 6. —3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96; 152. (पूर्वाह्नतन, पूर्वोह्निक, पूर्वाह्नतन a. relating to the forenoon). —आवेदकः a plaintiff. —आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —इतर a. western. —उक्त, —उदित a. before-mentioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर a. north-eastern. (—रा) the north-east. (—रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. —कर्मन् n. 1. a former act or work. —2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. —3. actions done in a former life. —4. preparations, preliminary arrangements. —कल्पः former times. —काश 1. the fore-part of the body or animals; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शपतनभवाद्भू-यसा पूर्वकारं S. 1. 7. —2. the upper part of the body of men; सृ-श्वं करोणानतपूर्वकारं R. 5. 32; पूर्व-कंधस्थिरापूर्वकारं Ku. 3. 45. —काल a. belonging to ancient times. (—लः) former or ancient times. —कालि-क, —कालीन a. ancient. —काश the east, eastern quarter. —कृत a. previously done. (—तं) an act done in a former life. —होतिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —गंगा N. of the river Narmadā. —वेदित a. 1. aforesaid, above-mentioned. —2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज a. 1. bore or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. —9. ancient, old. —3. eastern. (—जः) 1. an elder brother; Si. 6. 44; R. 15. 36. —2. the son of the elder wife. —3. an ancestor a forefather; स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोवात् R. 16. 34. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5. The Manes living in the world of the

moon. (-जा) an elder sister. —जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (-म.) an elder brother ; R. 14. 44 ; 15. 95. —जातिः *f.* a former birth. —ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. —दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (-ण) the south east. —दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. —दिन the forenoon. —दिक्षु *f.* the east. —दिश्व *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्टे the award of destiny. —देवः 1 an ancient deity. —2. a demon or Asura. —3. a progenitor (वितृ). —4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nārāyaṇa. —देवता a progenitor (वितृ) of gods or of men ; अक्रोधनाः शौचपरः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः ; न्यस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ॥ —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —विपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound ; cf. परनिपात. —पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side. —2. the first half of a lunar month. —3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. —4. the first objection to an argument. —5. the statement of the plaintiff. —6. a suit at law. —7. an assertion, a proposition. —पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पद्वि the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —पांचालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Pāṇchāla. —पाणिनीयाः (*m. pl.*) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. —पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmā. —2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (वितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह) ; Pt. 1. 89. —3. an ancestor in general. —पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (-वो.) *m. pl.* forefathers. —कास्तुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. —भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. —भागः 1. the ferepart. —2. the upper part. —भा (अ)क्षद्वा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. —भावा 1. priority. —2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवस्थति Tarka K. —3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. —भाविन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. —भूतः *a.* preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṃsā', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त ; see मीमांसा. —रगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यथादृश्यस्तुनः पूर्व रगविशेषोपज्ञातये । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R. ; पूर्वरगं विधायैव स्वभातो निवर्तते S. D. 283 ; पूर्वरगं

प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8. (see Malli. thereon). —रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; भवणाद्दर्शनादपि मिथः संस्करागयो । दशविशेषो योमातो पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ S. D. 214. —रात्रः the first part of the night. —रूपं 1. indication of an approaching change. —2. a symptom of occurring disease. —3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. —4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् *a.* young. (-न.) youth. —वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. —वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. —वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. —वृत्तं 1. a former event; R. 11. 10. —2. previous conduct. —वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities an aggressor. —शारद्व *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सकथं the upper part of the thigh. —सद्यः day-break, dawn ; Si. 11. 40. —सर *a.* going in front. —सागरः the eastern ocean ; R. 4. 32. —साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थितिः *f.* former or first state. —पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with ; अनुनामयप्रभृत्पूर्वकमाह S. 5. —2 Preceding, antecedent. —3 Previous, former, prior. —4 First. —कः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding. पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient. पूर्वतस् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east ; R. 3. 42. —2 Before, in front of. —3 First, in the first place. पूर्वत्र *ind.* in the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. —2 Relating to something preceding. —*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause, i. e. inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. —*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (जी *f.*), पूर्वणि *a.* 1 Ancient. —2 Ancestral.

पूर्वद्युस् *ind.* 1 On the former day. —2 On the day before, yesterday ; Ms. 3. 187. —3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. —4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. —2 Ancient, old. —3 Next, near. —4 Eastern. —5 Excellent.

प्लू 1 P., 10 U. (प्लूतं, प्लूयति-ने) To heap up, collect, gather.

पुलः, पुलकः A bundle, pack
पुलाकः = पुलक q. v.
पुलिका A kind of cake.

पूर्य An empty grain of corn.

पूष 1 P. (पूषति) 1 To nourish. —2 To increase, grow ; cf. पुष्.

पूषः, पूषकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -वणे, -वणः [पूष कतिन् Up. 1, 156] The sun, सदापाथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2, 114 ; इधनौघधगप्यक्षिस्त्वेषा नात्येति पूषणं Si. 2. 43. —Oomp. असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आस्यजः 1. a cloud —2. an epithet of Indra. —वृंतहरः an epithet of Virabhadra ; see अदंत. —भासा the city of Indra.

पू 6 A. (प्रियते-वृत्) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या) ; कार्ये व्याप्रियते ; see व्याप्त —Caus. (पारयति-ने) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to ; (usually with loc.) ; व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहवन्कागतसखवृत्ति R. 2. 38. —2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast ; व्यापारयामास करं किरिटे R. 6. 19 ; उमासुखे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67 ; व्यापारितं शिरसि शङ्खमशङ्खपाणेः Ve. 3. 19 ; R. 13. 25. —II. 3 P. (विप-र्ति) 1 To bring or carry over. —2 To deliver from, bring out of. —3 To fill. —4 To protect, maintain, sustain. —5 To promote, advance. —III. 9 P. (पूणाति) To protect. —IV. 10 U. (पययति-ने) ; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. —2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). —3 To be able or capable ; न खलु मातापितरौ भर्तृवियोगदुःखितां दुहितरं द्रष्टुं पारयतः S. 6 ; न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य...आपन्न-सत्त्वां शकुंतलां निवेदयिष्ये S. 4 ; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वः Bv. 2. 59. —4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. —5 To withstand, oppose. —6 To live. —V. 5 P. (पूयति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. —2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृच्छ 1. 2 A. (पृच्छे, पृच्छ) To come in contact with. —II. 7 P. (पृच्छति, पृच्छ) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite ; एवं चक्षुः दशरथिरपुणगध-र्षिणा शरं Bk. 5. 39. —2 To mix, mingle. —3 To be in contact with, touch. —4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. —5 To augment, increase. —6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. —III. 1 P., 10. U. (पृच्छति, पृच्छयति-ने) 1 To touch, come in contact with. —2 To hinder, oppose.

पृक् p. p. [पृक्-क] 1 Mixed, mingled ; पृक्स्तु वारिगिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2.

13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. —क Property, wealth.

शुक्तिः f. Touch, contact, union.

पुक्च Property, wealth, possessions.

पुक्च m. Ved. Food.

पुच्छकः [पुच्छ-पुच्छ मन्त्रादि] An inquirer, an investigator : पुच्छकेन मदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93 ; Y. 2. 268.

पुच्छन्तं Asking, inquiring.

पुच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पुञ्ज 2 A. (पुञ्ज) To come in contact with, touch.

पुद्ग, पुण् 6 P. (पुद्ग-पुण्) To delight, please.

पुन f. An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पुनना after acc. dual).

पुनन् Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

पुनना 1 An army (in general). -2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 720 horses, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army. -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -Comp. —माहः an epithet of Indra. पुननायु a. Ved. Hostile, inimical. पुनन्वति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

पुनग्या An army.

पु 10 U. (पुनकतिने) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

पुयः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure. -Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva.

पुयक् ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly ; संवान् वधुः पुयक् पुयक् Bg. 1. 18 ; Ma 3. 26 ; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct ; Bg. 5. 4 ; 13. 4 ; रचिता पुय-गर्भता विरा Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone ; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without (with acc., instr., or abl.) ; पुययामेण-रामान्-रामं वा Sk ; Bk. 8, 109. (पुयक् कृ 1 to separate divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert). -Comp. —आत्मता 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. —आत्मन् a. distinct, separate. —आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. —करण, -क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. —कुल a. belonging to a different family. —कृत्राः (m. pl.)

children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. —वर a. going alone or separately. —जनः 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people ; न पुयजनवचुचो वजे वजिनामुचन गतुमर्हति R. 8. 90 ; Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a block-head, an ignorant man ; Si. 16. 39. -3. a wicked man, sinner. —विदः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice ball separately and not together with other relations. —भावः separateness, individuality ; (so पुयक्त्वं). —रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. —विषय a. of different kinds, diverse, various. —नट्या sleeping apart. —स्थितिः f. separate existence.

पुयक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. -2 Individuality.

पुयवी see पुयिनी.

पुया N. of Kunti, one of the two wives of Pāṇḍu. —Comp. —जः, —तनयः, —सुतः, —सुतः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna ; अश्वत्थामा हत इति पुयासुतना सहयुक्त्वा Ve. 2. 9 ; अभिनवस्य पुयासुतः स्नेहेन प-रितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —वतिः an epithet of Pāṇḍu.

पुयिका A centipede.

पुयिनी [cf. Vp. 1. 184] 1 The earth (sometimes written पुयिनि also). -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. —Comp. —ईदः, —ईशः, —सिन्धु, —पालः, —पादकः, —पुञ्ज, —पुञ्जः, —पुञ्जः a king. —पालः the surface of the earth. —वतिः 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. —मंदलः, —लं the circuit of the earth. —वृहः a tree ; पृथमान पु-यिनीरुहनिव R. 8. 9. —लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पुयु a. (पु or ध्वी f., compar. प्रथि-वन्, superl. व्रतिष्ठ) [पुयुक् संज्ञः Un. 1. 25] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive ; पुयुनिनं व. v. below ; सिंधिः पुयुमपि तद Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample ; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great ; दुःप्रः पुयुनरिक्तः Ratn. 2. 15 ; Si. 12. 48 ; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. —युः 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Of Mahādeva. -4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the

pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a king, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared king, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made Svayambhava Mann the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milker-gods men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milk-maid and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted ; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. —युः f. Opium. —Comp. —उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (—रः) a ram. —जघन-निनं व. a. having large or broad hips or slopes ; पुयुनिनं व. निनं व. व. V. 4. 26. —पत्रः —त्रं red garlic. —यय. —य-शस् a. famed, widely renowned. —रोमन् m. a fish. —युगः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. —झलर a mountain. —श्री a. highly prosperous. —श्रीणि a. having large hips. —संपद् a. rich, wealthy. —स्कंधः a hog.

पुयुक् —कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. रेहे). —कः A child ; निम्बुर्जनम् पुयुक् पथिम्पः Si. 3. 30. —का A girl.

पुयुद a. Broad, large, wide ; श्रीणि-पुयुदः पुयुदामु मञ्जमाय मञ्जलेन त-लन Si. 10. 65.

पुयुदी [पुयुदी] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre ; (see App 1.). —Comp. —ईशः, —वतिः, —पालः, —पुञ्ज, —पुञ्जः a king, sovereign. —यानं a cavern. —गर्भः an epithet of Ganga. —गृह a cave, grotto. —जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. —यः a mountain.

पुयुदीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पुदाकुः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (विषयः).

पुशन *a.* Ved. Clinging, attached to. —नं Clinging to, attachment.

पुश्नि (णि) *a.* [स्प्श् -निं किञ्च पुषोः सल्लोपः Up. 4. 52] 1 Short, small; dwarfish. —2 Delicate, feeble. —3 Diversified, spotted. —4 Various, diverse (Ved.). —अग्निः A dwarf. —अग्निः 1 A ray of light. —2 The earth. —3 The starry sky. —4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —5 The earth. —6 A cloud. —7 Milk. —Comp. —गर्भः, धरा, भद्रः, epithets of Krishna. —रुगः 1. an epithet of Krishna. —2. of Ganesa.

पुश्नि (णि) का, पुश्नी (णी) *N.* of an aquatic plant.

पुष् 1 *A.* (पुंते) 1 To sprinkle. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To give. —4 To vex, pain, weary.

पुष् *a.* 1 Spotted, variegated. —2 Sprinkling. —*m.* The spotted antelope. —*n.* A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). —Comp. —अंशः, —अश्वः 1. wind, air. —2. an epithet of Siva. —आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. —पतिः (पुष्तापतिः) wind. —बलः *N.* of the horse of wind.

पुष्त *a.* [स्प्श्-अतच् किञ्च] Spotted. —तः 1 The spotted antelope. —2 A drop of water; पुष्तैरपां जमयता चरजः Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. —3 A spot, mark. —4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vayu. —Comp. —अश्वः air, wind.

पुष्कः an arrow; तदुपोद्वैश्व नमश्चरैः पुष्कः Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Vb. 1. 1; धठर्धता हस्तवतां पुष्कः R. 7. 45.

पुष्तिः A drop of water; पयःपुष्तिभिः स्पृष्टा वातिवाताः जनैः जनैः Bharata on Ak.

पुष्भाषा = पुष्भाषा *q. v.*
पुष्पाकरा A small stone.
पुष्ताकैः Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पुषोदरः Wind, air (The word is supposed to be compounded of पुष्त् and उदर, the त् of पुष्त् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds); पुषोदरादिष्वत् साधुः; see Ganga to P. VI. 3. 109.

पुष्ट *p. p.* [स्प्श्-अतच् वा क] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned, —2 Sprinkled.

पुष्टिः *f.* 1 Inquiry, interrogation. —2 Ved. A rib. —3 Touch. —4 A ray of light.

पुष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain. —2 An elephant.

पुष्ट [स्प्श् स्प्श्-वा थक् निं; Up. 2. 12] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. —2 The back of an animal; अश्वपुष्ट-मरुदः &c. —3 The surface or upper side; R. 4. 31, 12. 67; Ku. 7. 51; 80 अवनिपुष्टचारिणी U. 3. —4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.); Y. 2. 93. —5 The flat roof of a house. —6 The page of a book. (पुष्टेन, पुष्टे 'behind, from behind'). —Comp. —अनुग, —गामिन, —यायिन् *a.* going behind, following; Pt. 1. 59. —अस्थि *n.* the back-bone. —उदय *a.* an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, i. e. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. —गोपः, —रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. —गुप्ति *a.* hump-backed. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —तत्पन the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. —हृष्टि 1. a crab. —2. a bear. —पातिन् *a.* following. —फलं the superficial contents of a figure. —भागः the back. —मांसं 1. flesh on the back; मांस पादयोः पतति खादति पुष्टमांसं H. 1. 81. —2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. °अद्, °अदन् *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (—व् —दन्) back-biting; पुष्टमांसान् तद्यत् परीक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra; see पुष्टमांस above. —यानं riding. —वंशः the back-bone. —वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. —वाह्य *m.* —वाह्यः a draught-ox. —शय *a.* sleeping on the back. —शृगः a wild goat. —शृगिन् *m.* 1. a ram. —2. a buffalo. —3. a eunuch. —4. an epithet of Bhlma. पुष्टकं The back. (पुष्टके कृ 1. to put oil, postpone. —2. to resign, give up, discard).

पुष्टन् *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पुष्टतोऽन्विष्यात् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. —2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पुष्टतः. —3 On the back. —4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly (पुष्टता कृ u. e. 1. to place on the back, leave behind. —2. to neglect, forsake, abandon. —3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; येनाशाः पुष्टतः कृत्वा नैराश्यावर्तयित H. 1. 144; लज्जां पुष्टतः कृत्वा K.; पुष्टतो गम् to follow; पुष्टतो भू 1. to stand at the back. —2. to be disregarded).

पुष्टय *a.* Relating to the back. —पुष्टयः A back-horse. —पुष्टय 1 A mare for draught. —2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पुष्टिः *f.* 1 The heel. —2 A ray of light.

पु 3, 9 P. (विपति, पुनाति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-भ्यति, परि-री-भु, पूर्ण; pass. पुंते; caus. पुंतेने desid. विपति-री-भति, पु-पति 1 To fill, fill up, complete. —2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). —3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). —4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितृनपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. —5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. —2 The root of an elephant's tail. —3 A couch, bed. —4 A cloud. —5 A louse.

पेचकिन *m.*, पेचिलः An elephant.

पेजुवः The wax, of the ear; see पिजुवः.

पेटः (—टा-टी-अं also) 1 A bag, basket. —2 A chest. —3 A multitude. —4 A retinue, train. —टः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. —2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटि A small bag, a basket.

पेटा A large bag.

पेष 1 P. (पेनाति) 1 To go. —2 To grind. —3 To embrace.

पेस्वं 1 Nectar. —2 Ghee. —स्वः A ram (?).

पेय *a.* [वा-याने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. —2 Sapid. —यं 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 A drink, beverage. —यः 1 Rice-gruel. —2 A drink mixed with a small quantity or boiled rice.

पेयुः 1 The sea. —2 Fire. —3 The sun.

पेयुष-वं 1 Nectar. —2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तरात्रप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयुषमुच्यते Hārâvali; Ms. 5. 6. —3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument; Bk. 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The ocean. —4 The gold-mountain (Mera).

पेल 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake or trouble.

पेलः 1 Going. —2 A small part. —लं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; धनुवः पेलवपुष्पापत्रणः Ku. 4. 29; 5. 4; 7. 65. —2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिबाधापेलवैरनेः S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेशः Form, shape.

पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश (व-स) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate ; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45 ; 9. 40 ; Ms. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist) ; R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good ; Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful ; Bh. 3. 56 ; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent. -6 Decorated, adorned. -ल Beauty. -लः N. of Vishnu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः -शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle ; Y. 3. 100. -5 The foetus shortly after conception. -6 A bad on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. -कोशः -बा a bird's egg.

पेष् 1 *A.* (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [पि-वञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing ; Si. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding.
पेषणं [पि-लृट्] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.*, पेषणी, पेषकः A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेष् 1 *P.* (पेषति) To go, move.
पेष्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Destructive.

पे 1 *P.* (पायति) To dry, wither.

पैंगिः A patronymio of Yāska.

पैजूषः The ear.

पैटर *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पित्रं *q. v.*

पैटीनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैङ्क्यं, पैङ्ग्यं Living on alms, mendicancy.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to Brahmā ; R. 15. 60. -हरः (*pl.*) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृत् आगतं वि-

तुरिदं वा ट्ठ् 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal ; पदपुत्रमजेन पैतुक् विनयेनास्य नवच योजनं R. 8. 6 ; 18. 40 ; Ms. 9. 104 ; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. -क A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतुमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्त्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत (तो *f.*), पैतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैसल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (ची *f.*) [पितुरिदं अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्र 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र्य in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

पैप्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree ; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [पिशाचिन् निर्वृतः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect ; सुप्तं मत्तां प्रमत्तां च रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽयम् Ms. 3. 34 ; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -न्यं [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् धञ् वा] 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny ; Ms. 7. 48 ; 11. 56 ; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट *a.* (ही *f.*) [पिष्ट्वेदं अण्] Made of flour, or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -क 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituous liquor distilled, from meal ; of. मौष्टी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोरुड *a.* [पोः छत्रो गेठ एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. Defarmed. -रुः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year ; cf. अपोरुड.

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. -गलः 1 a kind of reed (नल). -2 a kind of grass (काश). -3 a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोटुलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोडुः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [पू-त् ; Up. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c. ; विश्वस्तन्यं पोतः Bv. 1. 60 ; सुनपोतः, शार्दूल° Mu 2. 8 ; करिपोतः &c. ; कीरपोतः a young warrior ; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat ; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A foetus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -द्वयः a mariner, seaman. -भंगः a shipwreck. -रुः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वाणिज *m.* sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतृ *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called बह्वृत्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पू-त्र] 1 Snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough-share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.

पोत्रिन् *m.* A hog, boar.
पोथकी Red pimples on the eyelids.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिदुः The mast of ship.

पोषः [पु-ष्] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयिस्तुः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported &c.

पोषितु *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन्, पोष्टु *a.* [पु-ष्णि तु च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पु-ष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -*Comp.* -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौश्रलीय *a.* (*यौ f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौश्रलेयः The son of a harlot.

पौश्रल्य Harlotry, female incontinence ; Ms. 9. 15.

पौसवर्तनं See पुंसवर्तनं.

पौंस *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) 1 Fit for a man ; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. -स्त्वं Manhood, virility.

पौंस्यं Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौण्ड्र *a.* (*द्वी f.*) Boyish. -हं, -पौण्ड्रकं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौंदरीक *a.* (*की f.*) Relating to or made of lotus flowers ; Māl. 3. 16. -कः A kind of leprosy.

पौंडुर्यं A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौंड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarian mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma ; पौंड्रं द्रुमो महाशवं भीमकर्म हुकोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers) cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पोतवः A measure.

पोतिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पोत्र *a.* (*की f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son.

-त्रः A grandson, son's son. -त्री 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgā. -त्र The office of a Potri, q. v.

पोत्रिक *a.* (*की f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पोत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (*की f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition ; अतिप्रियोसीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237 ; R. 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, needlessness : अभिव्यक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं द्वीयिकापौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर्भू विज्ञः अपत्ये अण्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. -वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law ; Y. 2. 130 ; Ms. 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman ; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (*री f.*) [पुरे वसति शैविको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civio. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. -रः 1 A townsman, citizen ; (opp. जातपद) ; Ku. 6. 41 ; Ms. 27 ; R. 2. 10, 74 ; 12. 3 ; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. -र The language of the servants in a palace. -र A sort of grass (रोहिष). -*Comp.* -अंगना, -पोषित् *f.*, -स्त्री a woman living in a town. -कार्यं public business ; अर्थजातस्य गणनाबहुलतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमवक्षति S. 6. -जनः, -लोकः 1. a citizen. -2. citizens, burghers. -जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (-द्वारः pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people ; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1. -इन्द्रः an eminent citizen, an elder man. -सहयं fellow-citizenship.

पौरक 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौर्य *a.* (*वी f.*) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर *a.* (*री*) Derived from or sacred to Indra. -र The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (*वी f.*) [पुरोर्नापत्यं अण्] Descended from Puru. -वः 1 A descendant of Puru ; S. 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -3 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (*वी f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुर-भवार्ये ल्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern ; पौरस्त्या वा सुखयति मरुत्साधुसंवाहनाभिः Māl. 9. 25 ; पौरस्त्य-संज्ञावस्तु 9. 17 ; R. 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (*णी f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval -2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* (*की f.*) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. -कः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas, a public reader of the Purāṇas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (*वी f.*) [पुरुष-अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to Puruṣa. -वः A weight which can be carried by one man. -वी A woman. -व 1 Human action, man's work. exertion, effort ; शिघ्रगुण्या पौरुषं Bh. 2. 88 ; वैवं निहस्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; 2. 81. -2 (*a*) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage ; पौरुषभूषणः R. 15. 28 ; 8. 28. (*b*) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility ; Bg. 7. 8. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Puruṣa.

पौरुष्य *a.* (*वी f.*) [पुरुष-ठक्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man ; made, established or propounded by man ; as in अपौरुषेयावेवंदाः -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. -यः 1 Man-slaughter. (पुरुषघ्न) -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. -यं Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहूत *a.* (*ती f.*) Belonging to Indra ; अस्मादिज्ये भद्रुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वक्षे S. 2. 15.

पौरोगवः A superintendent of the royal household ; especially of the royal kitchen.

पौरोडाशः A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पौरोडाशिकः A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पौरोधसं The office of a family-priest.

पौरोभाग्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness, मिषोपभोगचिन्हेषु पौरोभाग्यं; मिवाचरन् R. 12. 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरोभाग्यं S. 6. -4 Obstusiveness.

पौरोहित्यं The office of a family-priest ; Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the full moon. -*m.* A ceremony performed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्) -*s.* A day of full moon.

पौर्णमासी, **पौर्णमी** A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमा An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178 ; 4. 127.

पूर्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पूर्वदे (दे) हिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former life ; Bg. 6. 43 ; Y. 1 349.

पूर्वपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पूर्वापर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पूर्वाह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पूर्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior ; जातिं स्मरति पूर्विकीं Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्यः 1 An epithet of Ravana ; पौलस्यः कथमन्यदारहरणे दोषे न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4 ; R. 4. 80 ; 10. 5. 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhis aka. -4 The moon.

पौलस्ती An epithet of Sūrapakṣa
पौलिः *m.f.* **पौली** *f.* A kind of cake.

पौलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) Relating to or descended from Pulomon or Pulomā. -*m.* N. of Indra.

पौलोमी Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra ; आशीरस्या न

ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सवृक्षी भव S. 7. 28. -Comp. -संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौषः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -की The day of full moon in the month of Pausa ; R. 18. 32. -द 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

पौष्कर-रक (री-की *f.*) Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus pool or pond.

पौष्कलः A species of grain.

पौष्कल्यं 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth -2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Promoting, growth or welfare. -2 Nonrishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. -कं A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revati.

पौष्प *a.* (स्पी *f.*) [पुष्प-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers. floral, flowery. -स्पी 1 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकं Green vitriol.

प्याद *ind.* A patricle of calling (hol, holla).

प्याय 1 *A.* (व्यायेते, प्यान or पान) To swell, grow ; see च्ये below.

प्यान *a.* Fat, grown fat ; cf. पौन.

प्यायन *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -नं Increase, growth.

प्यायेत *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

च्ये 1 *A.* (व्यायेते, पौन) 1 To grow, increase, swell ; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overfill, surcharge. -*Caus.* (व्याययति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable ; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c. ; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M. :— (a) beginning, commencement ; (प्रयाणं प्रस्थानं, प्राङ्ग) ; (b) length ; (प्रवालवृषिक) ;

(c) power (प्रभु) ; (d) intensity, excess ; (प्रवाद, प्रकथ, प्रच्छाया, प्रगुण) ; (e) source or origin ; (प्रभव, प्रपौत्र) ; (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction ; (प्रयुक्तमन्त्र) ; (g) destitution, separation, being without ; (प्रोषिता, प्रपौत्र-दुष्ट) ; (h) apart ; (प्रज्ञा) ; (i) excellence ; (प्राचार्य) ; (j) purity ; (प्रसन्न जल) ; (k) wish ; (प्राथना) ; (l) cessation ; (प्रशम) ; (m) adoration, respect ; (राजजलः who respectfully folds his hands together) ; (n) prominence ; (प्रगत्, प्रवाल). In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

प्रकट *a.* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public. -3 Visible. -दं *ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. (प्रकटीकृतु to manifest, unfold, display ; गृह्यं च गृहति युगान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2 72 ; Pt. 1. 31 ; प्रकटोद्भू to become manifest, appear). -Comp. -प्राति-वर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

प्रकटयति Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit ; Mā. 5. 11, N. 4. 151 ; Ratn. 4. 16. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

प्रकटित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथनं Announcing, narration.

प्रकम्प 1 *A.* 1 To shake, quiver, tremble ; प्राकम्पत युजः सत्यः Rām. ; प्राकम्पत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate (as sound). -3 To become loose, loosened. -*Caus.* To shake, put in motion ; Bk. 15. 23.

प्रकम्पः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour ; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्पातगाढप्रकम्पा Subhash. ; सशिरःप्रकम्पः Si. 13. 42.

प्रकम्पन *a.* Causing to shake. -नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust ; प्रकम्पनेनालुचकपिरे सुराः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a bell. -नं Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकम्पित *a.* Swinging, shaking.

प्रकल 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

प्रकालन *a.* 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing. -नः N. of a Nāga. -नं Hurting, killing.

प्रकला A minute portion. -Comp.

—विश्व *a.* ignorant. (*-m.*) a merchant.

प्रकांडः, -डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; *Sl.* 9. 45. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind; ऊरु-प्रकांडद्वितयेन तस्याः *N.* 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकांडः *Mv.* 4. 35; 5. 48. -डः The upper part of the arm.

प्रकाहकः See **प्रकाह** above; *Bk.* 5. 6.

प्रकाहः A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. -2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तार *R.* 2. 11; प्रकामालोकनीयता *Ku.* 2. 24. -मः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. -मं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममार्यं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) *S.* 4. 21; *R.* 6. 44; *Mk.* 5. 25. -2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. -3 Voluntarily, willingly; *Mu.* 1. 25. -मुज्ज् *a.*, eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; *R.* 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. -2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश 1 *A.* 1 To shine, gleam; look brilliant. -2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु गृहोत्तमान् प्रकाशते *Kath.* -3 To look or appear like. -*Caus.* 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं *S.* 1; *Sân.* K. 59. -2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. -3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् *Chân.* 20. -4 To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः *U.* 4. -5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कुरत्स्वं लोकमिमं रविः *Bg.* 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवावतलः *R.* 1. 68; 5. 2. -2 Clear, visible, manifest; *Si.* 12. 56; *Bg.* 7. 25. -3 Vivid, perspicuous; *Ki.* 14. 4. -4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; *R.* 3. 48. -5 Open, public. -6 Cleared of trees, open; *R.* 4. 31. -7 Blown, expanded. -8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. -ज्ञः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. -2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. -3 Sunshine. -4 Display, manifestation; *Si.* 9. 5. -5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. -6 Expansion, diffusion. -7 Open spot

or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि *S.* 4. -8 A golden mirror. -9 A chapter or section (of a book). -10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. -ज्ञं Bell-mettle, brass. -ज्ञं *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिभूयस्वितो पत्तं प्रकाशं धनिनो धनं *Y.* 2. 56; *Ms.* 8. 193; 228. -2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मगतं). -ज्ञे *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly. -2 Visibly. -3 In the presence of. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. -आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining. (*-m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. -इतर *a.* invisible. -कर्तुं -कर्मन् *N.* of the sun. -क्रयः an open purchase. -नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् *Mk.* 3. 7. -वंचकः an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. -2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. -3 Expressing, indicating. -4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. -5 Bright, shining, brilliant. -6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. -कः 1 the sun. -2 A discoverer. -3 An expounder. -4 A publisher. -Comp. -जातृ *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता -त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. -2 Appearance, manifestation. -3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. -न्तं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. -2 Displaying, manifesting. -3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. -4 Announcement, declaration. -नः *N.* of Vishnu. -ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displaying manifested. -2 Published; brought out (as a book). -3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. -4 Visible, evident, apparent. -तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. -त्वं Light.

प्रकाशन् *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुंचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप 4 *P.* 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at; निमित्तमुद्देश्य हि यः प्रकुपयति धुवं स तस्यापममे प्रसीदति *Pt.* 1. 283. -2 To be excited, gather strength, increase. -*Caus.* To provoke, irritate, exasperate; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाद् *Subhāsh.*

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged,

incensed. -2 Excited. -3 Disordered deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. -2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation; उपदेशो हि मुखार्णो प्रकोपय न ज्ञानये *Pt.* 1. 389. -3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकुति popular disturbance. -4 An attack. -5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन -ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. -नं -णं Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकुमांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकु 8 *V.* 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानन्नपि तरो देवाय कुरीति विगृहितं *Pt.* 4. 35; *Ki.* 4. 30; *Mv.* 2. 13; *Bk.* 2. 36; *Rs.* 1. 6; *Ms.* 8. 51. 60; 8. 230; *Amaru.* 13. -2 To accomplish, achieve, effect. -3 To assault, outrage, insult; *Bk.* 8. 19. -4 To honour, worship. -5 To express, utter. -6 To place in front, mention first. -7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). -8. Ved. To induce. -9 To win, conquer. -10 To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; सुकाकलप्रकरभांजि एहाग्रहाणि *Si.* 5. 12; वाद्यप्रकरकलषां वृष्टिं *S.* 6. 8; *R.* 9. 56; *Ku.* 5. 68. -2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. -3 Aid, assistance, friendship. -4 Usage, practice. -5 Respect. -6 Seduction, abduction. -रं Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. -2 (a) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमस्य प्रकरणमाश्रित्य *S.* 1. (b) A head or subject of treatment. (c) A province or department. -3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. -4 An opportunity, occasion. -5 An affair, a matter. -6 An introduction, prologue. -7 Relation. -8 Doing much or well. -9 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the सुच्छकटिक, मालतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लीङ्कं कविस्त्विति. शृंगारोऽपि नायकस्तु विशेषमाधोऽथवा वीरिणः। साधारण्यकामार्थपरा धोरवशात्कः॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणो A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—नाटकेषु प्रकरणिका साधारणादिनायिका. समानवर्णना नेतुमैवेत्यत्र च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode in-

serted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. -2 Theatrical dress. -3 An open piece of ground. -4 A place where four roads meet. -5 A kind of song. -6 The proper site of any magical operations.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमेत् Māl. 5. 20. -2 Sort, kind, variety, species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकार manifold; त्रिप्रकार, नामां &c. -3 Similitude. -4 Speciality, special property or quality; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा T. 8. -5 Difference

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed. -2 Commenced, begun. -3 Appointed, charged. -4 Genuine, real. -5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often need in works on Alankāra for उपमेय); संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -6 Important, interesting. -7 Wished, expected. -8 Original. -तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यातु किमेनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः 'come to the point.' -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. having the original sense. -2. true, real. (-र्थः) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः f. 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यद्भक्तं S. 1. 9; उष्णत्वमन्यातपसंयोगात् शैत्यं हि यस्या प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः हरिरीणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते धृषेः R. 8. 87; U. 7. 19; अपेहि दे अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2. 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमाप्त्वा or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौ स्या 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. -2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयतः सहते नान्यसमुच्चतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; कथं गत एव आत्मनः प्रकृतिः S. 7. 'natural character'; so प्रकृतिकृपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. -3 Make, form, figure; महासुमावप्रकृतिः Māl. 1 -4 Extraction, descent; गोपालप्रकृतिरार्यकोस्मि Mk. 7. -5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्म-भुवणतत्त्वं S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 23); यामाहुः सर्ववृत्तप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. -6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्, -7 (In gram.) The radical or

crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied. -8 A model, pattern, standard (especially in ritualistic works). -9 A woman. -10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. -11 The male or female organ of generation. -12 A mother. -13 (In arith.) A co-efficient, or multiplier. -14 (In anatomy) Temperament of the humours. -15 An animal. -16 An artisan. -17 The Supreme Being. -pl. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. -2 The subjects (of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पाथिवः S. 7. 35; रूपतिः प्रकृतीरवेक्षितुं R. 8. 18, 10. -3 The constituent elements of the state (सर्वांगानि), i. e. 1. the king. -2. the minister. -3. the allies. -4. treasure. -5. army. -6. territory. -7. fortresses &c.; and the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाम्य-मात्यसुहृत्कोशराहुर्गुणबलानि च Ak. -4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull. on Ms. 7. 155 and 157). -5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sānkhya; see Sān. K. 3. -6 The five primary elements of creations (पञ्च महाभूतानि), i. e. पृथ्वी, अपु, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश. -Comp. -हंसः king or magistrate. -कृपण a. naturally slow or unable to discern; Me. 5. -गुणः one of the three constituent qualities of nature; see गुण. -ज a. innate, inborn, natural. -तरल a. fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); Me. 6. -भाव a. natural, usual. (-वः) natural or original state. -मंडलं the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. -लयः absorption into the Prakriti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध a. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुभग a. naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ a. 1. being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. -2. inherent, innate, incidental to nature; R. 8. 21. -3. healthy, in good health. -4. recovered. -5. come to oneself. -6. stripped of everything, bare.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct. -2 A rite, ceremony. -3 The bearing of royal insignia. -4 High position, elevation. -5 A chapter or section (of a book); as in उणादिक्रिया. -6 (In gram.) Etymological formation.

-7 A privilege. -8 An introductory chapter of a work. -9 Rules for the formation of words.

प्रकर्ष 1 P. 1 To draw away, pull, attract. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To bend (as a bow). -4 To increase. -5 To draw or stretch out, prolong. -6 To place before or in front. -7 To harass, disturb, afflict, trouble. -Pass. To be enhanced or increased; U. 7. 8.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; बहुः प्रकर्षद्वयद्वयं रघुः R. 3. 34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. -2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षगतेन शोकसंतानेन U. 3. -3 Strength, power. -4 Absoluteness. -5 Length, protraction. -6 Speciality. -7 Universality. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

प्रकर्षकः An epithet of the god of love.

प्रकर्षणः a. Paining, harassing, troubling. -र्ण 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. -2 Ploughing. -3 Duration, length, extension. -4 Excellence, superiority. -5 Distraction. -6 Realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित a. 1 Drawn out or forth. -2 Stretched out. -3 Exceeded in profit (as the interest of a loan). -तं Profit on the pledge exceeding the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित्व a. Excellent, pre-eminent.

प्रकट p. p. 1 Drawn forth or out. -2 Protracted, long, lengthy -3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Distracted, disquieted. -6 Violent, strong, excessive.

प्रक 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयो- रंजलिरिव Ve. 1. 2. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To issue forth, sprinkle up.

प्रकीर्णः Scattering about, strewing. प्रकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed. -2 Spread, published, promulgated. -3 Waved, waving; Si. 12. 17. -4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. -5 Confused, incoherent; बह्वि स्वेच्छया कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते S. 2. 63. -6 Agitated, excited. -7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकंड of Bhaṭṭikāvya. -8 Expanded, opened. -9 Standing alone. -र्ण 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. -2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules. -3 A chapter or section

of a book. -4 Scattering or throwing about. -5 Extent. -Comp. —केशी N. of Durgā.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. —कः, —कं 1 A chowrie, fly-flap (चामर); Si. 12. 17. -2 A tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses. —कः A horse. —कं 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. -2 A miscellaneous chapter. -3 A section, chapter or division of a book. -4 A case not provided by the Śāstras and to be decided by the judge or king. -5 Extent, length (of a book &c.).

प्रकृत 10 U. 1 To announce, proclaim, mention. -2 To name, call. -3 To praise, extol, laud.

प्रकीर्तन 1 Proclaiming, announcing. -2 Praising, extolling, lauding. —ना Mentioning, naming.

प्रकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed. -2 Declared, said to be. -3 Named, called. -4 Celebrated. -5 Explained. -6 Revealed.

प्रकीर्तिः *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Declaration.

प्रकल्प A. 1 To be fit or suitable for. -2 To happen, occur. -3 To be successful. —Caus. 1 To invent, devise, plan (schemes &c.). -2 To prepare, make ready, equip, arrange. -3 To treat with respect. -4 To fix, settle. -5 To appoint, invest, install. -6 To fix, fasten, bind. -7 To further, advance, promote.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Mā. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Made, done, formed. -2 Settled, allotted. -3 Formed or shed (as a tear). —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रकृत *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकेत *a.* Ved. One who knows. —तः 1 Appearance. -2 Intelligences, knowledge.

प्रकोपः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41; कनकबलयमंशरिकप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2; R. 3. 59; S. 6. 6. -2 The room near the gate of a palace; Mu. 1. -3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings) इमं पथमं प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशत्वार्यः &c. Mk. 4. -4 A part of a door-frame.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a palace (= प्रकोष्ठ); तस्थुर्विनम्रशक्तिपाल-संकुले तद्वग्नद्वारवहिःप्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रखर *a.* Very sharp or violent.

—रः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. -2 A dog. -3 A mule.

प्रक्रम 1 U. 1 To go forward, proceed, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. -2 To go, set out, march forth. -3 To issue forth, depart. -4 To go across, pass. -5 To begin, commence (Atm.). (with inf.) प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमर्हं R. 3. 47; 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2; 5. 18. -6 To undertake, apply oneself to. -7 To behave towards (with loc.).

प्रक्रमे *a.* 1 A beginner. -2 Conquering, overcoming.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. -2 Space considered as a measure of distance. -3 Commencement, beginning. -4 (a) Stepping forward, proceeding. (b) Procedure, course; Mā. 5. 24. -5 The case in question. -6 Leisure, opportunity. -7 Regularity, order, method. -8 Degree, proportion, measure. -9 The reading of the Kramapāṭha. —Comp. —भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as भग्नक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नाये निशाया नियतेर्वियोगादस्ति गते इत निशाया याता is an instance of the former, where गता निशाया would relieve the irregularity of expression; and विशिष्यं कियता बराहतीति-ईस्तासतिः पत्यले is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the lines विशिष्य रचयंतु शूकरवरा मुस्तासति पत्यले; see K. P. 7 under भग्नक्रमता for further details.

प्रक्रमण 1 Stepping forward, proceeding. -2 Issuing. -3 Beginning.

प्रक्रमित *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. -2 Gone, proceeded. -3 In hand, under discussion. -4 Surpassed. -5 Brave. -6 Previously mentioned. —तः 1 The onset of a journey. -2 The case or point in question.

प्रक्रीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. -2 Satisfied (वृत्त). -3 Moved with pity.

प्रक्षेपः Moistness, wetness.

प्रक्षेदन *a.* Moistening, wetting.

प्रक्षणः, प्रकाणः The sound of a lute.

प्रक्षर See प्रखर.

प्रक्षरण Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

प्रक्षाल 10 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse; पादौ-मुखं-हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. -2 To wipe away; (अयशः) तेषामनु-ग्रहेणाय राजन् प्रक्षालयत्सनः Mb. -3 To expiate, atone for.

प्रक्षालन 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6. 48. -2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -3 Bathing. -4 Anything used for purifying. -5 Water for washing.

प्रक्षालित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Purified. -3 Expiated.

प्रक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To injure, destroy, spoil.

प्रक्षयः Ruin, destruction.

प्रक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting, declining. -2 Destroyed. -3 Expiated. -4 Vanished, disappeared. —तः The spot where one has perished.

प्रक्षिप 6 P. 1 To throw, fling at, hurl. -2 To put into, throw at or in; नामेधं प्रक्षिपेद्गौ Ms. 4. 53; श्वारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. -3 To insert, interpolate; इति सूत्रे कैश्चित्प्रक्षिप्तं Kaiyaṭa. -4 To put or lay before.

प्रक्षित *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. -2 Thrown into; Mā. 5. 22. -3 Projected. -4 Interpolated, spurious; as in प्रक्षिप्तोयं श्लोकः.

प्रक्षेपः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Scattering upon. -4 Spurious insertion; interpolation. -5 The box of a carriage. -6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company. -7 Anything added to drugs in decoction.

प्रक्षेपण 1 Throwing, casting, hurling. -2 Pouring upon, throwing into. -3 Settling, fixing (as price &c.).

प्रक्षीवित *a.* Drunken, intoxicated.

प्रक्षुब्ध 7 U. To crush, bruise, pound; मित्रवत्प्रचुकोद गद्यायं चि-भीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

प्रक्षुण्ण *p. p.* 1 Crushed. -2 Pierced through. -3 Incited.

प्रक्षुब्ध 1 A., 4 P. 1 To be shaken or agitated. -2 To totter. -3 To be perplexed or confused.

प्रक्षोभण Exoiting, agitating.

प्रक्षेदनः —ता 1 An iron arrow. -2 Clamour, hubbub

प्रक्षेवित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रखर *a.* 1 Very hot; as in प्रखर-किरण. -2 Very acrid or pungent,

sharp. -3 Very hard or rough. —रः See प्रखर.

प्रख्या 2 P. 1 To report, announce, declare. -2 To praise, celebrate. —Pass. To be well-known or celebrated, be famous. —Caus. To celebrate, proclaim, announce, declare publicly, publish.

प्रख्य a. 1 Clear, visible, distinct. -2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अमृत, शशांक &c.

प्रख्य 1 Perceptibility, visibility. -2 Renown, fame, celebrity; न्यव-सत्परमप्रख्यः संप्रत्येव पुरीमिमं Rām. -3 Disclosure. -4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp.); Y. 3. 10. -5 Look, appearance.

प्रख्यात p. p. 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. -2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. -3 Happy, pleased. -4 Recognised, acknowledged. —Comp. -भाँडे a cominodity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king. -वत्तक a. having a celebrated father.

प्रख्यातिः f. 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 Perceptibility.

प्रख्यान 1 Reporting. -2 A report, information. -3 Perception.

प्रख्यान 1 Publishing, making public. -2 Communicating. -3 Information.

प्रगंडः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रगंडी The outer wall (of a city).

प्रगम् 1 P. 1 To advance, proceed.

-2 To set out. -3 To reach, attain. प्रगत p. p. 1 Gone forth or forward. -2 Separate, apart. —Comp. —जायु, —जायुक a. bandy-legged bow-legged.

प्रगमः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रगमन 1 Advance, 'progress'. -2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रगम above.

प्रगर्जनं Roaring, shooting.

प्रगल्भ 1 A. 1 To be bold or confident; या कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभिमियतमं प्रगल्भे Si. 1. 18; न मौक्तिक-विद्वक्सी शलाका प्रगल्भते कर्मणि टङ्कि-काया। Vikr. 1. 16 'cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatcher'. -2 To be determined or resolute. -3 To be proud. -4 To be ready or able (with inf.).

प्रगल्भ a. 1 Bold, confident. -2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous; R. 2. 41. -3 Bold in speech, eloquent; ईदवमलमा प्रतिहार-रसी R. 620 — 4 Ready-witted,

prompt. -5 Resolute, energetic. -6 Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. -7 Matured, developed, full grown, strong; प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30 (चोड-वाक्); Māl. 9. 29; U. 6. 35. -8 Skilful; K. 12. -9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. -10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. -11 Illustrious, eminent. —लभा 1 A bold woman. -2 A shrew, scolding woman. -3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty; of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted ad loc. -4 An epithet of Durgā.

प्रगल्भता 1 Boldness. -2 Resoluteness, energy. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 Eminence. -5 Perverseness.

प्रगल्भित a. 1 Arrogant. 2 Eminent, illustrious.

प्रगाढ p. p. 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. -2 Much, excessive, intense. -3 Firm, strong. -4 Hard, difficult. —ट 1 Privation. -2 Penance, bodily mortification. —ट ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly. -2 Firmly. -3 Forcibly. -4 Proportionately.

प्रगाढ m. An excellent singer.

प्रगाथः A strophe, a combination of two verses (अद्).

प्रगीत a. 1 Sung. -2 Singing. -3 Resonant with singing. —त 1 A song. -2 A sing-song mode of reciting.

प्रगीति f. A variety of metre.

प्रगुण a. 1 Straight, honest, upright (tit. and fig.); बहिः सर्वाकार-प्रगुणरमणीयं स्वबहुरन् Māl. 1. 14. -2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; अमजयाप्रगुणां च करोत्यसौ तनुमतोऽनुमतः सचिदेयौ R. 9. 49. -3 (a) Worthy, snitable, meritorious; Māl. 1. 16. (b) Efficient; 9. 45. -4 Skilful, clever. (प्रगुणीकृ means 1 To make straight, put in order, arrange. -2 To make smooth. -3 To nourish, bring up.

प्रगुणनं Putting straight, arranging.

प्रगुणयति Den. P. = प्रगुणीकृ above.

प्रगुणित a. 1 Made oven or straight. -2 Made smooth.

प्रगुण्य a. 1 More, exceeding. -2 Excellent.

प्रगे ind. Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्यं रथास्वेभनिवादिनां प्रगे गणो दृवाणामभतोऽणाद्विः Si. 12. 1; सार्यं स्नायास्वगे तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. —Comp. —तन a. to be performed in

the morning. —निश-शय a. who is asleep at day-break.

प्रगोपनं Protection, preservation.

प्रगथनं Stringing together, weaving.

प्रग्रह 9 U. 1 To take, hold, seize, grasp. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To curb, restrain. -4 To stretch forth extend -5 To favour, behave friendly with. -6 To keep separate (as the प्रग्रह vowels). -7 To offer. -8 To unite with. —Caus. To receive, accept.

प्रग्रहीत p. p. 1 Held forth or out. -2 Received, accepted. -3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संवि); see प्रग्रह below.

प्रग्रहं 1 A vowel which is not liable to the rules of Sandhi or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईहृदेहृद्विचरनं प्रग्रहः P. I. 1. 11. (i. e. the final ई, उ and ए of the dual terminations of a word or any grammatical form). -2 Remembrance. -3 A sentence.

प्रग्रहः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. -2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. -3 The commencement of an eclipse. -4 (a) A rein, bridle; धृताः प्रग्रहाः अन्तरिक्षायुष्मान् S. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) A whip, lash, scourge. -5 A check, restraint. -6 Binding, confinement. -7 A prisoner, captive. -8 Taming, breaking (as an animal). -9 A ray of light. -10 The string of a balance. -11 A vowel not subject to the rules of Sandhi or euphony; see प्रग्रह. -12 N. of Vishṇu. -13 The arm. -14 A leader, guide. -15 Kindness, favour. -16 The Karnikāras tree.

प्रग्रहणं 1 Taking, seizing, grasping. -2 The commencement of an eclipse. -3 A rein, bridle. -4 A check, restraint. -5 Hindling, confining. -6 Offering. -7 Guiding.

प्रग्रहाः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Bearing, carrying. -3 The string of a balance. -4 A rein, bridle.

प्रग्रीवः-वं 1 A painted turret. -2 A wooden fence round a building. -3 A window. -4 A stable. -5 The top of a tree. -6 A pleasure-house.

प्रघट 1 A. 1 To be busy with, be occupied in; Bk. 21. 17. -2 To begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77.

प्रघटकः, प्रघटका A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रघटा The first elements or rudiments of a science. —Comp. —विद् m. a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रवणः (नः), **प्रवाणः** (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house-portfolio. -2 A copper-pot. -3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रवस *a.* Voracious, gluttonous. —**सः** 1 A demon. -2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रवातः 1 Killing. -2 A combat, battle.

प्रवृणु A guest (v. l. for **वृणु** or **वृणु** v. v.

प्रवृणु *a.* 1 Wandering, roaming. -2 Turning round. —**णः** A guest; see **वृणु**.

प्रवोषः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Uproar.

प्रवक्रः 1 An army in motion. -2 A foregoing army.

प्रवक्ष 2 A. 1 To say, speak, lay down; स्वजनान्ध किलानिर्गतं दृष्टिं प्रेतामिति प्रवक्षते R. 8. 86. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To consider, regard, deem. -4 To name, call; योऽस्यात्मनः कारुण्यं तां क्षेत्रज्ञं प्रवक्षते Ms. 12. 12; 2. 17; 3. 28; 10. 14.

प्रवक्षस् *m.* 1 The planet Jupiter. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रवृद्ध *a.* 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous. -2 Strong, powerful, fierce. -3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). -4 Furious, wrathful. -5 Bold, confident. -6 Terrible, terrific. -7 Intolerable, unbearable. —**वः** A species of oleander. —**Comp.** —**आतप.** fierce heat. —**घोष** *a.* large-nosed —**स्य** *a.* having a hot or burning sun; Rs. 1. 1, 10.

प्रवृद्धता-स्य 1 Violence, impetuosity. -2 Boldness.

प्रवृ (चा) य See under **प्रवि**.

प्रवृ 1 P. 1 To walk about, stalk forth. -2 To go or issue forth, appear. -3 To roam, wander over. -4 To reach, arrive at. -5 To spread, circulate, be prevalent or current. -6 To prevail (as a custom). -7 To undertake, set about (anything), proceed to work; Ms. 9. 284. -8 To do, perform. -9 To behave, act towards, treat. -10 To be engaged in. -11 To thrive, prosper. —**Caus.** 1 To cause or allow to roam. -2 To turn out to graze. -3 To make public.

प्रवृ 1 A road, path, way. -2 A custom, usage.

प्रवृणु 1 Going forth, proceeding. -2 Being current, circulating. -3 Undertaking, beginning. -4 Employing, using. —**णी** A wooden-ladle.

प्रवृति *p. p.* 1 Gone forth &c. -2 Practised, followed, pursued (as a profession).

प्रवृ 1 Going forth, ranging, walking about, wandering; Ku. 3. 41. -2 Appearance, coming in, manifestation; U. 1; Mu. 1. -3 Currency, prevalence, use, being used or applied; विलोक्य तैरप्यधुना प्रवृत्रि. -4 Conduc behaviour. -5 Custom, usage. -6 A playground, place of exercise. -7 A pasture-ground, pasturage; Y. 2. 166. -8 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रवृति *a.* 1 Allowed to wander. -2 Made public or known, become current.

प्रवृति *a.* 1 Wandering. -2 Showing itself, appearing. -3 Proceeding with, behaving.

प्रचल 1 P. 1 To shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. -2 To go, walk, move on; set out, start off, depart. -3 To start up, spring up. -4 To be affected, disturbed or agitated. -5 To prevail, be current. -6 To swerve, deviate from (able). —**Caus.** 1 (चल°) To shake, stir up. -2 (चल°) To move, set in motion.

प्रचल *a.* 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous; Ku. 5. 35; Mā. 1. 38. -2 Current, prevailing, customary. -3 Going well or widely.

प्रचलन 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Retreat, flight. -3 Circulation, currency.

प्रचलित (प्रचलत्) *a.* 1 Shaken, moved, set in motion. -2 Moving about; U. 2. 29. -3 Wandering, roaming. -4 Having set out or proceeded. -5 Customary, recognized or received as authority. -6 Current, prevalent.

प्रचलनं Stirring, shaking, a stir; किं वृथार्थं प्रचलनेन Pt. 5 'why discuss this matter in vain.'

प्रचलाकः 1 Arobery. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A snake. —**का** Ved. A violent shower of rain.

प्रचलाकिन *m.* A peacock; U. 2. 29.

प्रचलायित *a.* Rolling about, tossing. —**ने** Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute.

प्रचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather. -2 To add to, increase, develop; to enhance, augment. -3 To cut down. —**Pass.** 1 To grow, be developed; प्रचियमानावयवा रराज सा R. 3. 7. -2 To increase, multiply, thrive, prosper; अपि प्रचीयते वृद्धिभावाः Mu. 1.

प्रच (चा) यः 1 Collecting, gather-

ing (as flowers). -2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Growth, increase. -4 Slight union. -5 The natural accentless tone (वृद्धति). -6 The common difference of terms in a progression.

प्रचयनं Collecting, gathering. **प्रचायिका** 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. -2 A female who gathers.

प्रचित *p. p.* 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. -2 Amassed, accumulated. -3 Covered, filled. -4 Accentless (अनुदात्त).

प्रचु 10 U. 1 To impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. -2 To drive or urge on, push on. -3 To excite, inspire, encourage, incite, stimulate. -4 To enjoin, direct, prescribe. -5 To request, ask. -6 To fix, settle, determine. -7 To proclaim, announce.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging; inciting. -2 Instigating

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving on ward, urging, inciting. -2 instigating, setting on. -3 Ordering, enjoining, prescribing. -4 A rule, precept, order, commandment. -5 Saying. -6 Sending, despatching.

प्रचोदित *p. p.* 1 Urged, incited. -2 Instigated. -3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ms. 2. 191. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Decreed, determined. -6 Announced.

प्रचोदिन् *a.* Driving on, urging &c. —**नी** A prickly nightshade.

प्रचुर *a.* 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; नित्यमयया प्रचुरनित्यधनायमा च Bh. 2. 47; Si. 12. 72. -2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरपुरंदरधृता Glt. 2. -3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. —**रः** A thief. —**Comp.** —**पुष्पः** *a.* populous. —**(चा)** a thief.

प्रचुरता —**स्य** 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Multitude, quantity. **प्रचुरिकर्ण** Adding to, increasing. **प्रचुरीकृत** *a.* Augmented, increased. **प्रचुरी** 1 P. To become plentiful, increase.

प्रचेतस् *m.* 1 An epithet of Varuṇa; Ku. 2. 21. -2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतु *m.* A charioteer, coach-man. **प्रचेल** Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रचृ 6. P. (वृद्धति, प्रचृ, अशक्षि, प्रक्षयति, प्रृ, वृद्ध; *caus.* प्रचृयति, *pass.*

पृच्छते *desid.* पिप्रच्छति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); पप्रच्छ रामो रमणो-भिलाषं R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5; Bg. 2. 7; ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छेत् Ms. 2. 127; so महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192; कुशलमप्ये पृच्छति त्वं विद्युक्तः Ms. 104; R. 1. 58. -2 To ascertain, learn by inquiry. -3 To seek, seek for.

प्रच्छन्-ना A question, inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; (वनं) प्राच्छादयद्भेयात्मा नीहारेण चंद्रमाः Mb. -2 To hide, conceal, disguise, keep secret; प्राच्छादय स्वान् गुणान् Bh. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन्न 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. -3 To clothe oneself, put on clothes. -4 To stand in the way, becomes an obstacle.

प्रच्छद् n. Ved. 1 Food. -2 A cover. प्राच्छद्ः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पटः bed, clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, wrapped, enveloped. -2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. -3 Concealed, hidden. -4 Clothed, clad. -स्रं 1 A private door. -2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -स्रं ind. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -तस्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छेदक a. Concealing, covering (at the end of comp.) -कः The song of a wife deserted by her husband (containing a covert description of her sorrows).

प्रच्छादन् 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पटः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित p. p. 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. -2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छेदन् 1 Vomiting. -2 Emitting, sending forth. -3 An emetic.

प्रच्छदिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छान् 1 Sacrificing. -2 Making ore.

प्रच्छायं [प्रच्छायाय व] Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छायमलमिन्द्रा दिवसः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; M. 3.

प्रच्छिल a. Dry, waterless.

प्रक्षु 1 A. 1 To move away, go away, withdraw, retreat. -2 To fall off from, drop down, fall down. -3 To forsake, abandon (as religion). -4 To be ejected or driven, be dislodged, be deprived of, lose (with abl.). -5 To flow out, stream forth,

-6 To drive, urge on. -Caus. 1 To move, shake. -2 To displace, dislodge, eject, expel. -3 To cause to fall, ruin.

प्रक्षयः 1 Fall, ruin. -2 Improvement, advancement, growth. -3 Withdrawal.

प्रक्षयन् 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation. -3 Oozing, dropping (स्रन्).

प्रक्षायन् 1 Causing to give up. -2 A means of removing, a sedative or palliative.

प्रक्षुत p. p. 1 Fallen off or from -2 Strayed, deviated. -3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. -4 Displaced, ejected. -5 Banished, expelled. -6 Routed, put to flight.

प्रक्षुतिः f. 1 Departing, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; नित्यं प्रक्षुतिं कया क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोदामहे Sānti. 4. 20. -3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, come into existence. -2 To grow, arise, spring up. -3 To bring forth, be delivered of. -4 To beget, generate, produce in general. -Caus. 1 To beget, generate. -2 To cause, produce. -3 To bring forth, bear.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. -2 The impregnation of cattle. -3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96. -4 A generator, progenitor.

प्रजनन a. (नी f.) Producing, generating, procreative. -नं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. -2 Production, birth, delivery. -3 Semen. -4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). -5 Offspring. -6 Pregnancy of cattle (उपसर).

प्रजनिका A mother.

प्रजनिष्णु a. 1 Procreative, productive. -2 Growing, standing (as corn).

प्रजनुका The body.

प्रजन्तु f. The vulva (Ved.)

प्रजा (Changed to प्रज् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or दुस्; see R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. -2 Offspring, progeny, issue; children, brood (of animals); प्रजार्थवतकाशितां R. 2. 73; प्रजायै युधमेधिनां R. 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so बकस्य प्रजा, सर्पजा &c. -3 Posterity, descendants. -4 A creature. -5 Subjects, people, mankind; जनदुः सप्रजः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा S. 5. 5 (where प्रजा has sense 2 also);

R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. -6 Semen. -Comp. -अयश्वः 1. an epithet of the sun. -2. of Dakṣa. -अंतका Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45. -ईप्सु n. desirous of progeny. -ईशः, ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पतिः f., -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम a. desirous of progeny. -कारः author of the creation. -तंतुः a line of descendants, lineage, race -व a. 1. granting progeny. -2. removing barrenness. -दानं silver. -द्वारं N. of the sun. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. -2. a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 48; 10. 83. -निषेकः 1. impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -2. offspring. -पुः a king. -पतिः 1. the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 121. -2. an epithet of Brahmā; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरुच्यते इति कांतिपदः V. 1. 9. -3. an epithet of the ten lords of created beings first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 34). -4. an epithet of Viṣvakarma, the architect of gods. -5. the sun. -6. a king. -7. a son-in-law. -8. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -9. a father, progenitor. -10 the penis. -11. a sacrifice. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालिः, -पालिः an epithet of Śiva. -पाल्यं royal office. -वृद्धिः f. increase of progeny. -वृज् m. an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित a. beneficial to children or people. (-तं) water,

प्रजात p. p. Born, produced &c. -ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः f. 1 Procreation, production, propagation. -2 Delivery. -3 Procreative power. -4 Travail, labour.

प्रजायिन् a. 1 Being about to produce or bring forth. -2 Bearing, bringing forth (अभिरूः, वरिः &c.). प्रजायतु a. 1 Having subjects or children. -2 Pregnant. -3 Abounding in progeny, prolific. -ती 1 A brother's wife (भ्रातृजाया) 2 प्रजावती दोहदुःसिनी ते R. 14. 45; 15. 13 -2 A matron, mother. -3 An elder brother's wife.

प्रजल् 1 P. 1 To speak, say, tal.; Ku. 1. 45. -2 To call. -3 To proclaim -4 To prattle, chatter.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अद्यप्यभिदुष्या योवविरणमृष्या । विषय कौशलोद्धारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजलन 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजाल्पित a. Talked, prattled. -तं Talk.

प्रजविन् See under प्रज्.

प्रजाय 2 P. 1 To keep watch, be awake, wake. -2 To lie in wait for.

प्रजामरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; स राजाविरमानि दिवसानि प्रजागरकुलो लक्ष्यते S. 3; प्रजागरास्त्रि-लिभूतस्तस्याः स्वमे समागमः S. 6. 21. -2 Vigilance, carefulness. -3 A guardian. -4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रज् 1 U. 1 To push or drive onward, impel, urge on. -2 To hasten forward. -Caus. To shoot, dart.

प्रजवः Ved. Haste.

प्रजवन a. Swift, fleet; U. 5. 1.

प्रजविन् a. Rapid, swift, speedy. -m. An express, a courier.

प्रज्ञा 9 P. 1 To know, know about, be acquainted with. -2 To be aware of, find out. -3 To discern, distinguish. -Caus. (प्रज्ञयति) 1 To show, point out (as way). -2 To discover. -3 To call, summon, invite.

प्रज्ञ a. 1 Wise, intelligent, learned. -2 (At the end of comp.) conversant with. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

प्रज्ञातिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement. -2 Teaching, informing, communicating. -3 A doctrine. -4 Intellect.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; आकारसद्गुणः प्रज्ञः प्रज्ञया सदृशगमः R. 1. 15; शब्दं निहति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं च यज्ञश्च हति ॥ Subbāsh. -2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. -3 Device or design. -4 A wise or learned woman. -5 N. of the goddess Sarasvati. -Comp. -अक्षुध् a. blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (-m.) an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. (-n.) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -वाद्ः a wise saying. -बुद्ध a. old in wisdom. -सहाय a. intelligent, wise. -हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Distinguished, discerned. -3 Distinct, clear. -4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञान a. Prudent. -नं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 Discernment, judgment.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रजिव (n.f.), प्रज्ञिल a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्ञावत् a. wise, intelligent.

प्रज्जु a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged; (10 प्रज्).

प्रज्ज्वल 1 P. 1 To burn brightly, blaze up, shine; रणागानि प्रज्ज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To catch fire, be in flames, blaze up. -3 To be kindled (as anger), to be incensed or wrathful. -Caus. (°ज्व-ज्वा-लयति) 1 To kindle, set on fire. -2 To brighten, illumine, irradiate.

प्रज्ज्वलनं 1 Blazing up, flaming, burning. -2 Kindling.

प्रज्ज्वलित p. p. 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, shining. -3 Burnt. -नं Burning.

प्रज्हीनं 1 Flying in every direction. -2 Flying forward; see under दौ. -3 Taking flight.

प्रज्ज a. Old, ancient.

प्रज्जः The point of a nail.

प्रज्जद् 1 P. To sound, resound. echo; कृष्णादाः प्राणद्वं चोराः Mb; शिवाः प्रणदंति &c.

प्रणदन् Sounding, a sound.

प्रणदित a. 1 Sounding. -2 Humming, buzzing (as a bee).

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. -2 Roaring, a roar. -3 Neighing, braying. -4 A murmur of rapture; a burst of applause; huzza. -5 A cry for help. -6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणम् 1 P. To bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to, be humble (with acc. or dative); न प्रणमंति देवताभ्यः K. 108; तां भक्तिप्रवणेन चेतसा प्रणमाम K. 228; Ku. 7. 27; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्, 'to fall down on the eight limbs'; see अष्टांग; दंडवत् प्रणम् 'to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points'; cf. दंडप्रणाम). -Caus. (प्रणमयति) 1 To cause to bow down; तामाचिताभ्याः कुलदेवताभ्यः कुलप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय माता Kn. 7. 27. -2 To bend, incline.

प्रणत p. p. 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. -2 Bowing to, saluting. -3 Humble. -4 Skilful, clever. -5 Crooked.

प्रणतिः f. 1 A bow, a salutation, obeisance; तव सर्वविधेयवर्तिनः प्रणतिं निज्जति के न भूषतः Si. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. -2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स ददशं चेतसमनाचरितं प्रणतिं बलीयसि समुद्रिकीं Ki. 6. 5; निज्जितेषु तरता तरस्विनां शङ्खु प्रणतिरेव

कतिर्य R. 11. 89. -3 Inclination, bending, stooping.

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. -2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow (used with dat.); as in साष्टांगप्रणाम; Ku. 6. 91; मूर्ध्ना प्रणामं बृहभध्वजाय चकार 3. 62; अस्मै प्रणाममकरवक् K. 142. -Comp. -अञ्जलिः a respectful salutation with the hands folded together; Ku. 4. 35; for अष्टांग see अष्टांग.

प्रणश 4 P. 1 To perish, die; स्मृति-अंशाद्बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्मण्यति Bg. 2. 63; Bk. 3. 14. -2 To vanish, disappear. -2 To escape.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki. 14. 9. -2 Death, destruction; भर्तुः प्रणाशाद्य शोचनीयं R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन a. Destroying, annihilating, removing. -नं Destruction, annihilation; प्रणाशनाय प्रचलस्य विद्विषा R. 3. 60.

प्रणष्ट p. p. 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. -2 Lost; Pt. 4. 35. -3 Perished, dead. -4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated. -5 Escaped.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable Om; आसीन्महाक्षितामायः प्रणवश्चक्षुःसामिह R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. -2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). -3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस a. Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाढी 1 Intervention, interposition, medium. -2 Ved. A water-course, drain.

प्रणार्य a. 1 Dear, beloved. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward. -3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. -4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (विरक्त).

प्रणालः—ली, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुण्डं पूर्णा नयनपयसा चक्रवालेः प्रणाली Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. -2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः—शनं See under प्रणम्.

प्रणिसित a. Kissed.

प्रणिधा 2 U. 1 To place, put or lay down; prostrate; प्रणिहितशिरसं वा कान्ता द्रोपराधं M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं Bg. 11. 44. -2 To set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि मणिप्रणयति प्रणिधायते Pt. 1. 65. v. 1. -3 To apply, fix upon, direct towards; भर्तुः प्रणयितेक्षणं R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. -4 To stretch out, ex-

tend ; मामाकाशप्रणिहितधुनं निर्दयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106 ; नीरं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे प्रियेण सख्यः शपामि यदि किंचिदपि स्मरामि K. P. 4. -5 To stand out (as spies). -6 To place or lay in the front. -7 To include, enclose. -8 To employ, use ; U. 5. 13. -9 To resolve. -10 To think.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. -2 Great effort, energy. -3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation ; R. 1. 74 ; 8. 19 ; V. 2. -4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). -5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग). -6 Entrance, access. -7 (With Buddhists) A prayer, an entreaty.

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out. -2 Sending out spies. -3 A spy, an emissary ; Ku. 3. 6 ; R. 17. 48 ; Me. 7. 153 ; 8. 182. -4 An attendant, a follower. -5 Care, attention. -6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिधेयं 1 Sending spies. -2 Employing, using,

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. -2 Deposited. -3 Outstretched, stretched forth ; Me. 105. -4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. -5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. -6 Determined, decided. -7 Cautious, wary. -8 Obtained, attained. -9 Spied out. -10 Acknowledged ; admitted. -11 Applied, directed.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपत् 1 P. To bow down to, fall prostrate before, bow respectfully to, salute (with acc. or dat.) ; प्रणिपत्य ह्यरास्तस्मै शमयिष्ये सुरद्विषा R. 10. 15 ; शानीयं वारिभरत्प्राभिः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3 ; 3. 60.

प्रणिपतनं, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission ; R. 4. 64. -2 Obedience, salutation, reverential bow ; Ku. 3. 61, 4. 35 ; R. 3. 25. -Comp. -पुःसरं, -पूर्वकं ind. with an obeisance. -प्रतीकार *a.* averted or counteracted by prostration. -रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons. -शिक्षा teaching (one) to eslate.

प्रणी 1 P. 1 To lead out or forth (as an army), conduct ; वानरद्वेज प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Rām. -2 To offer, give, present ; अर्घ्यं प्रणीय जनकारमजा Bk. 5. 76. -3 To bring to, act (as fire) ; Pt. 3. 1. -4 To consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general ; विधाय प्रणीतो ऋतुनः Hariv. -5 To indict

(as punishment) ; Me. 7. 20 ; 8. 238. -6 To lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe ; स एव धर्मो मनुना प्रणीतः R. 14. 67 ; भवत्प्रणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. -7 To write, compose (as a work) ; प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4 ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. -8 To accomplish, effect, perform, bring about ; N. 1. 15, 19 ; Bh. 3. 82. -9 To lead or reduce to any condition. -10 To show, display. -11 To direct fix or turn towards (as the eyes). -12 To show affection or love, love. -13 To throw, cast, discharge. -14 To remove, destroy. -15 To draw in the breath (Atm.).

प्रणयः 1 Espousing, seizing (as in marriage) ; Māl. 6. 14. -2 (a) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard ; साधारणोऽयमुभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य V. 2. 16 ; साधारणोऽयं प्रणवः S. 3 ; (where in both cases sense 6 may do as well) ; S. 6. 7 ; 5. 23 ; Me. 105 ; R. 6. 22 ; Bh. 2. 42. (b) A wish, desire, longing ; Ku. 5. 85 ; Māl. 8. 7 ; S. 7. 16. -3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy ; Māl. 1. 9. -4 Familiarity, confidence, trust ; मया गृहीते सलिलसनेन कृतः प्रणयः S. 5. -5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy ; अलंकृतोऽस्मि स्वयं ग्राहप्रणयेन भवता Mk. 1 ; 1. 45. -6 An entreaty, request, solicitation ; तच्छ्रुत्वा धातुग नार्हसि त्वं संवर्धिनो मे प्रणयं विहंतुं R. 2. 28 ; V. 4. 13. -7 Reverence, obeisance. -8 Final beauty. -9 A leader. -10 Conduct, guidance.

(प्रणयेन confidentially, candidly ; without reserve or ceremony ; प्रणयात् openly, frankly). -Comp. -अपराधः an offence against friendship or love. -उन्मुख *a.* 1. disposed or about to declare one's love ; M. 4. 13. -2. impatient through love. -उपेत *a.* candid, frank. -कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel ; नाट्यन्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहद्विप्रयोगोपपातः Me. (considered spurious by Malli.). -कुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger ; Me. 105. -क्रोपः feigned anger of a mistress towards her love, coquettish anger. -प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. -भंगः 1. breach of friendship. -2. faithlessness. -वचनं expression of love. -विमुख *a.* 1. averse from love. -2. disinclined to friendship ; Me. 27. -विहतिः, -विघातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.). -सृष्ट *a.* inspired by love ; Māl. 5. 7.

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. -2 Conducting, conveying. -3 Carrying out, executing, performing ; Ku. 6.

9. -4 Writing, composing. -5 Deceit, sentencing, awarding ; as देहस्य प्रणयनं. -6 Bringing forward, adducing. -7 Distributing.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affectionate ; R. 10. 57. -2 Candid, frank. -3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for ; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मुगृह्णिकायां S. 6. 16.

प्रणयिता Love, attachment ; (श्रीः) मुखान्द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामस्यतद्विद्वत्स्वपि Mu. 3. 5.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached ; Māl. 3. 9 ; 6. 30. -2 Beloved, dearly loved. -3 Desires of, longing for, fondly solicitous of ; अंकाश्रयप्रणयिनस्तनयान्वहंतः S. 7. 17 ; Me. 3 ; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. -4 Familiar, intimate. -*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite ; Ku. 5. 11. -2 A husband, lover. -3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor ; स्वार्थं सतां युद्धता प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15 ; 1, 2. -4 A worshipper ; devotee ; Ku. 3. 66. -नो 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. -2 A female friend.

प्रणयकाः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). -2 A guide, head, chief.

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. -2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. -3 Brought into, reduced to. -4 Executed, effected, performed. -5 Taught, prescribed. -6 Cast, sent, discharged. -7 Brought to, set. -8 Written, composed. -9 Set aside, removed. -10 Agreeable or pleasing. -11 Indicted (as punishment) ; see प्रणे above. -नः Fire consecrated by prayers. -ता A sacrificial vessel. -तं Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणोतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Conduct, guidance. -2 Favour.

प्रणेतु *m.* 1 A leader. -2 A maker, orator. -3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. -4 An author.

प्रणेत्य *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. -2 To be executed, or accomplished. -3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणु 2, 6 P. 1 To praise. -2 To mutter the sacred syllable Om. -3 To roar, bellow. -4 To resound.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, lauded.

प्रणुद् 6 P. 1 To dispel, drive off, remove ; Si. 9. 71. -2 To push or thrust forward, push on. -3 To drive, stir, set in motion. -4 To scare away, frighten away. -Caus. 1 To prompt

incite, urge forward. -2 To push away. -3 To request or ask any one. प्रशुच *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. -2 Scared away.

प्रशुच *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. -2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away. -4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, despatched.

प्रशोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing प्रशोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रशोजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

प्रत 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse; कृत्यतस्व विभवेयसोति कवयो विशु प्रतन्वति नः Bb. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show, display, exhibit; तद्वरीकृत्य कृतिनिर्वचस्वयं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). -7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. -त *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लता-प्रतानोद्भयतिः स केसो R. 2. 8; S. 7. 11. -2 A creeper, lowspreading plant. -3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy. -5 Extension.

प्रतानि *a.* 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots of tendrils. -नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (तु or स्त्री *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 20. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनु तपसा K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप 1 P. 1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illumine. -4 To bake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. -*Caus.* 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm. प्रतप *p. p.* 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism;

प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद्भ्यनको विशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat', also); 4. 30. -6 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. -नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. -नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. -म. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

प्रतापिन् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतप्त 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतप्तकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतर्क 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. -2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition.

प्रतर्केण 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतर्ल One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see प्रतल. -लः The open hand with fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). -2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) opposite, of the opposite side; प्रतिबल Ve. 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिद्विपाः Mn. 2. 13; (c) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to तो दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विचक्रः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा पावाद्रिपुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुर्दुस्तं प्रति राक्षसेन्द्रं Hām.; यथावजः प्रपरिसैन्यमेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to a match for; एवं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समसिद्धस्ततो गंगां शुंगवेरुरं प्रति Rām.; गंगां प्रति; (e) at the time,

about, during; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb. काल्युनं वायु चैत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यद्वत्र मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिञ्चति Sk.; (h) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संशोतिरस्य दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरागं प्रति कु केनापि विप्रलब्धा-सि Mn. 1; धर्मप्रति S. 5. 18; मंदोत्सुक्यो-स्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; स्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं 5. 81; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 29; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of; (k) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रदुष्टः कृष्णात्प्रति Sk.; संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तेः प्रत्ययुतं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayibhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसेवत्सरं 'every year'; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c. (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्नि-श्लभा हयते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सूप-प्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). -Comp. -अक्षरं *ind.* in very syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरं लुपमयप्रबंध Vās. -अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. -अंगं 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. -2. a division, chapter, section. -3. every limb. -4. a weapon. (-नं) *ind.* 1. on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Gtt. 1. -2. for every subdivision. -3. in each case (in grammar). -अनेतर *a.* 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. -2. standing nearest (as an heir). -3. immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनेतरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. (-रं) *ind.* 1. immediately after. -2. next in succession. -अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. -अनीक *a.* 1. hostile, opposed, inimical. -2. resisting, opposing. (-कः) an enemy. (-कं) 1. hostility, enmity, hostility

attitude or position ; न शक्ताः प्रत्य-
नीकेषु स्थातुं मम सुरासुराः Rām. -2. a
hostile army ; यस्य सुरा महेश्वराः
प्रत्यनीकता रणे Mb. ; येष्वस्थिताः प्रत्य-
नीकेषु योधाः Bṛ. 11. 32 (प्रो मय have
here sense 1 also). -3. (in Rhet.) a
figure of speech in which one tries
to injure a person or thing connect-
ed with an enemy, who himself can
not be injured ; प्रतिपक्षमन्त्रेण प्रति-
कर्तुं निरस्त्रिया । या तदीयस्य तत्सुत्यै प्रत्य-
नीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an
opposite conclusion. —अंत a. con-
tiguous, lying close to, adjacent,
bordering. (-तः) 1. a border, front-
ier ; R. 4. 26. -2. a bordering
country ; especially, a country occu-
pied by barbarians or Mlechchhas.
देशः a bordering country. पर्वतः
an adjacent hill ; पादाः प्रत्यपर्वतः Ak.
—अपकारः retaliation, injury in re-
tort ; शास्त्रेण प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण
दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अवर्द्ध ind. every
year. —अमित्र a. hostile. (-त्रः)
an enemy. (त्रं) ind. towards an
enemy. —अर्कः a mock sun. —अवयवं
ind. 1. in every limb. -2. in every
particular, in detail. —अवर a. 1.
lower, less honoured. -2. very
low or degrading, very in-
significant. —अश्मन् m. red chalk.
—अहं ind. every day, daily ; day
by day ; गिरिशुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी
Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard,
sheath. —आघातः 1. a counter stroke.
-2. reaction. —आचारः suitable con-
duct or behaviour —आत्म ind. singly,
severally. —आत्मक a. belonging
to oneself. —आत्म्य similarity with
oneself. —आदिप्यः a mock sun.
—आरम्भः 1. recommencement, second
beginning. -2. prohibition. —आशा
1. hope, expectation ; Mā. 9. 8. -2.
trust, confidence. —उत्तरः a replay, re-
joinder. —उलूकः 1. a crow. -2. a
bird resembling an owl. —एक ind.
in each Rik. —एक a, each, each one,
every single one. (-कं) ind. one,
by one, one at a time, severally ;
singly, in every one, to every one ;
oft. with the force of an adjective ;
निवेश दृष्टकारणं प्रत्येकं च सतं मनः R.
12. 9 entered the mind of every
good man ; 12. 3 ; 7. 34 ; Ku. 2.
31 —कंचुकः an adversary. —कंठ ind.
1. severally, one by one. -2. near
the throat. —कुश a. not obeying the
whip. —कृपः 1. an effigy, image,
picture, likeness. -2. an adversary,
Ki. 13. 28. -3. a target, butt, mark.
—कितवः an opponent in a game.
—कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a
moat, ditch. —कूल a. 1. unfavour-
able, adverse, contrary, hostile, op-
posite, प्रतिकूलतामुपपत्ते दि विपरी विकल

रवमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6 ; Ku. 3. 24.
-2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant,
disagreeable ; अप्यसुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा
Ku. 1. 45. -3. inauspicious. -4. con-
tradictory. -5. reverse, inverted. -6.
perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn.
—आचरणं, आचरितं any offensive or
hostile action or conduct ; R. 8. 81.
—उक्तं -क्तिः f. a contradiction. —कारिन्,
-कृत्, —चारिन्, —वृत्ति a. opposing. —दर्शन
a. having an inauspicious or ungra-
cious appearance. —प्रवर्तिन्, —वर्तिन् a.
acting adversely, taking an adverse
course. —भाविन् a. opposing, contra-
dicting. —वचन् disagreeable or un-
pleasant speech. —वादः contradiction.
(प्रतिकूलता, सर्व adverseness, opposi-
tion, hostility. प्रतिकूलयति 'to op-
pose'). —कुल ind. 1. adversely,
contrarily. -2. inversely, in inverted
order. —क्षण ind. at every moment
or instant ; constantly ; Ku. 3. 56.
—गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं ind.
in every limb. —गिरिः 1. an opposite
mountain. -2. an inferior mountain.
—गृहं, —गेहं ind. in every house. —ग्राम
ind. in every village. —चंद्रः a mock
moon. —वर्ण ind. 1. in every
(Vedio) school or branch, -2. at
every footstep. —छाया 1. a reflected
image, reflection, shadow. -2. any
image, picture. —जंवा the forepart
of the leg. —जिह्वा, —जिह्विका the
soft palate —तत्र ind. according to
each Tantra or opinion. —तत्रसिद्धांतः
a conclusion adopted by one of the
disputants only ; (नादिसिद्धांततरमात्र-
मुपगतः). —त्रयं ind. for three days
at a time. —वृद्ध a. Ved. disobedient.
—दिनं ind. in every day ; Me. 58.
—दिशं ind. in every direction, all
round, everywhere. —देश ind. in
every country. —देहं ind. in every
body. —देवतं ind. for every deity.
—द्वंद्वः 1. an antagonist, opponent,
adversary, rival. -2. an enemy. (-द्वं)
opposition, hostility. —द्वंद्विन् a. 1.
hostile, inimical. -2. adverse (प्रतिकूल)
; Ki. 16. 29. -3. rivalling, vying with ;
S. 4. 4. (-म) an opponent, adver-
sary, rival ; R. 7. 37 ; 15. 25. —द्वारं
ind. at every gate. —धुरः a horse
harnessed by the side of another.
—नप्त m. a great-grandson. —नव a.
1. new, young, fresh. -2. newly
blown or budded ; Me. 36. —नाडी
a branch-vein. —नायकः the adversary
of the hero of any poetic composi-
tion ; as रावण in the Rāmāyana,
शिषुपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. —पक्ष
a. like, similar. (-क्षः) 1. the opposite
side, party or faction, hostility. -2.
an adversary, enemy, foe, rival ;
प्रतिपक्षकामिनी 'a rival wife' ;
B.v.2. 64 ; Vikr. 1. 70, 73 ; प्रतिपक्षम-

शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10 ; often used
in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or
'similar'. -3. a defendant or respond-
ent (in law). —ता 1. hostility,
opposition. -2. obstacle. —पक्षित a.
1. containing a contradiction. -2.
nullified by a contradictory premise ;
(as a *hetu* in न्याय) ; cf. सत्यतिपक्ष.
—पक्षिन् m. an opponent, adversary.
—पथं ind. along the road, towards
the way ; प्रतिपथगतिरासीद्दिगदीर्घी-
कृतांगः Ku. 3. 76. —पदं ind. 1. at
every step. -2. at every place,
everywhere. -3. expressly. -4. in
every word. —पाणः 1. a stake. -2.
a counter-pledge. -3. a counter-stake.
—पादं ind. in each quarter. —पात्रं
ind. with regard to each part, of
each character ; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतं परः
S. 1 ' let care be taken of each
character'. —पादपं ind. in every
tree. —पाप a. returning sin for sin,
requiting evil for evil. —पुं (पुः) रुषः
1. a like or similar man. -2. a sub-
stitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4.
the effigy of a man pushed by
thieves into the interior of a house
before entering it themselves (to
ascertain in any body is awake). -5.
an effigy in general. (-पुं) ind. man
by man, for each man. —पुस्तकं a
copy of an original manuscript. —पु-
चक्षं ind. every forenoon. —प्रभातं ind.
every morning. —प्राकारः an outer
wall or rampart. —प्रियं a kindness or
service in return ; R. 5. 56. —बन्धुः
an equal in rank or station. —बल a.
1. able, powerful. -2. equal in
strength, equally matched or power-
ful. (-लं) 1. a hostile army ; अन्न-
ज्वालावलीदधतिबलजलधरंतरौर्वायमाने Ve.
3. 5. -2. strength. —बहुः the fore-
part of the arm. —विं (विं) वः, —वं 1.
a reflection, reflected image, Ku.
6. 42 ; Si. 9. 18. -2. an image, a
picture. —बीजं a rotten seed. —भट
a. vying with, rivalling ; चटपतिभट-
स्तनि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1. a rival, an
opponent. -2. a warrior on the oppo-
site side ; समालोक्याजौ रवौ विदुषति
विकल्पान् प्रतिभटः K. P. 10. —भय a.
1. fearful, formidable, terrible,
frightful. -2. dangerous ; Pt. 2.
166. (-यं) a danger. —मंडलं 1. a se-
condary disc (of the sun &c.). -2.
an eccentric or bit. —मंदिरं ind. in
every house. —मल्लः an antagonist, a
rival ; N. 1. 63 ; पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्ल &c.
Mā. 5. 22. —माया a counter-spell or
charm. —मार्गं ind. back, backwards.
—माला capping verses (Mar. माली).
—मासं ind. every month, monthly.
—मित्रं an enemy, adversary. —मुख
a. 1. standing before the face, facing,
प्रतिमुखगत Ms. 8. 291. -2. near, pre-

sent.-(**-खं**) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. (**-खं**) *ind.* 1. towards. -2. in front, before. —सुद्धा a counter-seal. —सुद्धं *ind.* every moment. —नृतिः *f.* an image, a likeness. —यूथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. —रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दृष्टयतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19. —राजः a hostile king —रात्रि *ind.* every night. —रूप *a.* 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in. -2. beautiful. -3. suitable, proper. (**-रं**) a picture, an image, a likeness. —रूपक *a.* resembling, similar (at the end of comp.). ; चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवाचिः S. 1. (**-रं**) 1. a picture, an image. -2. a forged edict. -3. a reflection. —लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. —लिपि *f.* a transcript, a written copy. —लौम *a.* 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse (opp. अनुलौम). -2. contrary to oaste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). -3. hostile. -4. low, vile, base. -5. left (वाम). -6. obstinate, perverse; अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽ-प्रतिलोमः संवृतः S. 7. -7. disagreeable, unpleasant. (**-मं**) any injurious or unpleasant act. (**-मं**) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, inverted. 'ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes. i. e. born of a mother; who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ms. 10. 16, 25). —लोमक *a.* reverse, inverted. (**-कं**) inverted order. —वत्सर *ind.* every year. —वनं *ind.* in every forest. —वर्णिक *a.* similar, corresponding. —वर्ण्य *a.* being a match; for. —वर्ष *ind.* every year. —वस्तु *n.* 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. -2. anything given in return. -3. a parallel. उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata :—प्रतिवस्तुमा तु सा । सामान्यस्य द्विकस्य यत्र बाधद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; e. g. तपेन भ्राजते सूर्यः शूराद्येन राजते Chandr. 5. 48. —वातः a contrary wind. (**-तं**) *ind.* against the wind; जीनाद्युक्तमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —वारणः a hostile elephant. —वासर *ind.* every day. —वितपं *ind.* 1 on every branch. -2. branch by branch. —वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. —विषं an antidote. (**-वा**) a birch tree. —विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. —वरिः an opponent, antagonist. —वीर्यं being equal to or a match for. —वृषः a hostile bull. —वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. —वेशः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood.

-2. a neighbour. —वेशिन *a.* a neighbour. —वेद्मन् *n.* a neighbour's house. —वेद्यः a neighbour. —वैरं requital of hostilities, revenge. —शब्दः 1. echo, reverberation; वसुधाधरकंदराभिस्पर्षी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरर्भिनन्त नागन V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. -2. a roar. —शशिन *m.* a mock-moon. —शाखं *ind.* for every branch or school (of the Veda). —शाखः a side-branch. —संवत्सरं *ind.* every year. —सम *a.* equal to, a match for. —सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. —सामंतः an enemy. —सायं *ind.* every evening. —सूर्यः, —सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. -2. a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. —सेना a hostile army. —स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. —स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. —हस्तः, —हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भृत्यौ स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने । पुत्रस्थोत्पादने चैव न सन्ति प्रतिहस्तकाः II. 2. 33.

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kārshāpāṇa, q. v.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति(ती)काशः 1 A reflection. -2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', 'resembling'; वृष्टाप्रकृतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रातकुञ्चित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8. U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return; पूर्वं कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः Rām. -2 To remedy, cure; व्याधिमिच्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र च Mb. -3 To give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 225. -4 To retaliate; R. 12. 94. -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation. प्रतिकर्तव्य, —कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt, &c.). -2 To be counteracted. -3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). —ई Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिकर्तुं *a.* (**र्त्तुं** *f.*) Requiring, recompensing. —*m.* An-opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. -2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. -3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (उचलः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रन्ति समये हि सर्वमुपकारिकृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. -4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रति(ती)कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. -2 Revenge, retaliation, re-

tribution. -3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमाधेताऽज्ञात्वाऽनारभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः 'सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. -4 Opposition, obstruction. -5 Help. -6 A kind of treaty where one party requites the services of the other. —*comp.* —कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. —विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. -2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. -2 Counteracted remedied. —*तं* 1 Recompense. -2 Opposition.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. -2 Return, requital. -3 A reflection, reflected image. -4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. -5 A substitute. -6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. -2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. -3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. -4 Opposition. -5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. -6 Protection. -7 Help, succour. -8 A fence.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. -2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिक्रोधः, प्रतिक्रोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. -2 (With Buddhists) A confession. प्रतिकृष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant. प्रतिक्षिप्य 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. -2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. -3 Abused, reviled, traduced. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hurt, injured. -6 Despised, slighted. -7 Falsely accused. —*तं* Medicine.

प्रतिक्षेपः, प्रतिक्षेपणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. -2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. -3 Contest.

प्रतिक्षुर्त Sneezing.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. -2 To return.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward, and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. -2 (fig.) To resist, oppose; अयोद्धयः प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह् 9 U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधरप्रतिग्रहीतमेन M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिग्रह्नाति Pt. 2; अमोघः प्रतिग्रह्नातवर्षाद्युपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; 2. 22. -3 To receive or accept as a present. -4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; to attack, assault; प्रतिग्रहाद् कालिङ्गस्त-मर्षजसाधनः R. 4. 40; 12. 47. -5 To take in marriage, marry; Ms. 9. 72. -6 To obey, conform or listen to. -7 To resort to, betake oneself to. -8 To eclipse. -9 To assent to, admit. -10 To occupy, take possession of. -11 To deprive (one) of. -12 To welcome, receive. -13 To eat, drink. —Caus. 1 To cause to accept, give, present. -2 To allow to take or retain; सुष्टं प्रतिग्रहयता स्वमर्थं पात्री-कृते दस्तुरिवाति येन S. 5. 20.

प्रतिग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted; स्वमर्थया पुत्र इति प्रतिग्रहीतः S. 2; प्रतिग्रहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. -2 Admitted, assented to. -3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting. -2 Receiving or accepting a donation. -3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. -4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmaṇas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. -5 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. -6 A receiver (of a gift). -7 Kind or friendly reception. -8 Favour, grace. -9 Marrying. -10 Listening to. -11 The rear of an army. -12 A spitting-pot. -13 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. -2 Reception. -3 Marrying. -4 A vessel.

प्रतिग्रहिन् *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीतृ *m.* 1 A receiver. -2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्रहाद् 1 Accepting gifts. -2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्रहक-हिन् *a.* One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्रह्य *a.* Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिष *a.* Hostile, adverse. —*v.*

1 Opposition, resistance. -2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. -3 Anger, wrath. -4 Fainting. -5 An enemy.

प्रति(त्ती)घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 A counterblow, blow in return. -4 Rebound, reaction; Ku. 2. 49. -5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिन् *a.* 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. -2 Interrupting, obstructing; U. 5. 29. v. l. -3 Repelling, warding off. -4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. -5 Reacting. -6 Dazzling; Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. -2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body.

प्रतिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To make visible, bring to light. -3 To expect.

प्रतिचक्षणं 1 Viewing. -2 Making visible. -3 Look, view.

प्रतिचरित *a.* Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिंतनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, envelop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To enow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obscure.

प्रतिच्छदनं A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छेदः, प्रतिच्छेदकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped; Pt. 1. 394. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजन्य *a.* Ved. Hostile, adverse.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजागरणं Watching, guarding.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 9 A. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow; हर-चापारोपणेन कन्यादानं प्रतिजानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To ob-

serve, learn, discern. -8 To propose. -9 To remember with regret.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; वैवाचीर्णः प्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्त्वा जनेनेव नित-तदुत्तरं नदीं प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गतीयसीं Si. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्याय; (पर्वतो वह्निमान् is the usual instance). -5 A plaint, an indictment. —Comp.

—अंतरं (in logio) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. —पत्रं, —पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. —भंगः breach of promise. —विरोधः 1. breaking an agreement, acting contrary to promise. -2. denial of a logical proposition. —विवाहित *a.* betrothed. —संन्यासः 1. breaking a promise. -2. (in logio) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. —त A promise. —Comp. —अर्थः a statement.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or adducing.

प्रतिज्ञेय *a.* To be promised &c. —*v.* A panegyrist, bard.

प्रतितरः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदा 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, re-ate; Ch. P. 35. -3 recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिदत्त *p. p.* Returned, restored.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदेय *a.* To be returned &c. —*v.* 1 Apawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् *m.* 1 A day. -2 the sun.

प्रतिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present. -5

To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To :draw near, approach (as the night) ; (mostly Vedic in these senses).

प्रतिषा A draught.

प्रतिषान् 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिनिधिः Food.

प्रतिषावन् 1 Assaulting, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिनन् 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. —*Caus.* To fill with noise, make resonant ; *Sānti.* 2. 17 ; *Ra.* 3. 14.

प्रतिनादः An echo, a reverberation (also प्रतिनिनद् in this sense).

प्रतिनादित *a.* Resounding, echoing.

प्रतिनन् 1 P. 1 To bless ; तो शुभ-रूपली च प्रीत्यां प्रतिनन्दतुः *R.* 1. 57 ; *Ms.* 7. 146 ; *Ku.* 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly ; प्रतिनन्ध स सतां, पूजां *Mb.* ; *Ms.* 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully ; *Ku.* 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. —*Caus.* To delight, gratify.

प्रतिनन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks-giving.

प्रति-नी) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिहा 3 U. 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute ; सोऽभवत्प्रतिनिधिनं कर्मणा *R.* 11. 13, 1. 81 ; 4. 54 ; 5. 63 ; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, viceroy. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety. -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियत *a.* Settled, predestined.

प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिर्जित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Recinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it ; cf. the instance given in *K. P.* 7 ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्तत्र एवास्तमेति च, where ताम्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिर्यातनं 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. —*Comp.* —मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead ; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमारुधित् *Bh.* 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनुद् 6 U. To ward off, repel, repulse.

प्रतिनोद्ः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to ; उमाशुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला हित्थयां प्रतिनवाप लक्ष्मीः *Ku.* 1. 43. -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.) ; इतः पथानं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4 ; प्रतिपत्ये पद्वीमहं तव *Ku.* 4. 13. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain ; *Si.* 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake, सहितस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपदे सकलान् युगानपि *R.* 8. 5, 13 ; 4. 1, 41 ; 11. 34 ; 12. 7 ; 19. 55 ; *Bg.* 14. 14 ; *Si.* 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to ; *Si.* 15. 22 ; 16. 24. -6 To recover, re-obtain, regain ; receive ; *S.* 6. 30 ; *Ku.* 4. 16 ; 7. 22. -7 to admit, acknowledge ; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि *Bk.* 8. 95 ; *S.* 5. 23 ; प्रमदाः पातिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपक्षं हि विचेतनैरपि *Ku.* 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize ; सुमेत्र-प्रतिपक्षरश्मिभिः *R.* 14. 47. -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon ; तद्ब्रह्मर्षिणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं *R.* 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand ; निर्वाहः प्रतिपक्षवस्तुषु सतमेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं *Mu.* 2. 18 ; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपक्षकल्पं *Ku.* 3. 14 ; *R.* 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent ; तथेति प्रतिपक्षाय *R.* 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe ; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4 ; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance' ; शासनमहतां प्रतिपद्यस्व *Mu.* 4. 18 'act upto or obey.' -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.) ; स कालयवनश्चापि किं कुञ्जे प्रत्यपद्यत *Hariv.* ; स भवान् मातृपितृवद्वत्मासु प्रतिपद्यतां *Mb.* ; कथमहं प्रतिपत्ये *S.* 5 ; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपत्तुमस्मांते *Mb.* -14 To give or return (as reply) ; कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे *Mu.* 6 ; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपत्यत इति *S.* 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of. -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (—*Caus.*) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart ; अधिष्यः प्रतिपाद्यमात्मनिशं प्राप्तेति वृद्धिं परं *Bh.* 2. 16 ; *Mb.* 11. 4 ; युगवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया *S.* 4. -2 To substantiate, prove, establish by proof ; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect,

accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach. -10 To appoint to, install (loc.). -11 To prepare, get ready.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain ; चन्द्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः ; स्वर्गं &c. -2 Perception, observation ; consciousness, (right) knowledge ; वागर्थ-प्रतिपत्त्ये *R.* 1. 1 ; तयोरेवप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे *Bh.* 3. 99 ; शुनिनमपि निजकल्प-प्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति *Vās.* -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance ; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखो *Bk.* 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure ; वस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र *M.* 4 ; *Ku.* 5. 42 ; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सेन्यं *R.* 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with ; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्त्ये *R.* 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination ; व्यवसाय प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः *R.* 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence ; कर्मसिद्धावशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय *Mu.* 4 ; *S.* 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour ; सामान्य-प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृष्ट्या त्वया *S.* 4. 16 ; 7. 1 ; *R.* 14. 22 ; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. —*Comp.* —दक्ष *a.* knowing how to act. —एटहः a kind of kettle-drum. —भेदः difference of view. —विशद *a.* knowing how to act, skillful, clever.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् *a.* 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank. —*Comp.* —चंद्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people ; प्रतिपद्येद्विनिर्भोग्यमात्मजः *R.* 8. 65. —स्यै a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदाद्वा The first pay of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to ; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt,

understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated; Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

प्रतिपादक *a.* (*दिका f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing. -6 Repeated action, practice. -7 Commencement. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

प्रतिपादयितु *m.* 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपादुक *a.* 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

प्रतिपाल *Caus.* 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. प्रतिपालनं 1 Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising.

प्रतिपालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, cherished. -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपानं Water for drinking.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूज् 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute respectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

प्रतिपूजनं, पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूजित *p. p.* 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

प्रतिपू *Caus.* 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानं 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (where in the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); तुल्यकार्यं कर्तरे इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याजकादिभिश्च) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

प्रतिप्रस्थातृ *m.* An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryū.

प्रतिप्रस्थानं Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्लवनं Leaping back.

प्रतिफल 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

प्रतिफलः, -प्रतिफलनं 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफलित *a.* 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

प्रतिफुल्लक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबंध 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवस्त्रां (येष्टुं) R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7-91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिस्त्रयानि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75; बहलाहुरामकुर्वन्निबद्धप्रतिबद्धमध्यमिव विन्त्ययं Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाभ्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; मैनमेतरा प्रतिबध्नीते S. 6.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved. -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as five in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमश्नुत् R. 8. 80; Mv. 5. 1. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappoint-

ment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (*धिका f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. -कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधवत् *a.* Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

प्रतिबंधिन् *a.* 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obstructed.

प्रतिबंधिः -धी *f.* 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधिः *m.* also in this sense).

प्रतिबाध 1 A. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबाधिन् *a.* Obstructing. -*m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिबिंबनं 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison; दृष्टांतः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिंबनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिंबयति Den. P. To reflect.

प्रतिबिंबित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुध् 4 A. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. -2 To perceive, be conscious, know. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse, from sleep; प्रियया प्रतिबोधयमानमपि सुप्तं (हस्त-द्वयं) S. 6. 6. -2 To inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; भावितात्मा युवो भर्तुरर्थेन प्रत्यबोधयन् R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. -3 To charge or entreat with.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake; प्रतिबुद्धपि किं करिष्यामि S. 4; Mā. 4, Ms. 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Opened, blown; अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चूतप्रसवोऽज्ज बंधनमंगहुरभिर्भवति S. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तवोहितमहर्षिः प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विद्यायामाशु मे R. 8. 54; अप्रतिबोधशायिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्यः S. 5. 22. -5 Recollection; संमोहः स्रष्टु विस्मयनीयो न प्रतिबोधः S. 3.

प्रतिबोधक *a.* 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing.

प्रतिबोधन *a.* Awakening. -नं 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment ; Pt. 1.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभञ्ज 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share). -2 To fall to one's share.

प्रतिभागः 1 Division. -2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth part ; cf. S. 5. 4 ; Ms. 8. 307.

प्रतिभा 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous ; प्रतिभांश्य वना-नि केतकिनां Ghat. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear ; श्रीरत्नसुदृष्टिपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9 ; R. 2. 47 ; Ku. 5. 38 ; 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of ; as in नोत्तरं प्रतिभाति मे. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper ; Pt. 3.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Intellect, understanding ; Ki. 16. 27 ; Yikr. 1. 18, 23. -4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination ; (प्रज्ञा नव-नवोभेषशालिनि प्रतिभा मता). -5 An image, reflection. -6 Audacity, impudence. -7 Suitableness, agreeableness. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* 1. endowed with genius, intelligent. -2 audacious, bold. -सुख *a.* bold, confident. -हानिः *f.* 1. darkness. -2. absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. -2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. -2 Intellect or understanding, brightness of conception ; H. 3. 19. -3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind ; कालावबोधः प्रतिभानवत्वं Mā. 3. 11 ; दम-घोषयुक्तेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ Si. 16. 1. -4 Confidence, boldness, audacity.

प्रतिभानवत् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright. -2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold. -4 Intelligent.

प्रतिभातवत् *n.* 1 Bright. -2 Intelligent, shrewd. -3 Confident, bold. -*m.* 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाष 1 A. 1 To speak in return, reply or answer ; Bk. 5. 39. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after one, speak after hearing. -4 To name, call ; कामिनि तासुपगीति प्रतिभा-

पते महाकवयः Srut. 6. -5 To address or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear or look like. -3 To become clear, manifest oneself. -4 To be reflected.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, or flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception ; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव K. P. 10. -2 A look, appearance. -3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To break through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To disclose, betray. -3 To reproach, abuse, censure ; प्रतिभिद्य कांतमपराध-कृतं Si. 9. 58 ; R. 19. 22. -4 To reject, disown. -5 To touch, be in close contact with ; Ku. 7. 35.

प्रतिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. -2 Closely connected with. -3 Divided.

प्रतिभेद् 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Discovery.

प्रतिभेद्नं 1 Piercing, penetrating. -2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3 Putting out (as the eyes). -4 Dividing.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee ; सौभाग्यलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9 ; Y. 2. 10, 54 ; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 3, 4 A. To compare, liken.

प्रतिमा *m.* Ved. A creator, maker. -मा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol ; R. 16. 39. -2 Resemblance, similitude ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'like, similar, or equal to' ; देवप्रतिम, अप्रतिम &c. ; युरोः कृशासुप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49. -3 A reflection, reflected image ; मुखमिदुःखज्वल-कपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुदृशामविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73 ; R. 7. 64 ; 12. 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. -6 A symbol. -Comp. -गत *a.* present in an idol. -चंद्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon ; R. 10. 65 ; so प्रतिमंडुः, प्रतिमाज्ञाशंकः. -परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. -2 An image, idol. -3 Likeness, similitude, similarity ; Mā. 9. 3. -4 A weight. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks ; द्युप्रतिमानभाग &c. Si. 5. 36. -6 A reflection. -7 A picture. -8 Ved. An adversary.

प्रतिमित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

प्रतिमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release, set free ; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43 ; अमुं तुरंगं प्रतिमुक्तमहंति 3. 46. -2 To put on, wear, accoutre or arm oneself with. -3 To quit, leave, abandon. -4 To throw, cast, or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a debt.). -6 To return, restore. -7 To fasten, bind. -8 To assume a form. -Caus. 1 To liberate, release. -2 To rescue, save, deliver.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened. -3 Armed, accoutred. -4 Liberated, released. -5 Restored, returned. -6 Flung, hurled. -7 Thrown, cast.

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षर्ण Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. -2 Requit, retaliation, retribution ; वैरप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. -3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try. -Caus. 1 To restore, return. -2 To retaliate, requite.

प्रतियत्न *a.* 1 Troubling about. -2 Active, vigorous. -त्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. -2 Preparation, elaboration ; Si. 3. 54. -3 Making complete or perfect. -4 Imparting a new quality or virtue ; सतो युगांत-राधानं प्रतियत्नः Kāsi. on P. II. 3. 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Opposition, resistance. -7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. -8 Making captive, taking prisoner. -9 Favour. -10 Acting well or properly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियातनं Requit, retaliation ; as in वैरप्रतियातन.

प्रतियातना A picture, an image, statue ; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतिया 2 P. To go back, return R. 1. 72 ; 15. 18 ; 8. 91.

प्रतियात *a.* Resisted, opposed.

प्रतियानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियुध 4 A. To encounter in fight, oppose.

प्रतियुद्धः, प्रतियोधनं Fighting against. प्रतियोधः, प्रतियोधिनः, प्रतियोद्ध *m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 Contradiction. -4 Co-operation. -5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिक *a.* Antithetical, correlative, relative.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. -2 Related or corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything) ; often used in works on Nyāya ; as a वद is the प्रतियोगी of वदभावः ; (वसपावो

विवक्ष्यते स प्रतियोगी). -3 Co-operating with. -4 Equally matched. —m. 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy ; दृढत्वशेषं प्रतियोगिकम् Vikr. 1. 117. -2 A counter-part, match. -3 A partner, an associate. -4 An object dependent upon another. -5 A counter-part, counter-entity ; प्रति-योगिज्ञानाधीनज्ञानविवक्ष्यत्वमभावलक्षणम्. प्रतियोगिता -त्वं 1 Opposition. -2 Dependent existence. -3 Being a counter-part.. -4 Partnership, co-operation.

प्रतिरक्षणं -रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरिभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः -4 Quarrel, contest. -2 Echo. -3 Ved. Life (गण).

प्रतिरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop ; oppose, resist. -2 To blockade, besiege. -3 To impair, disable. -4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide, conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध p. p. 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3 Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade. -3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5 Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्-द्ध a. 1 Obstructing. -2 Besieging. —m. 1 An opponent. -2 A robber, thief ; M. 5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिरुध् 1 A. 1 To recover, regain. -2 To get, obtain.

प्रतिरुधः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिरुधः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply, answer, reply to ; न चेद्दृश्यं प्रति-वक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 40 ; R. 3. 47.

प्रतिवचनं 1 An answer, reply ; पर-भूतविरुद्धं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभि-सिद्धं S. 4. 9. -2 An echo. -3 A dependent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवचस् n. 1 An answer. -2 An echo.

प्रतिवाक्य a. Answerable. —क्यं A reply.

प्रतिवाच् f. 1 An answer, reply ; प्रति-वाचमवत् केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्विभुने Si. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3 Barking in return (as adog).

प्रतिवद् I P. 1 To speak in reply, answer ; निर्यवदः प्रत्यवदस्तुल्यं R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To repeat.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. -2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् a. 1 Answering, replying. -2 Contradicting. —m. 1 A defendant, respondent (in law). -2 An opponent in general.

प्रतिवष् 1 P. 1 To sow. -2 To plant or fix in, implant ; U. 3. 46 ; Mā. 5. 10. -3 To set, stud (as with jewels) ; see प्रत्युष्.

प्रतिवापः Addition of substances to medicines either during or after decoction.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः f. An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् a. (नी f.) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —m. A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविद् 1. 2 P. To acknowledge, receive. —II. 6 P. To get, obtain. —Caus. 1 To communicate, inform. -2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 To restore.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against ; अर्थवाद एषः । दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयत U. 1 ; शिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्येण Mu. 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, prepare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To doom, condemn ; U. 4.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking steps against. -2 Arrangement, array. -3 Prevention. -4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A remedy, means of counteracting.

प्रतिवाशिष्ट a. Most excellent.

प्रतिवशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood. —Comp. —वासिन् a. living in the neighbourhood. (—m.) a neighbour.

प्रतिवाशिन् a. (नी f.) A Neighbouring, दृष्टिं हे प्रतिवाशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्दे दार्यसि S. D. Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवष्टित p. p. Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह p. p. Drawn out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. -2 A multitude, collection. प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयन The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित a. One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object ; अनया च किलास्मे प्रतिशयिताय स्वमे समादिष्ट Dk. 122.

प्रतिशापः A course for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. -2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. -3 Commander-mand. -4 A rival command or authority ; अप्रतिशासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशास्तिः f. Sending on an errand. प्रतिशिष्ट p. p. 1 Ordered, sent ; Si. 16. 1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन a. Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. -2 A house, dwelling, residence ; Y. 1. 210 ; Ms. 10. 51. -3 An assembly. -4 A sacrificial hall. -5 Help, assistance. -6 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise (with lat. of person to whom the promise is made) ; तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुपरीरस्तदीप्सिते R. 14. 29 ; 2. 65 ; 3. 67. 15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to ; Ms. 2. 195. -2 Promising, assenting ; agreeing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः f. 1 A promise. -2 An echo, reverberation ; R. 13. 40 ; 16. 31 ; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत p. p. Promised, agreed, assented to. —तं A promise.

प्रतिषिध् 1 P. or Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain ; Ms. 2. 206 ; R. 8. 23. -2 To forbid, prohibit ; नृपतेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत्कृतवान् पंक्तिर्यो विलिख्य यत् R. 9. 74.

प्रतिषिद्ध p. p. 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. -2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion ; Vikr. 1. 8. -2 Prohibition ; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. -3 Denial, refusal. -4 Negation, contradiction. -5 A Negative particle. -6 An exception. —Comp. —अक्षरं, —उक्तिः f. words of denial, refusal ;

S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained:—न जातु-
क्रातिदिस्ते युनेन प्रतिगर्हितु । कलङ्किने जडस्ये-
ति प्रतिषेधोपमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेधः. a. 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. —2 Preventive. —m. A hinderer, prohibitor.
प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing —2 Prohibition. —3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, प्रतिष्कसः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्कशः 1 A spy, emissary. —2 A whip.

प्रतिष्कषः A whip, leather-thong.
प्रतिष्ठप. p. Obstructed, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्ठः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle ; बाहु-
प्रतिष्ठमविहङ्गमस्युः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 P. 1 To stand firm, be established. —2 To be supported. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To stay, abide, be situated. —Caus. 1 To place firmly on, station. —2 To set up, erect, establish. —3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne). —4 To entrust with, consign to. —5 To offer, present.

प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 Famous. —2 Standing firmly (Ved.).

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position ; अपौरुषेयाप्रतिष्ठा Māl. 9 ; S. 7. 6. —2 A house, residence, home, habitation ; R. 6. 21 ; 14. 5. —3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis ; अप्रतिष्ठे रजुष्येष्टे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25 ; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7 ; वंशः प्रतिष्ठा नीतः K. 280 ; Si. 2. 34. —4 Basis, foundation, site ; as in ग्रहप्रतिष्ठा. —5 A prop, stay, support ; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament ; स्यक्ता मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 23 ; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21 ; Ku. 7. 27 ; Mv. 7. 21. —6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority, Mn. 2. 5. —7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity ; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (= U. 2. 5). —8 Installation, inauguration ; Mu. 1. 14. —9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire) ; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठः S. 5. 6. —10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. —11 A receptacle. —12 The earth. —13 The consecration of an idol or image. —14 A limit, boundary. —15 The foot.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. —2 Site, situation, position. —3 A resting-place. —4 The foundation of a

city. —5 A leg, foot. —6 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race ; cf. V. 2. —7 N. of a town on the Godāvari and capital of Sālivāhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनं 1 Placing, locating. —2 Installation, inauguration. —3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol.

प्रतिष्ठापयितु m. A founder.

प्रतिष्ठित p. p. 1 Set up, erected. —2 Fixed, established. —3 Placed, situated ; Pt. 1. 81. —4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. —5 Completed, effected. —6 Prized, valued. —7 Famous, celebrated. —8 Settled, determined. —9 Comprised, included. —10 Established in life, married. —11 Endowed. —12 Applied, applicable. —13 Conversant with. —14 Secured, got, acquired. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रतिष्ठिति f. Ved. 1 Standing firmly. —2 A station, position.

प्रतिस्निह f. An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.
प्रतिस्निहक a. Giving detailed information about.

प्रतिस्निहानं Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिस्निह 1 P. 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in ; तत्साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिस्निह सारकं S. 1. 11 ; R. 3. 64. —2 To retract, take back. —3 To compress, reduce in bulk. —4 To change.

प्रतिस्निहः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. —2 Diminution, compression. —3 Comprehension, inclusion. —4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिस्निहन् p. p. 1 Taken back, withdrawn ; एव प्रतिस्निहताः S. 1. —2 Comprehended, included. —3 Compressed.

प्रतिस्निहः 1 Re-absorption. —2 Re-jection (प्रतिच्छाया).

प्रतिस्निह्या Consciousness.

प्रतिस्निहिका A cloak to keep off dust.

प्रतिस्निहन् a. Clinging or adhering to, attached to.

प्रतिस्निहः 1 Moving backwards. —2 Re-absorption. —3 Especially re-absorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti. —4 A place of resort, haunt.

प्रतिस्निहः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिस्निहा 8 U. 1 To re-adjust. —2 To aim at, direct. —3 To conceive, comprehend. —4 To be, fasten. —5 To put on, wear. —6 To restore, return. —7 To compose oneself. —8 To fit (as an arrow to the bow-string.)

प्रतिस्निधानं 1 Joining together, uniting. —2 The period of transition between two ages. —3 A means, remedy. —4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. —5 Praise.

प्रतिस्निधिः 1 Reunion. —2 Entering into the womb. —3 The period of transition between two ages. —4 Stop, cessation (उपरम).

प्रतिस्निधानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिस्निधानं 1 Coping with, being a match for. —2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिस्निधः a. Dependent, subject.

—रः —रं 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. —2 An ornament. —3 A watch, guard. —रः 1 A servant, follower. —2 A bracelet, marriage-string ; स्रस्तागप्रतिस्निधेन करेण पाणिः (अगस्त्य) Ki. 5. 33 (= हौतुकस्त्य) ; Māl. 5. 18. —3 A garland, wreath. —4 Day-break. —5 The rear of an army. —6 A form of incantation. —7 Healing or dressing a wound. —र 1 A female servant. —2 A thread, fillet.

प्रतिस्निधः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). —2 Dissolution. —3 Continued creation out of primitive matter.

प्रतिस्निधानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिस्निह 1 P. 1 To go back, return. —2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail ; वैश्यः प्रत्यस्तस्ते वंशो मत्तमिव द्विपं Hariv. —Caus. 1 To push backwards, replace ; कनकवल्लं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिस्निधते S. 3. 13. —2 To repel, drive away or back.

प्रतिस्निधः Leaning or resting upon.
प्रतिस्निधः 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. —2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिस्निधः A screen, curtain, wall of cloth.

प्रतिस्निह p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. —2 Celebrated. —3 Repulsed, rejected. —4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to धरणि).

प्रतिस्निहा p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिस्निहः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्निधः Throbbing.

प्रतिस्निधः Rivalry, emulation.

प्रतिस्निधन् a. Rival, rival of. —m. A rival, competitor.

प्रतिस्निधः, प्रतिस्निधः 1 An echo, reverberation ; Si. 13. 31. —2 A focus.

प्रतिस्निह 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return ; (तं) विभ्यंत्युद्धतसदाः प्रातः-

हंतुमीषु: R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्थेवाप्रतिहतयः सैकतं सेतुमोषः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविप्राः क्रियाः समबलौक्य S. 1. 13; Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse. -4 To remove, destroy; यद्यत्पापं प्रति-जहि जगन्नाथ नम्रस्य तन्मे Māl. 1. 3. -5 To counteract, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow.

प्रतिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed; S. 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen, overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -Comp. -नति *a.* hating, disliking.

प्रतिहति: *f.* 1 Striking or knocking back repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहतिं ययुरज्जैनसुदयः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

प्रतिहननं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहिंसितं Roquital of an injury.

प्रतिहित *p. p.* Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिहृ 1 P. 1 To beat back. -2 To avoid, shun.

प्रतिहरणं 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

प्रतिहर्तु *m.* 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgātri. *q. v.*

प्रति (ती) हारः 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, door-keeper. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. -री A female door-keeper. -Comp. -धूमि: *f.* the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहारणं Entrance, permission to enter a door.

प्रतिहार्यं Juggling, jugglery.

प्रती (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतीपय गुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सेवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतीयते धातुरिहेदितं कलैः Ki. 2. 20; Si. 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोर्यं वदः इयमं इति प्रतीतः R.

13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं मियां (वर्षा) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. -*Pass.* 1 To be recognised or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). -*Caus.* (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince, inspire confidence; एष विवाद एष प्रत्याययति S. 7; 5. 31; ताः स्व-चारिष्यमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as named. -7 Well-known, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (a) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (b) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीति: *f.* 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुता-प्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतीक *a.* 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. -कं 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीकार = प्रतिकार *q. v.*

प्रतीकाश = प्रतिकाश *q. v.*

प्रतीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संप्रत्यये चः कामेयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्षयतां Ku. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77.

प्रतीक्ष } *a.* Expectant, waiting
प्रतीक्षक }
प्रतीक्षिन् }

प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c.).

प्रतीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected.

प्रतीक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 108.

प्रतीघात = प्रतिघात *q. v.*

प्रतीची The west. -Comp. -ईश N. of Varuṇa.

प्रतीचीन *a.* 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

प्रतीच्य *a.* 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीत *a.* Given back, restored.

प्रतीषकः N. of a country called विदेह *q. v.*

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप *a.* [प्रतिगतः अपो यत्र, प्रति-अप अच्, अप ईप् च] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प्र-दीपवन्नादि वेकुं R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing. -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -रः N. of a king, father of Santann and grand father of Bhishma. -य N. of a figure of a speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपयमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनं । त्वद्वचनमनं पश्ये त्वद्वचनमद्वचो विधुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -य *ind.* 1 On the contrary. -2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; भर्तुर्वि-प्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17. -Comp. -ग *a.* 1. going against. -2. adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जातु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58. -गमनं, -गतिः *f.* retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -तरुणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -इक्षिनी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. -2. a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विप्राकिञ्च *a.* producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Māt. 5. 26.

प्रतीपक *a.* Hostile, opposed &c. प्रतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to. प्रतीपायते Den. A. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीरं A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहाम &c. See प्रतिवेश &c.

प्रतीवेशिन् *a.* See प्रतीवेशिन्.

प्रतीष् 6 P. 1 To receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीप्य S. 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एष माधवीमंडपः स्वागतैर्नैव नौ प्रतीच्छति S. 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; एष खलु त्वं प्रतीच्छति V. 2.

प्रतीष्ट *p. p.* Accepted, received &c.

प्रतीहासः A fragrant oleander.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. -2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुद् 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound.

—*Caus.* 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृता दशमवेक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

प्रतुद् 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking. प्रतोदः 1 A goad. -2 A long whip. -3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुष्टिः *f.*, प्रतोषः Gratification satisfaction.

प्रतूर्ण *a.* Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतृ 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. —*Caus.* 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्य S. 5; कित्वेवं कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तत्त्वं विजानन्तति Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

प्रतारः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः —प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —*गा* Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, rogues, deception, hypocrisy; यदीच्छसि वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मेणा । उपारयतां कलौ कल्पलतादेवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रतोली A street, mainroad, principal street through a town; प्रापत्य तोलीमनुलप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रत *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रद.

प्रतन *a.* 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक् *ind.* 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against. -3 Westward, to the west of (with *abl.*). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष *a.* [अक्षः प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तदुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिति S. 1. 1. -2 Present, in sight, before the eye. -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express. -7 Corporeal. —*क्षं* 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इन्द्रियार्थसन्निकर्षजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the senses of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. -2 Openly, publicly. -3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight. -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally, so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of, before the eyes of.) —*Comp.* —*कृता* (i. e. *ऋ*) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. —*ज्ञानं* ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. —*दर्शनं* ocular evidence, direct proof. —*दर्शनः*, —*दर्शिन्* *m.* an eye-witness. —*दृष्ट* *a.* personally seen. —*परीक्षणं* personal examination. —*प्रमा* correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. —*प्रमाणं* 1. ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2. an organ of perception. —*फल* *a.* having evident or visible consequences. —*भूत* *a.* manifested. —*भोगः* enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. —*वादिन्* *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. —*विहित* *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined. —*सिद्ध* *a.* determined by ocular proof.

प्रत्यक्षता —*त्वं* 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness.

प्रत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. —*m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षीकृ 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजर्षेर्वदेत प्रत्यक्षीकरिण्यामि S. 6; तदेवः पत्राह्वं प्रत्यक्षीकरातु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुसुमशयने न प्रत्यग्रं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. —*Comp.* —*वयस्* *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यंच्, प्रत्यच् *a.* (प्रतोच्ची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यंच्ची *also*) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, sub-

sequent, -4 Averted, turned away, turning back; Pt. 3. 181. -5 Westward, westerly. -6 Inner; interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. —*m.* 1 The individual soul. -2 Future time. —*Comp.* —*अक्षं* (प्रत्यगक्षं) an inner organ. —*आत्मन्* *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. —*आनन्द* *a.* inwardly joyful. —*आशापतिः* (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction,' an epithet of Varuṇa. —*उदक्* *f.* (प्रत्यगुदक्) the north-west. —*चेतन* *a.* 1. whose thoughts are turned upon himself. -2. intelligent. (—*नः*) 1. the Supreme soul. -2. the soul. —*दक्षिणतः* (प्रत्यगदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. —*दृश्* *f.* (प्रत्यगदृश्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. —*धामन्* *a.* internally illuminated. —*मुख* *a.* (प्रत्यगमुख) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. —*स्रोतस्* (प्रत्यगस्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (—*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यंचित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9. U. 1 To recognize. -2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञमिव मामवलोक्य Mā. 1. 25

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; so the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायदर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised. प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभिमुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवद् *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ma. 2. 126.

प्रत्याभिस्कंदनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. -2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; चलच्चक्षुषि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. -3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. -4 Surety, certainty. -5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययात् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. -6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. -7 Celebrity, fame, re-

noun. -8 A termination, an affix or suffix; *Si.* 14. 66. -9 An oath. -10 A dependant. -11 A usage, practice. -12 A hole. -13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -14 An assistant or associate. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 (With Buddhists) A co operating cause. -17 An instrument, a means of agency. -18 Religious contemplation. -19 A house-holder who keeps a sacred fire. -Comp. -कारक-कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-ण) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. -2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ 10 *A.* 1 To challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीतादुहः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राखं *Bk.* 6. 25. -2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थ *a.* Useful, expedient. -र्थ 1 A reply, an answer. -2 Hostility, opposition. -*ind.* At every object, in every case.

प्रत्यर्थकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि भवत्योरि-श्वरनियोगप्रत्यर्थि V. 2. -2 Emulating. -3 Contradicting. -*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. -2 A rival, equal, match; चंदो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थिः -3 (In law) A defendant; स धर्मस्थसखः शब्दार्थप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं *R.* 17. 39; *Ms.* 8. 79; *Y.* 2. 6. -4 An obstacle or impediment. -Comp. -भूत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; *Ku.* 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यर्पणविजयः *R.* 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवमर्शः -र्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating or drinking; *P.* 1. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवस्कंदः -दने (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 *A.* 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, not hostilely, object to (in argument); अत्र केचित्प्रत्यवस्थितिर्हे *S. B.*; *Bv.* 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थातु *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थानं 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 *Status quo.*

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः *R.* 2. 44.

प्रत्यवयः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment; *U.* 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; *Ms.* 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness; अद्यत्यति तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवयस्य मन्वते *Jābāli.* -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष 1 *A.* 1 To look 'into, inspect, examine; प्रत्यवेक्षतोः प्रमद्वन-भूमयः *S.* 6. -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौर-कार्यमार्येण *S.* 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after; *R.* 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित *a.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced (as a step in legal proceedings).

प्रत्याक्षेपक *a.* (विका *f.*) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. *P.* 1 To deny (as a fact). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass; *M.* 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्याख्यानं 1 Repulse, rejection. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम् 1 *P.* To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः *f.* Coming back; return. प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनं 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 *U.* 1 To take back. -2 To recall, revoke.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिष्ट 6 *P.* 1 (*a*) To reject, disavow, shun; प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमननविधिः *S.* 6. 5. (*b*) To repulse; प्रत्यादिष्टे-शनमभावमाणा *R.* 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person); कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिग्रहं मुनेस्तनया *S.* 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back ground; *R.* 1. 61; 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe,

enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -7 To report to. -8 To admonish. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, thrown into the shade. -6 Warned, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशात् खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि *Ms.* 114; 95; *S.* 6. 8. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूप-गवितायाः भियः *V.* 1; *K.* 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly, divine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Aversion from or indifference to wordly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्याम्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism, i. e. निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. -2 Setting (of the sun). -न-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent. प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ *q. v.*).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त *p. p.* Consolated, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासक्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). -2 Close contact. -3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्न *p. p.* 1 Proximate, near, contiguous. -2 Imminent. -Comp. -मरण-मृत्यु *a.* at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यास(सा)रः 1 The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहृत *a.* Distracted, repelled
प्रत्याहृताको निरिहप्रभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याहृ 1 P. 1 To take back again
bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw,
draw back. -3 To utter (a speech).
-4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking
back, recovery. -2 Withholding.
-3 Restraining the organs of
sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, march-
ing back, retreat. -2 Keeping back,
withholding. -3 Restraining the
organs. -4 Dissolution of the world.
-5 (In gram.) The comprehension
of several letters or affixes into one
syllable, effected by combining the
first letter of a Sūtra with its final
indicatory letter, or in the case of
several Sūtras, with the final letter
of the last member; thus अण् is the
प्रत्याहार of the Sūtras अङ्गण् ; अच्
(vowels) of the four Sūtras अङ्गण्,
आलङ्, एओङ्, ऐओच् ; इल् of the
consonants; अल् of all letters. -6
Abridgment.

प्रत्याहृत *a.* 1 Got back, recovered.
-2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in
return, replied.

प्रत्युक्ति *f.* A replay, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः ॐरण् Repetition.

प्रत्युजीव 1 P. To revive, return
to life. —*Caus.* To restore or bring
to life.

प्रत्युजीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to
life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2
Coming to life.

प्रत्युत्त *ind.* 1 On the contrary ;
कृतमपि महोपकारं यच्च इव पीत्वा निरार्त-
कम् । प्रत्युत्त इत्तुं यतते काकोदरसोदरः खलो
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -2 Rather, even. -3
On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रातिः *f.* 1 An
undertaking. -2 Preparations for
war. -3 Marching out to attack an
enemy. -4 A secondary act or
effort tending to a main object. -5
The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2
Making preparations for war. -3
Rising from one's seat (as a mark
of respect) to welcome a visitor ;
Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations
for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or
encounter (a friend, foe &c.).

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, re-
generated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick.
-3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Pre-
sent, existing at present. —*क्र* Multi-
plication. —*Comp.* —*मति* *a.* 1. pos-

sessed of presence of mind, ready-
witted. -2. bold, confident. -3. sub-
tle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter-illustration,
an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गम 1 P. 1 To go forth or
advance towards to meet (as a mark
of respect) ; प्रत्युद्गममातिथिमातिथेयः
R. 5. 2 ; प्रत्युद्गति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः
हुजे निकुंजे विपः Gtt. 11 ; Bv. 3. 3. -2
To advance or march towards.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's
seat as a mark of respect to greet or
welcome a guest ; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः
सत्सेव्यः R. 13. 64 ; 12. 62. -2 Gone
forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.* प्रत्युद्गतः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Go-
ing out or rising from one's seat to
meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of: gar-
ments ; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7.
11 (v. 1. for 'प्रत्युद्गमनीय') ; see
उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धरणं 1 Recovering, re-ob-
taining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, coun-
terpoise. -2 An effort or measure
against, counteraction ; Bh. 3. 88.
v. 1.

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युद्गमनं Rising or springing up
again, rebounding.

प्रत्युपकृ 8 U. 1 To requite a fav-
our, render a service in return. -2
To repay.

प्रत्युपकारः *n.* Returning a service
or kindness, requital of an obliga-
tion, service in return. -2 Mutual
assistance.

प्रत्युपक्रिया Return of service.

प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return ; Ku.
1. 34.

प्रत्युपपन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युपमानं 1 A counterpart of a
resemblance. -2 A pattern, model.
-3 A counter-comparison ; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, re-
covered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनं Besetting any
one in order to bring him to com-
pliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानं Vicinity, neighbour-
hood.

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering.
-2 Giving back, restoring.

प्रत्युप्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with,
studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, im-
planted, firmly fixed or lodged ;
Māl. 5. 10 ; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युषः, प्रत्युषस् *n.* Morning, day-
break, dawn.

प्रत्युषः -यं Day-break, morning

dawn ; प्रत्युषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोक्षमैत्री-
कषायः Me. 31 ; महत्येव प्रत्युषे S. 2.
—यः 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the
eight Vasus.

प्रत्युषत् *n.* Day-break, morning,
dawn.

प्रत्युह 1 U. 1 To oppose, resist. -2
To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To
reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass.
-5 To offer, present.

प्रत्युहः Impediment, obstacle, hind-
rance ; विमयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युहः सर्व-
कर्मणा H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1. 1 A. (प्रथते, प्रथित) 1 To in-
crease (wealth &c.). -2 To spread
abroad (as fame, rumour &c.) ; तथा
यशोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. -3 To be-
come famous or celebrated ; अतस्तदा-
ख्यया तीर्थपावनं भुवि पथे R. 15. 101 ;
अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुष्योत्तमः
Bg. 15. 18 ; Si. 9. 16 ; 15. 28 ; Ku.
5. 7 ; Me. 24 ; R. 5. 65 ; 9. 76. -4
To appear, arise, come to light ; भूमौ
वृतासां मदनां वृ पथे Ki. 8. 53. -5 To
occur (to mind). -II. 10 U. (प्रथति-
ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread abroad, pro-
claim ; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयति गुणो-
त्कर्षं Dri. S. 12 ; Bk. 17. 107. -2 To
show, manifest, display, evince, in-
dicate ; परमं वपुः प्रथयतीत्यर्थं Kl. 6.
35 ; 5. 3 ; Si. 10. 25 ; Ratn. 4. 13 ;
S. 3. 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, en-
hance, augment, stretch ; Bh. 2. 45.
-4 To disclose. -5 To spread, extend.
-6 To throw, cast.

प्रथनं [प्रथ्युद्] 1 Spreading, ex-
tension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing,
projecting. -4 Showing, evincing,
displaying. -5 A place where any-
thing is spread. -6 Celebrating, pro-
claiming.

प्रथस् *n.* Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [प्रथ-च्] (Nom. pl. *m.*
प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost ;
R. 3. 44 ; H. 2. 39 ; Ki. 2. 44. -2
First, chief, principal, most excel-
lent or eminent, matchless, incom-
parable ; Si. 15. 42 ; Ms. 3. 147. -3
Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4
Prior, previous, former, earlier ;
पुनस्तु कृतप्रेक्षाया Me. 17 ; R. 10. 67.
-5 (In gram.) The first person
(= third person according to Euro-
pean phraseology). —*म* 1 The first
(third) person. -2 The first con-
sonant of a class. —*न* The nomi-
native case. —*स* *ind.* 1 First, firstly,
at first ; Ku. 7. 24 ; R. 3. 4. -2
Already, previously, formerly ; प्र-
मोदितं aforesaid ; R. 3. 68. -3 At
once, immediately. -4 Before ; यात्रा-
ये चोद्यमानस तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4.
24 ; उत्तिष्ठेत्थमं चात्तं चरमं चैव संवि-
शेत् Ms. 2. 194 -5 Newly, recently,

प्रथम—नंतर or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards ; प्रथमात् firstly, for the first time ; प्रथमतः 1 at first, firstly ; -2 previously ; -3 immediately ; -4 before, in preference to (हन.). —Oomp. —अर्थः—^१ the first half. —आगमिन् *a.* first mentioned. —आदेशः placing at the beginning. —अभ्यसः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmana ; i. e. Brāhmacharya. —इतर *a.* 'other than first', the second. —उदित *a.* first uttered ; उवाच धात्र्य प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25. —उत्पन्न *a.* first-born. —कल्पः 1. the best course to adopt. -2. an excellent suggestion or idea. —कल्पित *a.* 1. first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance. —कुसुमः white marjoran. —गर्भ *a.* pregnant for the first time. —ज *a.* 1. first born. -2. original, primary. —दर्शन first sight. —दिवसः the first day ; Me. 2. —पुरुषः the first person (= the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). —मंगल *a.* highly auspicious. —यौवनं early youth or age, youthful state. —वयस् *n.* early age, youth. —विष्ठा Ved. a first wife. —विश्रः separation for the first time. —वृत्तान्तः antecedents, former circumstances. —वैयाकरणः 1. the most distinguished grammarian. -2. a beginner in grammar. —साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. —सुकृत former kindness or service.

प्रथमक *a.* First, foremost.

प्रया Fame, celebrity ; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. -2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared ; प्रथित्यज्ञासां भासकविसौमित्र-कविमिश्रादीनां M. 1. -3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. -4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known ; Pt. 1. 24 ; Ku. 5. 7. -5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. -6 Spread, stretched. —तः *N.* of Vishnu.

प्रथितिः *f.* Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् *m.* Breadth, 'greatness, extension, magnitude ; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Rk. 4. 17 ; (गुणाः) पारभक्षुः प्रथिमानमायुः R. 18. 49.

प्रथिधिः *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broadest, (superl. of पृथ्वा *q. v.*).

प्रथीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Large, wider, broader ; (compar. of पृथ्वा *q. v.*).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread. —युः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रदक्षिण *a.* 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. -2 Respectful, reverential. -3 Auspicious, of good omen. —णः, —णः, —णः Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner ; Ku. 7. 79 ; Y. 1. 232. —णः *ind.* 1 From left to right. -2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. -3 In a southern direction, towards the south ; Ma. 3. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृत or प्रदक्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect ; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य सद्योहुताग्निं S. 4 ; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताग्निं R. 2. 71). —Oomp. —अक्षि-स् *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right ; प्रदक्षिणाविर्हवितग्निराद्दे R. 3. 14. (*f.*) flames turned towards the right ; R. 4. 25. —आवर्त, —आवृत्त *a.* turned towards the right. —क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect ; R. 1. 76. —पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदः 1 Rending, tearing. -2 (*a*) A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm ; U. 2. 16. (*b*) Breach, hole. -3 The dispersion of an army. -4 An arrow. -5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, प्रदृतिः *f.* Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदन्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह 1 P. 1 To burn. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment. -4 To trouble, tease. —Pass. To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदग्ध *p. p.* Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present ; स्वं प्रागहं प्रादिषि नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95 ; Me. 3. 99, 108, 273 ; Y. 2. 90. -2 To impart, teach (as learning) ; Bh. 2. 15. -3 To give, give away ; yield. -4 To give up, deliver. -5 To give away in marriage. -6 To sell ; Pt. 1. 13. -7 To deliver up, restore.

प्रदा *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.). Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding ; सुखं, तपः, सत्यं &c. -2 Liberal, bountiful. —दा A gift.

प्रदात्र *m.* 1 A giver, donor. -2 A liberal man. -3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. -4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering ; वरः, अग्निः, काष्ठ &c. -2 Giving away in marriage ; वै-खानसं किमनया व्रतमाप्रदानाद्व्याधररोधि मदनस्य निवेदितस्य S. 1. 27. -3 Imparting, instructing ; विद्या. -4 A gift, donation, present. -5 A glad. -6 An oblation. —Oomp. —दूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदायिन्, प्रदायक *a.* Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदेय *a.* 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c. ; R. 5. 18, 31. -2 To be given in marriage ; इमे अपि प्रदेये S. 4.

प्रदिह *a.* Ancient, old.

प्रदिह 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign ; तस्याधिकार-पुरुषैः प्रणतैः प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63 ; 2. 39. -2 To tell, mention, communicate ; Bg. 8. 28 ; Bk. 4. 5. -3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon ; विद्ययोः पथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9 ; 7. 35 ; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशति जलं याचितश्चात केयः Me. 114 ; Ma. 8. 265. -4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. -5 To signify, declare, make known. -6 To urge on, incite.

प्रदिश *f.* 1 Pointing out. -2 An order, direction, command. -3 A direction, quarter. -4 An intermediate point of the compass, such as नैऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. -2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district ; पितुः प्रदेशस्तत्र देव-भूमयः Kn. 5. 45 ; R. 5. 60 ; ५० कठं, ताडुं, हृदयं, &c. -3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. -4 Decision, determination. -5 A wall. -6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशं 1 Pointing out. -2 Advice, instruction. -3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (शि) नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger. -2 The corresponding toe.

प्रदिह 2 U. To besmear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* Besmeared, beautified, anointed. —यं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रवेहः 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. -2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदीप 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly —Caus. 1 To kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीप 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अलौकिकः सुरतप्रदीपः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो वृषतिदिलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्य-प्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक a. 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating. —कः, -प्रदीपिका A small lamp.

प्रदीपन a. (नी f.) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exciting. —नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —ना A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमाक्षीविषं Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.). -Comp. —प्रज्ञ a. of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्तिः f. Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष् 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; Pt. 4. 57. —Caus. 1 (a) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (b) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष्ट p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Wicked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदुष्णं 1 Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदुषित p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष a. Bad, corrupt. —वः 1 (a) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (b) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमःस्वभावास्तेऽप्यस्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); वज्रः सुदूरीजनमनस्त्रोषप्रदोषः Gīt. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Bā. 1. 12. -Comp. —आगमः nightfall. —कालः-समयः-वेला evening-time, nightfall. —तिमिरं even-

ing darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे स्वं Mk. 1. 35. —रमणीय a. delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक a. Born in the evening.

प्रदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at, look upon. —Pass. 1 To become visible. -2 To look, appear. —Caus. 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक a. 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 Teaching, informing, instructing. —कः 1 A prophet. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शने 1 Look, appearance; as in घोरप्रदर्शने. -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Propheying.

प्रदर्शित p. p. 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. -2 Made known. -3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared. -5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युत् 1 A. To shine forth. —Caus. To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्युतित a. Illuminated, lighted up. प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य मियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रद्युः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood.

As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Krishna and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रश्राणक a. Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

प्रशु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.) रथात्प्रश्वन्ति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. —Caus. To put to flight, rout. प्रश्व a. Fluid, liquid. —वः Running. प्रश्वः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रश्वानि a. 1 Running away; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्वारः प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष, प्रद्विषत् a. 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधानं 1 A battle fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रधानाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महीधृता Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रथमपिष्ठुनं कौरवं तद्वज्रयाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mu. 6. 33; V. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधानमनं 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान a. 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमाय, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Me. 7. 203. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नादृशशास्त्रं M. 1.; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; गुणेश्वरैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 78. -2 The first mover, originator or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी असादृशं प्रधानस्यासिद्धिमिरयाह S. B.; see प्रवृत्ति also. -3 The principal member of a compound. —नः, —नं 1 The prin-

cipal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp. -अग्र 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. -अग्रतः the prime-minister, premier. -आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Viāhva. -उत्तम *a.* 1. eminent, most illustrious. -2. warlike, brave. -कर्मेन् *n.*, कार्ये 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. -धातुः the chief element of the body, i. e. semen virile. -पुरुषः 1. the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.); Pt. 3. 138. -2. an epithet of Siva. -भास्व *a.* 1. most distinguished. -2. receiving the chief share. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. -वासस् *n.* a principal garment, (du) he two chief garments. -वृष्टिः *f.* at heavy shower of rain. -सिद्ध *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance.

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal.

प्रधानता -त्वं = प्रधान्य *q. v.*

प्रधाव् 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. -Caus. To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावन् Air, wind. -नं Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. -2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. -*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रधुतिर् *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed. -ता 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधु 10 U. or Caus. 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a.* (जी *f.*) Preserving, keeping.

प्रधु 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower, overcome. -Caus. 1 To assail, attack; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate (a woman). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रध्वः 1 Assaulting, attacking; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रध्वक *a.* 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

प्रध्वण-णा 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रध्वति *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty arrogant.

प्रधु *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रध्मा 1 P. 1 To blow (as a conch); शंखो प्रध्मतुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रध्मापनं A remedy for assisting perspiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रध्यानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वस् 1 A. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed. -Caus. To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रध्वस्तः Utter destruction, annihilation. -Comp. -अभावः ' non-existence caused by destruction ', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वसनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रध्वसिन् *a.* 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रध्वन्तु *m.* The son of a grandson, a great-grand-son.

प्रध्वन्तु See under प्रध्वन्तु.

प्रध्नायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रध्नालः -ली *f.* See प्रध्नाल and प्रध्नाली.

प्रध्नीयतिनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रध्वत् 4 P. To dance. -Caus. To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रध्वति *p. p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रध्वज *a.* Dancing. -न्तः A dance.

प्रध्वजः The extremity of a wing (as of an army).

प्रध्वजः 1 Display, manifestation; रामायणः प्रध्वजः K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रध्वजेन. -5 Manifolness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud -9 The visible world

or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analogy. -Comp. -वृद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. -वचनं a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रध्वजक *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रध्वजनं 1 Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रध्वजयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display; प्रध्वजय प्रध्वजं Gt. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रध्वजित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रध्वज 1 P. To repeat aloud. -Caus. To teach, explain, expound.

प्रधाटकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of work.

प्रध्वजः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रध्वत् 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away. -2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. -Caus. 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

प्रध्वतनं 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रध्वति *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

प्रधातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानामतदप्रधातः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. -3 sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling on or loss, as in केसप्रधातः. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in धर्मप्रधातः. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. -Comp. -अंशु *n.* water falling from a rock.

प्रधातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रधातिन् *m.* A precipitous mountain cliff.

प्रध्व *a.* Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. -यः 1 A long

journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

प्रपद्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pūshan.

प्रपद् 4 A. 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (a) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach; तां जन्मने शैलवधुं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21; (क्रितीश) कौत्सः प्रपेदे वरतुसिष्यः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 16; R. 8. 11. (b) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit; शरणार्थमस्यां कथं प्रपत्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेयुः प्रपेदे पाथि एकभावं R. 16. 30; युद्धतर्कणात्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 81; बाल्यात्परं साधु वयः प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 31; 5. 24; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपञ्चोस्मि S. 5; ऋषिनिकरोरिति संशयः प्रपेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. -4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to; partake of, share in; सहकारं न प्रपेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; कांतं वपुर्गोमचरं प्रपेदे R. 5. 51. -5 To behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपयते वेदभिः M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; पद्मयो मयि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

प्रपद् 1 The forepart of the foot. -2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपदनं Entrance.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; ह्यं प्रपक्षा तपसे तपोचनं Ku. 5. 59; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेहं शाशि मां त्वां प्रपक्षं Bg. 2. 7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; प्रपञ्चाभिः प्रपक्षस्तन्मभिः S. 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -8 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. -Comp. -पालः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

प्रपाद्: Ved. Miscarriage.

प्रपञ्चाढः See प्रपुनाट.

प्रपणी *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). -यै A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Fight, retreat.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Rout- ed defeated.

प्रपलायित् *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; स्यात्प्रपास्थानान्यमलसालिला यस्य कृपाः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. -Comp. -पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -वनं a cool grove.

प्रपाकः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.) -2 Inflammation.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपाथः A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं 1 Drinking. -2 The underpart of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपालनं Protecting, guarding.

प्रपालित् *m.* An epithet of Balarama.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great-grandfather. -2 An epithet of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman. -4 Of the Supreme spirit. -ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीड 10 U. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To choke, suppress, restrain.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

प्रपीत(न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुत्रः A grandson.

प्रपुना(क्षा)टः -ढः N. of a tree (चक्रमृदं).

प्रपूर्वगः 1 The Supreme being. -2 N. of the two Aśvins.

प्रपुष्पित *a.* Flowing, blooming.

प्रपृष्ट *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपू 9 P. To fill up, complete. -Pass. To be filled or completed; be fulfilled.

प्रपूरक *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपौत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78. -त्री A great-grand-daughter.

प्रप्यायनं Swelling.

प्रफर्षी Ved. A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way; a lewd girl (?).

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोभप्रभं साधुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29. (v. l. for प्रहृ)

प्रफुल्लितः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming; न हि प्रफुल्लः सहकारमेव वृक्षांतरं कांक्षति वपुर्द्वयाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -Comp. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबंध 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check. -3 To compose, put together, arrange.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रबद्ध *m.* An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विश्लेष्यमात्रं युवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; क्रियाप्रबंधाद्यमध्वराणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Māl. 6. 5. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुजि- सार्थप्रबंधः प्रबंधो रुद्राहाराः Si. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition; प्रथितयशसां भासकविशोभिलकाविविभ्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमय- प्रबंध &c. Vās. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंधः. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact, प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकासराणां प्रज्ञाः कथा विदुः. -वर्षः continuous or incessant rain.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबन्धः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब(व)र्ह *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valourous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Ra. 3. 23. -2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबलतमसामेवंमायाः क्षुभेषु हि वृत्तयः S. 7. 24; प्रबलपुत्रोवातसः सुखा M. 4. 2; प्रबली वेदना R. 8. 50. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. -लः 1 N. of a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव). -लं ind. Exceedingly, much.

प्रबलति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रबाध 1 A. 1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt; सद्गुच्छित्तानेव त- रून् प्रबाधते (प्रभंजनः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over; कथं च देवं शक्यते पौरुषेण प्रबाधितुं Mb. -4 To throw down, destroy. -5 To repel, repulse.

प्रबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. -2 Harassing, oppressive. -3 Keeping off or back. 4 Refusing, rejecting.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. -2 Refusing, denying. -3 Keeping off.

प्रबाधित *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. -2 Pressed forward, driven onward.

प्रब(व)लिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रबा(वा)ल, -लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि...प्रवालमासामनुबन्धि वांस्वर्ग Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. -2 Coral. -3 The neck of the Indian lute. -लः 1 A pupil. -2 An animal. -Oomp. -अश्मंतकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree. -2. the coral tree. -वर्ग a red lotus. -फलं red sandal-wood. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The fore arm.

प्राहुबक् *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. -2 At the same time.

प्राहुकं *ind.* 1 On high. -2 At the same time.

प्रबुध 4 *A.*, 1 *P.* 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुध इव सुप्त S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30. -2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; साधेऽस्मिन् स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुधां न सुप्तं Me. 90. -3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. -Caus. 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्राबोधयन्नुवसि वारिभरुदारवाचः R. 5. 65; 56. -2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमस्यनन्दस्यमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. -3 To cause to expand or open; (पदानि) प्रबोधयत्यु-र्वहुर्वैर्मयुवैः Ku. 1. 16. -4 To instruct, teach; explain. -5 To persuade, induce. -6 To stimulate, excite.

प्रबुध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. -3 Knowing, conversant with. -4 Full-blown, expanded. -5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm). -6 Enlivened, lively.

प्रबुधः A great eagle.

प्रबोधः 1 Awakening (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाय सुवचय R. 12. 50; मोहाद्वृत्तकदतरः प्रबोधः 14. 56. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). -3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चिरप्रबोधाय संभावितं धर्मासनमध्यासितं S. 6. -4 Vigilance, watchfulness. -5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधवैदो-द्य; R. 5. 65. -6 Consolation. -7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

-8 Explaining. -Oomp. -उत्सवः N. of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika.

प्रबोधकः A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Awakening, rousing. -नं 1 Waking. -2 Awakening, rousing. -3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; U. 6. 41. -4 Knowledge, wisdom -5 Instructing, advising. -6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. -7 Refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रबोध(वि)नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārttika on which Vishnu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. -3 Convinced, persuaded.

प्रब्र 2 *P.* 1 To proclaim, announce, -2 To exclaim, shout. -3 To say speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. -4 To praise, laud. -5 To read before. -6 To describe.

प्रब्रज् 7 *P.* 1 To break down, shatter. -2 To stop, arrest, suspend. -3 To frustrate, disappoint. -4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभगः 1 Breaking, crushing. -2 Destruction; complete defeat.

प्रभञ्जनं Breaking to pieces. -नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane; N. 1. 67; P. 1. 122.

प्रभद्रः The Nimba tree.

प्रभा 2 *P.* 1 To appear, seem. -2 To shine forth, gleam. -3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभावा रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्पा श-क्षिन्व शर्वरी R. 3. 2. -4 To illuminate, enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशि-सूर्ययोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Rs. 1. 20; Me. 47. -2 A ray of light. -3 The shadow of the sun on a sun-dial. -4 An epithet of Durgā. -5 N. of the city of Kubera. -6 N. of an Apearas. -Oomp. -करः 1. the sun; R. 10. 74. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. the ocean. -5 an epithet of Siva. -6. N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy called after him. -कीटः a fire-fly. -तरल *a.* tremulously radiant, न प्रभातरलं ज्योति-रुदेति वसुधातलात् S. 1. 26. -पल्लवित *a.* overpread or glowing with lustre; V. 5. 3. -प्ररोहः a ray or flash of light. -मंडलं a circle or halo of light; मुरतरप्रभामंडला चक्राक्षे Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -लेपित *a.*

covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear or light. -तं Day-break, dawn; अश्वोः प्रभातमासीत् S. 2.

प्रभानं Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभावत् *a.* Luminous, radiant, splendid.

प्रभागः 1 Division. -2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाष् 1 *A.* 1 To speak to, address to; स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. -2 To proclaim; publish. -3 To disclose, reveal. -4 To expound, explain. -5 To prate, prattle.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभास् 1 *A.* 1 To shine. -2 To appear. -Caus. To illuminate, irradiate.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. -सः -सं N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārakā.

प्रभासनं Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभिद् 7 *U.* 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. -2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant); see प्राभिज्. -Pass. 1 To be broken to pieces. -2 To bud forth, open, expand (as flowers). -3 To split, divide.

प्रभिज् *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. -2 Broken to pieces. -3 Cut off, detached. -4 Budding, expanded, opened. -5 Changed, altered. -6 Deformed, disfigured. -7 Relaxed, loosened. -8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80. -9 Pierced, bored. -10 Different distinct. -जः An elephant in rut. -Oomp. -अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. -करद *a.* 'having the cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxicated.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. -2 Division, separation. -3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. -4 Difference, distinction. -5 A kind or sort.

प्रभेदक *a.* 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. -2 Distinguishing.

प्रभृ 1 *P.* 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); लोभात् क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायंभुवान्मरीच्यैः प्र-बभूव प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; उरुषः प्रबभूवा-श्रवस्मयेन सह त्विजां R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. -2 To appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. -3 To multiply, increase; see प्रवृत्. -4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's

power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगीश्वरीयं Māl. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K.; Pt. 1. 44. -5 To be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्यपि नात्रसंगमात्प्रभवस्यायुरपोहितं यदि R. 8. 44; कोऽप्यो हृतवहाद्गन्धुं प्रभवित्यति S. 4; S. 6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4; Pt. 1. -6 To have control or power over, prevail over, be master of (usually with gen., sometimes with dat. or loc.); यदि प्रभवित्यात्मनः S. 1; प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः Māl. 4; तस्मै प्रभवति अशुशास्त्रे देवी V. 2; विधिरपि न येयः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94. -7 To be a match for (with dat.); प्रभवति मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -8 To be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku. 6. 59. -9 To be contained in (with loc.); युवः प्रवर्धः प्रभवत् नारदनि R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11 To implore, beseech. -12 To extend beyond, surpass (Ved.). -13 To profit, avail. -Caus. 1 To increase, augment. -2 To provide more fully. -3 To recognize. -4 To gain power or strength. -5 To make powerful.

प्रभव a. 1 Excellent, distinguished. -2 Superior, powerful. -वः 1 Source, origin; अनेतरत्प्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3; अकिञ्चनः सत्प्रभवः ससंपदा 5. 77; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The source of a river; तस्या एव प्रभवमच्छले माप्य गौरं तुषारोः Me. 52. -4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तमस्याः प्रभवमन्वच्छ S. 1. -5 The author, creator; Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birth-place. -7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (अभाव q. v.). -8 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2; Ku. 3. 15. प्रभवन 1 Production. -2 Source, origin.

प्रभवितु m. A ruler, great lord.

प्रभवितु a. 1 Strong, mighty, powerful. -2 Pre-eminent, distinguished. -तुः 1 A lord, master; परमप्रभितुषे रोचते S. 2; Ku. 6. 62. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभावानिच सत्यते S. 1. -3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. -4, Regal power (one of the three Saktis q. v.). -5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R. 2. 61, 62; 3. 40; V. 1, 2, 5. -6 Magnanimity. -7 Extension, circumference. -Comp. -ज a. proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभावत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Majestic; S. 1.

प्रभावक, प्रभावन a. Prominent, influential.

प्रभावना Disclosure, revealing.

प्रभु a. (धु भू f.) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful. -2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नाकतोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमताम्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; समाधिभेदः प्रभवो भवति Ku. 3. 40. -3 A match for; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -4 Abundant. -5 Everlasting, eternal. -युः 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्धृष्युर्धुवनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49. -2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. -3 An owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -6 Of Śiva. -7 Of Brahmā. -8 Of Indra. -Comp. -भक्त a. attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good horse. -भक्ति f. devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. 5. 26; V. 4. 12; S. 7. 32. -2 Ownership.

प्रभुत्वं p. p. 1 1 Spung from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect. -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Presided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. -Comp. -यवसंघन a. abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -वयस्य a advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभुतता, त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्रभुतिः f. 1 Source, origin. -2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभुत्वं a. Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभुतिः f. 1 Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. compounds; इन्द्रप्रभुतयो देवाः &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). -ind. From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शैशवात्प्रभुतिं पोषितां श्रियां U. 1. 45; Ku. 3. 26, R. 2. 38; अद्य प्रभुतिं henceforward; ततः प्रभुतिः, अतः प्रभुतिः &c.

प्रभंश् 1 A. 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, slip; प्रभंश्यमानभरणप्रसूता R. 14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of; प्रभंश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To escape or free oneself from. -Caus. To throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from; प्रभंश्यां यो नहुषं चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभंशयुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभंशित p. p. 1 Thrown or cast, down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

प्रभंशित्व a. Falling off or down.

प्रभंष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -2 Broken. -ष्ट A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभंष्टकं See प्रभंष्ट above.

प्रमत्त p. p. Drowned, immersed, dippod.

प्रमण (न)स्त्र a. 1 Happy, cheerful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत्त p. p. 1 Thought out. -2 Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ-मथ 1, 9 P. 1 To churn; प्रमथयमानो (सद्यः) गिरिणेव ध्रुवः R. 13. 14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy; Māl. 4. 9, 9. 27. -7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. -Caus. To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horse. -2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) at tending on Śiva; Ku. 7. 95. -Comp. -अधिपः-नाथः-पतिः an epithet of Śiva. -आलयः hall.

प्रमथनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित p. p. 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trampled down. -3 Slain, killed; Māl. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. -तं Butter-milk with out water.

प्रमथित्व a. Destroying; Mu. 2. 20.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोजायितं स्वपा U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. -थाः m. pl. Epithet of the fiends attendant upon Śiva.

प्रमाथित p. p. 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled. -2 Ravished, seduced.

प्रमाथित्व a. 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; Māl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. -5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31. -m. N. of a year.

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to (with loc.) अतोऽर्थाच्च प्रमाद्यति प्रमाद्यन्न विपश्चित Ma. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do,

swerve or deviate from (with abl.); स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while away (time).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, 'drunk'; कथं प्रमत्तः प्रयत्नं कृतमिव (न स्मरिष्यति) S. 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, negligent; inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). -4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.). -5 'Blundering'. -6 Wanton, lascivious. -Comp. -गीत *a.* sung carelessly. -चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness. प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inattentive, careless. प्रमद *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. -वः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight, Si. 3. 54; 13. 2; Māl. 9. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -काननं, -वनं *a.* pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमदक *a.* Licentious, sensual. प्रमदनं Amorous desire. प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman; B. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. -3 The *virgo* of the zodiac. -Comp. -काननं, -वनं *a.* pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). -जन. 1. a young woman. -2. woman-kind.

प्रमद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; जातु प्रमादस्त्विति न शक्यं S. 6. 25; Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 (a) Fainting, swoon. (b) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment; Pt. 1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger; अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

प्रमादित्व *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वेधेयः V. 2. -2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk.

प्रमनस् *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits; R. 3. 67.

प्रमन्यु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down. -नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure; प्रीणि पदानि प्रमाय. -2 To form, make, build. -3 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -4 To arrange, place in order. -5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of; न परोपहितज्ञ च स्वता प्रमितिः शुभवाद्भूतस्त्वर्थः Si. 16. 40; अशक्योऽयमर्थः प्रमातुं H. 3. -6 To conjecture. -Caus. To afford or give proof.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perceptions. -2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard; ग्रन्थिषां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1. 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं Ms. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 240; sometimes in pl.; वेदाः प्रमाणाः -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge; (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थोपपत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also). -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred authority. -12 Cause, reason. -13 Rule, sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial length of a vowel. -णः -गी A rule, standard, authority. -Comp. -अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. -अन्तरं another mode of proof. -अभावः absence of authority. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (-ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva. -हृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. -पत्रं a written warrant, पुरयः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. -भूत (गीभूत) *a.* autho-

ritative. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वचनं, -वाक्यं an authoritative statement. -शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2. the science of logic. -सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणक *a.* (At the end of oomp.) Measuring, extending to, as far as.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority; वैश्वामित्रोऽयं प्रमाणयति Mu. 3; H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a model. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रमाणिक *a.* Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an authority.

प्रमाणीकृ 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an authority; शासनं तदभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out; देवेन प्रमुखा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, take the consent of; Ku. 6. 1. -7 To take into account; U. 7. 5.

प्रमातु *a.* 1 Having a right notion, competent to judge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 Demonstrating.

प्रमापक *a.* Furnishing authority or proof. -कः An authority.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured. -2 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयां शक्तिं विद्वत् Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. -3 Known, understood. -4 Proved, demonstrated. -5 (At the end of oomp.) Of such and such extent or measure.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or means of knowledge. -4 True inference or analogy.

प्रमेय *n.* 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. -दं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal grandfather. -ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमापयितु *m.* A murderer, killer.

प्रमिद् 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

प्रमेदित *a.* 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

प्रमी 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surmount, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss

(ones's way.) -7 To perish, die. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate &c.
परीत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). —*तः* An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

परीतिः *f.* Death, destruction, de-
 cease.

परीह *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact.
 -2 Passed as urine.

परीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

परीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुकिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with, प्रतिप्रमुखचर्चनं स्वामतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —*सः* 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude. -3 The tree called Punnaḡa. —*सं* 1 The mouth. -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. (प्रमुखतः and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', opposite to'; Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुक् 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon, forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.) —*Pass.* 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from —*Caus.* 1 To loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, release.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Liberated, set free. -3 Resigned, renounced. -4 Cast, hurled. —*Comp.* —*कृतं ind.* bitterly.

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमुह 1 A. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted; R. 6. 86; Māl. 5. 23. —*Caus.* To gladden, delight, exhilarate; प्रमोदय चानकान् Māl. 9. 41.

प्रमुह *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —*Comp.* —*हृदय* *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमोदः 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदचरैः सह वारयोरिति R. 3. 19; Ma. 3. 61. -2 One of the eight perfections in the Sāṅkhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. —*नः* An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —*तः* An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोदिन *a.* 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

प्रमुह 9 P. 1 To take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60 -2 To steal away, rob.

प्रमुहित *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, unconscious. —*तः* A kind of riddle

प्रमुह 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or infatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

प्रमुह *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

प्रमुह *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 41. -2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रमुत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. —*मृ* 1 Death. -2 Cultivation.

प्रमुञ्ज 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (fig. also); स्वभावलोलेख्ययाः प्रमुञ्ज R. 6. 41. -2 To wipe off, or away or out, blow out, efface; Mā. 1. 20. -3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate; प्रणिपातलवनं प्रमादुकामा V. 3; सर्वथा प्रमाजितं स्वया प्रमादेऽशुभः S. 6. -5 To stroke or rub gently. -6 To prepare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate. प्रमाजनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमुह *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमोहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c.).

प्रमले 1 P. 1 To fade, wither. -2 To be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To be languid or wearied. -4 To be dirty or foul, be soiled.

प्रमलान *a.* 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty.

प्रयत् 1 A. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

प्रयत्न 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Per-

severing or continued effort; perseverance. -3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty' -4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नेऽपि गृहे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil.) Active effort of three kinds; प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवनकारणम् । एवं प्रयत्नत्रैविध्यं तांत्रिकैः परिदर्शितम्. -7 Activity, action in general. (प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन—स्नात् &c. *ind.* 1 With great effort, diligently. -2 Assiduously. -3 Hardly, scarcely. -4 Particularly, specially).

प्रयत्नवत् *a.* Assiduous, diligent, persevering.

प्रयम् 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with dat. of person). -2 To curb, check, restrain, control. -3 To deliver, restore. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge (as a debt).

प्रयत् *p. p.* 1 R. strained, self subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. -2 Zealous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Careful, prudent. —*तः* A holy or pious person.

प्रयतिः *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, oblation. -2 A gift, present. -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

प्रयामः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Dearth, scarcity, dearth (of water, corn &c.). -3 Length. -4 Competition of buyers on account of dearth.

प्रयस् 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To toil, labour.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 41. -2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A sacrifice.

प्रयत्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रया 2 P. 1 To walk, go; व्रस्ताहुतं नगरवृत्तवर्मयासि Mk. 1. 27. -2 To walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go forth or out. -4 To advance, progress.

प्रयाण 1 Setting out, starting, departure. -2 A march, journey; मयि तावच्छुभं कथयतस्त्वयमाणाजुल्लभं Me. 13. -3 Progress, advance. -4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कामं पुरा शुक्लमिव प्रयाणे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning, commencement. -6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. -7 The back of a horse. -8 the hinder

part of any animal. —Comp. —कालः, —समयः time of departure. —भंगः a break in a journey, halt ; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकं 1 A journey, march ; K. 118 ; 305. —2 Going, motion.

प्रयात p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. —2 Deceased, dead. —कः 1 An invasion. —2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापनं (न) 1 Sending. —2 Expelling, driving away.

प्रयापित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. —2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. —2 N. of Indra. —3 A horse. —4 N. of a celebrated place or pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangā and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad ; Ms. 2 21 ; (said to be n. also in this sense). —Comp. —भयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, inquiring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, अवयवि च निरनस्तव्यबोधप्रयुक्त R. 5. 74 ; सज्जावे साधुभावे च सदित्येत्ययुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. —2 To appoint, employ, direct, order ; मा मां प्रयुज्याः कुलकीर्तिलोके Bk. 3. 54 ; प्रयुक्त राज्ये बत दुष्करे स्वा 3. 51 ; Ku. 7. 85. —3 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं प्रयुजे न वाहिनी R. 11. 6 ; 2. 70 ; 5. 35, 15. 8. —4 To move, set in motion ; मरुत्युक्ताः (बाललाः) R. 2. 10. —5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on ; अध्यावमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21 ; Bg. 3. 36. —6 To perform, do ; Ku. 7. 86 ; 17. 12. —7 To represent on the stage, act, perform ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्पणति प्रोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 35 ; परिवादं प्रयुजानस्य मम Mu. 1. —8 To lend for use, put to interest (as money &c.) ; Ms. 8. 146. —9 To harness, yoke. —10 To appoint, invest, install (in an office). —11 To cast, hurl, throw (as a missile) ; direct ; प्रयुक्तमप्यवधितो ह्या स्यात् R. 2. 34. —12 To be fit, become. —13 To impose, inflict (with loc. or gen. of person). —Caus. 1 To use, employ ; Ms. 3. 112. —2 To exact (as interest). —3 to perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed —2 Used, employed (as a word &c.) ; Pt. 1. 202. —3 Applied. —4 Appointed, nominated. —5 Acted, represented. —6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on ; Pt. 1. 61. —7 Endowed with. —8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. —9 Lent or put to interest (as money). —10 Prompted, instigated, urged ; Ku. 1. 21 —11 Directed, hurled at —12

Shaken, set in motion. —13 Inflicted upon. —14 Connected with. —15 Thick, compact, closely united. —कः A cause. —Comp. —संस्कारः a. polished (as a gem).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 52 Incitement, instigation —3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. —4 Consequence, result. —5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् f. Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. —2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्त्वा a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). —2 One who performs or directs, an executor. —3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. —4 An author, an agent ; U. 3. 48. —5 One who acts or represents (a drama). —6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. —7 One who shoots (an arrow). —8 The agent of an action. —9 A reciter.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment ; as in शब्दप्रयोगः, अर्थशब्दो मूर्तिप्रयोगः—अल्पप्रयोगः ' this word is generally or rarely used '. —2 A usual form, general usage. —3 Hurling, throwing, discharging (opp. संहारः) ; प्रयोगसंहारादिभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57. —4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting ; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1. नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 ' not seen acted on the stage '. —5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject) ; (opp. ज्ञाने ' theory ') ; तद्वन्नयानिर्णयं मां च ज्ञाने प्रयोगे च विदुःशतु M. 1. —6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. —7 An act, action. —8 Recitation, delivery. —9 Beginning, commencement. —10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. —11 A means, instrument. —12 Consequence, result. —13 Combination connection. —14 Addition. —15 (In gram.) A usual form. —16 Offering, presenting. —17 (a) Principal, loan bearing interest. (b) Lending money on usury —18 Appointment. —19 A sacred text or authority. —20 A cause, motive. —21 An example. —22 Application of magic, magical rites. —23 A horse. —Comp. —अतिशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage ; i. e. where the Sutrādharma goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing ; the S. D. thus defines it :— यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽयः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्रवैशेष्ये प्रयोगाति-

शयस्त्वा 291. निपुण a. 1. skilled in practice ; M. 3. —2 practically experienced.

प्रयोगतः ind. 1 By the use of, through the employment of. —2 In consequence of. —3 According to. —4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् a. 1 Using, employing. —2 Having an object in view. —3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रयोग्यः A horse.

प्रयोजक a. Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to ; inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c. —कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. —2 An author. —3 A founder, an institutor. —4 A money-lender. —5 A law-giver, legislator. —6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. —2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user) ; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1 ; बाले किमनेन पुटेन प्रयोजनं K. 144. —3 End, aim, object, purpose ; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मद्बोधि प्रवर्तते ; पुत्रप्रयोजना द्वायाः पुत्रः विहप्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh. ; गुणवत्सापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. —4 A means of attaining ; Ms. 7. 100. —5 A cause, motive, occasion. —6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोजनस्तु a. 1 Having or done with a particular object. —2 Selfish. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Caused, produced.

प्रयोज्य pot. p. 1 To be used or employed. —2 To be practised. —3 To be produced or caused. —4 To be appointed. —5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). —6 To be set to work. ज्यः A servant, an employe. —ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुत a. 1 Joined, united. —2 Separated. —तः A million.

प्रयुस्तुः 1 A warrior. —2 A ram. —3 Wind, air. —4 An ascetic. —5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं A battle, fight.

प्ररक्षणं Protection.

प्ररुच् 1 A. 1 To shine very much. —2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन a. Exciting or enticing. —न 1 Exciting, or stimulating. —2 Illustration, explanation. —3 Seduction. —4 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people) ; अलोकसामान्यगुणस्वरूपः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतश्च Mal. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रकृतिगोचर्य in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world '). —5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. —6 Representation of the end as all but accomplish-

ed ; see S. D. 388 ; (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररुदित *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्ररुह 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth ; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up (as a wound).

प्ररुह *f.* Ved. A shoot, branch.

प्ररुह *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Born, sprung, produced ; यस्यायमंगत् कुतिनः प्ररुहः S. 7. 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted ; as in प्ररुहमूलः. -5 Grown long ; as in प्ररुहकेशः, प्ररुहदमश्च.

प्ररुहिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोहः 1 'Sprouting, shooting' or growing up, germination ; as in यवाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. -2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also) ; प्लक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलविभेद R. 8. 93 ; प्लक्षान् प्ररोहजटिलानिव मन्त्रिवृद्धान् 13. 71 ; Kn. 5. 60 ; 7. 17 ; 5. 60 ; U. 5. 2. -3 A scion, offsprings ; हा राधेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4 ; Mv. 6. 25 ; नन्द-प्ररोहः Mu. 1. 11. -4 A shoot of light ; कुर्वति सामन्तशिखामणीनां प्ररोहस्तमयं रजोसि R. 5. 33. -5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrescence.

प्ररोहण 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting. -3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्ररोहिन् *a.* 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated ; Ms. 1. 46.

प्रलप 1 P. 1 To speak, talk ; वचे वै वेदवति (वैवेकीति) प्रतिपदमुद्वृष्टु प्रलपितं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter, talk wildly or nonsensically ; प्रलपत्येव वैधेयः S. 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. -4 To call, invoke.

प्रलपन 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk ; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. —तं Talk ; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk ; Mr. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; उत्तरा-प्रलापोरजनितकुरो भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175 ; Ve. 5. 20 —Comp. —हन् *m.* a sort of collyrium

प्रलापिन् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking ; हा असंचक्षप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलभ 1 A. To cheat, deceive ; cf. विवल्भः.

प्रलभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलभन Deceiving, cheating.

प्रलब्ध *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down ; as in प्रलंबकेशः. -2 Prominent ; as in प्रलंबनासिकाः. -3 Slow, dilatory. —चः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anything hanging down. -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck. -5 A kind of necklace. -6 The female breast. -7 Tin or lead. -8 N of a demon killed by Balarāma. -9 A shoot of the vine-palm. 10 A cucumber. -11 A verse (गद्या). —Comp. —अहः, a man with hanging testicles. प्रः, -मधनः, —हन् *m.* epithets of Balarāma.

प्रलंबन Hanging down, depending. **प्रलंबित** *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलंबीकृ 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

प्रललाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलवः 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

प्रलवित्र An instrument for cutting off.

प्रली 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into ; आत्मना कुतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयते Ku. 2. 10 ; रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयते तत्रैवावस्थकसंज्ञके Bg. 8. 18 ; Ms. 1. 54. -3 To vanish, disappear ; सह मेघेन तद्विलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -4 To be destroyed, to perish, die ; Mā. 9. 21.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution ; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69 ; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. -2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a kalpa), universal destruction ; Ku. 2. 8 ; Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction ; प्रारब्धाः प्रलापय मांसवद्बो विकृतमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21 ; 1. 14 ; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope ; प्रलयार्तात्मिविति विलो-चने Ku. 4. 2. -6 (In Rhet.) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्नादमिन्द्रियमूर्च्छनं Pratāparudra. -7 The mystic syllable om. —Comp. —कालः, the time of universal destruction. —जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. —वहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. —प्रयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलुद 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow ; प्रलुदितमवन्तो वि-

लोक्य कुत्तं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

प्रलोठन 1 Rolling (on the ground). -2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलुब्ध 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure ; seduce, entice. -3 To pollute (through lust). —Caus. To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement ; seduction.

प्रलोभन 1 Attracting. -2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोभिन् *a.* 1 Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

प्रलोभ्य *a.* To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring.

प्रलून *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve ; आलिप्यमृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39.

प्रलेपक *a.* Anointing, smearing. —कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रवच 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address ; Pt. 1. 53. -2 To tell, relate announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

प्रवक्तृ *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declbror. -2 A teacher, expounder ; Ms. 8. 20 ; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रवचन 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement ; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation ; Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing ; Ms. 3. 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines (in the form of a treatise). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Buddhists. —Comp. —पटु *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवगः, —प्रवगः, प्रवगमः A monkey, see वृगम, वृवगः, वृवगम.

प्रवट Wheat.

प्रवण *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (off. at the end of comp.), वंचनप्रवणः Ki. 3. 19. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on ; prone to, full of ; दुग्निः प्राणत्राणप्रवणमतिभिः कैश्चिदधुना Bh. 3. 29 ; Si. 8. 35 ; Mu. 5. 21 ; Ki. 2. 44. -6 Favourably inclined or disposed to-

wards ; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready ; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. -10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. —ण 1 A place where four roads meet. —ण 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

प्रवणता 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणायति Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

प्रवणोक्तु 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over ; तपसा तपवणोक्तो हरः Ku. 4. 42.

प्रवत् f. Ved. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

प्रवत्स्यत् a. (ती or स्त्री f.) About to go on a journey. —Comp. —पति-का the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रवद् 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address ; Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. —Caus. 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

प्रवदन् Ved. A proclamation.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief ; अनुवाकप्रवादन्तु वदनयोः सार्व-लौकिकः MāI. 1. 13 ; व्याधो मातुषं खाद-तोति लोकप्रवादः इतिवारः H. 1 ; Rāt. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance ; इदं प्रवादं युधि संहारं प्रवक्तु रामनिशाग्रिहारी Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form (Ved.).

प्रवादक a. Playing on (a musical instrument).

प्रवादिन् a. Uttering a sound ; speaking, reporting.

प्रवद् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer ; Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

प्रवप a. Very fat.

प्रवपणं Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवपणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad ; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवयस् a. 1 Advanced in age, aged, old ; कल्पेन प्रवयस्त्वं विदुश्च U. 4 ; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

प्रवर a. 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, ex-

alted ; संकतके चिरवति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3 ; Ms. 10. 27 ; Ghaṭ. 16. -2 Eldest. —रः 1 A call summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras. —र N of a river falling into the Godāvari. —र Aloe-wood. —Oomp. —वाहनी (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवरणं 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (with Buddhists) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रवर्गः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्जनं The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

प्रवलाकिन् m. 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

प्रवत्सु 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel ; विधाय वृत्तिं भायायाः प्रवत्सुत्कार्यवाकरः Ms. 9. 74 ; R. 11. 4. —Caus. To banish, send into exile. प्रवत्सन् Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवासः (a) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence ; कुशा प्रवासस्थकलत्रवेदां (बलितामयश्च) R. 16. 4 ; S. 4. 3 ; U. 6. 38 ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 3. 94. (b) A temporary sojourn ; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन काश्यपेनादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. —Comp. —गत, —स्थ, —स्थित a. journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित a. Banished, exiled.

प्रवासिन् m. A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner ; Ku. 4. 10.

प्रवह 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along -2 To waft, carry or bear along ; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. -5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवहणं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). -2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current ; प्रवाहस्ते वारं त्रियमयमपारं विशदु नः G. L. 2 ; R. 5. 46 ; 13. 10, 48 ; Ku. 1. 54 ; Ms. 46. -3 Flow, running water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. (प्रवाह्यमृत्तिं means (lit.) making water in a stream ; (fig.) doing a useless action).

प्रवाहक a. Carrying off or forward. —कः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. -2 Evisceration by stool.

प्रवाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faeces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाहिन् a. 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रवाहिः-ह्री Ses प्रहेलिका.

प्रवाकः A proclaimer.

प्रवाक् a. 1 Eloquent, oratorical ; (कुर्यते)जबानपद्मलोमार्थं प्रवाकः कृतिर्न गिरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrulous ; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाक्य a 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

प्रवाचनं 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation. प्रवाच्यं A literary production or composition.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः-णी f. A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात p. p. Exposed to stormy wind. —तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air ; प्रवातजननस्या देवी M. 4. -2 A strong or stormy wind ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंषा गिरया S. 6. -3 An airy place ; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). -2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition. -4 A free-will offering (कायदान).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रविकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or strowed about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात p. p. 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचर 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.

प्रविचरः Disoernment, discrimination.

प्रविचल 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused.

प्रविचलित *a.* Moved, set in motion, shaken.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रवितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded. -2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारण 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. -2 Budding. -3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध *p. p.* Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविदुत *p. p.* Dispersed, sent to flight, scattered.

प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To decide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.

प्रविधानं 1 Thinking upon. -2 Doing.

प्रविध्वस्त *a.* 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.

प्रविपलः -ल A small part of a *vipala* q. v.

प्रविभज 1 P. 1 To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

प्रविभक्त *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; *ज्योतिषि* वर्तयति च *प्रविभक्त* हिमा S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः Division, Distribution.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरल *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; *प्रविरला इव सुखवधूकथाः* R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्त *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविविक्त *a.* 1 Very solitary, -2 Separated, detached.

प्रविश 6 P. 1 To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3

To appear. -*Caus.* 1 To admit, introduce, usher; *स्वरितं प्रवेशय* U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.

प्रविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; *पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं* S. 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं 1 Entrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; *पुरप्रवेशाभिसुखो बभूव* R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; *तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत्* S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The syringe of a clyster-pipe. (Proverb. *चञ्चुप्रवेशो सुसलप्रवेशः*; cf. *the thin end of the wedge*).

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last) S. D. thus defines it: -*प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तोक्त्या नीचपात्रयोर्जितः । अंकद्वयोर्वाचितः शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा* || 308; see *विष्कम्भक*.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेश्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण्ण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविषा A birch tree.

प्रविस्त (स्त) *r.* Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; *आमोदानय हरिवंतराणि नेतुं नैशान्यो जगति समीरणस्योप* Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 43.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14.

29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. -*r.* 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; *प्रावरिषुरिव शोणीं क्षिता वृक्षाः समेततः* Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go forward, move on, proceed; *स्वामितेवकयोरेव वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते* Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise be produced, spring; Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); *इतं प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं* M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself; *प्रवर्ततां प्रवृत्तिहाय पाथिवः* S. 7. 35. -6 To act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; *न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं* S. 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; *राजन् प्रजाप्त ते कश्चिद्वपचारः प्रवर्तते* R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24; Ms. 3. 61. -*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. -2 Excitement, stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.

प्रवर्तक *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense).

-कः 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A prompter, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. -*कं* The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting. -5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. -*ना* Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66. -2 Founded, set up,

established. -3 Prompted, incited, instigated. -4 Kindled; R. 5. 37. -5 Caused, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active. -3 Causing, effecting. -4 Using. -5 Arising from, flowing; S. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Begun, -commenced, proceeded with. -2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य S. 1. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. -तः A round ornament. -त्तं An action, undertaking.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्थं चतुर्विधा Ku. 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये S. 4. 17. v. 1. ; R. 11. 43, 14. 39; 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्ति Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; सतां हि संवेदयद्वेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमेतःकरणप्रवृत्तयः S. 1. -22. 6 Conduot; behaviour, R. 14. 73. -7 Employment; occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. -8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). -13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्ति Ms. 4. V. 4. 20. -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. -Comp. -ज्ञा a spy, secret emissary or agent. -निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. -पराङ्मुख *a.* averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. -मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृष्ट 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented. -Caus. To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty,

arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष्ट 1 P. To begin to rain, rain. प्रवृष्टः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवृष्टं 1 Raining. -2 The first rain. प्रवृष्टिन् *a.* Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक *a.* best, chief; choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेष्टः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unsadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेत् *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making know, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपथुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेलः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रव्यक्त *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रवृज् 1 P. 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, i. e. to become a *Sannyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. -Caus. To banish, send into exile.

प्रवृजनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

प्रवृजित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. -तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (विष्णु) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant -तः 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. -त्तं Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रवृज्या 1 Going abroad, migration -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; Mā. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or विष्णु) order in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; प्रवृज्यां कल्पयुक्ता इव अभिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रवृज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). -Comp. -अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रवाक् *m.*, प्रवाजकः A religious mendicant, recluse. -जिका A female ascetic.

प्रवाजनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रवृश्चनः A knife for cutting wood.

प्रशंस् 1 P. 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिण युवतिः प्रशंसते Gīt. 1; पञ्च वाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; प्रशंसितं निशाचरः Bk. 15. 65; R. 5. 25; 17. 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

प्रशंसक, प्रशंसिन् *a.* Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. -म. A panegyrist. प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं 'a complimentary or laudatory remark.' -2 Description, reference to; as in अस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -Comp. -उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Dandin; ब्रह्मगोष्ठ्युद्धवः पद्मशब्दः शंभुशरीरतः । तौ तुल्यौ त्वमुत्तेनेति सा प्रशंसोपमोच्यते । Kāv. 2. 31. -मुखर *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -Comp. -अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (e. g. a patron). -4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. -6 Guidance, instruction; rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्ति, 'a form of writing'.

प्रशस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस or ज्यायस, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशस्त्वं *m.* The ocean.

प्रशस्वरी A river.

प्रशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशमं पावकाक्षं U. 6;

Pt. 3. 56. -5 To decay, wither away. —Caus. 1 To soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्वमासारप्रशमित-वनोद्भव Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to; तं (अपचरत्) अन्विष्य प्रशमये: R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjut, compose; प्रशमयति विवादं कल्पते रक्षणाय S. 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रशमयितुं पूर्वार्थि R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशमन a. (नी f.) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. —नं 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपलातिप्रशमनकलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानं Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधि-प्रशमन. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objecta; Ms. 7. 56; (सन्निवे प्रति-पदन्तं Kull.; but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लब्धप्रशमनस्वस्थमयैः स-मुपास्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित p. p. 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. -2 Extinguished, quenched. -3 Atoned for, expiated; U. 1. 40.

प्रशान्त p. p. 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रशान्तरमणीयतोयान-स्य. -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्सर्वमेकपद एव मम प्रशान्तं Mā. 9. 36; प्रशान्तमहं U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' -5 Dead, deceased; (see शम् with प्र). —Comp. —आमन a. composed in mind, peaceful, calm. —ऊर्ज a. weakened, enervated, prostrated. —काम a. content. —वेष्ट a. resting ceased to work. —बाध a. having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः f. 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशमः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

प्रशाख a. 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the 5th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet

are formed). —छा A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशाख 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise; Bk. 19. 19. -2 To order, command; प्रशाधि यन्मया कार्यं Mā. P. -3 To rule, govern, be lord of; यां प्रशाधि गलितवधिकालं N. 5. 24; R. 6. 76; 9. 1. -4 To punish, chastise. -5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atm.); इदं कविष्यः पूर्वमेव नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with अन्-च्. v.).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. -2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. -2 Enjoining, exacting. -3 Government.

प्रशास्तु m. 1 A king, ruler, governor. -2 A director, adviser; Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिष्ट p. p. Ruled over, governed. प्रशिष्टः, प्रशिष्ट f. Ved. Command, order.

प्रशिथिल a. Very loose; S. 3. 9. प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैः पणीयमानमवेदि तत्संहनमिश्रधाम Sāṅkha-radigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः f. Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्रोतनं Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः [प्रच्छ-भावे नञ्] 1 A question, query, an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अनामय-प्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health'. -2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. -3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. -4 A problem for solution or calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. -5 Inquiry into the future. -6 A short section of a work. -7 Basket-work. —Comp. —उपनिषद् n. N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. —ह्रिः -न्ती f. a riddle, an enigma —विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रश्नयः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्नविधिः f. Trust, confidence.

प्रश्रयः-प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समागतैः प्रश्रयनमूर्तिभिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23; सपश्रव

respectfully, modestly. -2: Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रयिन्, प्रश्रित a. Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्रुथ a. 1 Very loose or flaccid. -2 Spiritless, unnerve.

प्रश्लिष्ट p. p. 1 Twisted, entwined. -2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (शुक्तिवृत्त). —ह्रः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. -2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. -3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रश्लेशः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. -2 Euphonic coalition of vowels

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. -2 A by-stander.

प्रष्ट a. 1 Standing or: being in front; R. 15. 10. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; पुनस्त्यष्टः Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Si. 19. 30. —Comp. —बाहु m. a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रष्टोही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रष्ट 1, 4 A. (प्रश्-स्यन्ते) 1 To bring forth young. -2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. -2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation. —नं 1 Enumeration. -2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation, abstract contemplation; इतः प्रसंख्यान-परो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंगः A great multitude.

प्रसज् 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —Pass. 1 To cling to or adhere to. -2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense); इतरेतराग्रयः प्रस-ज्यते, वैषम्यनेषुपये नेष्वरस्य प्रसज्यते S. B. -3 To be attached to; तस्यामसौ प्राप्त-जत Dk.

प्रसक्त p. p. 1 Attached to, connected with. -2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. -3 Adhoring or sticking to. -4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so दृष्ट, निद्रा &c. -5 Contiguous, near. -6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; Mā. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. -7 Got, obtained, gained. -8 Expanded, opened.

—क्त *ind.* Incessantly, continuously
Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. —2 Connection, union, association. —3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is अतिव्यक्ति *q. v.*). —4 Energy, perseverance; संसर्गे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. —5 Conclusion, deduction. —6 A topic or subject of discourse. —7 Occurrence of a possibility. —8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोगे सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19; तस्याप्यापतकोमलस्य सततं दूतप्रसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. —2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्माद्विष्णुकाप्रसंगात् Mk. 4. Pt. 1. 251. —3 Illicit intercourse. —4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; भुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगे Ku. 3. 47. —5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). —6 An occasion, incident; विविजयप्रसंगे K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन Mā. 1. —7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Ma. 9. 5. —8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नैर्भा जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते कुतः वैद्यन्यनैर्धुष्यप्रसंगात् S. B.; एवं चानवस्थाप्रसंगः *ibid*; तस्याप्युत्तरप्रसंगात् Tarka. ; Ku. 7. 16. —9 Connected reasoning or argument. —10 A conclusion, an inference. —11 Connected language. —12 Inseparable application or connection (= वृत्ति *q. v.*). —13 Mention of parents. —14 Introduction, insertion. —15 Gain. (प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. —2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. —3. occasionally, incidentally. —4. in course of; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). —Comp. —निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. —वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. —विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसंगित्वा *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. —2 Dependent on, contingent on. —3 Occasional, incidental. —4 Secondary, subordinate.

प्रसज्य *a.* 1 To be attached to. —2 Applicable, holding good. —3 Contingent, possible. —Comp. —प्रतिषेधः 1. negation of a possible case or contingency. —2. a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

प्रसज्जनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. —2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसद् 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with *inf.*); तमालपत्रास्तरणसु रतं प्रसीद् शश्वन्मलयस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. —2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापमं प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. —3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (*lit. and fig.*); विशः प्रसदुर्मनो वतुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 35; प्रसादोदयादंभः कुंभयोगेनीहजसः 4. 21. —4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —Caus. 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कार्यं प्रसादयेत् त्वामहमीदमीदृजं Bg. 11. 44; R. 1. 88; R. 3. 283. —2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. —3 To purify, make clear or pure; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

प्रसत्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. —2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 21. —2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed गंगां शरज्जयति सिंधुवर्ति प्रसक्तां Mā. 3. 9; गंधीरायाः पयसि सतिश्वेतसीव प्रसक्ते Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. —3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेदि मां कामदुयां प्रसक्तां R. 2. 63. —4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). —5 True, correct; प्रसक्तस्ते तर्काः V. 2; प्रसक्तप्रायस्ते तर्काः Mā. 1. —6 Settled down, tranquil. —ना 1 Propitiation, pleasing. —2 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —आरमन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (—*m*) N. of Vishnu. —ईरा spirituous liquor. —कल्प *a.* 1. almost calm. —2. almost true. —सुख, —वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुरु हृदि प्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्याप्रसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापरो भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22. —2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. —3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, eerenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. —4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); गंगा राधः पवनकुलुषा युक्तौव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; प्रासुद्विप्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. —5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one

of the three Gopas according to Mammata, who thus defines it:— शुष्केष्वनाशिवत् स्वच्छजलवत्प्रसादो यः । आश्रितवन्मसादेसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8; यावद् यदकपयस्वरूपमर्थमल्पं प्रसादः or शुभमात्रा वाक्कार्यं कृतमवदामि निवेद्यंती वदता प्रसादस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 44; S. D. 611 also. —6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. —7 A free gift, gratuity. —8 Any propitiatory offering. —9 Well-being, welfare. —Comp. —उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. —दानं a propitiatory gift. —पट्टः a turban of honour. —पराङ्मुख *a.* 1. withdrawing favour from any one. —2. not caring for any body's favour. —प्राज्ञ an object of favour. —रथ *a.* 1. kind, propitious. —2. serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक, प्रसादिर *a.* (द्विधा *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Gladdening, cheering. —4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1: Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; फले कतसदृशस्य नद्यर्धद्विप्रसादिनं Ma. 6. 67. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Cheering, gladdening. —नः a royal tent. —नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. —2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. —3 Pleasing, gratifying. —4 Propitiating, courting favour. —ना 1 Service, worship. —2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. —2 Appeased, propitiated. —3 Worshipped. —4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसादीकृ 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसभः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्धतारिः P. 2. 30. —भं

ind. 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथेति हरति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Ma. 8. 332. —2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हरिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Ra. 6. 25. —3 Importunately; Bg. 11. 41. —Comp. —दमनं subduing by force; S. 7. 33. —हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. —2 A net.

प्रसर्गः Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. —2 Emission, discharge.

प्रस(श)लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

प्रसव्य *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. —2 Turned towards the left. —3 Favourable.

प्रसह 1 A. 1 To bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसहमपरोऽप्रसहते U. 6. 14.

-2 To withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सायुगीनं तद्वर्धते प्रसहते कः Ku. 2. 57. -3 To exert oneself, attempt. -4 To dare, venture, be able. -5 To have power or energy; see प्रसह.

प्रस (सा) ह m. Ved. 1 Force, violence. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रसह a. Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. —ह; 1 A beast or bird of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey, —न 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2 Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeating, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an embrace.

प्रसह्य ind. 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह्य मणिमुदरेर्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रां कुरात् Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. -2 Exceedingly, much. -Comp. —चोरः a plunderer highwayman. —हरणं violent or forcible seizure, plundering.

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating. प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains).

प्रसाह्य Caus. 1 To advance, promote. -2 To accomplish, effect; perfect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain; Pt. 1. 2. -4 To overcome, subdue. -5 To dress, decorate, adorn, embellish.

प्रसाधक a. (धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing or perfecting. -2 Purifying, cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornamenting. —कः A valet-de-chambre, an attendant who dresses his master; R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधन 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. -2 Setting in order, arranging. -3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. -4 A decoration, ornament; means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13, 30. —नः —नं, —नी A comb. -Comp. —विशिः decoration, embellishment. —विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविशेषः Pt. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालक्षितमप्रपाद्व-माक्षिप्य R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

प्रसाधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. -2 Ornamented, decorated. -3 Proved.

प्रसित p. p. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. -3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्या वा प्रसिता Sk. 8.; R. 23. -4 Very clear. —दं Pus, matter.

प्रसितिः f. 1 A net. -2 A ligament. -3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attack, assault. -5 A throw, shot. -6 Reach, extent. -7 A series, succession. -8 Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved. A flame -10 A track, path.

प्रसिद्ध 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or effected. -2 To succeed. -3 To be made known. -4 To be got or obtained. -5 To be established. -6 To be decorated.

प्रसिद्ध p. p. 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned; R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9. 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. -2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुतिः f. 1 Sleepiness. -2 Paralysis.

प्रसू-य 1 P., 2, 4 A. 1 To beget, generate, produce. -2 To bring forth, be delivered of; पुत्ररत्नं प्रसाह्य.

प्रसवः 1 Begetting generation, procreation, birth, production. -2 Childbirth, delivery, confinement; as in आसक्तप्रसवा. -3 Offspring, progeny, young ones children; oft. at the end of comp; केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. -4 Source, origin, birth place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविभूतिषु भू-रहं विरक्ता Si. 7. 42; नीता लोप्रसवरजसा पाण्डुतामानने श्रीः Me. 65; कुक्षे प्रसवविधिलं जीवितं 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Mā. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product. -7 Ved. Extracting Soma juice. -8 Setting in motion. -9 A current, stream. -10 Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoining, ordering. -12 Assistance, help. -13 Pursuit, acquisition. -Comp. —उत्सुख a. about to be delivered or confined; पतिः प्रीतः प्रसवो-न्मुखी विषां वृक्षं R. 3. 12. —युद्धं a lying-in chamber. —यन्त्रि a. productive, prolific. —त्रयं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. —वेदना, —स्पष्टा pangs of child-birth, throes. —स्थली a mother. —स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. -2. a nest.

प्रसवका the Piyāla tree.

प्रसवने 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवतिः f. A woman in labour.

प्रसवितु m. A father, procreator; Pt. 4. 50.

प्रसविनी A mother.

प्रसू a. Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; क्षीप्रसूधाधिवेत्तया Y. 1. 73. —f. 1 A mother; मातरपितरौ प्रसूजनयितारौ Ak. 'parents'. -2 A mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -4 A young shoot, tender grass.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Begotten, engendered. -2 Brought forth, born, produced. —तं 1 A flower. -2 Any productive source. —ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. -2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. -5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. -7 A product, production -8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. -9 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63 -10 A mother. -Comp. —ज pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth, —व्रत्युः wind produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसून p. p. Produced, born. —नं 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रसूनस्या-गमः कुतः U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. -Comp. —इषुः, —वाणः, —वाणः epithets of the god of love. —वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. -2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसू 1 P. 1 To flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहिताया महानद्या प्रसस्तत्र चातकुत् Mb. -2 To go forth, advance; वेलाभिलाषप्रसूता धृ-जंगाः R. 13 12; अन्वेषणप्रसूते च मित्रगणे Dk. -3 To spread, spread round; कुशाङ्गः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति दिशो नैव नियतं K. P. 10; प्रसरति तुणमथ्ये लब्धवाङ्मिः क्षणेन (द्वाराः), Ra. 1. 25. -4 To spread, prevail; pervade p. प्रसरति परिभाषी केष्वप्य देहवातः Mā. 1. 41.; मिश्रा मिश्रा प्रसरति बलात्कोपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. -5 To be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. -6 To be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु कारणीयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S 4; प्रसरति मनः कार्परीरं Pt. 3. 180. -7 To prevail, begin, commence; प्रससार चेतसः Ka. 16. 85. -8 To be long, be lengthened; V. 3. 22. -9 To grow strong or in tense; प्रसूततरं सहदेव Dk. -10 To pass away (as time). -11 To break

fortn or out (as fire). —*Caus.*
1 To spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44.
2 To stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); कान्तः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरो युद्धति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20.
-3 To—prend out or expose for sale; केनारः कानियुरति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारितं कल्प्यं Sk.; Ms. 5. 129. -4 To open wide, expand (as eyes). -5 To publish, promulgate.

प्रसरः 1 Going forwards, advancing; S. 1. 29. -2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope; access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. -3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion dilation; Si. 9. 71. -4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 3. 35. -5 Prevalence, influence; S. 3. 10. -6 A stream, flow, torrent flood; पपात स्वेदांशुप्रसर इव हर्षश्चुनिकरः Gt. 11. -7 A group, multitude. -8 War, battle. -9 An iron arrow. -10 Speed. -11 Affectionate solicitation. -12 (In medicine) Morbid displacement of the humours of the body. -13 Destruction, ruin.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. -2 Escaping, running away. -3 Spreading forth or abroad. -4 Surrounding an enemy. -5 Amiability. -6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः -णी f. Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारा 1 Spreading, extending. -2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. -3 Stretching out. -4 Spreading over the country for forage. -5 Opening (the mouth).

प्रसारणे 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. -2 Stretching out; as in प्रसारणे. -3 Surrounding an enemy. -4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. -5 The change of a semi-vowel (य, र and व्) into a vowel; see संप्रसारण. -6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारणी Surrounding an enemy.
प्रसारित p. p. 1. Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. -2 Stretched out (as hands). -3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसृत p. p. 1 Gone forward. -2 Stretched out, extended. -3 Spread, diffused. -4 Long, lengthened. -5 Engaged in, attached to. -6 Swift, or quick. -7 Manifested, displayed; U. 6. 14. -8 Modest, humble. —तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —तः, तं A measure equal to two *palas*. —ता The leg. —Comp. —जः a particular class of sons an adulterine (कुण्डलकल्प).

प्रसृतिः f. 1 Advance, progress. -2 Flowing. -3 the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *palas*); परिकीर्णाः कश्चित्प्रसृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृत्वर a. Spreading about; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसृमर a. Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. -2 To let loose. -3 To sow, scatter. -4 To injure, hurt. -5 To dismiss, set aside.

प्रसृष्ट p. p. 1 Laid aside, dismissed. -2 Hurt, injured. —टा A finger stretched forth or extended; (अयुः प्रसृता यस्तु ताः प्रसृता उदीरिताः).

प्रसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed; Bk. 14. 20. -2 To spread, circulate (fig.); रुधिरं प्रसृष्टं Mb.; आलोकं विषमिह सर्वतः प्रसृष्टं U. 1. 40. -3 To creep or crawl forth or along.

प्रसृष्टः Going to the part of the sacificial enclosure called सद्म q. v.

प्रसृष्टं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. -2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. -3 Entering the सद्म.

प्रसृष्टि a. 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. -2 Creeping along.

प्रसृष्टः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Emission, discharge; Rs. 3. 6. -4 Vomiting. -5 Watering of the mouth or nose. -6 The bowl of a spoon or ladle.

प्रसृष्टिका A small garden.

प्रसृष्टः, -प्रसृष्टका 1 A sack, bag for grain. -2 A leathern bottle. -3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To leap forward. -2 To fall upon, attack. —*Caus.* To cross (a river &c.).

प्रसृष्टं 1 Springing across or leaping over. -2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. —नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रसृष्टिका Dysentery.

प्रसृष्ट p. p. 1 Sprung forth. -2 Fallen, dropped. -3 Defeated. —जः 1 An outcast. -2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रसृष्टः An altar of a circular shape.

प्रसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To jostle; रथाः प्रसृष्टश्चक्राश्वाः Pk. 14. 98. -2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter.

प्रसृष्ट 1 Staggering. -2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तारः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. -2 A couch or bed in general. -3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. -4 A stone, rock. -5 A precious stone, gem. -6 A paragraph, section of a work. -7 A handful of *darbha* grass.

प्रस्तारण-णा 1 A bed, couch. -2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. -2 A bed of leaves and flowers. -3 A bed or couch in general. -4 A flat surface, level, plain. -5 A thicket, wood. -6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties. -7 A process in preparing minerals.

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रस्तीत-म a. 1 Making a noise sounded. -2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise. -2 To begin, commence; प्रस्तुतं विवादवस्तु M. 1. -3 To cause, produce; Māl. 5. 9. -4 To say, relate, propound. —*Caus.* 1 To relate, allude to, tell; Māl. 3. 3. -2 To begin, commence.

प्रस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of praise. -2 A fit time or opportunity; see प्रस्ताव.

प्रस्तावा 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction. -3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाम-मात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. -4 An occasion, opportunity, time; season; fit or proper time; स्वराप्रस्तावोयं न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Māl. 9. 44; शिवया-प हृहतां प्रस्तुः प्रस्तावमदिशद् हुश्रा Si. 2. 68. -5 The occasion of a discourse subject, topic. -6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -7 The prelude or introductory words of a *Sa'man*. -8 An introductory praise. (प्रस्तावे ind. on a suitable occasional-occasionally. प्रस्तावेन 1. incident, ally, occasionally. -2. suitably). -Comp. —यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. -2 Beginning, commencement; आरं-वालचरितप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 54. -3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general) प्रस्तावना इयं कथ-नाटकस्य Māl. 2. -4 Sounding forth. -5 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his

qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; (for definition, see आमुल).

प्रस्तावित *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. -2 Mentioned, referred to.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Begun, commenced. -3 Accomplished, done, effected. -4 Happened. -5 Approached. -6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. -7 Expected, desired. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Executed with effort or energy. -10 Made or consisting of. -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अयुना प्रस्तुतमवलियत. -2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अपस्तुत-प्रसंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. -Comp. -अंकुरः a figure of speech in which a reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतांकुर.

प्रस्तुतिः *f.* Ved. Praise, eulogium.

प्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; Ku. 3. 22. -2 To advance, march towards. -3 To walk, move; R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5 To be established. -6 To approach, come near. -Caus 1 To cause to retire. -2 To send away, dismiss, despatch; तौ द्वन्द्वौ स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70. -3 To drive away, banish, expel; Ku. 6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on. प्रथ *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in, as in वागप्रथ. -2 Going on a journey. -3 Spreading, expanding. -4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थे 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in ओषधिप्रस्थ, ईदप्रस्थ &c. -2 Tableland on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेश्चगनाभिर्गन्धि किञ्चित् कण्टकैश्चरमधुवास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. -3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). -4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. -5 Anything measuring a *Prastha*. -Comp. -पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपच *a.* Cooking a *Prastha*

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, moving, walking; प्रस्थानविह्वलितरवलंबनार्थे S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 41; Amarn. 31. -2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. -3 Sending away, despatching. 4 Procession, march. -5 A march, the march of an army or assailant. -6 A method, system. -7 Death, dying. -8 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापने 1 Sending away, dismissing, despatching. -2 Appointment to an embassy. -3 Proving, demonstrating. -4 Using, employing. -5 Carrying off cattle. -न्य Sending away, despatching.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, despatched. -2 Established, proved. -3 Urged, pushed on.

प्रस्थायिन् *a.* 1 Departing, going forth. -2 Travelling, marching.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. -2 A march, journey.

प्रस्नः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्निग्ध *a.* Very oily or greasy; S. 1. 14.

प्रस्तु 2 P. To distil, pour forth.

प्रस्रवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -Comp. -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love; U. 3.

प्रस्तुता The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पन्दनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्फुट 10 U. 1 To pierce through, cleave, split. -2 To expand, open.

प्रस्फुट *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). -2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). -3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्फोटने 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. -2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Splitting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow. -5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8 Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रस्फुर 6 P. 1 To quiver, tremble. -2 To expand, be dilated; प्रस्फुरलयनं Mb. -3 To spread far and wide; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुट Subhash.

प्रस्फुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness.

प्रस्पन्द 1 A. 1 To flow forth, exude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away, run.

प्रस्पन्दः, -दन् Flowing forth, exudation; trickling out, oozing.

प्रस्पन्तिन् *a.* Miscarrying.

प्रस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth or out, gush forth, ooze out -2 To pour out; let flow.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, gushing, flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow, stream. -3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for प्रस्रवेन) अभिवर्धती वस्तालेकप्रवतिना R. 1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing accumulation of boiling rice. -वाः (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणे 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. -2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) घटतन-प्रस्रवणैर्व्यवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4 A spring, fountain; समाविता प्रस्रवणे समेतः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. -5 A spout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine -णः N. of a mountain: जनस्थानमच्यनो गिरिः प्रस्रवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रसाविन् *a.* 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk; R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

प्रसावः 1 Flowing, oozing. -2 Urine. -3 = प्रस्रव (5) q. v.

प्रस्रुत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्व(स्वा)नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापक *a.* 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

प्रस्वापने 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्वादस् *a.* Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

प्रस्वारः Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable om (repeated at the beginning of a Pāṭha or lesson).

प्रस्विन्न *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay; प्राचलिवत् रक्षांसि येनान्नामिन्ने मम। न प्रहणमः कथं पापं वद पूर्वपकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit; गद्गद्प्रहततनुः -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.); see प्रहत.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कुती R. 19. 14; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcame, de-

feated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहणे (ने) मि: The moon.

प्रहस 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile; लता प्रहसायभव्य; पुर्व्वर R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock; हसंतं प्रहसंयेता इवतं प्रहसति च SubhAsh. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up. प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. -3 Satire, satirical writing. -4 A farce a kind of low comedy; 8. D. thus defines it:—भाणवरसपिसेष्यंगलास्यांगैर्विनिर्मितं भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्ते निर्यातां कविकल्पितं ॥ 533 *et seq.*; *e. g.* कंदर्पकलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of jasmine (पुष्पिका or वासंती म. v.). -2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित p. p. Laughing. —तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. -2 Ridicule, derision. -3 Irony, satire -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Appearance, display; Vo. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासित्व a. 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting. -3 Smiling with; Mā. 9. 15. -4 Shining, resplendent; Ku. 5. 37. -5 Satirical. —m. A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Rāvaṇa.

प्रहा 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish; प्रहाति यदा कामात् Bg. 2. 55, 39; मोक्षमेतैः प्रहास्येते Rām. -2 To let go, cast, discharge; प्रहातुः शूलपट्टिजात् Bk. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. —Pass. -1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear.

प्रहा Ved. A good throw at dice, gain.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting; Si. 4. 55.

प्रहाणि f. 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहीण p. p. Left, quitted, abandoned. —ण Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशस्तस्य हस्तस्य हस्तस्मै महोपले प्रहिषात् R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch; हरिरस्ते हरिर्भी सुरा-नर्वा प्रहिषात् R. 8. 79; 11. 49; 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

प्रहायः Ved. A messenger.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित p. p. 1 Placed, put forth. -2 Extended, stretched out. -3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. -4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed. -6 Appropriate, suitable. —तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहुतः—तं An offering of food to all created beings (सृज्य), one of the five daily Yajnas to be preformed by a household; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहुतिः f. Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रह 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat; लक्ष्म्या प्रहरति 'kioks'; R. 5. 58; Ku. 3. 70; Bk. 9. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.); आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहतेमनागसि S. 1. 11; R. 2. 62; 7. 59; 11. 84; 15. 3. -3 To attack, assault. -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). -5 To seize upon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.).

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours) प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहो-चरितानि गामानवेत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. 8.

प्रहरकः 1 A watch. -2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. -2 Casting, throwing. -3 Assaulting, attacking. -4 Hurling. -5 Removing, expelling. -6 A weapon, missile; वा (हर्षतो) सुकुमार प्रहरणं महोदय V. 1; R. 13. 73; Mk. 5. 12; Bg. 1. 9; Mā. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight. -8 A covered litter or car. -9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहारिन् m. 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तु a. or s. 1 On who strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting; Y. 3. 248. -2 Wounding, killing. -3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; सुप्रिहार, तलप्रहार &c. -4 A cut or thrust, as in सङ्ग्रहप्रहार. -5 A kick; as in पादप्रहार; लताप्रहार. -6 Shooting. —Comp. —आर्त a. wounded by a blow. (—तं) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहत p. p. 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. —तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृ 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice; न प्रहृयेत् मित्रं मात्त Bg. 5. 20;

11. 36. -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure. —Caus. To gladden, exhilarate, delight.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; युवः प्रहर्षः प्रहृय नारमनि R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. —णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष (वि) जी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष्ट p. p. 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). —Comp. —आश्चर्य, —विच. —मनश्च a. delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. —रूप a. 1. looking pleased. -2. of a pleasing form.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहृष्टकं 1 A kind of pastry (पिष्टक). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat -2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance; Pt. 2. 44.

प्रहेलिः f., प्रहेलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विश्वमुल्लेखः—यत्कीदृश कमर्थं स्वस्वार्थं गोपनात् । यत्र ज्ञातृतरावर्धौ कथ्येते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आधी or साधी; तदुप्यालिगितः कंठे निर्वचयलमाश्रितः । गुल्फां सन्निवेशि का कुजति मुहुर्मुहुः (where the answer is इवमुजल्लुम्बुः) is an instance of the former kind; सहरिमन्थायि न वैरियुक्ता नितातरकाचसिरेव निर्वच । यद्योक्तवदित्यपि वैद ह्ती का नाम कतिपि विवेद्यातु ॥ (where the answer is सारिका); of the latter. Dapdin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रहासः 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रहास् 1 A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. —Caus. To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

प्रहृष p. p. Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रहृषिः f. Pleasure, delight.

प्रहा (हा) वः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 N. of a son of the demon Hlrāya-Kasipu. [According to the Padma-Purāṇa, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hlrāya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal

enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omnipresent, omni-scient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omnipresent how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall?" Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his fist (according to another account, Hiranya Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्लाद क्ला घ्न *a.* Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. — *n.* Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाथः R. 4. 12.

प्रह्ला *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si 12. 56. — 2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly, down; एष प्रह्लास्मि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1. 47 6. 37. — 3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्लादनिर्ध्वजो हि संतः R. 16. 80. — 4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. — **Comp.** — **अंजलि** *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रह्वयति Den. P. To make humble, subdue; तद्वीक्ष्य कापि व्रजति विनयः प्रह्वयति ना U. 6. 11.

प्रह्लिका See प्रह्लिका.

प्रहायः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु *a.* [प्रकृताः अंशोऽत्र] 1 High, tall, lofty of lofty, or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुमहायुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. — 2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15. — **शु**: A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलये कले मोहादुद्गदिरिव वामनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक् प्रस्तावतो मन Bk. 8. 106; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवलत्वेन Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; S. 5. 21. — 2 At first, already; प्रमथयः प्रागपि कोशलं R. 7. 34. — 3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टं; Ms. 1. 71. — 4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामस्याक् पर्यन्तः — 5 In front. — 6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कंधारत् — 7 At dawn or daybreak.

प्राकट्य Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उत्प्रेष्य in works on Rhetoric); अत्र प्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्यापेक्षोऽप्रस्तुतप्रसंगः K. P. 10.

प्राक् *a.* (की *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राक् *a.* 1 A catamite. — 2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाश्यं ते विधुतिषु Ku. 2. 11. — 2 Willfulness. — 3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकारः 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. — 2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart; द्वितीयं हेमप्राकारं कुर्वद्भिरिव वानरैः R. 12. 71; Pt. 1. 229.

प्राकारीय *a.* 1 Fit for a wall. — 2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

प्राकाशः Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. — 2 A kind of ornament.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. — 2 Fame, celebrity, renown; प्राकाश्यं स्वयुजोऽयं शुभिनो गच्छति किं जन्मना Pt. 1. 91.

प्राकृत *a.* (ता-सी *f.*) [प्रकृतेर्वं प्रकृत्या निर्दुतो वा अण्] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified; स्वाताममित्रौ मित्रं च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). — 2 Usual, common, ordinary. — 3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिभ्रममानमात्मानं न वृजति K. 146; Bg. 18. 28. — 4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. — 5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.; प्राकृतो लयः 'reabsorption into Prakriti'. — 6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. — **तः** A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. — **तं** A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays); तद्वत्स्वत्समो देशस्थित्येकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāv. 1. 33. also 34, 35; स्वमयस्मादुद्गजजन्मयोगे प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽस्ति Vb. 1. — **Comp.** — **अतिः** a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. — **उदासीनः** a natural neutral, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. — **उपरः** a common or ordinary fever. — **प्रलयः** complete dissolution of the universe. — **मित्रः** a natural ally, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural

enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [प्रकृत्या निर्दुतः टञ्] 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. — 2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रपेक्षितं प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30. — 2 Old, ancient, early. — 3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20; Ku. 6. 10. — **न** (or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) *n.* Fate, destiny.

प्राख्यं 1 Sharpness. — 2 Pungency. — 3 Wickedness. — 4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाधवत्तरं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. — 2 Pride, arrogance. — 3 Proficiency, skill. — 4 Development, greatness, maturity; बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्यं, तमप्रागल्भ्यं &c. — 5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतवचः शैलतनये K. P. 10. 'which has appeared'. — 6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्व नरस्य विद्या शब्दं यथा काण्ड वच्यं हस्ते (where प्रा may mean 'boldness' also); Māl. 3. 11. — 7 Pomp, rank. — 8 Resoluteness, determination. — 9 Impudence.

प्रागारः A house.

प्राग्रं The highest point. — **Comp.** — **तर** *a.* first, foremost; स्वमर्हतां प्राग्रतरः स्मृतोऽसि नः S. 5. 15. — **हुर** *a.* chief, principal; विश्वावसु प्राग्रहुरः पञ्चभिः Ku. 7. 40; R. 16. 23.

प्राघाटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्र्यः *a.* Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राशरः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राशुणः प्राशुणकः, प्राशुणिकाः, प्राशुणिकः, प्राशुणिकः A guest, visitor; चिरायराधस्थितिर्मासलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राशुणिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66; अरुणप्राशुणिको कृता जनेः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्रांगः A small kind of drum (पणव).

प्रांगणं (नं) 1 A court, court-yard. — 2 A floor (as of the house). — 3 A kind of drum.

प्राञ्च *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. — 2 Eastern, easterly. — 3 Prior, previous, former. — *m* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. — 2 Eastern grammarians. — **Comp.** — **अग्र** *a.* (प्राग्र्य) having the point turned towards the east. — **अभावा** (प्रागभावा) 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its pro-

duction. -2 (in law) non possession of property (that may be possessed). —अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) *a.* mentioned before. —अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) *the* former state; न ताहि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहोयसे Mā. 4 'you are none the worse for it'. —आगत (प्रागत) *a.* extending towards the east. —उक्तिः *f.* (प्रायुक्तिः) previous utterance. —उत्तर (प्रायुत्तर) *a.* north eastern. —उदेंच *a.* (प्रायुदेंच) north-eastern. —उदीची (प्रायुदीची) *f.* the north-east. —कर्मन् (प्राक्कर्मन्) *n.* 1. an action done in a former life. -2. a preliminary medical treatment. -3. a preliminary rection in general. —कालः (प्राक्कालः) *a.* former age. —कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. —कूल (प्राक्कूल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grasses); Ms. 2. 75. (-ञं) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. —कृत (प्राक्कृत) an act done in a former life. —केवल *a.* (प्राक्केवल) manifested from the first in a distinct form. —गमिन् *a.* (प्रागगमिन्) 1. going before, preceding. -2. a precursor, forerunner. -3. going eastward. —वर्णा (प्राक्वर्णा) the female organ of generation. —चिरं (प्राक्चिरं) *ind.* in due or good time before too late. —जन्मन् (प्राजन्मन्) *n.* —जातिः (प्राज्जातिः) *f.* *a.* former birth. —ज्योतिषः (प्राज्योतिषः) 1 N. of country, also called Kāmarūpa. -2 The people of this country (pl.). (-ञ्) N. of a city. °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —दक्षिण *a.* (प्राग्दक्षिण) south eastern. —देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. —द्वारः द्वारिक *a.* (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. —न्यायः (प्राग्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचारेणावसन्तो पुनर्लब्धये यदि । सोमियेषो जितः पूर्वं प्राग्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ —पदं (प्राक्पदं) the first member of a compound. —प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. —फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. —क(फ)ल्युनी (प्राक्कल्युनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, पुष्य । भवः । the planet Jupiter. -2 N. of Brihaspati. —काल्युनः, —काल्युनः (प्राक्काल्युनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. —भक्तं (प्राग्भक्तं) taking medicine before meals. —भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1. the front. -2. the fore-part. —भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1. the top or summit of a mountain; Mā. 9 15. -2. the front part, fore part or end (of anything); कंदर्पकरचंचडबातुकृतिभूत-प्राग्भारभैरवैः Mā. 5 19. -3. a large quantity. heap, multitude, flood; Bh 3. 129; Mā. 5. 29. —भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1. previous ex-

istence. -2. excellence, superiority. —मुख (प्राग्मुख) *a.* 1 turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. —वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 15. 61 (प्राचीनस्थूयो यज्ञशाला विंशः Malli.; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). -2. a former dynasty or generation. —वृत्तं = प्राह्न्यायः q. v. —वृत्तान्तः (प्राग्वृत्तान्तः) a former event. —शिरस्-स, —शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. —संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the morning twilight. —सवनं (प्राक्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. —स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward. (-f.) a river.

प्राची The east; तनयमक्षिरात् प्राची-वार्कं प्रभूय च पावनं S. 4. 18. —Comp. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —मूर्तेः the eastern horizon; प्राचीमूले तदुभिव कलामात्रहोषो हिमांशोः Mo. 89.

प्राचीन *a.* [प्राच् मवाचैल] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. -2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. -3 Old, ancient. —नः —नं A fence, wall. —नं *ind.* 1 In front. -2 Eastward (abl.). -3 Before. —Comp. —अग्र *a.* = —प्राग्र q. v. —आवीतं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. —आवीतित्, —उपवीत *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; Ms. 2. 63. —कल्पः a former kalpa q. v. —मायः an ancient story. —तिलकः the moon. —पनसः the Bilva tree. —बहिस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —सतं an ancient opinion.

प्राच्य *a.* [प्राचि भवः यत्] 1 Being or situated in front. -2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, preceding, previous. -4 Ancient, old. —च्याः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Saraevati. -2 The people of this country. —Comp. —भावा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.

प्राच्यक *a.* Eastern, easterly. प्राचंडर्ष 1 Vehemence, passion. -2 Fierceness, horrible look; प्राचंडर्षं वहति नखायुधस्य मार्गः Mā. 3. 17.

प्राचिका 1 *a.* mosquito. -2 A female falcon.

प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall.

प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः 1 A patronymic of Mann. -2 Of Dakṣha. -3 Of Vālmiki.

प्राष्ट्र *a.* (Nom. sing. प्राष्ट्र) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दप्राष्ट्र. —Comp. —विशक्तः (प्राष्ट्र-विशक्तः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; Ms. 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman; Ms. 8. 293.

प्राजनः —न A whip, goad; त्यक्त-प्राजनरदिभरकितवतुः पार्थाकितैर्मर्गैः Vo. 5. 10.

प्राजहितः The Gārhapatya fire, q. v.

प्राजापत्य *a.* [प्राजापतिर्वृताश्च यज्ञः] 1 Sacred to Prajāpati. -2 Born of Prajāpati (Brahmā); Ku. 6. 34. -3 Belonging to Prajāpati; R. 10. 52. —स्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faith fully together; सहोभी चरता धर्ममिति शास्त्रभाष्ये च । कन्यापदानमन्वर्थं प्राजापत्यो- विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वा चरता धर्मं या दीयेतर्ष्येने । स कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) पावयेत्तज्जः षट् षट् इत्यान्तहात्मना Y. 1. 60. -2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (प्रयाग); (also *n.*). -3 (with तिथि) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pausa. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -5 A kind of fast or penance; षड्द्वै प्रातरुषड्द्वै सयं ऋहमयाद्याधितम् । षड्द्वै परं च माश्वीनात् प्राजाप- त्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ -6 The heaven of the Manes (पितृलोक). —स्यं Giving away the, whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः —प्राजिन *m.* A hawk.

प्राजित् *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेश The constellation Rohiṇi.

प्राज्ञ *a.* (ज्ञा or ज्ञी *f.*) [यज्ञ एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Intellectual. -2 Wise, learned, clever; किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः लल्लु कुमारः U. 4. —ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न विभ्यति Vo. 2. 14; Bg. 17. 14. -2 A kind of parrot —ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. -2 A clever or intelligent woman. —ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned woman. -2 The wife of a learned man. -3 N. of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपत्नी). —Comp. —कथा a story about a wise man. —मन्त्र, —मानिन् or प्राज्ञमानिन् *a.*

fancying oneself to be wise, conceited.

प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; त्वं भवतु वि-
होताः प्राज्यवृद्धिः प्रजासु S. 7. 34; R.
13. 62; Si. 14 25. -2 Great, large,
important; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18;
अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तुणनिव परित्यज्य सहसा
G. L. 5. -3 Lofly.

प्रांजल *a.* 1 Straightforward, can-
did, honest, sincere. -2 Straight,
erect.

प्रांजलि *a.* [प्रसूती अंजली येन] Fold-
ing the hands in supplication, as a
mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, **प्रांजलिन्** See प्रांजलि.

प्राण 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire,
inhale air. -2 To live, be alive; यवहं
युनश्च प्राणिनि K. 35; प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थं
Bk. 4. 38. -3 Ved. To blow (as the
wind).

प्राण *m.* = प्राण below.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. -2 The
breath of life, vitality, life, vital air,
principle of life (usually pl. in this
sense, the Prāṇas being five; प्राण,
अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्राणैरुप-
क्रोशमलीनसैर्बा R. 2. 53; 12. 54; (इदि
प्राणो युद्देशानः समानो नाभिर्द्विषतः । उदानः
कन्देशस्थो व्याना सर्वशरीरः ॥) -3 The
first of the five life-winds or vital
airs (which has its seat in the
lungs); Bg. 4. 29. -4 Wind, air in-
haled. -5 Energy, vigour, strength,
power; as in प्राणसार q. v. -6 The
spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). -7 The
Supreme Spirit. -8 An organ of
sense; Ms. 4. 143. -9 Any person
or thing as dear and necessary as
life, a beloved person or object;
कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न मृ-
पतेः H. 2. 92; अप्रपतेर्विमर्दको बहिष्-
राः प्राणाः Dk. -10 The life or essence
of poetry, poetical talent or genius;
Inspiration. -11 Aspiration; as in
महामाण or अहममाण q. v. -12 Dige-
stion. -13 A breath as a measure of
time. -14 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अ-
तिपातः killing a living being, taking
away life. -अत्ययः loss of life. -अ-
धिक *a.* 1. dearer than life. -2. superior
in strength or vigour. -अधिनाथः a
husband. -अधिपः the soul. -अन्तः
death. -अंतिक *a.* 1. fatal, mortal.
-2. lasting to the end of life, ending
with life. -3. dangerous. -4. capital
(as a sentence). (-कं) murder.
-अपहरित्व *a.* fatal, destructive to
life. -अपानं-नी air inhaled and ex-
haled. -अपनं-नी air inhaled and ex-
haled. -अपनः destruction of life, killing
a living being; Bb. 3. 63. -आचार्यः
a physician to a king. -आत्मन् *m.*

the vital or animal soul. -आत् *a.*
fatal, mortal, causing death. -आवाधः
injury to life. -आयामः restraining
or suspending the breath during the
mental recitation of the names or
attributes of a deity. -आहुतिः *f.* an
oblation to the five Prāṇas. -ईशः-ई-
श्वरः 1. a lover, husband; Amaru. 67;
Bv. 2. 57. -2. wind. -ईशा, ईश्वरी a
wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणं,
-उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death.
-उपहारः food. -कर *a.* refreshing
or reviving the spirits. -कुरु-कुर्या
peril of life, a danger to life. -ग्रहः
the nose. -घातक *a.* destructive to
life. -घ्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying.
-छिद् *a.* 1. murderous. -2. destruc-
tive. -उद्दः murder. -स्वागः 1. su-
icide; वरं प्राणस्यागो न च पिबुनवाक्येव-
सिक्ता H. 1. -2. death. -वृ *a.* life-
giving. (-वं) 1. water. -2. blood.
(-वः) Vishnu. -वक्षिण gift of life;
प्राणवक्षिणां दा to grant one his life'.
-वदः capital punishment. -व्यतिः a
husband. -दातृ *a.* 'life-giver', savi-
our, deliverer. -दानं 1. resigning
life. -2. the gift of life, saving
one's life. -युतोद्धरं-युतं fighting for
life. -युद्धः an attempt upon any
body's life. -धार *a.* living, ani-
mate. (-रा) a living being. -धारणं
1. maintenance or support of life.
-2. vitality. -3. a means of sup-
porting life. -नाथः 1. a lover, hus-
band. -2. an epithet of Yama.
निग्रहः restraint of breath, check-
ing the breath. -पतिः 1. a lover,
husband. -2. the soul. -रस्त्री the
voice. -परिक्रयः taking one's life.
-परिग्रहः possession of life, life,
existence. -यद्, वायक, वायिन् *a.* re-
storing or saving life. -मरणं de-
parture of life, death. -मियः 'as
dear as life' a lover, husband. -भक्ष
a. feeding on air only. -भास्वत् *m.*
the ocean. -मृत् *a.* possessed of life,
living, animate, sentient. (-मः) 1 a
living being; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद
R. 2. 43. -2 N. of Vishnu. -मोक्षणं
autoide. -यमः = प्राणायाम q. v. -यात्रा
1. support of life; 'maintenance,
livelihood; पिबपातमात्रप्राणयात्रां भग-
वन्ति Mā. 1. -2. the act of breathing.
-योनिः 1. the Supreme being. -2.
wind. (-रः) the source of life. -रश्मं
-1. the mouth. -2. a nostril. -रोषः 1.
suppressing the breath. -2. danger
to life. -विनाशः, विह्वलः loss of life,
death. -विद्योमः separation of the
soul from the body, death. -वृत्तिः *f.*
a vital function. -व्ययः cost or sa-
crifice of life. -शरीरः the Supreme
being. -संयमः suspension of death.
-संशयः, संशयः, संशयः risk or danger

to life, peril of life, a very great
peril. -संहिता a manner of reciting
the Vedic text. -सङ्गन् *m.* the body.
-सम *a.* as dear as life. (-मः) a hus-
band, lover. (-मा) a wife. -सार *a.*
'having life as the essence,' full of
strength and vigour, muscular;
गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गार्त्रं) बिभर्ति
S. 2. 4. -हर हातिन् *a.* 1. causing
death, taking away life, fatal; पुरो
मम प्राणहरो भविष्यति GIt. 7. -2. capital.
-हारक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of
deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an ani-
mate or sentient being. -2 Myrrh.

प्राणय *a.* Strong, powerful. -यः 1
Breathing. -यः Air, wind. -3 A sacred
bathing place. -4 The lord of creat-
ed beings.

प्राणनः 1 The throat. -2 Water.
-नं 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life,
living. -3 Producing life.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणती 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3
Hic-cough (हिक्का).

प्राणमय *a.* Living breathing. Comp.
-कोशः the vesture of the vital airs;
see कोश.

प्राणवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with or
having breath, living, animated;
यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः S. 1. 1. -2 Strong,
powerful.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive, animated.

प्राणिन् *a.* Breathing, living, alive.
-मः 1 A living or sentient being, a
living creature; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः
S. 1. 1; Ms. 5. -2 A man. -Comp.
-अंगं a limb of an animal. -जातं a
whole class of animals. -युतं gam-
bling with fighting-animals, (cock-
fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -पीडा
cruelty to animals. -हिंसा injury to
life, doing harm to living creatures.
-हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणाय्य *a.* (यकी *f.*) Proper, fit,
suited.

प्राणित्यं Debt.

प्रातरुद 1 At day-break, at dawn,
early, in the morning. -2 Early on
the morrow, the next or tomorrow
morning. -Comp. -अह्नः the early
part of the day, forenoon. -आशः
morning meal, breakfast; अप्यथा
प्रातराशाय कुर्याम स्वात्मलं वयं Bk. 8. 98.
-आशिन *m.* one who has breakfasted
or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् *m.*
-कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a
morning ceremony; a morning duty
or rite (worship, prayer &c.).
-कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time.
-नेयः a bard whose duty it is to
wako the king or any great personage

in the morning with appropriate songs. —त्रिवर्ग (प्रातस्त्रिवर्ग) the river Ganges. —दिने forenoon. —दोहः morning milk. —प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day. —भोक्तृ *m.* a crow. —भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. —संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1. the morning twilight. —2. the morning devotions or Sandhya adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. —समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. —सवः, —सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of Soma. —स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution. —होमः morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरा *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरा पतत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रमत्तं रविं Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्स्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. —2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकाः संवृत्तः Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Suitable, against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञं The subject under discussion.

प्रातिदेवसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. —2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. —2 Produced in, or belonging to the day called प्रतिपद q. v.

प्रातिपदिक *a.* Express, explicit. —कः *fig.* —कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (भी *f.*) 1 Relating to divination or genius. —2 Intellectual, mental. —3 Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभार्य्य Becoming bail or security, suretyship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt; अणीप्रातिभाष्येनातिवृत्तं Dk.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. —2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोभिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिलोभ्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ma. 10. 13. —2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवाशिकः, प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). —2 A next-door neighbour (निर्तरगृहवासी Kull.).

प्रातिशास्त्र्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Prātisākhya, one for the Sākala branch of the Rigveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own. —2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिह्वं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातिहार्यं 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. —3 Working miracles. —3 A miracle.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas q. v.

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. —2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिश्रु or surety).

प्रात्यहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमकल्पिकः 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैश). —2 A Yegin just commencing his course.

प्राथमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. —2 Former, previous. —3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्रादक्षिण्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुस् *ind.* Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with भू. कृ and अस्).

प्रादुरक्ष 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्समोद्युतः Ma. 1. 6; R. 11. 15; प्रादुःप्यात्क इव जितः पुरः परेण Sl. 8. 12.

प्रादुर्भू 1 P. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. —2 To arise, come to light. —3 To become audible, be heard.

प्रादुर्भावः 1 Coming into existence, arising; वयुः प्रादुर्भावात् K. P. 10. —2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. —3 Becoming audible. —4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

प्रादुर्भूत *a.* Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, displayed.

प्रादुष्करणं Manifestation, making visible.

प्रादुष्यं Manifestation.

प्रादेशः 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger. —2 A spot, place, region.

प्रादेशनं A gift, donation.

प्रादेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having precedents, precedented. —2 Limited, local. —3 Significant. —कः The owner of a district.

प्रादेशिन *a.* A span long.

प्रादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्रादोष *a.* (की *f.*), प्रादोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the evening.

प्राधनिकं A destructive weapon, any war-implement.

प्राधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most eminent, or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. —2 Relating to or derived from Pradhāna, q. v.

प्राधान्यं 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. —2 Ascendancy, supremacy. —3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', 'principally'; Bg. 10. 19).

प्राधीत *a.* Well-read, highly educated (as a Brāhmaṇa).

प्राध्ययनं Reading, studying.

प्राध्व *a.* [प्रहोश्वा अस् समासः] 1 Distant, remote, long. —2 Bent, inclined. —3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध). —4 Favourable. —खः A carriage. —खं *ind.* 1 Favourable, agreeably or conformably, suitably; सभाजने मे भुजमूखंवाहुः सख्येतरं प्राध्वमितः प्रयुक्तं R. 13. 43. —2 Crookedly.

प्रांतः [प्रहोश्वा] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रांतस्संज्ञिगर्भाः S. 4. 7. —2 Corner (as of the lips, eye &c.); Mā. 4. 2; ओष्ठं, ज्वनं. —3 Boundary extremity. —4 Extreme

verge, end; यौवनप्रातः Pt. 4. -5 A point, tip. -6 The back part. -Comp. -ग a. living close by. -दुर्ग a. a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort. -विरस a. tasteless in the end -शून्य a. see प्रातरशून्य. -स्थ a. one who inhabits the borders.

प्रातः ind. Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रातर [प्रकृष्टमंतरं यत्र] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. -Comp. -शून्यः a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.)

प्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; R. 17. 1. -2 To attain to, go to, reach; यथा महाद्वयं प्राप्य क्षित लोहं विप्रश्चरति Ma. 11. 264; R. 1. 48; Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमे, नदीं, वनं &c.; प्राप्यावेति Me. 30 -3 To stretch, extend. -4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake; Bk. 5. 96. -5 To result or follow (as a conclusion); परिच्छिन्नस्तारज्जीव इति प्राप्नोति S. B. -6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोष, वृद्ध &c.). -7 To suffer, endure. -8 To be changed into (in gram.). -9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey; सपत्नीः प्रापयन्पतिं सिंधवो नमनिष्ठाः Si. 2. 104; वसतिं प्रिय कमिनां विप्रास्त्वहते प्रापयितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32; Ve 3. 7, R. 14 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide; अभिमन्युतनयमसुप्रापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived.' -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप a. Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in दुष्प्राप.

प्रापक a. (पिका f.) [प्राप्-कृत्] 1 Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid. -4 Obtaining.

प्रापण 1-Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuring. -5 Reference.

प्रापित p. p. 1 Conveyed, conducted. -2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. -3 Caused to obtain. -4 Procured, got.

प्राप्त p. p. 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to. -3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -5 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9

Described (as a symptom). -10 Fixed, placed. -Comp. -अनुज्ञ a. one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart. -अपराध a. guilty of an offence. -अर्थ a. successful. (-र्थः) an object gained. -अवसर a. 1. finding occasion or opportunity. -2 timely, seasonable. (-रः) a fit or suitable time. -उद्वृष्ट a. one who has attained rise or exaltation. -कारिन् a. doing what is right. -काल a. 1. opportune, seasonable; suitable, see अप्राप्तकाल. -2. marriageable. -3. fated, destined. (-लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (-लं) ind. seasonably, opportunely, timely; Pt. 1. 63. -जीवन a. revived, restored to life. -दोष a. guilty. -पंचत्व a. resolved into the five elements, i. e. dead; of. पंचत्व. -प्रसव a. 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement; U. 7. 2. -बुद्धि a. 1. recovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2. instructed, enlightened. -भारः a beast of burden. -मनोरथ a. one who has obtained his desired object. -यौवन a. being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful. -रूप a. 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. -3. charming, attractive. -4 fit, proper, worthy. -व्यवहार a. come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. 'minor'). -श्री a. one who owes his rise (to another); Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 245.

प्राप्तिः f. 1. Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit; द्रव्यं, यज्ञः, सुखं, &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. -4 Finding, meeting with. -5 Range, reach. -6 A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 Fortune, luck. -9 Rise, production. -10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Siddhis q.v.). 11 Union, collection (संहति). -12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny; Pt. 2 123. -14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). -15 The successful termination of a plot (सुखायम). -Comp. -आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play); उपायापायशङ्कायां प्राप्तायां प्राप्तिर्भवति S. D. 6. -सप्त a particular Jāti in Nyāya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्तय pot. p. 1 To be got or obtained -2 Attainable, procurable; destined to be got; प्राप्यमर्थं लभते मनुष्यः Pt. 2. 105. -3 To be reached, attainable. -4 To be met with or found. -5 Proper, fit, suitable.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader; आढ्यादि प्रापणिकावृजं Si. 4. 11.

प्रावृत्त्यं 1 Ascendancy, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

प्रावा(वा)लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्रावोध (धि) कः 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभंजनं The lunar mansion Svāti.

प्राभंजनिः 1 An epithet of Hanūmant. -2 Of Bhima.

प्राभवं Superiority, supremacy, predominance.

प्राभवत्यं Supremacy, authority, power; Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः 'A follower of Prābhākara, a follower of that school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक a. (की f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राभृतं प्राभृत् 1 A present, gift. -2 An offering to a deity or to a king ((Nazerāṇā). -3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक a. (की f.) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). -3 Authentic, credible. -4 Relating to a प्रमाण q. v. -कः 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Pramāṇas of the Naiyāyikas, a logician -3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authenticity. -3 Proof, evidence, authority. -Comp. -वादिन् a. one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक a. (की f.) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति प्रामादिकः मयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्रामाद्यं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3 Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यं 1 Debt. -2 Death.

प्रामोद (दि) क a. (की f.) Charming, enchanting, delightful; अहो प्रमोदिकं रूपं U. 6. 20 v. 1.

प्रायः [प्र-अय् घञ्, इ-अय वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. 2 Seeking death by fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like मास, उपवास &c.); see प्रायोपवेशन below. -3 The largest portion, ma-

majority, plurality; majority of cases. —4 Excess, abundance, plenty. —5 A condition of life N. B.— At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (a) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्राय 'about to fall'; सुतप्राय: 'almost dead'; a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (b) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कष्टप्रायं शरीरं U. 1. शालिप्रायो देशः Pt. 3; कमलामोदप्राया वनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (c) like, resembling; वर्षशतप्रायं दिनं, अमृतप्रायं वचनं &c. —Comp —उपगमनं, उपवेशनः, —उपवेशनं उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्लुपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94; प्रायोपवेशसदृशं व्रतमारिधतस्य Ve. 3. 10. —उपेत a. abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. —उपविष्ट, —उपवेशिन् a. fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. —दर्शनं an ordinary phenomenon. —भव a. common, usually met with.

प्रायण 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. —2 The path of life. —3 Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. —4 Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय a. Introductory, initial, initiatory. —यं The first. —यः 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. —2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायश्चत् ind. Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आश्रायः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनां तद्यथाति प्रणयि इदं विप्रयोगे रूपादि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः f. 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19; (प्रायो नाम तपः पोकं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमिति यतिः Hemadri). —2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. 1 Expiating, expiatory. —2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्सी a. One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय a. Expiatory.

प्रायश्चत् ind. 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वयुगेवृत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजति प्रचलितविभवं स्वानिर्न सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांयादः Bh. 2. 90. —2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तत्र शास्त्रप्रसादादि प्रायः प्राप्स्यमि जी-विषं Mb. —3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण ind. 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहैर्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकरे विधौ हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमस्तुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24. —2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायाणिक a. (की. f.) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक a. (की. f.) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेयिन् m. A horse.

प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness piety.

प्रायोगिक a. (की. f.) 1 Applied. —2 Applicable.

प्रारम्भ 1. A. To begin, commence; प्रारम्भते न खलु विप्रभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; see आरम्भ.

प्रारब्ध p. p. Begun, commenced. —अर्थ 1 What is begun, an undertaking. —2 Fate, destiny.

प्रारब्धिः f. 1 Beginning, commencement. —2 A post to which an elephant is fastened, or a rope for fastening him.

प्रारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रारम्भेति विद्याया तद्वयति निजं नीलिमानं बनेषु Māl. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. —2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; फलाकुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव. R. 1. 20

प्रारम्भण Commencing, beginning.

प्रारोहः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्ररोह.

प्रार्ण A chief debt.

प्रार्थ 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भरतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. —2 To demand in marriage. 3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विप्रवर्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; रश्मितिं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48; R. 7; 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. —4 To look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयच्च तथा सीतां Bk. 7. 48. —5 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अश्वानीकेन पवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विधुलः प्राधर्यतामिति R. 15. 5; 9. 56. —6 To petition, file a suit against.

प्रार्थक a. (थिका. f.) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्धन्ते धनपति-पुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. —2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरापाये खलु प्रार्थना S. 1; 2. 1; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7; 7. 2. —3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिद्वरमपार्थनामंतः पुरेय कथेयत् S. 2; (the object is ex-

pressed by the loc., as in शकुंतलाय प्रार्थना). —Comp.—भंगः refusal of a request.—सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिर्ज्ञानिनः R. 1. 42.

प्रार्थनीय pot. p. 1 To be prayed for or solicited —2 To be wished or desired.—यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रार्थयितु m. 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. —2 A suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady); लभेत वा प्रार्थयितान वा श्रियं S. 3. 14; Pt. 1. 138; एवं प्रार्थयिता विद्वद्यते S. 2.

प्रार्थित p. p. 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. —2 Wished, desired. —3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. —4 Killed, hurt. —5 Required, wanted; sought for; Ku. 5. 46.

प्रार्थिन् a. 1 Begging, requested. —2 Wishing, desiring; मंदः कविपज्ञः प्रार्थि गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. —2 Attack- ing, assailing.

प्रालंब a. Pendent, hanging down; प्रालंबहिरुणितचामरप्रहातः Ve. 28. —यः 1 A kind of pearl-orna- ment. —2 A female breast.—यं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय साचिकृतचारावकत्रः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालंबेषु K. 52.

प्रालंबकं See प्रालंब.

प्रालंबिका A kind of golden neck- lace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलं प्रालेयप्लवनेश्चय Git. 1; प्रालेयशीतमचलेष्वरमीश्वरोऽपि (अधिलेते) Si. 4. 64; Me. 39. —Comp. —अग्निः, —शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himalaya; Me. 57.—अंधः, —करः, —रश्मिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor, —लेखः a hail-stone.

प्रालवः Barley.

प्रालवणं a. A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावास a. (सी. f.) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावास्तिक a. (की. f.) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथाप्रावीण्यं वरसेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. —2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. —2 An upper garment (according to Hemacandra) —3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीयं An upper garment.
प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district.
—**Comp.** —**कीटः** a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; **पदीच्छसि लब्धशाविशालं प्रावारकं दृष्टव्यं** Mk. 2. 22; **जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽनुपेषितः** Mk. 1

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावृतः *p. p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened.—**तः**,—**तं** A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

प्रावृत्तिः *f.* 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. —2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रावृत्तिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Secondary. —2 Well-informed. —**कः** A messenger.

प्रावृष् *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months **आषाढ** and **श्रावण**) ; **कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य** नृस्य B. 6. 51; 19. 37; **प्रावृद् प्रावृष्टिर्ब्रवीति** शठर्थाः क्षार कतेः प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —**Comp.** —**अत्ययः** (**प्रावृष्ट-त्ययः**) end of the rainy season.—**कालः**, (**प्रावृद्कालः**) the rainy season.
प्रावृषः —**वा** The rainy season; monsoon.

प्रावृषिक, **प्रावृषीण** *a.* (*की. f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —**कः** A peacock.

प्रावृषिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season. —**जः** A storm, stormy gale.

प्रावृष्य *a.* 1 Produced in or relating to the rainy season; **सा किं क्षया जनयितुमिह प्रावृष्येन...** बारीदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. —2 Abundant, copious, much (lit. coming in showers). —3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). —**वृषः** 1 The Kadamba tree. —2 The Kufaja tree. —**वृष्यः** Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. —2 The Kufaja tree. —**वृष्यः** Lapis lazuli.

प्रावेष्ट्यं A fine woolen covering.

प्रावेशन *a.* (*नी. f.*) To be given or done on entering. —**न** A workshop, manufactory.

प्रावेशिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage). —2 In the habit of entering.

प्राव्रज्यं, **प्राव्रज्यं** 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. —2 Vagranoy, wandering habit.

प्राश 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. —2 To taste; Ms. 2. 62. —3 To enjoy, sport with. —4 To drink.

प्राश् *f.* Ved. Food.

प्राशः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 144; धूम° &c. —2 Food.

प्राशकः An eater.

प्राशनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting —2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. —3 Food.

प्राशनीयः *a.* Eatable, serving as food. —**यं** Food.

प्राशित *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —**तं** 1 An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; **प्राशितं पितृतर्पणं** Ma. 3. 74. —2 Eating.

प्राशित्रं 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. —2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. —3 Anything eatable.

प्राशस्त्यं Excellence, praise-worthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राशाखं 1 The office of a **Prasastri**. —2 Government, rule.

प्राशु *a.* Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. —**शुः** 1 Eating. —2 One who eats Soma. —3 An enemy of Vritra.

प्राश्निक *a.* Containing questions. —**कः** 1 An examiner. —2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; **अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्राश्निकः** M. 2; **तद्भगवत्प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितत्वं** M. 1.

प्रास् 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. —2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. —2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. —3 Insertion.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. —2 A die.

प्रासनं 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. —2 Throwing down.

प्रासिक *a.* Armed with a dart. —**कः** A lancer, spearman.

प्रास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. —2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रासंगः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिकः *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. —2 Connected with, innate. —3 Incidental, casual, occasional; **प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां** U. 2. 6. —4 Relevant. —5 Seasonable, opportune. —6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्यः A draught ox.

प्रासादः [**प्रसिद्धस्मिन् प्र+सद्** आपारे चर्च दीर्घः] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; **भिद्युः कुटीयति प्रासादे** Sk.; Me. 64. 2 A royal

mansion. —3 A temple, shrine. —4 A raised platform for spectators. —**Comp.** —**अंगनं** the court-yard of a palace or temple. —**आरोहणं** entering or going up into a palace. —**कुक्कुटः** a tame pigeon. —**तलं** the surface or flat roof of a palace. —**वृष्ठः** a balcony on the top of a palace. —**प्रतिष्ठा** the consecration of a temple. —**प्रस्तरः** the flat roof of a house. —**मंडना** a kind of ornament. —**शायिन्** *a.* sleeping in a palace. —**शृंगं** the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासादीय *a.* Palatial, splendid.

प्रासादीयति Den. P. To look upon (a hut &c.) as a palace; **प्रासादीयति कुख्यां** Sk.

प्रासादिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Given as a favour. —2 Kind, friendly, amiable; U. 6. 20. —3 Beautiful, lovely

प्रास्तिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in **प्रास्ताविकविलासः** (the first or introductory part of Bhāminvilāsa); **प्रास्ताविकं चर्चनं** 'prefatory remarks.' —2 Seasonable; opportune, timely. —3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand), **अप्रास्ताविकी महत्त्वेना कथा** Mā. 2.

प्रास्तुत्यं Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. —2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Weighing a **Prastha** q. v. —2 Bought for a **Prastha**. —3 Containing a **Prastha**. —4 Sown with a **Prastha**.

प्रास्त्रवण *a.* (*नी. f.*) Derived from a spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राह्णे The forenoon.

प्राह्णतन *a.* (*नी. f.*) Relating to, or happening in the forenoon.

प्राह्णतनो *ind.* Very early in the morning.

प्रिय [**प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क**] (**compar. प्रेयम्, superl. वेह**) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; **बन्धुप्रियां** Ku. 1. 26; **प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः** Rām.; R. 3. 29. —2 Pleasing, agreeable; **तामूचतुस्तैः प्रियमप्यमिषया** R. 14. 6. —3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; **प्रियमंडना** S. 4. 8; **प्रियारामा वेदेकी** U. 2. —4 Dear, expensive. —5 Ved

Customary, familiar, usual. —यः 1 A lover, husband; **स्त्रीणांमात्रं प्रणय-वचनं विप्रमो हि, प्रियेभ्यः** Me. 28. —2 A kind of deer. —या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; **प्रिये चारु-शिले प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये** Gt. 10. —2 A woman in general. —3 Small cardamome. —4 News, information. —5 Spirituous liquor. —6 A kind of jasmine. —चं 1 Love. 2 Kindness, service, favour; **प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे** V. 1. 16; **मरिचयार्थं प्रियासोः** Me. 22; **प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'**; Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 365, 193. —3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; **प्रियनि-वेद्यितारं** S. 4. —4 Pleasing—चं *ind.* In a pleasing or agreeable manner. —Comp. —अतिथि *a.* hospitable. —अन्नं dear food or provisions. —अप्रायः absence or loss of a beloved object. —अप्रिय *a.* pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.). (—चं) service and disservice, favour and injury. —अंबुः the mango tree. —अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving love or kindness; U. 3. —2 amiable. (—ईः) N. of Vishnu. —अमु *a.* fond of life. —आरुप *a.* announcing good news. —आरुपानं agreeable news. —आत्मन् *a.* amiable, pleasant, agreeable. —उक्तिः *f.*, —उक्तिं *a.* kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. —उत्पत्तिः *f.* a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उत्पन्नः enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. —वचिन् *a.* 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. —2. friendly, affectionate. —कर *a.* giving or causing pleasure. —कर्मन् *a.* acting in a kind or friendly manner. —कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. —काम *a.* friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. —कार *a.* 1 acting kindly, doing good to. —2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, —कारिन् *a.* acting or treating kindly. (—*m.*) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 4. 76. —कृत् *m.* 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor; —2. N. of Vishnu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. —जनिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. —जीव *a.* living long, long-lived. —तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —दर्श *a.* pleasant to look at. —दर्शन *a.* pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; **अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः** U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 10; **एवमस्तु-करोषि प्रियदर्शने देवः** S. 6. (—नः) 1. a parrot. —2. a kind of the date tree. —3. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas;

R. 5. 53. (—नं) the sight of a beloved object; Pt. 1. 128. —दृशिन् *a.* looking kindly upon anything. (—*m.*) an epithet or king Asoka. —देवन *a.* fond of gambling. —धन्वः an epithet of Siva. —पुत्रः a kind of bird. —प्रसा-दन् propitiation of a husband. —प्राय *a.* exceedingly kind or courteous; **प्रियप्राया वृत्तिः** U. 2. 2. (—यं) eloquence in language. —प्रायस् *n.* a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. —प्रेक्षु *a.* wishing to secure one's desired object. —भावः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. —भाषणं kind or agreeable words. —भाषिन् *a.* speaking sweet words. —मंडन *a.* fond of ornaments; S. 4. 8. —मधु *a.* fond of liquor. (—युः) an epithet of Balarāma. —रण *a.* warlike, heroic. —वस्तु *a.* flattering, a flatterer. —वचन *a.* speaking kind or agreeable words. (—नं) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 22. —वयस्यः a dear friend. —वर्णी the plant called प्रियंगु. —वस्तु *n.* a beloved object. —वाच *a.* speaking kindly, affable in address. (—*f.*) kind or agreeable words. —वादिक् a kind of musical instrument. —वादिन् *a.* speaking kind or pleasing words a flatterer; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. (—नी) a kind of bird. —अवच *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —संवासः the society of a beloved person. —सखः 1 a dear friend. —2 The tree Khadira. (—स्त्री *f.*) a female friend, a lady's confidante. —सख्य *a.* 1 a lover of truth. —2 pleasant though true. —संदेशः 1 a friendly message, the message of a lover. —2 the tree called वयक. —समागमः union with a beloved object or person. —सहचरी a beloved wife. —सहृद् *m.* a dear or bosom friend. —स्वप्न *a.* fond of sleep; R. 12. 81. **प्रियंवद्** *a.* Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. —वः 1 A king of bird. —2 N. of a Gandharva. **प्रियकः** 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. —2 The tree called नीप. —3 The creeper प्रियंगु. —4 A bee. —5. A kind of bird. —6 Saffron. —कं A flower of the *asana* tree; Si. 8. 28. **प्रियंकर**, **प्रियंकरण**, **प्रियंकार**, *a.* 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; **प्रियंको मे प्रिय इत्यनंद्** R. 16. 48. —2 Agreeable. —3 Amiable. **प्रियंगुः** 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); **प्रियंगुद्वयार्थमात्रमकृतिरपि** Mā. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of

poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक). —2 Long pepper. —यु *n.* Saffron.

प्रियतम *a.* Most beloved, dearest. —मः A lover, husband; **सिमावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाङ्कुरः** Me. 31, 70. —मा A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर *a.* Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, —स्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. —2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्यु, **प्रियंभाबुक्** *a.* Become an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyāla; see प्रियाल. —ला A vine.

प्री 1 P. (प्रीणाति, प्रीणीतं, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; **प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः** Bh. 2. 68; **सख्यः पितृन् प्रिययुगपदाह** Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104. 7. 64. —2 To be pleased, take delight in; **कञ्चिन् मनस्ते प्रीणाति वनवाते** Mb. —3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. —4 To be cheerful or gay. —*Caus.* (प्रीणयति-ते) To please, satisfy &c.—II. 4. A (प्रीयते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; **प्रकाममप्रीयत यज्वनां प्रियः** Si. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30. Y. 1. 245. —2 To feel affection for, love. —3 To assent, be satisfied. —III. 1. P. To please, gratify &c.

प्रीण *a.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. —2. Old. ancient. —3. Previous.

प्रीणनं *a.* Pleasing, gratifying.—नं 1. Pleasing, satisfying. —2 That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित *a.* Pleased, delighted.

प्रीत *p. p.* [प्री-कृतेरिक्] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; **प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्रं वरं हृणीष्व** R. 2. 63; 1. 81, 12. 94. —2. Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. —3. Content. —4. Dear, beloved. —5. Kind, affectionate. —Comp. —आरामन्, —चित्त, —मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीतिः [प्री भावे क्तिच्] *f.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; **सुखना-लोकनप्रीतिः** Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 51; Me. 62. —2 Favour, kindness. —3. Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. —4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; **यूतं, सुगपा°**. —5 Friendliness, amity. —6 Conciliation. —7. A symbolical expression for the letter य. —8 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati; (सपत्नी संजाता ख्याः प्रीति-रिति श्रुत). —Comp. —कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. —कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. —पुत्रा N. of the wife of

अभिषद्. —तृष N. of cupid. —वृ a. inspiring love; giving pleasure, pleasing. (—वृ:) a jester or buffoon in a play. —वृत्त a. given through affection. (—वृत्त) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. —दान, दाय: a gift of love, a friendly present; तद्वत्सरोऽयं प्रीतिदायस्य Māl. 4; R. 15. 68. —धनं money given through love or friendship. —पात्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. —तुरोम a. affectionate, loving. —पूरे, —पूरकं ind. kindly, affectionately. —प्रसूत a. friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4. —भाक् a. enjoying friendship, loved. —मनस् a. 1. delighted in mind, pleased, happy —2. kind, affectionate. —नय a. arising from love or joy. —युक् a. dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. —वचस् n., वचनं a friendly or kind speech. —वर्धन a. increasing love or joy. (—वर्ध:) an epithet of Vishnu. —वाद: a friendly discussion. —विवाह: a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). —आहुं a sort of Śrāddha in honour of the Manes of both parents. —स्निग्ध a. moist or wet through love (as the eyes).

प्रीतिमत् a. 1 Fall of love or affection, loving, fond, affectionate. —2 Pleased, satisfied. —3. Content, glad. —4. Favourable.

पु 1 A. (प्रवृत्ते) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, spring. —Caus. To extend, reach as far as.

पुष् 1 I. P.; (श्रोषति पुष्ट) 1 To burn, consume. —2 To reduce to ashes —1I. 9. P. (पुष्कालि) 1. To become wet or moist —2. To pour out, sprinkle. —3. To fill.

पुषित a. 1 Sprinkled, wetted. —2 Burning.

पुष्ट p. p. Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

पुष्प: 1 The rainy season. —2 The sun. 3 A drop of water (Sk.)

प्रे (प्र-इ) 2. P. 1 To go forward. —2 To arrive at, reach. —3 To go out of, depart from; धीरा प्रेरयास्माहोकादधुना भवति Ken. 4 (Hence) to die, depart life; प्रेष 'after death'; प्रेष below.

प्रेत p. p. [प्र-इ-क] Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाह् किलालितं तं वृत्तिं प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. —तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are per-

formed. —2 A ghost, evil spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. —Comp. —अधिप: an epithet of Yama. —अन्नं food offered to the Manes —अस्थि n. the bone of a dead man. —धरित् an epithet of —Siva. —आवास: a burial-ground, cemetery. —ईश: —ईश्वर: an epithet of Yama. —उद्देश: an offering to the Manes. —कर्मन् n. —कुर्य, —कुर्या obsequial or funeral rites. —गत a. dead. —गृह् a cemetery. —गोप: the keeper of the dead. —वारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —दाह: the burning of the dead, cremation. —धूम: the smoke issuing from a funeral pile.

—नदी the river वैतरिणी. —नर: a goblin, ghost. —निर्वातक:, —निर्हारक: a man employed to carry out dead bodies. —पक्ष: 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada when offerings in honour of the Manes are usually performed; cf. विपुष. —पटह: a drum beaten at a funeral. —पति: Yama (the Indian 'Pluto'). —पुरे the city of Yama.

—भाव: death. —धूमि: f. a cemetery. —मेघ: a funeral sacrifice. —राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी)

—राज: an epithet of Yama. —लोक: the world of the dead. —वने a cemetery. —वाहित a. possessed by a ghost. —शरीरं the body of the departed spirit. —शुद्धि: f., —शौचं purification after the death of a relative. —आहुं an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. —हार: 1 one who carries out a dead body. —2 a near relative.

प्रेति: f. 1 Death, dying. —2 Departure, flight. —3 Food.

प्रेतिक: A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य ind. Having departed (from this world), after death, in the next world; न च तत्रैव नो ह्यह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9. 26. —Comp. —जाति: f. position in the world to come. —नय a. enjoying the fruits of actions in the next world. —भाव: the condition of soul after death.

प्रेक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; तमापातं प्रेक्ष Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. —2 To look on, be a spectator; पुष्पाकं प्रेक्षमाणानां Ve. 3. —3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षक: A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षण 1 Viewing, seeing. —2 A view, look, appearance. —3 The eye; चकितहारिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82. —4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. —5 A dramatic representation; प्रेक्षणावसाने V. 3. —6 A place where public exhibitions are held. —Comp —कूर्द the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकं A show, spectacle. प्रेक्षणिक्ता A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय pot p. 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at; visible apparent. —2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. 2; B. 14. 9. —3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; Si. 10 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, behold-ing. —2 A look, view, sight, appearance. —3. Being a looker-on. —4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. —5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. —6 Intellect, understanding. —7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation. 8 The branch of a tree. —Comp. —अ (आ) गार: —र, —गृह, स्थानं 1 a theatre or play-house. —2 a council-chamber.

—कारिन् a. wise, prudent, circumspect; प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं सुकम्पायै: Ki. 18. 28. —समाज: an audience, a crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षाह् a. Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित p. p. Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. —तं A look, glance.

प्रेक्षिन् a. (पी. f.) 1 Looking at, viewing. —2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully. —3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in सुगप्रेक्षिणी.

प्रेक्ष्य = प्रेक्षणीय. q. v.

प्रेख् 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate. —Caus. To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेक्ष: —स्व A swing.

प्रेक्षण a. Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. 9. 106. —ज 1 Swinging. 2 A swing. —3 A minor drama in one act, having no Śtrādhāra, hero &c; S. D. thus defines it: —गर्भावर्धनार्थं प्रेक्षन् हीननायकं । अष्टवपारमेकाकमविक्रमप्रेक्षकम् । निवृद्धसंकटयुते सर्ववृत्तिसमाभितं #574; a. g. बालिष्य.

प्रेखा 1 A swing. —2 Dancing. —3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. —4 A kind of building or house. —5 A particular pace of a house.

प्रेक्षित p. p. Swing, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेखोल 10 U. (प्रेखोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेखोल:; प्रेखोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating; Māl. 9. 17. —2 A swing.

प्रेत, प्रेति, प्रेत &c. See under प्रे.

प्रेतवन् *m.* 1 Wind. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेस्ता 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Desire (in general). -3 Supposition, assumption.

प्रेष्ठ *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining wishing, seeking, longing for. -2 Aiming at. -3 Supposing, assuming. -4 Anxious to deliver.

प्रेमन् *m. n.* [प्रियस्य भावः इमानिच् षोडशः एकाच्क्त्वात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Love, affection; तस्मैमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Gft. 11; Me. 44. -2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. -3 Sport, pastime. -4 Joy, delight, gladness. -*m.* 1 A jest, joke. -2 Wind, air. -3 An epithet of Indra. -**Comp.** -अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection, -आदि: *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. -पर *a.* affectionate, loving. -पातनं 1 tears (of joy). -2 the eye (that sheds them). -पात्रं 'an object of love, any beloved person or thing. -बंधः, बंधनं a bond or tie of affection. -भावः affection, love.

प्रेमवती A mistress or beloved.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेयस् *a.* (सी. *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय *q. v.*). -*m.* 1 A lover, husband. -2 A dear friend; Māl. 10. 24. -*m. n.* Flattery. -सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपत्यः A heron (fond of offspring).

प्रेर *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move. -2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth; R. 4. 24. v. l. -3 To incite, instigate, set on. -4 To cast, direct (as eyes); नयने यथैरयात्वा S. 2. 2. -5 To throw, hurl. -6 To send forth, despatch. -7 To utter. -8 To ask.

प्रेरक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. -2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरणः -जा 1 Driving or urging on impelling, inciting, instigation. -2 Impulse, passion. -3 Throwing, casting; क्षीमूदानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टि Me. 68. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Order, direction. -6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form. -7 Activity, exertion.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted; Pt. 2. 144. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Ordered. -5 Directed, cast; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23. -6 Touched. -नः An envoy, a messenger.

प्रेतवन् *m.* Ved. The ocean. -*f.* (प्रेतवी) A river.

प्रेष् I. 4 P. 1 To drive forward, drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast. -*Caus.* 1 To send forth, cast, hurl; Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch; किमर्थमुचयः प्रेषितः ह्युः S. 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). -II. 1 U. (प्रेषति-ते) To go, move.

प्रेषः 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेषक *a.* 1 Dispatching, sending. -2 Ordering.

प्रेषणः, -णा 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission.

प्रेषित *p. p.* 1 Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). -4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

प्रेष्य *a.* To be ordered, sent, dispatched &c. -*व्यः* 1 A servant, menial, slave; Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. -*व्या* A female servant, handmaid. -*व्यं* 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. -**Comp.** -जनः Servants taken collectively. -भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage M. 5. 12. -*वधूः* 1 the wife of a servant. -2 a female servant, handmaid. -*वर्गः* the body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेष्ठ *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय *q. v.*). -*हः* A lover, husband. -*ह्य* 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of प्र with प्र *q. v.*). -**Comp** -कदा a rite in which no mats are allowed. -कर्तुमा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. -द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gāṇa to P. II. 1. 72).

प्रेयं Being kind kindness, love.

प्रेषः 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दन).

प्रेषणिक *a.* Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

प्रेष्यः 1 A servant, menial, slave; Ku. 6. 58. -*व्या* A female servant. -*व्यं* Servitude, slavery. -**Comp.** -भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

प्रोक्ष 6. P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणास्ये तथा आजे मोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. *Caus.* To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice. -जी, प्रोक्षणि: *f.* Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating.

प्रोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

प्रोक्षंड *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

प्रोक्षारित *a.* sounding loudly.

प्रोक्षैस *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

प्रोच्छन्न *a.* 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

प्रोच्छ्रित *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.

प्रोज्ञासनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रोज्ञ 6 P. = उज्ज् *q. v.*

प्रोज्झनं Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रोज्झित *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रोच्छनं 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants

प्रोड्डीन *a.* Flown up or away.

प्रोढ, प्रोदि See प्रोढ, प्रोदि.

प्रोटः A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रोत *p. p.* [प्र-वे-स्यन्-क- संसारणं] 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended, lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transixed; R. 9. 75. -5 Passed or come through; तद्विच्छिद्योतात् *i. e.* (चंद्रकिरणान्) विसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected. -तं A garment, woven cloth. -**Comp.** -उत्सादनं 1 an umbrella. -2 a cloth-house, tent.

प्रोतयति Den. P. To insert, infix.

प्रोत्कटः (*i. e.* धृत्यः) A favourite servant.

प्रोत्कंठ *a.* Lifting up or stretching, out the neck.

प्रोत्कर्षः Pre-eminence.

प्रोक्तुं A loud noise or uproar.
प्रोक्तुं a. Very high or lofty.
प्रोक्तुल a. 1. Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

प्रोत्सारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रोत्सारित p. p. 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

प्रोत्साहः 1 Zeal ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रोत्साहकः 1 An instigator, instigator. -2 (In law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोत्साहनं Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रोथ 1. U. (प्रोथति-ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.).; **प्रोथारम्भे** न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 subdue, over. power. -5 To destroy, elay.

प्रोथ a. 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; **प्रोथान्त-सुदकान्ते** च प्रियं प्रोथयन्मुद्रयेत् Tv. —यः, -यः 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. —यः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

प्रोथिन् m. A horse.

प्रोद्गत a. Projecting, prominent.

प्रोद्गुष्प 1. P. 1 To sound forth. -2 To fill with sounds or cries —Caus. 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

प्रोद्गुह p. p. 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.

प्रोद्गोषण, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

प्रोद्दीप्त p. p. Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रोद्गोषः Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

प्रोद्भिन्न p. p. 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

प्रोद्भूत p. p. Sprung up, arisen.

प्रोद्यत p. p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

प्रोद्वाहः Marriage.

प्रोद्भूत p. p. 1. Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.

प्रोन्मील 1 P. 1 To bloom, blossom.

som. -2 To come to light, appear. —Caus 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

प्रोन्मीलनं Disclosing &c.

प्रोह्यधित a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Request.

प्रोह्येखनं Scratching; marking.

प्रोपः Burning, combustion.

प्रोपित p. p. Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. —Comp. —मर्तुका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry She is thus defined in S. D. नायिकाय. वशाद्यस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनोभवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोपितमर्तुका ॥ 119. —मरणं dying in a foreign country.

प्रो (प्रौ) घृ 1 A bull, an ox. -2 A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish (ही also). —Comp. —पदः the month माघपद. (-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वामाघपदा and उत्तरामाघपदा. —पाद a. born under the above Nakshatra.

प्रोष्ण a Burning hot, scorching

प्रो (प्रौ) ह a. 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. —हः 1 Reasoning, logic. -1 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A knot, joint.

प्रो (प्रौ) ढ a. [प्र + वह क बा वृद्धिः] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.); **प्रोढपुष्पः** कदम्बः Me 25; **प्रोढताली** विपाण्डु &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up; **वर्तेते हि मन्मथप्रोढसुहृदो निशीथस्य यौवनश्रीः** Māl. 9; Si. 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy; **प्रोढं तमा कुर्वन्तस्तयैव भद्रं** Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. -4 Grand, mighty, strong. -5 Violent impetuous. -6 Proud; Mv. 2. 3. -7 Luxuriant. -8 Married. -9 Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.). -10 Raised or lifted up. -11 Controverted, discussed. —ह्र a. A bold and grown up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; **आषोढ-शाब्दे** ब्रह्मा विभक्ता तर्कणी मता ॥ पंचपरं ब्रह्मा योडा भवेद्ब्रह्मा ततः परम् ॥ —Comp. —अंगना a bold woman; see above —उक्तिः f. a bold or pompous assertion. —पाद a. one whose feet are raised on a bench. —पुष्प a. having full-grown blossoms; Me. 25. —व्रताय a. of great or mighty valour. —यौवन a. advanced in youth. —वाहः an arrogant or bold assertion, defiant speech.

प्रोढनं Sublimity or felicity; Māl. 1. 7.

प्रौ (प्रौ) हिः f. 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15 —4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprise —Comp—वाहः 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a bold assertion.

प्रौढ 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. -2 To increase.

प्रौण a. Clever, learned.

प्रौष्ठपदः N. of the month Bhādra-pada. —नी The full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

पूकः Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अर्थागमिदं).

पूक्ष 1 U. To eat, consume.

पूक्षः [पूक्ष्यते कटिः पूक्ष-कर्मणि-घञ्] 1 The Indian fig-tree; **पूक्षमरोह इव सोधतले बिभेद** R. 8. 93; 13. 71. -2 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4 The space at the side of a door. —Comp. —जाता, ससुहृद्वाचिका an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —सीध, —प्रसवण, —राज m. The place where the Sarasvatī rises.

पूक्षं The fruit of पूक्ष.

पूह 1 A. (पूहते) To go, move.

पूी 9 P. (पूीनाति) To go, move.

पूीहन् m. The spleen or its enlargement (पूीहन् also); Mv. 5. 19. —Comp —अरिः N. of the fig tree. —उद्गरं enlargement of the spleen. —उद्गरिन् a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

पूीहा The spleen.

पू 1. A (पूवते, पूत) 1 To float, swim; किं नामैतत् मज्जत्यलपुनि प्रापा-णः प्लवत इति Mv. 1; **प्लवते रागवशात् प्लवते** R. 16. 60; **प्लवते धर्मलवणो लोके** अ-स्ति यथा ह्रतः Subhāsh. -2 To cross in a boat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13. 15. 46. -5 To plunge into bathe. -6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip, -11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). —Caus. (पूवति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. -2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; **पूः प्रावति-प्यतिः संमंततोऽप्री** Si. 3. 74, 7. 74. -5 To

cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel) WITH अभि 1. to over-flow. -2 to overwhelm, overcome.

हव a. [व-अच्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. -वः 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाश-येश्च शनैः पश्चात् हवन् सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 38; सर्व ज्ञानहवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यासि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4. 194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. -5 A frog -6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope -8 An enemy -9 A sleep. -10 A man of a low tribe; a Chândāla. -11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree. -13 The Kārdava bird, a kind of duck, -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलकq.v.). -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17. Urging on, inciting. -Comp. -गः 1. monkey; R. 12. 70. -2. a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिरीष. -5 N. of the sun's Charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -गतिः a frog.

पूवकः [पु वाहु० अक] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Chândāla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

हवनः 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

हवनमः 1 A monkey; Si. 12: 55.

-2 A frog. -Comp. -हवुः an epithet of Hanumat.

हवन a. [वु-ल्युट्] Inclined, stooping down. -ने 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into; Māl. 1. 119. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge -6 A declivity. 7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

हवाका A float, raft.

हविक a. [हवेन तरति टन] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

हावः [वु-वच्] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to over flowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 90; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

हावन [वु निच् ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, ablation. -2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. -3 flood, deluge.

हावित p. p. [वु निच् क] 1 Made to swim, float, or over-flow -2 Deluged, inundated, overflowed. -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 26; Ki. 11. 36. -4 Covered with, smeared.

हाविन् a. [वु-निनि] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. m. A bird.

हुतः p. p. [वुक्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Bathed in (See गु). -त्त 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the

paces of a horse. -3 Bounding, vaulting. -Comp. -गतिः a hare. (-f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

हुतिः f. [वु-मवे किच्] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump, spring; as in मंडूकहुति. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

हुत् I. 1, 4, 9, P. (शेषति, पुष्यति, पुष्पाति, पुष्ट) To burn, scorch, single; sear; Ka. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (पुष्पाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. -2 To anoint. -3 To fill.

हुतिः 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

हुवः Burning, combustion.

हुष्ट p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

होवः Burning, combustion (also शेष).

होषण a. (णी f.) [हृष क्यु] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes. तापीयिकं पुरारेस्तद्वत्तु मदनहोषणं लोचनं च; Māl. 1. v. 1. -जं Burning, scorching (शेषणं also).

हुस् 4. P. (हृषति) 1. To burn. -2 To share.

हृव् 1 A. (हृवते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

होतः 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat devour.

प्सा 1 Food. 2 Hunger.

प्सात् p. p. 1 Eaten -2 Hungry.

प्सान् 1 Eating -2 Food.

प्शुर a. 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

फ.

फ a. Obvious, evident. -फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. -2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. -3 Fruitfulness. -4 An increaser. -5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). -6 Increasing, expanding. -फा 1 Useless or idle speech (न.) also). -2 Heat. -3 Increase. -4 An

increaser. -फं 1 An angry, speech. -2 Blowing into, puffing up.

फक् 1 P. (फकति, फकित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. -2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3 To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion.

फकः A cripple.

फक्किता 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; फणिमवित-भाष्यफक्किता विद्यमा कुंडलनामवापिता N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion. -3 A sophistical argument, sophism -4 A trick, fraud. -5 Logical exposition.

फट ind. An onomatopoeic word

used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अस्त्राय कट्.

कटा 1 The expanded hood of a snake (कटा also in this sense); निर्विषेणापि सर्वेण कतंभ्या महती कटा (कथा v. 1), विषं भवतु सा भृङ्गा कटादोषो भवेत्करः Pt. 1. 204. -2 A tooth. -3 A rogne, chloaf (कितव).

कटिंगा A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To move, move about; रुद्रजुर्भेजिरे केणुर्बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. -2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the *Caus.* of कण्). -*Caus.* (काणति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid).

कण-ग [कण-अ] 1 The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विमकुतः पद्मनः कणं (कणां) कुरुते S. 6. 30; मणिभिः कणस्यैः R. 12. 12; Ku. 6. 68; बहति धुवनश्रेणि शेषः कणाफलकस्थितं Bh. 2. 35. -2 The expanded side of the nostril, (also कणं in this sense). -*ण*: Ved. Scum. -*Comp.* -*आदोषः* the expanded hood (v. l. for कटादोष); Pt. 1. 204. -*करः* a serpent. -*धरः* 1. a serpent. -2. N. of Siva. -*धृत्* m. 1. a serpent. -2. the number 'nine' (there being nine chief Nāgas). -*मणिः* a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent; Si. 9. 25. -*मंडलं* the rounded body of a serpent; करालकण-मंडलः R. 12. 98; तत्कणामंडलोद्विर्भूमि-योधितविग्रहं 10. 7.

कण(गा)वत् m. A snake in general. **कणिन्** m. [कणा अस्यस्य इति] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्भिरतो यद्भूरलं कणिनः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्भूतेः Bv. 1. 12, 58; कणी मयूरस्य तले निविदति Ra. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 2. 21. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 An epithet of 'Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; कणिभाषितभाष्य-कणिका N. 2. 95. -*Comp.* -*इन्द्रः*, -*ईश्वरः* 1. an epithet of the serpent-demon Sēsha. -2. of Ananta, the lord of serpents. -3. of Patanjali. -*केश(स)*-*रः* = नागकेशर. -*खेलः* a quail. -*तलंगः* an epithet of Viṣṇu (who uses Sēsha as his couch). -*पतिः* 1. an epithet of Sēsha or of Vāsuki. -2. of Patanjali. -*विपः* wind. -*केनः* opium. -*भाष्यं* Mahābhāṣya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -*युक्* m. 1. a peacock. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -*मुखं* a kind of spade used by house-breakers. -*लता*, -*वल्गो* betel-pepper.

कणिज्झकः Marjoram.

कडः The belly.

कल्कारिन् m. A bird.

करं A shield; of. कलक.

करुवर्क A betel-box.

कर्करायते Deu. A. To glance about, dart to and fro, sparkle; गङ्गाजलमात्रेण जफरो कर्करायते Udb.

कर्फीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -*कृ* 1 A young shoot or branch. -2: Softness. -*का* A shoe.

कल I. 1. P. (कलति, कला, अकालत्, कलिष्पति, कलिन) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; -*नाताफले*: कलति कल्पतेव धूमिः Bh. 2. 46; परांपकाराय द्रुमाः कलोरे Subhāṣ. त्रिधातु-र्यापारः कलत् च मनोज्ञश्च भवत् Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मोर्यस्यैव कलति पश्य विविधभयानि मञ्जीतयः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. -2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः कलितास्तेवति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न कलतुः क्षणदाचरणं (मनोरथाः) Bk. 1. 113; 12. 66; नवाकृतिः कलति नैव कलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. -3 To result, produce results or consequences; कलितमन्त्राकं कपटप्रबंधेन H. 1; कलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादपमादेन Māl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; खलः करोति दुर्ईत् नूनं कलति साधु H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -5 To fall to the lot of, befall. -6 To be useful. -II. 1 P. (कलति, कल or कलत in the first sense, and कलित in other senses) 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य मूधानमासाय एकालासिचरो हि सः Mb. -2 To shine back, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. -3 To go.

कल [कल-अ] 1 Fruit (fig. also) as of a tree; उदेति पुर्वं कुसुमं ततः कलं S. 7. 30; R. 4. 33; 1. 49. -2 Crop, produce; कृषिकं Me. 16. -3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अत्युरकटैः पापपुण्यैरिष्टैव कलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; कलेन ज्ञास्वपतिः Pt. 1. न नरः प्रभुराकलो-द्व्यात् स्थिरकर्मा विराम कमणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. -4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); कलमयोपहासस्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37. -5 A deed, an act (opp. words); ब्रूते हि कलेन साधवो न तु कलेन निजोपयोगितां N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. -6 Aim, object, purpose; परीक्षितज्ञानकला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य कलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. -7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा विकलेन किं कलं Bv. 2. 61. -8 Profit or interest on capital. -9 Progeny,

offspring; R. 14. 39. -10 A kernel (of a fruit). -11 A tablet or board (शारिकल). -12 A blade (of a sword). -13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; barb; Mu. 7. 10. -14 A shield. -15 A testicle. -16 A gift. -17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). -18 Product or quotient. -19 Menstrual discharge. -20 Nutmeg. -21 A ploughshare. -22 Loss, disadvantage. -23 The second term in a rule-of-three sum. -24 Correlative equation. -25 The area of a figure. -26 The three myrobalans (त्रिकला). -27 A point on a die. -*Comp.* -*अदनः* = कलशन q. v. -*अनु-ब्धः* succession or sequence of fruits or results -*अनुमेय* a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; कलानुमेयाः पारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्ता इव R. 1. 20. -*अनुसरणं* 1. rate of profits. -2. following of reaping consequences. -*अंतः* a bamboo. -*अन्वेदिन्* a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). -*अपेक्षा* expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. -*अपेत* a. useless, unfertile, unproductive. -*अम्लः* a kind of coral. (-*म्लं*) tamarind. -*अशनः* a parrot. -*अस्थि* n. a cocoa-nut. -*आकांक्षा* expectation of (good) results; see कलपिष्ठा. -*आगमः* 1. production of fruits, load of fruits; भवति नम्रास्तरः कलागमः S. 5. 12. -2. the fruit season, autumn. -*आह्वय* a. full of or abounding in fruits. (-*ह्वय*) a kind of plantain. -*आरामः* a fruit-garden, orchard. -*आसक्त* a. 1. fond of fruits. -2. attached to fruits, fond of getting fruit (of actions done). -*आहारः* feeding or living on fruits, fruit-meal. -*उच्चयः* a collection of fruits. -*उत्तमा* 1. a kind of grapes (having no stones). -2. = त्रिकला. -*उत्पातिः* f. 1. production of fruit. -2. profit, gain. (-*त्तिः*) the mango tree (sometimes written कलपति in this sense). -*उदयः* 1. appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आकले-दयकर्मणा R. 1. 5; 8. 22. -2. profit, gain. -3. retribution, punishment. -4. happiness, joy. -5. heaven. -*उद्गमः* appearance of fruits; S. 5. 12. (v. l.) -*उद्देशः* regard to results; see कलपिष्ठा. -*उपजीविन्* a. living by cultivating or selling fruits. -*उपेत* a. yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. -*कामना* desire of fruits or consequences. -*कालः* fruit-season. -*केसरः* the cocoa-nut tree. -*कोशावः*, -*कोशकः* the scrotum (covering of the testicles). -*खंडनं* frustration of fruits or results, disappointment.

—ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage.
 —ग्रहिः ग्रहनिष्ठा *a.* (also फलग्रहि and फलेग्रहि) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्राव्यतां कलमुपेति पैतृकं स्यान्मनोरथतरुः फलेग्रहिः Kir. K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. (—*m.*) a fruit tree.
 —ग्रहिष्णु *a.* fruitful. —ग्रहने a house built of wooden boards. —त्रयं, —त्रिकं the three myrobalans (त्रिकला). —वृ, —दातृ, —प्रद *a.* 1. productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 143. —2. bringing in gain or profit. —3. giving a reward, rewarding. (—वृः) a tree. —निवृत्ति *f.* final consequence or reward. —निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of consequences. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* production of fruit. —परिणतिः *f.* परिणामः, —पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1. the ripening of fruit. —2. the fullness of consequences —पाकान्तं, —पाकावसानं an annual plant. —पातनं knocking down or gathering fruit. —पातृयः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, —पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1. the giving of fruits. —2. a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्तिः *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. —प्रिया the Priyangu plant. —वधयः a tree barren of fruit. —वधिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit. —भागः a share in any product of profit. —भागेन, —भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit. —धूमिः *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i.e. heaven or hell). —धृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences. —2. nonfruit. —मरह्य the aloe plant. —योगः 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object; Mu. 7. 10. —2. wages, remuneration. —राजन् *m.* a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —विक्रयिन् *a.* a fruit-seller. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —शहदः the pomegranate tree. —शालिन् *a.* 1. bearing fruit, fruitful. —2. sharing in the consequences. —शैशिरः the Badara tree. —भद्रः the mango tree. —संस्थ *a.* bearing fruit. —संपद् *f.* 1. abundance of fruit —2. success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. —2. a prosperous result. —स्नेहः a walnut tree —हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā. —हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. —हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः कालया ध्रुवनफलके कोटिति प्राणिशारे; Bh. 3. 39; धृत्, चित्रं &c. —2 Any flat surface; धृत्समानकोल-फलकं K. 218; धृतमुधुगंधफलकैर्विभुः Śi. 9. 47, 37; cf. तट. —3 A shield.

—4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. —5 The buttocks, hips. —6 The palm of the hand. —7 Fruit, result, consequence. —8 Profit, gain. —9 Menstruation. —10 The head of an arrow. —11 The paricarp of a lotus. —12 A broad and flat boue (of the forehead). —Comp. —पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). —वज्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskarāchārya. —सख्य *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. —2 Armed with a shield. —*m.* 1 A wooden bench. —2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also).

फलतश्च *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनं [फलन्त्यु] 1 Bearing fruit, fruitifying. —2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. —2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. —3 Containing the result or end of a plot. —*m.* A fruit-tree. —ती The plant called त्रियम्बु.

फलसः (शः) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहका A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. —2 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. —ता A menstruous woman. —तं A sort of perfume (शैल्य).

फलिन् *a.* [फल अस्त्वयै इति] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); धृतिपणः फलितश्चैव वृक्षास्तुभयनः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. —2 Advantageous, profitable. —*m.* A tree.

फलिन *a.* [फल-इन्] Fruitful, bearing fruit; Māl. 6. 19. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, फली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

फलीकृ 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणं Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलीकृत *p. p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फल्यु *a.* [फल्य उ य् च] Up. 1. 18] 1 Pitthless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो ब्राह्मणपार्षण फल्यु Pt. 1. —2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Śi. 3. 76. —3 Small, minute. —4 Vain, unmeaning. —5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. —6 Untrue. —7 Beautiful, lovely. —ल्युः *f.* 1 The spring season. —2 The opposite leaved fig-tree. —3 N. of a river at Gayā. —4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. गुलाल) thrown by the Hindus

over one another at the Holi festival. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called Holi. —वाटिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्युता-स्व Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance; Bh. 2. 9.

फल्युन *a.* 1 Red. —2 Born under the constellation फल्युनी. —नः 1 The month of Phālguna. —2 N. of Indra. —3 Of Arjuna.

फल्युनी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6. —Comp. —भवः the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाद् *ind.* An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alum.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. —2 Flour mixed with curds (करम).

फाणितं Raw sugar.

फांट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). —टः —टं An infusion, decoction; फांटमनायातसाध्यः कषाय-विशेषः Śk; फांटचित्राक्षपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary). —टं The first particles of butter produced by churning.

फांटका A decoction, infusion.

फांटे The belly.

फालः —लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. —2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सोमंतभाग); N. 1. 16. —3 A sort of spade. —4 A bundle. —5 The forehead (for माल). —लः 1 An epithet of Balarām. —2 Of Śiva. —3 The citron tree. —लं 1 A garment of cotton. —2 A ploughed field. —Comp. —आहत *a.* ploughed, tilled. —कृत *a.* 1. tilled. —2. produced by cultivation. (—हं) a ploughed field. —गुप्तः N. of Balarāma.

फालखेला A quail.

फाल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, March). —2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet: — उत्तरायणं फाल्युनीन्या नक्षत्राभ्यामर्धं दिवा । जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्युने विष्टः ॥ —3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. —Comp. —अर्जुनः 1. the month Chaitra. —2. The vernal season (वसंतकाल). —3 An epithet of नङ्गल and सद्देव.

फाल्युनालः = फाल्युन.

फाल्युनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्युन; भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिः 1 A wicked man. —2 Useless or idle talk. —3 Anger.

फिगकः The fork-tailed shrike.

फिरगः 1 The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans). -2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis.

फिरगिन् *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European.).

कुः 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

कुः A bird.

कुः The expanded hood of a snake.

कु(कू)त् *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; **कु(कू)त्** 1. to blow into (a liquid); **बालः पायसदग्धो दध्यपि कूट्कृत्य भक्षयति** H. 4. 103. -2 to scream aloud, cry, shriek. -Comp. -**करः** fire. -**कारः**, -**कृतं**, -**कृतिः** *f.* 1. blowing into. -2. hissing, whizzing. -3. the hiss of a serpent. -4. sobbing. -5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell. -**कृत** *a.* 1. blown into &c. -2. blown up (as a bubble). -3. screamed aloud. (-**क्त**) 1. sound of the a wind-

instrument. -2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

कुक्कु *ind.* An onomatopoeic word. -Comp. -**कारक** *a.* panting, gasping.

कुक्कुसः -**सं** The lungs.

कुक्कु *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crackling of fire.

कुल्ल 1P. (कुल्लति, कुल्लित) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand; Māl. 5. 23.

कुल्ल *p. p.* (of कल्ल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च कुल्लं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कांतिं प्रमदाजनानां R. 6. 6; **कुल्लारविंदवदनां** Ch. P. 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. -3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay. -**ल्ल** A full-blown, flower. -Comp. -**तुवरी** *alom.* -**नयन**, -**नेत्र**, -**लोचन** *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy); Pt. 1. 135. (-**नः**) a kind of deer. (-**न**) a large, full eye. -**कालः** the wind raised in winnowing corn

कुल्लनं Inflating, filling with wind. **कुल्लिः** *f.* Blossoming, blooming.

व.

वः 1 N. of Varnas. -2 Water. -3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse; वः पुमान् वरुणे सिंघौ भये तोये गते तु वा । गन्धे तनुस्तानं पुंस्त्वेव पवने स्मृतः ॥

वह् 1 A. (वहते, वहति) To increase, grow. -**Caus.** 1 To increase. -2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

वह्मिन् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

वह्मिन् *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (aspeil. of बहुल q. v.).

वह्मिन् *a.* -More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding; (compar. of बहुल q. v.).

वक्रः 1 The Indian crane. -2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). -3 N. of a demon killed by Bhīma. -4 N. of another demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -5 N. of Kōbēra. -**की** = शूना q. v. -Comp. -**चरा**, -**इति**, -**वतचरा**, -**व्रति** *k.*; -**व्रतिन्** *m.* 'acting like a crane',

a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अथोद्योतैकृतिकः स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः । शठो मिथ्या-विनीतश्च वक्रव्रतचरो द्विजः Mā. 4. 196. -**जित्** *m.* -**निद्रुद** *m.* epithets of 1. Bhīma. -2. of Kṛishṇa. -**पंचक** the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kārttika. -**वज्रं** a kind of retort. -**व्रतं** 'crane like conduct', hypocrisy. **वक्रुर** *a.* Horrible. -**रा** Lightning; thunderbolt.

वकुलः 1 A kind of tree, Mimusops Elengi, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काक्षत्यन्यो (केसरः or वकुलः) वदन्मदिरं दोहदच्छसनास्याः Mā. 78; **वकुलः** सीधुगंधूषसेकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक). -2 A kind of drug. -**ल** The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

वकुलः The Bakul tree.

वक्रुका 1 A small crane. -2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

कुल्लरीकः 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

फेदकारः A shriek, howl.

फेणः, -**नः** 1 Foam, froth; गौरी-वक्त्रधुकुटिरचना या विहस्येव फेनैः Mā. 50 : R. 13 11; Mā 2. 61. -2 Foam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White otter-fish bone. -Comp. -**अयं** a bubble. -**अग्निः** N. of Indra; cf. मनुषि. -**आहार** *a.* living on foam. -**गिरिः** N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. -**पिंडः** 1. a mere bubble. -2. an empty idea, non-entity. -**वाहिन** *m.* a filtering cloth.

फेण(न)कः See फेन.

फेनि(न)ल *a.* Foamy, frothy; **फेनिलमंजुराक्षी** R. 13. 2.

फेरः, -**फेरंडः** A jackal.

फेरवः 1 A jackal; कंदफेरवचंड-हाकृति &c. Māl. 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal.

फेल् 1 P. (फेलति) To go, move.

फेलं, **फेला**, **फेलिका**, **फेली** Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orz.

वकोटः A crane.

वदुः 1 A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; चाणक्यवदुः &c.; see वदु. -2 A young Brahmachārin. -Comp. -**मात्रः** a mere boy.

वदुकरणं Investiture with the sacred thread.

वाटे (लि)शं A fish-hook; Bā. 3. 21.

वत् *ind.* A particle expressing:—

1 Sorrow, regret (alas!); वयं वत् विद्वतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्दका Māl. 3. 18; अहो वत् महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 45. -2 Pity or compassion; क वत् हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोले S. 1. 10. -3 Addressing, calling; वत् वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितान्तं G. M., R. 9-47. -4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20. -5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वत् महत्स्वित्त्वं K. 154. -6 Censure. For the meanings of वत् with अहो see under अहो.

बद्ध 1 P. To be steady or firm.
बद्धरः [बद्ध र्थेयं अयम्] 1 The jujube tree. —2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plaut. —र The cotton shrub. —र 1 The fruit of jujube ; करचदरमद्रुगमखिलं सुवनतलं यत्प्रसादनः कवयः । पश्यन्ति सुदममयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1 : Bv. 2. 8. —2 The pod of the cotton shrub. —3 The berry used as a weight. —Comp. —कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. —पाचनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बद्धरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit : अन्ये बद्धरिकाकारा बह्विधे मनेहराः H. 1. 94. —2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Nārāyaṇa. —Comp. —आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikā.

बद्धरिः f. The jujube tree.

बद्धरी 1 The jujube tree ; see बद्धराम्. —2 = बद्धरिका (2) above. —3 The cotton shrub. —Comp. —छद्रः a kind of perfume. —तपोवनं the penance-grove at Badari Ki. 12. 33. —नाथः N. of a temple at Badari. —नारायणः N. of a place. —यत्र a kind of perfume (नमस्). —फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. —वृक्षः a wood or thicket of jujube trees. —वासा an epithet of Durgā. —शैलः a rock eminence at Badari.

बद्ध 1 A. (बन्धितः ; strictly the desiderative base of बन्ध् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.) ; येभ्यो बन्धितमानाः U. 1.

बधिर a. Deaf ; ध्वनिभिर्जन्य बधिर-रीकृतश्रुतः Si. 13. 3 ; Ms. 7. 149.

बधिरयति Den. P., बधिरिकृ 8 U. To deafen (fig. also) ; बधिरिताशेषादि-गंतरालं K. ; Mv. 6. 30.

बधिरित a. made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् m. Deafness.

बन्दिन् See बन्दिन्.

बन्दिः -दी f. 1 Bondage, confinement —2 A prisoner, captive ; Ku. 2. 61.

बन्ध 9. P. (बध्नाति, बन्ध, अमोहीति, मंसयति, बन्धुः, बद्धः pass. बध्यते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten, बन्धुं न संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धेयिः च केदापाहः Ku. 7. 57 ; R. 7. 9 ; Ku. 7. 25 ; Bk. 9. 75. —2 To catch, captive, imprison, ensnare, make, captive ; कमनिर्न स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14 ; बलिर्बन्धे Bk. 2. 39 ; 14. 56. —3 To chain, fetter. —4 To check, stop, suppress ; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोटु &c. —5 To put on, wear ; म ह बद्धामणिः पदि प्रभवामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72 ; बन्धुरगुलिवाणि Bk.

14. 7. —6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.) ; बन्धं चक्षुषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17 ; or बध्नाति न चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. —7 To fix or set upon, direct towards (as the eyes or mind), cast upon (with loc.) ; दृष्टिं रुद्धेषु बध्नात् Mu. 1. 2 ; R. 3. 4 ; 6. 36 ; Bk. 20. 22. —8 To bind or fasten together (as hair) ; Mu. 7. 17. —9 To build, construct, form, arrange ; बद्धोमिनाकवनितापरिभुक्तं Ki. 8. 57 ; छायाबद्धकुट्टकं भुगकुलं S. 2. 6 ; तस्यां जालं बन्धुमते बन्धं R. 16. 5 ; 4. 38 ; 11. 35, 78 ; Ku. 2. 47 ; 5. 30 ; Bk. 7. 77. —10 To put together, compose, construct (a poem, verse &c.) ; तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदलघु रघुस्वामिनः सच-रित्रं Vikr. 18. 107 ; श्लोक एव स्वया बद्धः Rām. —11 To form, produce, bear (as fruit &c.) ; R. 12. 69 ; Ku. 5. 60. v. l. ; S. 6. 3. —12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. —13 To punish, chastise. —14 To offer, sacrifice (as an animal). —15 To shut, close, stop. —16 To oppress, overpower. —17 To join, unite. 18 To produce, cause, effect. —19 To strike (as root). —20 To display, exhibit, show. (The senses of बन्ध् are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; e. g. भुक्तुं बन्ध् to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown ; सुष्टिं बन्ध् to clench the fist ; अंजलिं बन्ध् to fold the hands together in supplication ; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बन्ध् to set the heart on ; प्रीतिं, भावं, रागं बन्ध् to fall in love with, be enamoured of ; सेतुं बन्ध् to construct or build a bridge ; वैरं बन्ध् to conceive hatred, contract enmity ; सख्यं, सौहृदं बन्ध् to form friendship ; गोलं बन्ध् to form a globe ; मण्डलं बन्ध् to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle ; मौनं बन्ध् to maintain silence ; परिकरं, कक्षां बन्ध् to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything ; see the compounds under बद्ध also). —Caus. To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c. ; R. 12. 40.

बद्ध P. P. [बन्ध्-कर्मणि क] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. —2 Chained, fettered. —3 Captured, caught. —4 Confined, imprisoned. —5 Put or girt on. —6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. —7 Forced, built. —8 Cherished, entertained. —9 Combined, united. —10 Firmly rooted, firm. —11 Shut, stopped, closed. —12 Inlaid, studded. —13 Composed (as verses). —14 Formed, contracted ; Ku. 1. 20. —15 Manifested, displayed. —16 Entangled, involved. —17 Congealed, clotted, (as blood). —18 Effected, caused, formed, produced ; बद्धं जालकं S. I.

30 ; 2. 6 ; U. 6. 17 ; Māl. 3. 7. —Comp. —अंगुलित्र, —अंगुलिवाण a. having a finger-guard fastened. —अंजलि a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. —अनुराग a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. —अनुशय a. 1. feeling repentant. —2. of a fixed resolve. —आनन्द a. joyful. —आयुध a. accoutred with arms. —आशंका a. one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicious. —उत्सव a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. —उद्यम a. making united efforts. —कक्ष, —कक्ष्य a. 800 बद्धपरिकर. —केसर a. 1. forming hair. —2. having the filaments formed. —कोप, —मन्धु, —रोष a. 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. —2. suppressing or governing one's wrath. —गुदं a kind of obstruction of the bowels. —चित्त, —मनस् a. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. —जिह्वा a. tongue-tied. —तूणीर a. equipped with a quiver. —दृष्टि, —नेत्र, —लोचन a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. —धार a. continuously or incessantly flowing. —निश्चय a. firmly resolved, resolute. —ने-पथ्य a. attired in a theatrical dress. —परिकर a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins ; i. e. ready, prepared. —पुरीष a. having the bowels constipated. —मतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made a vow or promise. —2. firmly resolved. —मति-श्रुत a. resonant with echoes. —भाव a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.) ; हवं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. —भूः f. 1. the lowest floor. —2. ground prepared for the site of a house. —मुष्टि a. 1. having a closed fist. —2. closed-listed, covetous. —मूल a. deep rooted, striking root firmly ; बद्धमूलप मूर्तं हि महेश्वरतोः शिष्याः Si. 2. 38. —मौन a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent ; अदुश्नत त्वचरणारविद्विधे बद्धुः स्वादिब बद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. —राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned ; Pt. 1. 123. —वसति a. fixing an abode. —जाल a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. —वेपथु a. seized with tremour. —वैर a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. —जिह्व a. 1. one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). —2. one who is still in childhood, young. —वृत्तः a particular preparation of quicksilver. —बद्ध a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बंधः [बंध-यञ्] 1 A tie, bond (in general); आश्रय &c. -2 A hair-band, fillet ; V. 4. 10 ; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of ; गजबंध R. 16. 2. -6 (a) Forming, constructing, arranging ; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6 (b) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing. हे राजानस्यजत सुकविमयं धे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107 ; R. 6. 81. -8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining or folding together, combining ; R. 14. 13 ; अंजलिबंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. -12 Manifestation, display, exhibition ; R. 18. 52. -13 Bondage, confinement to his world (opp. मुक्ति which is ' complete emancipation from the trammels of the world ') ; बंध मोक्षं च या वेति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30 ; बंधोऽस्त्ये त्वत्तु मखसुखान्कुर्वेत् कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21 ; R. 13. 58, 18. 7 -14 Result, consequence. -15 A position, posture in general ; आसनबंधधरः R. 2. 6 ; Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Ratimanjari to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84). -17 A border, framework. -18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape ; e. g. सङ्घबंध, पद्मबंध, लुरजबंध (vide K. P. 9. ad. loc.). -19 A sinew, tendon. -20 The body. -21 A deposit, pledge. -22 An embankment, throwing a bridge across (a river). -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. -करणं fettering, imprisoning. -तंत्रं a complete army containing the four necessary elements, i. e. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. -पादबंधं forced or unnatural construction of words. -स्तंभः a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. -2 A catcher. -3 A band, tie, rope, tether. -4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, ravisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds) ; ऋजं सद्गंधबंधं Y. 2. 76. -कं Binding, confinement. -की 1 An unchaste woman ; न मे स्या कौमारबंधक्या प्रयोजनं Māl. 7 ; Ve. 2. -2 A harlot, courtesan ; बलात् धृतोति मयेति बंधकीधादर्थं K. 237. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman.

बंधन a. 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 (At the end of comp.) Dependent upon ; cf. निबंधन. -नं [बंध-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying ; Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping ; विनम्रप्रास्ताभुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39 ; Pt. 5. 21 ; घटय भुजबंधनं Gīt. 10 ; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie (fig. also) ; R. 12. 76 ; आश्रयबंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining. -5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching. -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity ; as in बंधनगारः. -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail ; त्वं कारयामि कमलोदबंधनस्थं S. 6 19 ; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction ; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, injuring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower) ; S. 3. 6 ; 6. 17 ; U. 2. 9 ; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, muscle. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. -नं -नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread. -4 A change, fetter. -5 A bondage -Comp. -अ(आ) गारः -र, -आलयः a prison, jail. -ग्रंथिः 1. the knot of a bandage. -2. a noose. -3. a rope for tying cattle. -पालकः, -रक्षिन् m. a jailor. -वेष्टनम् n. a prison. -स्थः a captive, prisoner. -स्तंभः a tying-post, a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied. -स्थानं a stable, stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित a. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

बंधिवः [बंध-इत्] 1 The god of love -2 A leathern fan (चर्मबंधन). -3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः [बन्धनि मनः सेहदित्वा बंधु-उ] 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in general ; यत्र द्रुमा अपि युगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8 ; मातृबंधुनिवासिनं R. 12. 12 ; S. 6. 22 ; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother ; प्रवासबंधुः a brother-traveler ; धर्मबंधुः a spiritual brother ; S. 4. 9. -3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally ; (three kinds are enumerated ; आत्मन् personal, पितृ paternal, and मातृ maternal ; see these three words). -4 A friend (in general) ; as in बंधुकृत्य below ; oft. at the end of comp. ; मकरद्वंद्वबंधो Māl. 1. 38 ' a friend of (i. e. charged with) fragrance ' &c. ; 9. 13. -5 A husband ; वेदेहिबंधोद्बुधं विद्वे R. 14. 33. -6 A father. -7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बंधुजीव

q. v. -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally ; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt) ; स्वयमेव बन्धुबंधुनोद्धिर्दुर्मयोः M. 4 ; cf. सत्रबंधु. -11 Connection, relationship association in general. -Comp. -काम a. affectionate towards kinsmen. -कृत्यं 1. the duty of a kinsman ; त्वयि परिमर्मां बंधुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. -2. the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service ; कश्चित्सौम्यं व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं स्या मे M. 114. -जनः 1. a relative, kinsman. -2. kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. -जीवः, -जीवकः N. of a tree ; बंधुजीवमधुप्राधरवल्बुलसितस्मितशोभं Gīt. 2 ; R. 11. 24. -दूधः an abandoned wretch (दूतश्च). -दूते a kind of Strīdhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage ; Y. 2. 141. -प्रीतिः f. 1. love of a relative ; बंधुप्रीत्या Ms. 49. -2. love for a friend. -भावः 1. friendship. -2. relationship -वर्गः kinsman, kindred. -हीन a. destitute of relatives or friends.

बंधुकः 1 The tree called बंधुजीव. -2 A bastard. -का, -की An unchaste woman (see बंधकी)

बंधुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively) ; Māl. 6. 18 ; 9. 21 ; Ki. 1. 10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बंधुत्वं Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बंधुव्या An unchaste woman.

बंधुमत् a. Having relations or kinsmen.

बंधुर a. [बंध्-उ-ञ्] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven ; Śi. 7. 34 ; Ku. 1. 42, U. 6. 25 ; Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed ; बंधुरगात्रि R. 13. 47 ; (= संततिगि). -3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely ; कथं नु तं बंधुरकोमलांशुलि S. 6. 12 (where it may mean ' undulating ' also) ; समस्तशास्त्रसुतिबंधुरे सुखे K. 3. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. -रः 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drug. -4 An oil cake. -5 The vulva. -6 The बंधुजीव tree. -राः (m. pl.) Paroed corn or meal thereof. -रा An unchaste woman. -रं A diadem.

बंधुल a. [बंध्-उल-ञ्] 1 Bent, curved, inclined. -2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. -ला 1 A bastard ; परमुहललितं पराङ्मुष्टः परपुरुषेर्जातिताः परांगनासु । परधनविरता सुषेववाचया गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललनाः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the bandhulas themselves ;

to the Vidushaka's question भोः के यूरं बंधुला नाम । -2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. -3 The tree called बंधूकः. v.

बंधूकः [बंधू-ऊक] N. of a tree ; तस्य करनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधूकसुनस्तबकरचितमेते शेषरं चित्रनीव Si. 11. 46 ; Ra. 3. 5. -कं A flower of this tree ; बंधूक-श्रुतिबंधोद्यमधरः Gt. 10 ; Ra. 3. 25.

बंधुर a [बंधू-उर] 1 Undulating, uneven. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed. -3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely ; cf. बंधुर. -रं hole.

बंधुलिः [बंधू-लि] The बंधुजीव tree. बंधय [बंधू-यत्] 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned ; Y. 2. 243. -2 To be joined or bound together. -3 To be formed, built or constructed. -4 Detained, under arrest. -5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things) ; बंधयश्रमास्ते R. 16. 75 ; अवंधययन्ताश्च बंधुपुरत्र ते 3. 29 ; Ki. 1. 33. -6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. -7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. -Comp. -फल a. useless, vain, idle.

बंध्या I A barren woman ; न हि बंध्या विजानाति सुवीं प्रसवेदनां Subhāsh. -2 A barren cow. -3 A kind of perfume (बाल). -Comp. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, or -बुद्धिपुत्र, -सुता &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman, i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist ; एष बंध्या-सुतो याति क्षुप्यकृतशेखरः see क्षुप्य. बन्धे A bond, tie.

बन्धवी An epithet of Durgā.

बन्धू a. [बंधू-द्रिक् ; बन्धू-उ वा Un. 1. 21] 1 Deep-brown ; tawny, reddish-brown ; ज्वालाबन्धुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16 ; 19. 25 ; बन्धू बालारुणबन्धु बलकलं Ku. 5. 8. -2 Bald-headed through disease. -धुः 1 Fire. -2 Anichneumon. -3 The tawny colour. -4 A man with tawny hair. -5 N. of a Yādava ; Si. 2. 40. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Of Vishnu. -8 The Chātaka bird. -9 A sweeper, cleaner. -10 N. of a country. -n. 1 A tawny or brown colour. -2 Any object of a brown colour. -Comp. -घातुः 1 gold. -2. red chalk (गेरूक), a kind of ochre. -बाहनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngadā. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishtira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babhravahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king ; but when he read the writing on the plate on its

head, he knew that it belonged to the Paṇḍavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom ; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhravahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which covered his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrāngadā ; and having acknowledged Babhravahana as his true son, he resumed his journey].

बंधू 1 P. (बन्ति) To go, move. बंधूरः A bee. बंधुरालो A fly. बन्धः A kind of grain. बन्ध 1 P. (बन्ति) To go, move. बन्धटः A kind of grain (राजमाष). बन्धटी 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष). -2 A harlot, prostitute.

बन्धेया A blue fly. बन्धेरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, blockhead ; शृणु रे बन्धेर H. 2.

बन्धुरः N. of a tree (Mar. बाभळ) ; उपसर्पेन भवंतं बन्धुरं वद कस्य लेभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बन्धुः Ved. A tip, point, knot. बन्धुवः Ved. A socket of a tooth (?) बन्धु 1. 1 A. (बन्ति) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -II. 10 U. (बन्धयति) To hurt, injure. -WITH नि to kill, destroy ; Si. 1. 29.

बन्धुः -ई [बन्धू-अङ्] 1 A peacock's tail ; द्वयोर्लोकान्तोषवर्णा R. 16. 14 ; (केलापारे) सति कुसुमसनाये हरेदेव बन्धुः V. 4. 10 v. 1. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock) ; Me. 44 ; Ku. 1. 15 ; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf ; आपाङ्गुरं केतक-बन्धुमन्यः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. -भारः 1. a peacock's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बन्धेज, बन्धेज् a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

बन्धेजं A leaf.

बन्धिः Fire. -n. The Kusa grass.

बन्धिणः A peacock ; आपासबुकोन्मुख-बन्धिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17 ; 16. 14,

19. 37. -Comp. -बाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes. -बाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. ' j बन्धिन् m. [बन्ध अस्थयै इति] A peacock ; R. 16. 64 ; V. 3. 2 ; 4. 10 ; Ra. 2. 6. -Comp. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं a kind of perfume. -ध्वजा an epithet of Durgā. -यानः, -बाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

बन्धिष्ठ a. (superl. of बृहत्) Largest, strongest. -ष्ठं A kind of fragrant grass.

बन्धिस् m., n. [बन्ध कर्मणि इति] 1 Kusa grass ; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bod or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. -n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether. -Comp. -केशः, -ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire. -मुखः (बन्धिमुखः) 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a god, (whose mouth is fire). -मुहमन् m. an epithet of fire. -सद्व (बाह्वद्व) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. (-m.) 1. the 'Manes (pl.). -2. a Pitri or deified progenitor.

बन्धिष्क a. Formed of or covered with sacrificial grass.

बन्धिष्मत् m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

बल् 1. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. (बलति) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. III. 10 U. (बलयति) To live. -IV. 10 A. (बालयते) To describe. -Caus. (बालयति) To nourish, support.

बल [बल्-अङ्] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence ; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops ; भवद्भीष्मद्रोणे धृत, राष्ट्रबलं कथं Ve. 5. 24, 43 ; Bg. 1. 19 ; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). -5 Body, figure, shape. -6 Semen virile. -7 Blood. -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means ' on the strength of ', ' by means or virtue of ', बाहुबलेन जितः पीयूषलेन &c. ; बलात् ' perforce ', ' forcibly ', ' violently ', ' against one's will ' ; बलाद्विद्वा समायात Pt. 1 ; बृहस्पदये तस्मिन्बलं पुनर्बलते बलात् Gt. 7). -लः 1 A crow. -2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna ; see बलराम below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अयं excessive strength or force. (-ग्रः) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring (Hemachandra). -अञ्जित the lute of Balarāma. -अटः a kind of beam. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अधिकर-ण the affairs of an army. -अव्ययः

-1. a general or commander of an army; *Ma.* 7. 189. -2. a war-minister. —अनुज्ज an epithet of Krishna. —अन्वित *a.* endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. —अवलं 1. comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; *R.* 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; सम एव करोति बलबलं *Si.* 6. 44. —अश्वः an army in the form of a cloud. —अरातिः an epithet of Indra. —अवलेपः pride of strength —अश्वः, —अश्व 1. consumption. -2. the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3. a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). —आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हरित्युषी). —आहं water. —अहं *a.* of mighty strength; *Pt.* 2. 40; 3. 114. —उप-एक, —उपेत *a.* endowed with strength, strong, powerful. —ओषः a multitude of troops, numerous army; *Si.* 5. 2. —कर, कृत् *a.* strengthening. —क्षेत्रः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. —चक्रं 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host. —ज *a.* produced by power. (—जं) 1. a city-gate, gate. -2. a field. -3. grain, a heap or grain; *Si.* 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. narrow, pit. -6. a pretty figure. (—जा) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of, ja sinio. (Arabian). —दः an ox, a bullock. —दृपः pride of strength. —देवः 1. air, wind. -2. *N.* of the elder brother Krishna; see बराम below. —द्विज *m.*, —निद्रुनः epithets of Indra; बलनिद्रुनमर्षपति चतं *R.* 9. 3. —नियद *a.* weakening, enervating. —पतिः 1. a general, commander. -2. an; epithet of Indra. —प्र *a.* giving strength, invigorating. —प्रमः *N.* of Rohini, mother of Balarâm. —प्रम *a.* strong, powerful. (—प्रः) 1. a strong or powerful man. -2. a kind of ox. -3. *N.* of Balarâm *q. v.* below. -4. the tree called लोभ. -5. *N.* of Ananta. (—प्रा) a maiden. —भिद्र *m.* an epithet of Indra; *S.* 2. —भृत् *a.* strong, powerful. —रामः 'the strong Râma', *N.* of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kâmesa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dheenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarâma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon

the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarâma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great, Bharati war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; see the quotation under हल]. —वर्धन *a.* invigorating, strengthening. —विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. —व्यसं the defeat of an army. —शालिन् *a.* strong. —युद्धः an epithet of Indra. —रथ *a.* strong powerful. (—रथः) a warrior, soldier. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. a camp; an encampment. -2. a royal camp. —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Balarâma. -3. phlegm. —हीन *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble. बलम *a.* [बलं शायस्वस्मात् से क] White; हिरवृत्तबलमलक्षयन रुद्रितभृगुमृगच्छविकेतकं *Si.* 6. 34. —अः The white colour. —घोम. —युः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; यथापत्ययुज्जनात्मनसदृशको बलभयः *Kâv.* 1. 45. (given as an instance of the त्सार quality of the Gaudiyas.) बलं Making strong, invigorating, strengthening. बलयति *Den. P.* To strengthen, invigorate. बलायते *Den. A.* To put forth strength. बलः An epithet of Indra. बलवत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विशिष्टः बलवानिति मे मतिः *Bh.* 2. 91. -2 Stout, robust. -3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.) -4 Getting the upper hand, prelominent, prevailing; बलवानिद्रियामो विज्ञांतमहि कर्षति *Ms.* 2. 215. -5 More important, of greater weight; लोकारावर्गो बलवान्मतो मे *R.* 14. 40. -6 Accompanied by an army. —इन्द्र 1 Strongly, powerfully, forcibly; पुनर्विशिष्टबलबलिग्रह *Ku.* 3. 69. -2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवद्विजिज्ञितानामात्मन्यपश्यं जेतः *S.* 1. 2. शीतानि बलवद्वेपुषेव नीरी *Si.* 8. 62; *S.* 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. -2 Superiority, excellence. बला *N.* of a powerful love or inclination (taught by Visvâmitra to Râma and Lakshmana); तो बलाति-बलयोः प्रभावतः *R.* 11. 9 (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला.) बलाकः -का [*Up.* 4. 14] A crane; सेविष्यते नयनसुभगं खे भवंतं बलाकाः *Me.* 9; *Mk.* 5. 18. 19. —का A mistress, beloved woman. बलाकिका A small kind of crane. बलाकिन् *a.* Abounding in cranes; कालिकेव निविदा बलाकिनी *R.* 11. 15; *Ku.* 7. 39. बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. -2 Ontrage, violence, force oppression, exaction; *R.* 10. 47; बलात्कारेण निर्वर्त्य &c. -3 Injustice. -4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt. बलात्कृत *a.* Forced, overcome. बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease). बलामिन् *a.* Consumptive. बलाहं Water. बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहक-च्छेदविभक्तारामाकाशसंश्रयानि धातुमत्तं *Ku.* 1. 4. -2 A kind of crane. -3 A mountain. -4 *N.* of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. -5 One of the four horses of Vishnu. बलिः [बर्ह-] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering: (usually religious), नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः *S.* 4. 20; *U.* 1. 50. -2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; see *Ms.* 3. 67, 91; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it: यातो बर्हः सपदि मृद्वहवदलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलुप्तदुर्गः *Mk.* 1. 9. -3 Worship, adoration; *Ku.* 1. 60; *Me.* 55; अर्चयितानि बलिर्कर्मयज्ञानि पुण्यानि *S.* 4. -4 Fragments of food left at a meal. -5 A victim offered to a deity. -6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव भूतयज्ञं स ताम्यो बलितप्रणीतं *R.* 1. 18; *Ms.* 7. 80; 8. 307. -7 The handle of a chowrie. -8 *N.* of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a

son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali who was noted for his liberality unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simply request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. *हल्यसि विक्रमये बलिपद्मत्वामन* Git. 1; R. 7. 35; Ms. 57. Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven *Chirajivins*; cf. *चिरजीविन्*]. —*लिः* *f.* 1 A fold, a wrinkle &c. (usually written *बलि* q. v.). —2 The fold of skin in stout person or females. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —*Comp.* —*कर* *a.* 1. paying tribute. —2. offering sacrifices. —3 producing wrinkles. —*करमः* a sacrificial cake. —*करम्* *n.* 1. offering oblations to all creatures. —2. the act of worshipping. —3. payment of tribute. —*दान* 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. —2. offering oblations to all creatures. —*वसिन्* *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —*नन्दनः*, —*पुत्रः*, —*सुतः* epitheta of Bāna, the son of Bali. —*पुष्टः*, —*भोजनः* a crow. —*मियः* the *Lodhra* tree. —*बन्धनः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*युज्* *m.* 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow. —3. a crane. —*मंदिर्*, —*वेदमन्*, —*सन्नन्* *n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —*मुखः* a monkey. —*व्याकुल* *a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Ms. 85. —*हन्* *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —*हर्ण* an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् *a.* [*बलमस्त्यस्य इति*] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16. 37; Ms. 7. 174. —2 Stout, robust. —*m.* 1 A buffalo. —2 A hog. —3 A camel. —4 A bull. —5 A soldier. —6 A kind of jasmine. —7 The phlegmatic humour. —8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बलिनः, **बलिमः** See *बलिन-भ*.
बलिदमः An epithet of Vishnu.
बलिमत् *a.* 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. —2 Receiving taxes. —3 Wrinkled.

बलिम् *m.* Strength, might, power.
बलिष्ठ *a.* Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of *बलवत्* or *बलिवत्* q. v.). —*हः* A camel.

बलिष्णु *a.* Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अयमानिन्).

बलीयस् *a.* (*सौ* *f.*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. —2 More effective. —3 More important (*compar.* of *बलवत्* or *बलिवत्* q. v.). —*ad.* Powerfully, very much; *बलीयः* खलुः भीतोस्मि S. 7.

बलुल *a.* Strong, powerful.
बल्य *a.* [*बलाय हितं यत्*] 1 Strong, powerful. —2 Giving strength. —*ल्यः* A Buddhist mendicant. —*ल्यः* Semen virile.

बलिवर्द See *बलीवर्द*.
बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिनः A scorpion,
बली(री)वर्दः A bull, an ox;
गोरपत्यं पुमान् *बलीवर्दः*.

बलुवः 1 A cowherd; कुजेष्वाकां-
तरीयसिचयपरिचया बलुवाः संचरन्तु Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 8. —2 A cook. —3 The name assumed by Bhīma when serving as a cook at the court of Virāṭa. —*व्री* A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. —*Comp.* —*युवतिः* -*ती* *f.* a young cowherdess (*गोत्री*); हरिविरहाकुलबलुव-
युवतिसखीवचनं पठनीयं Git. 4.

बल्वजः -*जा* A kind of coarse grass; Ms. 2. 43.

बल्लिकाः, **बल्लीकाः** (*pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

बवः The first Karana or astrological division of the day.

बष्कय *a.* Full-grown (as a calf).

बष्कय(यि)णी(नी) *f.* 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; M. 16. 92. —2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves).

बस्तः A goat. —*Comp.* —*कर्णः* the Sala tree. —*गंधः* a shrubby basil.

बहुल *a.* [*बहु-कञ्ठं नलोपश्च*] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great; Strong; U. 1. 38; 3. 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. —2 Thick, dense. —3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहुलोज्ज्वलगूल Māl. 3. —4 Hard, firm, compact. —5 Harsh (as a sound). —*लः* A kind of augar-cane. —*लः* Large cardamom. —*Comp.* —*गंधः* a kind of saandal. —*त्वचः* the white flowering *lodhra*.

बहिः *ind.* 1 Out of, outside (with *abl.*); निवसन्नामये पुराद्वहिः R. 8. 14; 11. 29. —2 On the outside, out of doors (*opp.* अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. —3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानं Māl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94. —4 Apart, separately. —5 Beside, except. —*Comp.* —*अंग* *a.* outer, external. (*न*) 1. an external part. —2. an outer limb. —3.

property. —4. a stranger. —5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —*इन्द्रियं* an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —*उपाधिः* an external condition or circumstance; न खलु बहिर्दृष्ट्याधीनं प्रीत्यः संश्रयन्ते Māl. 1. 24. —*कुटीचरः* a crab. —*नेहं* *ind.* out of doors, abroad. —*चर* *a.* outer, external, outward. बहिश्चराः प्राजाः Dk. (*-रः*) a crab. —*देशः* 1. a foreign country. —2. the outskirts of a village. —3. a place without a town or village. —*द्वारं* an outer door. —*निःप्राणं* expulsion. —*प्राणः* 1. the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. —2. money. —*भव* *a.* external. —*भवनं* emanation. —*भूत* *a.* 1. expelled. —2. expired (time &c.). —3. inattentive, careless. —*मुख* *a.* 1. turning one's face away from. —2. averse from, indifferent to. —3. greatly devoted to external things. —4. coming out of the mouth. (*-खः*) a god or deity. —*यात्रा*, —*यानं* excursion, expedition abroad. —*योग* *a.* external. —*लंब* *a.* obtuse-angled. (*-बः*) an obtuse-angled triangle. —*लापिका* a kind of enigma. —*विकारः* syphilis. —*वृत्ति* *f.* an external aspect or appearance, Pt. 4. 87. —*व्यसनं* licentiousness; immorality, evil or lewd practices. —*व्यसनिन्* *a.* dissolute, lewd.

बहिष्क *a.* External, outer.
बहिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93. —2 To communicate.

बहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. —2 Expulsion from. —3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion; exclusion, —2 Excommunication.

बहिष्ठात् *ind.* On the outside, abroad.
बहु *a.* *हु* or *ह्री* *f.*; *compar.* भूयस्; *superl.* भूयिष्ठ 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु एतद्वि S. 4 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु पश्यमत्र Mn. 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. —2 Many, numerous; as in बहुसर, बहुपकार. —3 Frequent, repeated. —4 Large, great. —5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of *comp.*); बहुकंटको देशः &c. *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. —2 Some, what, nearly, almost; as in बहुतृण. (*किं बहुना* 'why say much,' 'in short'); बहु मनः to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्संभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. 6. 20; यद्यतेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भवतुर्बहुमता भव 8. 4. 6; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35;

Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 84, 8. 12). -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अक्ष *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. —अप *a.* a watery. —अपराय *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. —2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (-रयः) 1. a hog. —2. a mouse, rat. (-रयः) a cow that has often calved. —अपराय *a.* exposed to many risks ; Pt. 2. 166. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. —2. having many objects. —3. important. —आश्वि *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उक्कः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door ; of. कुटीकक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —अक्ष *a.* having many verses. (-f) a term applied to the Rigveda. —अक्ष *a.* having many verses. (-चः) one conversant with the Rigveda. —एनसू *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. —2. useful in many ways. (-रः) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. —2. a camel. (-री) a broom. —काल *ind.* for a long time. —कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कुचः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —क्रमः a Krama of more than three words ; of. क्रम. —सम *a.* patient ; Ku. 5. 40. (-मः) 1. a Buddha. —2. a Jaina deified saint. —गंध *a.* strong-scented. (-यं) cinnamon. —गंधदा musk. —गंधा 1. the Yūthikā creeper. —2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुग *a.* having many threads or qualities. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —सत्रीक *a.* many-stringed. —तुणं anything much like grass ; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible ; निर्दर्शनमसारणां लघुर्वहुतुणं नराः Si. 2. 50. —रवः, रवच *m.* a kind of birch tree. —द *a.* liberal, generous. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. —2. liberal, munificent. —वर्षक —वर्षिण *a.* prudent, circum-spect. —दक्षिण *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (-रयः) wheat. (-रयः) a cow yielding much milk. —दुग्धवन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दृढ *a.* very experienced. —दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. —2. full of crimes or dangers ; बहुदोषादि क्षरं Mk. 11. 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धरं the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नारः a conch-shell. —पत्नीकत polygamy. —पत्रः an onion. (-त्रं)

talo. (-त्री) the holy basil. —पद्-पाद, —पाद *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. —2. the Nimba tree —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (-रः) *ind.* in many ways manifoldly. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (-जः) 1. a hog. —2. the *munjā* grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. —2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेमसी *a.* having many loved ones. —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (-ला) the Kadamba tree. (-ली) the opposite-leaved fig-tree —बलः a lion. —भार्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाषिन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. —भुजा an epithet of Durgā. —मेजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. —2. having many different opinions. —मतिः *f.* great value or estimation ; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem ; पुण्यबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9 ; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिचयो बहुमानः M. 1 ; V. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 31. (-नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —माय *a.* respectable, esteemable. —माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous ; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गः a place where many roads meet. —मार्गा 1. N. of the river Ganges ; Ratn. 1. 3. —2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —मुख *a.* much, excessive ; अस्या भर्तुर्वहुमुखममुतामं S. 6. —मूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (-तिः *f.*) the wild cotton-shrub. —मूर्धन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —मूल्य *a.* costly, high priced. (-र्यं) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. —युग *a.* abounding in deer —रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. —रस *a.* juicy, succulent. —राशि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms. —रूप *a.* 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. —2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (-रः) 1. a lizard, chameleon. —2. hair. —3. the sun. —4. N. of Siva. —5. of Visṇu. —6. of Brahmā. —7. of the god of love. —रूपक *a.* multiform manifold. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (-म) a sheep. —रवणं a soil impregnated with salt. —वचनं the plural number (in gram.). —वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. —वारं *ind.* many times, often. —वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. —विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. —विग्र *a.* present-

ing many difficulties, attended with many dangers. —विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —वी(वी)-जं the custard apple. —व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —व्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice ; तत्पुण्य कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः U. 1b. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrīhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals), i. e. चक्रपाणि, शशिधर, पतिव्रत, चतुर्मुख, विनेत्र, दुग्धधर &c. —शत्रुः a sparrow. —शल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. —शिख *a.* having many points. —शृंगः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned ; H. 1. 1 ; Pt. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 36. —2. well-versed in the Vedas ; Ms. 8. 350. —संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. —सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. —सूः 1. a mother of many children. —2. a sow. —सूतिः *f.* 1. a mother of many children. —2. a cow that often calves. —स्वन *a.* vociferous. (-नः) an owl. —स्वामिक *a.* owned by many.

बहुक *a.* Dear bought. —कः 1 The sun. —2 The sun-plant (अर्क). —3 A crab. —4 A kind of gallinule. —5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुमतः *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुता *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, रवं 1 Abundances, plenty, numerousness. —2 Majority or plurality. —3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुविध *a.* Much, long, many ; काले गते बहुविधे S. 5. 3 ; तस्य भुवि बहुविध्यस्तितयः Ki. 12. 2 —थं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places. बहुधा *ind.* In several ways.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously; बहुधापरायमेतिहासः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -3 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा कु 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge. 1. -Comp. -आत्मक a' manifold in forms. -गत a. scattered.)

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बहोयस्; *superl.* अहिष्ठ) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (a) Broad, wide, capacious; (b) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अभिनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Māl. 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं दुःखमतःपरं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष); प्रादुर्वास बहुलक्षणाविः R. 11. 15; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने सधुष्यमाणेन शशाङ्करेण Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. -ल 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. -लं *ind.* Often, frequently; बहुलं उदासि-Comp. -आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका (pl.) The Pleiades.
बहुलता-त्वं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize; धृतेषु किं च कर्णो बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing; threshing.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed; threshed.

बहुली 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति Pt. 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide spread; बहुली भूतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6; पोरैषु सोढं बहुलीभवत्...सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णनीये R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुलम् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly plentifully; Me. 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चत्वार्षात्

बुद्धिं सृजति बहुलो वेपथुमती S. 1. 24; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly.
बाकुलं The Fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाह् 1 A. (बाहते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहव.

बाहवेय See बाहवेय.

बाहव्यः See बाहव्य.

बाहीरः A servant, hireling.

बाह *a.* (*compar.* साविष्य; *superl.* साविष्ट) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. -हं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to question); चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एव ते निश्चयः। चंदन-बाह एव मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाहमेव दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुष्यमोषं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलसिंदी *f.* also); विकचबाणदलावल्लोधिकं रुचिरे रुचिरक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his Aryasaptasati v. 37 speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—जाता शिल्पिनी प्रायथा शिल्पिनी तयावच्छासि ॥ प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमायुं बाणी बाणोःकथ्यते ॥ ३० इदमवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning. -णः, -णा The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. -0omp. -असनं a bow. -आवलिः-ली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आभयः a quiver. -गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Ravana's arrow. -गोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. -तुणः, -धिः a quiver. -पथः the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow. -सुक्ति *f.*, -मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -संधानं the

fitting of an arrow to the bow-string'—सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. -सुता an epithet of Uśā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उषा. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton. -रा The cotton-shrub. -र 1 The jujube. -2 silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -रा The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बदरी मयः कच्] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -0omp. -सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. -संघः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A. (बाधते, बाधति) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सस्वेदधिको बाधे R. 2. 14; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति वाक्ते Subhāsh. ; Me. 53; Ms. 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. -Caus. 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. -With -अभि 1. to hurt, injure. -2. to vex, harass, torment. -अर् to vex, torment, injure. -परि to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा [बाध्-भावे षच्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रुच्यसह जुभते मदनबाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति S. 1. -3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4; Y. 3. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition. -6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेतुभ्रमस or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. -धा Refutation. -0omp. -अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक *a.* (*यिका f.*) [*बाध्* ण्वुङ्]
1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing.
-2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annul-
ling. -4 Suspending, contradicting,
invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5
Hindering. -कः A particular dis-
ease of women (*चतुर्काले प्रजयनशक्तिः*
प्रतिरोधकः)

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing. -2
Refuting, controverting. -नं [*बाध-*
भावे ल्युट्] 1 Harassing, oppression,
annoyance, disturbance, pain; *S.* 1.
-2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspen-
sion. -4 Refutation, contradiction.
-5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Preclud-
ing. -नः Pain, trouble, anxiety,
disturbance.

बाधित *p. p.* [*बाध्-कर्मणि क*] 1 Har-
assed, pressed, annoyed. -2 Pain-
ed, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed,
obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested.
-5 Set aside, unsuspended. -6 Refuted.
-7 (*In logio*) Contradicted, contra-
dictory; inconsistent (and hence
futile); साध्याभाववत्पक्षको बाधितः;
c. g. *बहिरुत्पन्नः*.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubl-
ed. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected
to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3
To be annulled. -*Comp.* -रेतस् *a.*
impotent.

बाधिर्य Deafness.

बांधकनियः A bastard.

बांधवः [*बंधु* स्वार्थे ण्यस्ये बाण्ड्] 1
A relation, kinsman (in general);
चर्याधर्मास्तस्य बांधवाः H. 1; *Ma.* 5.
74, 101; 4. 179. -2 A maternal rel-
ation. -3 A friend; धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो
वास्ति लोके Subbāsh. -4 A brother.
-*Comp.* -जनः relatives, kinemen
(taken collectively); दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य
बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संलिङ्गते *Mk.* 1. 36;
Pt. 4. 78.

बांधव्य Consanguinity, relationship.

बाध्रवी An epithet of Durgā.

बाध्रक *a.* (*की f.*) Brownish.

बाध्रितारः 1 The kernel of the
mango fruit. -2 Tin. -3 A young
shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

बाध्रि *a.* (*ही f.*) [*बाध्-अण्*] Made
of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बाध्रिद्रयः, बाध्रिद्रयिः A patronymic
of king Jarāsaṇḍha *q. v.*

बाध्रस्पति *a.* (*ती f.*) [*बृहस्पति-अण्*]
Related to, descended from or
sacred to Brihaspati.

बाध्रस्पत्य *a.* [*बृहस्पति-यक्*] Relating to
Brihaspati. -स्यः 1 A pupil of
Brihaspati. -2 A follower of Bri-
haspati who taught the rankest
form of materialism, a materialist.

-3 An epithet of Agni. -स्ये 1 The
constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

बाधिण *a.* (*णी f.*) [*बाधि-अण्*]
Derived from or relating to a pea-
cock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not
full-grown or developed (of persons
or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा *Ms.*
8. 70; बालाशोकमुपोदरागमुभयं भेदोऽमुखं
लिङ्गति *V.* 2. 7; so बालमंदारवृक्षः *Me.*
75; *R.* 2. 45; 13. 24. -2 Newly
risen, young (as the sun or its
rays); *R.* 12. 100. -3 New, waxing
(as the moon); उपोषं वृद्धिं हरिद्व-
क्षीधितेरुत्प्रेषसादिषु बालचंद्रमाः *R.* 3. 22;
Ku. 3. 29. -4 Puerile. -5 Ignorant,
unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit
for sacrifice). -लः 1 A child, an
infant; बालादपि सुभाविनं (*ग्राह्यं*);
Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth,
young person. -3 A minor (under
16 years of age); बाल आषोढसाह-
र्षत् *Nārada.* -4 A colt, foal. -5 A
fool, simpleton; *Pt.* 4. 91. -6 (*a*)
A tail. (*b*) An elephant's or a horse's
tail. -7 Hair; *Ku.* 1. 48. -8 An
elephant five years old. -9 A kind
of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut.
-*Comp.* -अग्रं the point of a hair.
-अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or
children. -अपत्यं youthful progeny.
-अभ्यासः study during childhood,
early application (to study). -अ-
रुच *a.* red like early dawn. (-णः)
early dawn; morning sun. -अर्कः
the newly-risen sun; *R.* 12. 100.
-अवबोधः, -बाधनं instruction of the
young; *Pt.* 1. -अवस्थ *a.* juvenile
young; *V.* 5. 18. -अवस्था child-
hood. -आतपः morning sunshine.
-बहुः the new or waxing moon;
Ku. 3. 29. -बृहः the jujube tree.
-उपचारः, -चरणं (medical) treat-
ment of children. -उपवर्ति 1. a
piece of cloth used to cover the
privities. -2. the sacrificial cord. -क-
वली a young plantain tree. -कण्डि
the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa.
-कुब्जः, -कुं a kind of young jasmine.
(-वृ) a young jasmine blossom;
अलंकृतं बालकुब्जावुद्धिं *Me.* 65. -कुम्भिः
a louse. -कुण्डलः Krishna as a boy.
-क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. -क्री-
डनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1. a ball.
-2. an epithet of Siva. -क्रीडा a
child's play, childish or juvenile
sport. -खिल्यः a class of divine person-
ages of the alka of a thumb and pro-
duced from the creator's body and
said to precede the sun's chariot;
(their number is said to be sixty
thousand); *of. R.* 15. 10. -गर्भिणी
a cow with calf for the first time.
-गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,'

an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-
cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon (or
planetary influence) teasing or in-
juring children. -हृत् a child-slayer,
infanticide. -चंद्राः, चंद्रमस *m.* the
young or waxing moon; *Māl.* 2. 10.
-चरितं 1. juvenile sports. -2. early
life or actions; *U.* 6. -चर्यः *N.*
of Kārttikeya. (-वर्) the behavi-
our of a child. -ज *a.* produced
from hair. -तनयः the Khadira
tree. -तनूः uidwifery. -तृणं young
grass. -वृलका the Khadira tree. -शिः
a hairy tail; *Si.* 12. 73; *Ki.* 12. 47.
-पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira tree.
-पाश्या 1. an ornament worn in the
hair when parted. -2. a string of
pearls binding or intertwining the
braid of hair. -पुष्टिका, -पुष्टिः, -पुष्टी
a kind of jasmine. -बोधः 1. in-
structing the young. -2. any work
adapted to the capacities of the
young or inexperienced. -भद्रकाः
a kind of poison. -भारः a large
bushy tail; बाधेतोल्काभापितचमरी-
बालभारो बृहतिः *Ms.* 53. -भायः child-
hood, infancy. -भूयः a servant from
childhood. -भेषज्यं a kind of col-
lyrium. -भोज्यः pease. -मुगः a
fawn. -मूलं a young radish. -मु-
णालः a tender filament or fibre (of
lotus). -यज्ञोपवर्तिकं the sacred
thread worn across the breast. -राजं
lapis lazuli. -रोगः a child's disease,
लता a young creeper, *R.* 2. 10.
-लीला child's play, juvenile pas-
time. -वत्सः 1. a young calf. -2. a
pigeon. -वायजं lapis lazuli. -वास-
स्त्रं a woollen garment. -वायः
a wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow.
-वैधव्यं child-widowhood. -व्यजनं
a chowrie or fly flapper (usually
made of the tail of the yak or *Bos*
Grunniens and used as one of the
royal insignia); यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराज-
शब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः *Ku.* 1. 13;
R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57. -सखि
m. a friend from childhood. -संस्प-
early twilight. -सास्यं milk. -सुहृद्
m. a friend of one's youth. -सूर्यः,
-सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. -हस्य in-
fanticide. -हस्तः hairy tail.

बालक *a.* (*लिका f.*) [*बाल* स्वार्थे क]
1 Childlike, young, not yet full-
grown. -2 Ignorant. -कः 1 A
child, boy. -2 A minor (in law).
-3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or block-
head. -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail
of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair.
-कं 1 A finger ring. -2 A bracelet.
-*Comp.* -प्रिय *a.* fond of children.
(-यः) colocynth or plantain. -हस्य
infanticide.

बालकीय *a.* Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); जानेतपसी वीर्य सा बाला परकीर्ति मे विदिते S. 3. 1; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिवीवलदप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Dh. 3. 67; Ms. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant पुनकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp. -हृत्तर female infantoids.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. -2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rustling of leaves.

बालवः The second of the eleven Karakas.

बालिः M. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालिः. -Comp. -हन्, -हृत् m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see बालिः.

बालिनी The constellation : Asvini. बालिन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young. -3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3. 176. -4 Careless. -ज्ञः 1 A fool, block-head. -2 A child, boy. -ज्ञः A pillow.

बालिश्यं 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकः A kind of perfume. बालुका See बालुका.

बालुकी, बालुकी, बालुगी, A kind of umber.

बालूकः A kind of poison.

बाल्य a. (यी f.) [बल्ये हिने वृ] 1 Fit for an offering. -2 Teader, soft. -3 Descended from Bali. -यः An asv.

बाल्यं [बाल्य भावः वृत्] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परानिवृत्तं सन्नेष्टुवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बालिकाः, बालिकाः, बालीकाः, (m. pl.) N. of a people. -का 1 A king of the Bāhikas. -2 A horse of the Bāhik breed. -क 1 Saffora. -2 Asa Fœtida.

बालिः N. of a country (Bāhik). -Comp. -ज a. bred in the Bāhik country, of the Bāhik breed.

बाष्पः -वर्ष [बाष्प-पुष्पोः सर्वं पलं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कंठः स्तम्भितबाष्पावृत्तिः.

कलुषः S. 4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist. -3 Iron. -Comp. -अंशु n. tears. -आकुल, -आप्लुत a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. -उज्ज्वलः the starting of tears. -कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. -कल a. inarticulate or indistinct through tears. -वृद्धिर्न flood of tears. -घूरः a gush or flood of tears; घूर-वारं तिरयति वृशोः वृद्धिं बाष्पपुरः Māl. 1. 35. -प्रकरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्वाहिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामपितवती S. 6. 8. -मोक्षः -मोचनं shedding tears. -विद्ः a tear-drop. -संदिग्ध a indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पापते Deu. A. 1 To shed tears, weep सकिमिति बाष्पपिते भगवत्या Māl. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिगेतोम-ताभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 4. -Comp. -बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाह्वाहवि.

बाहीक a. (की f.) External, outer. -का (pl.) The people of the Punjab. -का 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाहुः [बाष् कु वस्य हः Tr.] 1 The arm; शातामिदमाश्रमपदं कुरुते च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; 80 महाबाहुः &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The fore-foot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सन्धि). -7 The bar of a chariot-pole. -8 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. -द्व (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. -Comp. -उत्क्षेप ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुत्क्षेपं कर्तुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. -कुंठ, -कुञ्ज a. crippled in the arms. -कुंघः a wing (of a bird). -चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. -जः 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. बाहुराजन्वः कुतः Rv. 10. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. acesamum growing spontaneously. -ज्या a sine (in math.). -त्रा, -त्रं, -त्राणं vant-bras (armour for the arms). -वृन्दः 1. staff-like arm. -2. punishment with the arm or fist. -पाशः 1. a particular attitude in fighting. -2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रतिबाहो the opposite sides of a figure. -प्रसारः-प्रसारणं stretching the arms (for embracing &c.). -प्रहरणः a boxer. (-ण) boxing. -फलं (in geom.)

the result for the base sine —बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. —वृषणं, —वृषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिव m. an epithet of Vishnu. —मूलं 1. The armpit. -2. the shoulder-blade. —युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. —योधः, —योधिव m. a pugilist, boxer. —लघान an arm like a creeper. —अंतरं the breast, bosom. —विक्षेपः 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming —वीर्यं strength of arm. —व्यायामः athletic exercise. —शालिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 of Bhīma. —शिरः the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्र-भुत् m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्राङ्गु).

बाहुक a. 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. —का 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkotaka.

बाहुमत् m. An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदन्तिन् m. बाहुदन्तेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifoltness, variety.

बाहुल a. Manifold. —ला 1 Fire. -2 The month Kārttika. —ल 1 Manifoltness. -2 An armour for the arms, vant-bras. —ली The day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika. -Comp. —प्रीतिः a peacock.

बाहुलकं 1 Manifoltness. -2. The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a terms frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छब्दाः.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kārttikeya. बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Manifoltness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात्-ह्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability).

बाहुश्रुत्यं Erudition, great learning.

बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter (बाहुभिर्बाहुभिः प्रक्षेप्यं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं).

बाह्य *a.* [बहिर्भवः अर्थात् टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; **चिरः** किमिवाहुनाप-यद् बाह्यविषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 83; बाह्योद्यान Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name', i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; अद्वयबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेख-दिश्या Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange; Ft. 1. -3 Excluded from or out of the pale of; जातास्तद्वैरूपमा न बाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, out-
cast. -**ह्यः** 1 A stranger, foreigner; Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. -**ह्यं**, -**बाह्येन**, -**बाह्यातः** *inl.* Outside, on the outside, externally.

वा *उरु* Traditional teaching of the Rigveda.

विट् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To swear, to curse. -2 To shout, exclaim. -3 To address harshly.

विटकः -**कं**, **विटका** A boil.

विठं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

विडं A kind of salt.

विडालः 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. -**ली** A female oat. -**Comp.** -**पदः**, -**पदकं** a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.

विडालकः 1 A oat. -2 Application of the ointment to the exterior part of the eye. -**कं** Yellow orpiment.

विडोऽजस्र *m.* An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.

विट्, **विट्** 1 P. (विदति) 1 To split. -2 To divide. -3 To form a part.

विटलं See **विटल**.

विटविः A drop.

विट्: [विट् उ] 1 A drop, small particle; जलविट्कुनिपातेन कमशः पुर्यते यदा, 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविट्पुरिवाभासि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके घृतविट्पुरिवाभासि 7. 34; अपुना (कृत्वा हलस्य) विट्पुरिवाभासि S. 2. -2 A dot, point. -3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपौषमिषा-ज्जातकृता कृताश्च किं दृष्यन्त्युपविट्वा N. 1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure. -7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. -10 A peoniar mark like a dot made in canterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the

eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot; it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Bija' is that of the principal one; अशतरार्याविच्छेदे विट्कच्छेद-कारणं S. D. 319. -**Comp.** -**चित्रकः** the spotted antelope. -**जालं**, -**जालकं** 1. a number of drops. -2. marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. -**तत्रः** 1. a die. -2. a chess-board. -**देवः** an epithet of Siva. -**पत्रः** a kind of birch tree. -**कलं** a pearl. -**रेखकः** 1. an anusvāra. -2. a kind of bird. -**रेखा** a line of dots. -**वातरः** the day of conception.

विच्योक्तः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाकूयिकयालाये विच्योक्तोऽनादुरक्रिया Pratāparudra or विच्योक्तस्वविवर्णं वस्तुनीदृश्यनादुरः S. D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिन्नाय कश्चिद्विच्योक्तैकसहवासिनो परोक्षैः Si. 8. 29. (विलोके Malli.). (Also written विच्योक्त and विच्योक्त)

विभित्ता A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

विभित्सु *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

विभीषका Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषण *a.* 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). -**ण**, -**णा** 1 Terrifying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. -**णः** N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sītā by Ravana and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sītā to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see चिरजीविन्.]

विभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away; यदि ते सति संरवेच केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभ्रसु *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. -**सु**: Fire.

विभ्रसिञ्जु *a.* Wishing to fry. -**सु**: fire.

विचः -**चं** 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन विजितं तव निलीयते चन्द्रविचमंजुधरे Subhāsh.; so सूर्यं, रविं &c. -2 Any round or disc-like surface; as in निचचविचः &c. -3 An image, shadow, reflection; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिविचं) to which it is compared). -**चः** A lizard. -**चं** The fruit of a tree (which when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्ताशोकहृद्या विशेदित-गुणो विचाथरालकतः M. 3. 5; पक्वविचाथरादि Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. -**Comp.** -**ओष्ठ** *a.* (विचोचोष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-**ष्ठः**) a lip like the Bimba fruit. -**कलं** the Bimba fruit; उमासुखे विचकलाधरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

विचकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

विचरः The mustard plant.

विचिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

विचित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

विल 6 P., 10 U. (विलि-वेलयति ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

विल 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खननाखुविलं सिंहः प्राप्नोति नखमंगं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina. -**लः** 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -**Comp.** -**ओकस्** *m.* any animal that lives in holes. -**कारिन्** *m.* a mouse. -**योनि** *a.* of the breed of Bila; यत्राश्वा विलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. -**वासः** a pole-cat. -**वासिन्** (also विलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake. -**जायिन्** *m.* any animal living in burrows.

विलेगमः A serpent, snake.

विलेगयः 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in burrows. -4 A hare.

विलमं Ved. A (broken) helmet.

विलं 1 A pit. -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). -3 The plant *Asa foetida*. -**Comp.** -**सु**: a mother of ten children.

विल्वः A species of tree, *Aegle Marmelos* or wood-apple. -**ल्वं** 1 The fruit of this tree. -2 A particular weight (= one pala). -**Comp.** -**ल्वः** an epithet of Siva. -**वेलिका** -**वेली** the shell of the Bilva fruit.

—वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

विल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

बिस् 4 P. (विस्ति) 1 To go, move. —2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. —3 To throw, cast. —4 To split. —5 To grow:

बिस् 1 The fibre of a lotus. —2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पापेय-सुत्तज बिस् ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; बिस्मलमशानाय स्वादु पानाय तोर्य Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11; Kn. 3. 37; 4. 29. —Comp. —कंठिका, —कंठिन् m. a small crane. —कुसुमं. —पुष्पं, —प्रसूनं a lotus; जडुर्विस् धृतविकाशिविस्प्रसूनाः Si. 5. 28. —स्वादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. —ग्रथिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —जं a lotus flower, lotus. —संतुः the lotus-fibre. —नाभिः f. the lotus-plant (व-ज्रिनी). —नासिका a sort of crane. —वल्मेन् n. a particular disease of eyelids.

बिसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

बिसवरी A place abounding in lotus-fibres.

बिसिनी 1 The lotus plant; Bh. 3. 36. —2 Lotus-fibrea. —3 An assemblage of lotuses.

बिसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Bīsa q. v.

बिस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktika's or gunja's).

बि एः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramāṅkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यबीजाजलिदानलालिनाः Ku. 5. 15; बीजाजलिः पतति कतिमुखावलीदः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. —2 A germ, element. —3 Origin, source, cause; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. —4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. —5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c.; see S. D. 318. —6 Marrow. —7 Algebra. —8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. —9 Truth, divine truth. —10 A receptacle, place of deposit. —जा The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means. —1. to sow with seed; श्रामानि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. —2. to plough over after sowing). —Comp. —अक्षरं the first syllable of a Mantra. —अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot; Kn. 3. 18; Pt. 1. 223. (—रं) seed and sprout. —न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout; see under न्याय. —अप्यक्षः an epithet of Siva. —अपहरिणी a witch. —अव्यः a stallion. —आदव्यः

—पूरः, —पूरकः the citron tree. (—रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. —उत्कृष्टं good seed. —उदकं hail. —उत्तिः f. sowing seed. —कर्तुं m. an epithet of Siva. —कृत् a. producing semen. (—न.) an aphrodisiac. —कोशः, —कोषः 1. the seed-vessel. —2. the seed-vessel of lotus. (—शी) a pod, legume. —क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. —गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. —2. the science of Algebra. —गुप्तिः f. a pod, legume. —दर्शकः a stage-manager. —धान्यं coriander. —न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. —पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. —पुष्पः, —पूरणः the citron tree. —तेशिका the sorotum. —प्रकृः a procreator, generator. —फलकः the citron tree. —मतिः f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. —मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. —रहः grain, corn. —वपनं 1. a field. —2. the act of sowing seed. —वरः a kidney-bean. —वापाः 1. a sower of seed. —2. sowing seed. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —सुः the earth. —सेक्नु m. a procreator, progenitor —हरा, —हरिणी a witch

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. —2 A lemon or citron. —3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. —कं Seed.

बीजल a. Furnished with seed, seeded.

बीजिक a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. —2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. —m. 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रि the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51. et seq. —2 A father in general. —3 The sun.

बीज्य a. 1 Born from seed. —2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. [बभू स्वार्थे स्र] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; इह बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Mā. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. —2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. —3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. —4 Estranged in mind. —5 Loathing, detesting. —6 Sinful, wicked. —रसः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. —2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry; उगुप्तास्थाविभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236. (e. g. Mā. 5. 16.). —3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्स a. 1 Loathing, abhorring, detesting. —2 Disgusted. —रसः An epithet of Arjuna; (Mb. thus explains the word :—न कुर्वी कर्म बीभत्सं दुःखमानः कथंचन । तेन देवमनुष्येऽपि बीभत्सरि ति विभुतः ॥)

बीरिदः Ved. 1 The air. —2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् ind. An-imitative word. —Comp. —कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. —2. the cry of an animal.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्ति, बुक्यति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. —2 To speak, talk. —3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः कं 1 The heart. —2 The bosom, chest; बुक्कायतेर्बुक्क्यतिनेके प्रौढवाक्येन राधा Udb. —3 Blood. —कः 1 A goat. —2 Time (समय) —क्का Blood.

बुक्क m. The heart.

बुक्कनं 1 Barking, yelping. —2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कतः A chāṇḍāla.

बुक्का-क्की The heart.

बुद् 1 P., 10 U. (बोदति, बोदयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुद् 6 P. (बुदति) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. —2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. —2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुद्ः 1 A bubble; सततं जातविनष्टाः पयसामिव बुद्बुदा पयसि. Pt. 5. 7. —2 A type of anything very transitory. —3 Embryo five days old : पञ्चरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां ब्रजेत्.

बुद् 1 U., 4 A (बोयति-ते, यते, बुद) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; क्रमादुक्तं नारद इत्यबोधे सि. 1. 3; 9. 24; नाबुद कल्पयुक्ता विहाय जातं समात्मन्यसिपत्रबुद्धं R. 14. 48; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिष्यः स्तनधयः Bv. 1. 53. —2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यं हंसमबोधे नैबध N. 1. 117; अपि लोभितमन्वानं बुद्धे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. —3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. —4 To heed, attend to. —5 To think, reflect. —6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; वद्वापि गिरमतर्बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ते च प्रापुर्बुध्यन्ते बुद्धे चाद्विपुषा R. 10. 6. —7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शनैरबोधे सुमीवः सोऽर्तुर्बीरकर्मनासिकं Bk. 15. 57. —8 To advise, admonish. —Caus. (बोयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. —2 To teach, communicate, impart. —3 To advise, admonish; बोधयन्ते हितार्थिनं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. —4 To revive, restore to life, bring

to senses or consciousness. -5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति त्वं न स बोधितोऽपि सन् S. 4. 1. -6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5. 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). -8 To cause to expand, open; मधुर-बा मधुबोधितामाधुरी Si. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्येव S. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. --Desid. (बुध्-बो-विषति-ते, बुधुस्वते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध *p. p.* [बुध्-क] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुध्). -बुद्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. -3 'The enlightened', N. of Sākyasimha, the celebrated founder of the Buddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu; thus Jayadeva says 1—निर्वासि यज्ञविषहह श्रुतिजातं सद्य-हृदयं दक्षिणपञ्चाशतं केशव धृतवृद्धशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे Gt. 1). -बुद्धः Knowledge. -Comp. -आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Buddha religion. -उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. -गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. -मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* [बुध्-किन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारतुदा बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रेष्वकुटिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind; नृत्वा परमस्यनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so बुध्णं, पापं &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; ह्याराममलोकाय व्याप्तबुद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 'in this belief'; अनुक्रोशबुद्ध्या Mo. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally,' 'purposefully,' 'deliberately'). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Mā. 4. 10. -10 (In Sān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. -Comp. -अतीति *a.* beyond the range or reach

of the intellect. -अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अमासकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि न चन् । प्रामोति बुद्धश्च ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्करं Pt. 1. 63. -ईन्द्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); (these are five:—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; ओत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). -गम्भ, -गम्हा *a.* within the reach of or attainable to intellect. -जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. -तत्त्व the second element of the Sāṅkhyā philosophy. -पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. -पूर्व, -पूर्वकं, -पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. -भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. -योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. -लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धस्यांतगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. -वैभवं strength of intellect. -शस्त्र *a.* armed with understanding. -शालिन्, -संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. -शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. -सखः, -सहायः a counsellor. -हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमान् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता, -त्वं Wisdom, sagacity. **बुध** *a.* [बुध्-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. -धा 1 A wise or learned man; निषीय यस्य क्षितिः शिक्षणं कथां तद्यद्विद्यते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -3 The planet Mercury; रक्षयेनेन तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6. (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. -धा Spikenard. -Comp. -जनः a wise or learned man. -ततः the moon. -दिनं, -वार, -वासरा Wednesday. -रत्नं an emerald. -सुत an epithet of Purūṣas.

बुधान् *a.* [बुध्-आनन् किञ्] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, leaked, prudent. -4 Waking. (Ved.) 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood. **बुधिल** *a.* Learned, wise. **बुध्य** *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. -2 To be awakened or roused. **बुध्नः** 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्य in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

बुद्ध, **बुध्** 1 U (बुद्धि-ते, बुधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

बुधुर् Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुभुक्षित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्वि-करणं भुङ्क्ते Udb.

बुभुक्षु *a.* Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. सुसुप्तु.)

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुस्तु *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभुषा Wish to be or become.

बुभुषु *a.* Wishing to be or become, प्रसुभुषुर्बुध्नवन्त्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49.

बुल 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलयति ह्रवः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः *f.* Fear (भय).

बुल्व *a.* Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुस्यति) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

बुसं (बं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.).

बुस्त 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. -2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुस्त 1 The burnt crust of a roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बुक्तं = बुक्त् *q. v.*

बृही, बृही (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृंह I. 1, 6 P. (बृहति, बृंहति) 1 To grow, increase; बृंहितमश्वमेधे Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. -Caus. To cause to grow, nourish. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृहति, बृहति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बृहण *a.* Fostering, nourishing. -णः A kind of sweetmeat. -णं 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बृंहित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. -न्तं The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह 1, 6 P. (बृहति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. With उद् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88. -नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (सी *f.*) [बृह्-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Mā. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; विलीयमानो स बृहज्जातरं R. 3. 54.

-3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall; वे-
षाकबृहद्भुजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-
grown. -7 Compact, dense. -8 Eldest,
or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud
(as sound). -m. N. of Vishnu. -f.
Speech; Si. 2. 68. -नी 1 A large
lute. -2 The lute of Nārada. -3 A
symbolical expression for the number
'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the
body between the breast and back-
bone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A
reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N.
of a metre. -n. 1 The Veda. -2 N.
of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brah-
man. (बृहत्, बृहत् ind. 1 Greatly,
highly. -2 Clearly, brightly). -Comp.
-अंग, -काय a. large-bodied, gigantic.
(-गः) a large elephant. -आरण्यं, -आ-
रण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad,
forming the last six chapters of the
Satapatha Brahmana. -एला large car-
damom. -कथा N. of a work ascrib-
ed to Guṇāḍhya. -काय a. big-bodied,
bulky, gigantic. -कुक्षि a. large-
bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni.
-गृहः N. of a country. -गोल a
water-melon. -चित्तः the citron tree.
-जनः an illustrious person. -जघन
a. broad-hipped. -जीवंतिका, -जीवंती
a kind of plant. -द्रुका a large drum.
-तुण्ण 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo
cane. -नटः, -नलः, -ला the name
assumed by Arjuna when residing as
dancing and music master at the
court of Virāṭa. -नला the arm.
-निवेश a. large, protuberant. -नेत्र
a. far-sighted, prudent. -पाटलिः the
thorn-apple. -पादः the fig-tree. -पालः
the Indian fig-tree. -पालिन् m. wild
cumin. फल a. 1. having or bearing
large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit
or reward. -भट्टारिका an epithet of
Durgā. -भासुः fire. -भास a. very
bright, brightly shining. -रथः 1. An
epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king,
father of Jarāsandha. -वादिन् a.
talking much, a boaster, swaggerer.
-वाविन् m. a kind of small owl.
-श्रवस् a. highly praised, far-famed.
-रिक् a. broad-hipped, having
large buttocks.

बृहत्तिका An upper garment, a
mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [बृहत् वाचः पतिः पारस्करादिः]
1 N. of the preceptor of the gods;
(for the abduction of his wife Tārā
by the moon, see under तारा and
क्षेम). -2 The planet Jupiter; बुधबृह-
स्पतियोगद्वयः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the
author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 3. -Comp.
-पुरोहितः, an epithet of Indra. -वारः,
-वासरः Thursday.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्).
बेडा A boat.
बेह 1 A. (बेहे) To endeavour,
strive, attempt.

बैजिक a. (की f.) [बीजेन निवृत्तं उक्त्] 1
Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating
to conception. -4 Relating to sexual
union. -का A sprout, young shoot.
-कं 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The
spiritual cause of existence, soul,
spirit. -3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

बैदल a. (ली f.) [बिदालस्येदं अण्] 1
Relating to cat. -2 Peculiar to
cats. -Comp. -व्रतं 'a cat-like ob-
servance,' concealing one's malice
or evil designs under the garb of
piety or virtue. -व्रतिः one who leads
a chaste life simply from want of
female company (and not because
he has controlled his senses). -व्रतिकः,
-व्रतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an
impostor.

बैदल See वैदल.
बैविकः A man who is assiduous in
his attentions to ladies, a gallant,
lover; दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिबोधि वैविकानां
कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

बैल्व a. (ली f.) [बिल्वस्येदं अण्] 1
Relating to or made of the Bilva tree
or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva
trees. -ल्व The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध a. Knowing, understanding.
-धः [बु-भावे घञ्] 1 Perception,
knowledge, apprehension, observa-
tion, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T.
S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understand-
ing, intellect, intelligence, wisdom.
-4 Waking up, becoming awake, a
waking state, consciousness. -5
Opening, blooming, expanding. -6
Instruction, advice, admonition. -7
Awakening, rousing. -8 An epithet,
designation. -9 N. of a district.
-Comp. -अतीत a. unknowable,
incomprehensible. -कर a. one who
teaches or informs. (-रः) 1. a bard
or minstrel who wakes up his master,
by singing appropriate songs in the
morning. -2. an instructor, a teacher.
-गम्य a. intelligible. -पूर्व a.
intentional, conscious; of. अर्धपूर्व
S. 5. 2. -वासरः the eleventh day in
the bright half of Kārttika when
Vishnu is supposed to rise from his
four months' sleep; see Me. 110,
and वद विनी.

बोधक a. (धिका f.) [बुध-णिच् ण्वङ्] 1
Informing, apprising. -2 Instruct-
ing, teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4
Awakening, rousing. -का 1 A spy.
-2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A
minstrel, bard.

बोधन a. [बुध-णिच् लृ-ल्युट् वा] 1 In-
forming, acquainting. -2 Explain-
ing, indicating. -3 Arousing, wak-
ing. -4 Kindling, inflaming. -नः
The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5.
21. -नं 1 Informing, teaching, in-
struction, giving a knowledge of;
अथर्ववेद तद्विनिर्बोधनं R. 9. 49. -2
Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing,
awakening; समयेन तेन विरसुतमनोभष-
बोधनं सममबोधितं Si. 9. 24. -4 Ob-
serving, perceiving. -5 Waking,
being awake. -6 Making attentive.
-7 Burning incense. -नी 1 The
eleventh day in the bright half of
Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his
four months' sleep. -2 Long pepper.
-3 Understanding, knowledge.
बोधयितु m. 1 A teacher, preceptor.
-2 A waker.

बोधान a. [बुध-आनच्] Wise, pro-
dent. -नः 1 A wise man. -2 An
epithet of Brihaspati.

बोधि [बुध-र] 1 1 Perfect wisdom
or enlightenment. -2 The enlighten-
ed intellect of a Buddha. -3 The
sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An
epithet of Buddha. -Comp. -तक्षः,
-तुमः, -तृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. -दः
an arhat (of the Jinas). -सत्त्वः a
Buddhist saint, one who is on the
way to the attainment of perfect
knowledge and has only a certain
number of births to undergo before
attaining to the state of a Supreme
Buddha and complete annihilation;
(this position could be attained by a
long series of pious and virtuous
deeds); एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधितस्यैः
Māl. 10. 21.

बोधित p. p. [बुध-णिच्-क] 1 Made
known, informed, apprised. -2 Re-
minded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् a. [बुध-णिच्] 1 Knowing;
familiar with. -2 Acquainting, in-
forming, making known. -3 Teaching,
explaining. -4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य a. 1 To be known
or understood. -2 Intelligible, per-
ceivable. -3 To be informed, in-
structed &c.

बोद्ध a. (जी f.) [बुध-ङि-अण्] 1
Relating to Buddha or under-
standing. -2 Relating to Buddha.
-द्वः A follower of the religion
taught by Buddha.

बोधः [बुध-अण्] 'Buddha's son,' an
epithet of Puruṣas.

बोधायनः N. of an ancient writer.
ब्रह्मः 1 The sun. -2 The root of
a tree. -3 A day. -4 The arka plant.
-5 Lead (m.?). -6 A horse. -7
An epithet of Siva or Brahmā. -8
The point of an arrow.

ब्रह्म *n.* [ईदु-मन्त्रि नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्नं ; cf. Up. 4. 145] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action ; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed ; अस्ति तावन्नित्यमुद्रदुद्रयुक्तस्वभावं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिमन्निर्दिष्टं ब्रह्म S. B.) ; समीधुता दृष्टिस्तुष्टुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. ; 3. 84 ; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas ; Ku. 6. 16 ; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable om ; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brāhmanical class (collectively) ; Ms. 9. 320. -7 The power or energy of a Brāhmana ; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious penance or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity ; शास्त्रे ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brāhmana portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brāhmana. -16 Truth. -*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects ; but according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā-the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Ramayana) Brahma sprang from ether ; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu ; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Viṣṇu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvati. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of

them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. -2 A Brāhmana ; S. 4. 3. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four Ritoijas or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the seven Prajāpatis:—मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Brihaspati. -10 Of Siva. —*Comp.*—अक्षरं the sacred syllable om. —अंगव्यूहः 1. A horse. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras ; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). —अञ्जलिः 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda). —अण्डः 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe ; ब्रह्माण्डच्छन्दः Dk. 1. —पुरुषः N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —अवि(दि)-जातः an epithet of the river Godāvarī. —अधिगमः, —अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. —अम्बुः *n.* the urine of a cow. —अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. —अयणः —नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. —अरण्य 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. —अर्पणं 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the Śrāddha in which no Pinḍas or rice-balls are offered. —अक्षः a missile presided over by Brahman. —आत्मयूः a horse. —आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahman ; ब्रह्मानन्दताक्षारिकया Mv. 7. 31. —आरम्भः beginning to repeat the Vedas ; Ms. 2. 71. —आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvati and Drishadvati (north-west of Hastināpura) ; सरस्वतीद्विषद्वयोर्द्वयनद्योर्द्वयः । तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रकथते Ms. 2. 17, 19 ; Ms. 48. —आसन्नः a particular position for profound meditation. —आहुतिः *f.* 1. the offering of prayers ; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas. —उपज्ञता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas ; Ms. 11. 57 (अपीतयेवृक्षानम्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.) —उत्तर *a.* 1. treating principally of Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brāhmanas. —उद्यः explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. —उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. —नेतृ *m.* the Palāsa tree. —ऋषिः (ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः, a Brā-

hmanical sage. °देशः N. a district ; (कुक्षेर्भूय मारयाद्यैः पंचालाः दूरसेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तः । नरः Ms. 2. 19). —ओदनः —नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. —कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvati. —करः a tax paid to the priestly class. —कर्म्म *n.* 1. the religious duties of a Brāhmana. -2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. —कलः an epithet of Dākṣhāyaṇi (who dwells in the heart of men). —कल्पः an age of Brahman. —काण्डः the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. —काष्ठः the mulberry tree. —कुर्वः a kind of penance ; अहोरात्रो-विता भूत्वा पाणिमास्यं विशेषतः । पंचगव्यं विधेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥ —कृत *a.* one who prays. (—*m.*) an epithet of Viṣṇu. —कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas ; शास्त्रो धर्मः अत्र द्वयं तत्त्वं, ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुण्ये U. 6. 9. —गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. —गोलः the universe. —गौरव respect for the missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 76 (मा भूत्तोषो ब्राह्मः पाश इति) —गोथिः N. of a particular joint of the body. —ग्रहः, —पिशाचः, —पुरुषः, —रक्षस् *n.*, —राक्षसः a kind of ghost the ghōat of a Brāhmana, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others, and the property of Brāhmanas ; (परस्य गोपितं हृत्वा ब्रह्मस्त्वपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212 ; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). —घातकः, —घातिन् *m.* the murderer of a Brāhmana. —घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. —घोषः 1. recital of the Veda. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas collectively ; U. 6. 9. v. 1. —घ्नः the murderer of a Brāhmana. —चर्यं 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmana boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life ; अविहृत-ब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2 ; 2. 249 ; Mv. 1. 24. -2. religious study, self-restraint. -3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (—र्यः) a religious student ; अस ब्रह्मचरिन् (—र्या) chastity, celibacy. °व्रतं a vow of chastity. °स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. —चारिकं the life of a religious student. —चारिन् *a.* 1. studying the Vedas. -2. practising continence or chastity. (—*m.*) 1. a religious student, a Brāhmana in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life ; Ms. 2. 41, 175 ; 6. 87. -2.

one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Skanda. -चारिणी 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. -जः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -जगन्मन् 1. spiritual birth. -2. investiture with the sacred thread. -जारः the paramour of a Brāhmana's wife. -जीविन् a. living by sacred knowledge. (-m.) a mercenary Brāhmana (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brāhmana who lives by sacred knowledge. -ज्ञः, ज्ञानिन् a. one who knows Brahman. (-ज्ञः) 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Viṣṇu. -ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahman. -ज्येष्ठः the elder brother of Brahman. -ज्योतिस् 1. the light of Brahman or the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Siva. -तत्त्वं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -तेजस् 1. the glory of Brahman. -2. Brāhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmana. -दः a spiritual preceptor. -दंढा 1. the curse of a Brāhmana. -2. a tribute paid to a Brāhmana. -3. an epithet of Siva. -दानं 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. -दायः 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. -3. the earthly possession of a Brāhmana. -दायादः 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmana. -2. the son of a Brāhmana. -दारुः the mulberry tree. -दिनं a day of Brahman. -देय a. married according to the Brāhma form of marriage. -दैत्यः a Brāhmana changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मघ्न. -द्विष, द्वेषिन् a. 1. hating Brāhmanas. -2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. -द्वेषः hatred of Brāhmanas. -धर a. possessing sacred knowledge. -नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -नमः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -निर्वाणः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -मिष्ट a. absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-तः) the mulberry tree. -मीढं the resting-place of Brahman. -पदं 1. the rank or position of a Brāhmana. -2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. -पवित्रः the Kṣa grass. -परिषद् f. an assembly of Brāhmanas. -पारुष्यः, -पर्वः the Palāsa tree. -पारायणं a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. -पाशः N. of a missile presided over

by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. -पितृ m. an epithet; of Viṣṇu. -पुत्रः 1. a son of Brahman. -2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -पुरं the heart. -पुरं, -पुरी 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). -2. N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -पुरुषः a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs). -प्रलयः the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. -प्राप्तिः f. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -प्रभुः 1. contemptuous term for a Brāhmana, an unworthy Brāhmana (cf. Mar. भटुर्गा); M. 4; V. 2. -2. one who is a Brāhmana only by caste, a nominal Brāhmana. -चीजं 1. the mystic syllable om. -2. the mulberry tree. -ब्रूः, -ब्रवाणः one who pretends to be a Brāhmana. -भवनं the abode of Brahman. -भागः 1. the mulberry tree. -2. the share of the chief priest. -भावः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -भावनं imparting religious knowledge. -भुवनं the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. -भूत a. become one with Brahman, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. -भूतिः f. twilight. -भूर्च 1. identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूर्चं गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. -2. Brahmanahood, the state or rank of a Brāhmana. -भूयस् n. absorption into Brahman. -मन्त्र-देवता an epithet of Lakṣmī. -महः a festival in honour of Brāhmanas. -मित्र a. having Brāhmanas for friends. -मीमांसा the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. -मूर्ति a. having the form of Brahman. -मूर्धभृत् m. an epithet of Siva. -मेखलः the Munja plant. -यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्यापनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). -योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. -योनि a. 1. sprung from Brahman; गुरुणा ब्रह्मयोनिमा R. 1. 64. (-निः) f. 1. original source in Brahman. -2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. -स्थ a. intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; Ma. 10. 74. -रत्नं a valuable present made to a

Brāhmana. -रश्मि an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. -राक्षसः see ब्रह्मघ्न. -रातः an epithet of Suka. -राशिः 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. -2. an epithet of Parasurāma. -रितिः f. a kind of braes. -रे- (ले)खा -लिखितं -लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. -लोकः the world of Brahman. -वक्तृ m. an expounder of the Vedas. -वर्ण knowledge of Brahman. -वधः, वध्या, -हर्षात् the murder of a Brāhmana. -वर्चस् n. वर्चसं 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ma. 2. 37, 4. 94. -2. the inherent sanctity or power of Brāhmana; S. 6. -वर्चस्विन्, -वर्चस्विन् a. holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (-m.) an eminent or holy Brāhmana. -वर्तः see ब्रह्मवर्त. -वर्धनं copper. -वादिन् m. 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Māl. 1. -2. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. (-नी) an epithet of Gāyatrī. -वासः the abode of Brāhmanas. -विद्, -विद् a. knowing the Supreme Spirit. (-m.) a sage, theologian, philosopher. -विद्या, -विद्वं knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -विं(विं)दुः a drop of saliva spattered while reciting the Vedas. -विषर्पणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वृक्षः 1. the Palāsa tree. -2. the Udumbara tree. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood of Brāhmana. -वृद्धं an assemblage of Brāhmanas. -वेदः 1. knowledge of the Vedas. -2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahman. -3. the Veda of the Brāhmanas (opp. सृजवेद). -4. N. of the Atharvaveda. -वेदिन् a. knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. -वेर्त N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -वाता 1. the hall of Brahman. -2. a place for reciting the Vedas. -वासानं 1. a decree addressed to Brāhmanas. -2. a command of Brahman. -3. the command of a Brāhmana. -4. instruction about sacred duty. -शिरस, -शीर्षेन् n. N. of a particular missile. -संसद् f. an assembly of Brāhmanas. -सती an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -सत्रं 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (= ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.). -2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -सत्रिन् a. offering the sacrifice of prayer. -सदस् n. the residence of Brahman. -सभा the hall or court of Brahman. -संभव a. sprung or coming from Brahman. (-यः) N. of Narada. -सर्पः

a kind of snake. —सवः distillation of Soma. —सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मय. —सार्ष्टिका identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. —सत्वाजी, N. of the tenth Manu. —सुतः 1. N. of Narada, Marichi &c. —2 a kind of Ketu. —सुः 1. N. of Aniruddha. —2. N. of the god of love. —सुत्रं 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brahmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder. —2. the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Badarayana. —सुत्रिन् a. invested with the sacred thread. —सूत्र m. an epithet of Siva. —स्तवः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. —स्तेषु acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. —स्थानः the mulberry tree. —स्वं the property or possessions of a Brahmana. Y. 3. 212. —हारिन् a. stealing a Brahmana's property. —स्वरूप a. of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. —हत्या, —वधः Brahmanicide, killing a Brahmana. —हन् a. murdering a Brahmana. —हुत one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. —हृदयः —चं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्य a. [ब्रह्मणे हितः] 1 Relating to Brahman. —2 Relating to Brahmā or the creator. —3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. —4 Fit for a Brahmana. —5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brahmana. —ण्यः 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. —2 The mulberry tree. —3 The palm tree. —4 Munja grass. —5 The planet Saturn. —6 An epithet of Vishnu. —7 Of Karttikeya. —ण्य An epithet of Durga. —Comp. —देवः an epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मण्वत् m. An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता-त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —2 Divine nature. —3 Godhead. —4 The state of a Brahmana, Brahmanhood.

ब्रह्ममय a. 1 Consisting of or derived from the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; उबल-सिन् ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. —2 Fit for a Brahmana. —चं A missile; presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् a. Possessed of Spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् ind. 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. —2 To the care of Brahmanas.

ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. —2 An epithet of Durga. —3 A kind of perfume (संछुद्रा). —4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् a. Relating to Brahman. —m. An epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ a. Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमायाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठमेव स्व-तुष्टुपुस्तं R. 18. 28. —डा An epithet of Durga.

ब्रह्मी N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्रह्मशयः 1 An epithet of Karttikeya. —2 Of Vishnu.

ब्राह्म a. (ह्री f.) [ब्रह्मण इवं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोपः] 1 Relating to Brahmā or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. —2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brahmanas. —3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. —4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. —5 Holy, sacred, divine. —6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत् (see ब्राह्मसुहृत्), or a missile. —7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. —ह्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him; (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहुप दीयते सकस्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. —2 N. of Narada. —3 Quicksilver. —4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आहुतानां गुरुकुलात् विद्यायां पूजको भवेत् । नृपाणामस्यो ह्येव ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते ॥ —ह्य 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. —2 Holy or sacred study. —3 N. of a Purana. —4 N. of the constellation Rohini. —Comp. —अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. —देया a girl to be married according to the Brahma form. —सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च प्राश्नमे यामे सुहृत् । ब्राह्म उच्यते); cf. ब्राह्म सुहृत् किल तस्य देवी कुमारकलं सुपुत्रे कुमार R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मण a. (जी f.) [ब्रह्म वेदं शुद्धं चैतन्यं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brahmana. —2 Befitting a Brahmana. —3 Given by a Brahmana. —4 Relating to religious worship. —5 One who knows Brahman. —णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brahmana (born from the mouth of the Purusha); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संसारेर्द्रिज उच्यते । विद्याया याति विप्रसं त्रिभिः श्रोतिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलनायुतेन स्वाध्यायेन धृतं च । एभिर्गुणो हि गस्तिः श्रेष्ठियः स द्विज उच्यते). —2 A priest, theologian. —3 An epithet of Agni. —4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. —णं 1 An assemblage or society of Brāhmanas. —2 That portion of the

Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda. —3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion (regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves) Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas 1. —हेतरेषु or आश्वलायन and कौशितिकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the Rigveda; जतपथ to the Yajurveda; पंचविंश and षड्विंश and six more, to the Sāmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda. —4 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. —Comp. —अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmaṇas, insult to Brāhmaṇas; ब्राह्मण-तिक्रम्यारो भवतामेव भूतेषु Mv. 2. 10. —अप्राश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmaṇas. —अस्युपपत्तिः f. protection or preservation of or kindness shown to a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मक a. belonging to Brāhmaṇas. —ह्यः the slayer of a Brāhmaṇa. —चांडाला 1. a degraded or outcast Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. —2. the son of a Sūdra father by a Brāhmaṇi woman. —जातं, —जातिः f. the Brāhmaṇa caste. —जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmaṇa; अस्यापन-मध्यमेन यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्च बट् कर्माण्ययजमनः ॥ षण्णा तु कर्माणां मस्य जीणि कर्माणि जीविका । याजनाभ्यापने चैव विशुद्धीश्च प्रतिग्रहः ॥ —द्वयं, —स्वं a Brāhmaṇa's property. —निद्वकः a blaspheemer or raviler of Brāhmaṇas. —सिपः N. of Vishnu. —ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa, one who is a Brāhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणमवा निवसन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. —धूयिष्ठ a. consisting for the most part of Brāhmaṇas. —वधः the murder of a Brāhmaṇa, Brāhmanicide. —संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmaṇa (only in name). —2 A family of such a Brāhmaṇa. —3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता-त्वं The state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा ind. Among Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् ind. In the possession of Brāhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् m. N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called Brahman q.v.

ब्राह्मणायनः A Brāhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -3 Intellect ; (बुद्धि according to बौद्ध). -4 A kind of lizard. -5 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. —नाभिन् m. the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Refuting a Brāhmaṇa —यः An epithet of the planet Saturn. —यः 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmaṇa, pri- tly or sacerdotal character ; सत्य इति ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5 ; Pt. 1. 66 ; Ms. 3. 17 ; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of ape ch. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohini. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 A woman married according to the Bra'hma

form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. Comp. —कंदः a species of bulbous plant. —पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmī, see above ; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्म्य a. (स्त्री f.) [ब्रह्मण इदं पश्य] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Brāhmaṇas. —ह्यं 1 Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). -2 Worship of the Brāhmaṇas. —Comp. —सहृते=ब्राह्मसहृते q. v. —हृते hospitality to guests ; see ब्रह्मण ; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह ; this root is defective in the non-conjugal tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू) 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.) ; तत्.....ब्रूया एवं Ms. 101 ; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8 ; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk. किं त्वां मतिं ब्रमहे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say

or speak about, refer to (a person or thing) ; अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate ; ब्रूते हि कलेन साधये न तु कंठेन निजोपयैमिता N. 2. 48 ; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंहलास्यां ब्रवीति Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate ; -हं दसि वृक्षा ये कथयस्तस्मिन्मिच्छते ब्रूते Śrut. 15. -5 To answer ; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नात्. -6 To call or profess one-self to be. —With अनु to say, speak, declare. —निश्च to explain, derive. —य to say, speak, tell ; Bk. 8. 85. —मति to speak in reply, answer or reply ; प्रत्यब्रवीच्छ्वेन R. 2. 42. —चि 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रुव, **ब्रुवाण** a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव &c.

ब्रुलेक A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भ 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural ; cf. अग and एद्. —भः 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. —Comp. —ईनः, —ईशः the sun. —कक्षः the path of the asterisms. —गणः, —वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac. -3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. —गोलः the starry sphere. —चक्रं, —पञ्जरः, —मंडलं the Zodiac. —नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. —रतिः the moon. —सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्तिका A cricket.

भक्त p. p. [भृ-क्] 1 Distributed, allotted assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful ; Bg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to.

-8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). —क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant ; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3 ; 9. 31 ; 7. 23. —क्तं 1 A share, portion. -2 Food ; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice ; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. —Comp. —अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. —उपसाधकः a cook. —कंसः a dish of food. —करः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. —कारः a cook. —छंदः appetite. —जा neotar. —तूर्यः a musical instrument played during meals. —वृ, —दातृ, —दायक a supporter, maintainer. —दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services ; Ms. 8. 415. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. —मंडः the acum of boiled rice. —रुचिः f. appetite. —रोचन a stimulating appetite. —वसतल a kind to worshippers or devotees. (—ला) N. of Viṣṇu. —शाला 1. an audi-

ence chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2. a dining-hall. —सिक्थं = भक्तमंड q. v.

भक्ति f. [भृ-क्ति] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, portion, share. -3 (a) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness ; Ku. 7. 37 ; R. 2. 63 ; Mu. 1. 15. (b) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement ; भवति विरलभक्तिमलीनपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74 -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment ; आचक्षुष्काकलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10. 94 ; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विराचतो भूमिमे गजस्य Ms. 19 ; R. 13. 55, 75 ; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. —Comp. —देवः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration ; Ms. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Viṣṇu. a. —नम्र making a humble obeisance. —पूर्व, —पूर्वक ind. devoutly, reverentially. —भाज a. 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. —मार्गः the way of devotion. i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attain-

ment of final emancipation an eternal bliss. —योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. —रसः a sense of devotion. —रामः affection, deep devotion. —बाधः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक a. Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिम्त a. 1 Devout, having pious faith. —2 Loyal devoted or attached, faithful. loyal. —3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तु a. 1 An adorer, a worshipper. —2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष् 10. U. (मक्षयिने, मक्षित) 1 To eat, devour; यद्यामिषं जले मक्ष्ये भक्ष्यते स्वापदैर्मुचि Pt. 1. —2 To use up, consume. —3 To waste, destroy. —4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. —2 Food. —3 Drink, drinking (Ved.) —Comp. —कारः a cook. —पत्रा betel pepper.

भक्षक a. (क्षिफ.) [भक्ष्यक] 1 One who eats or lives upon. —2 Gluttonous, voracious. —कः Food.

भक्षण a. (जी. f.) Eating, one who eats or devours. —ज [भक्ष्य-भक्ष्य] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. —2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय a. Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. —2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. —2 Slurred over. —त Food. —Comp. —शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य a. [भक्ष-कर्मणि पठ्] Eatable, fit for food. —द्वय 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also); भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः शीतिर्विपक्षे च कार्त्त H. 1. 55; Ma. 1. 113. —2 Water. —Comp. —कारः (also भक्ष्यकारः) a baker, cook. —वस्तु n. eatables, victuals.

भगः [भृ-व] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. —2 The moon. —3 A form of Siva. —4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br.; भगिन्नु-च वापुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो वृद्धः Y. 1. 282. —5 Affluence, prosperity. —6 Dignity, distinction. —7 Fame, glory. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 Excellence, distinction. —10 Love, affection. —11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. —12 The pudendum muliebri; Y. 3. 88; Ma. 9. 237. —13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (वर्ग). —14 Effort, exertion. —15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. —16 Final beatitude.

—17 Strength. —18 Omnipotence; (said to be n. also in the last 15 senses). —19 N. of an Aditya presiding over love and marriage. —20 Knowledge. —21 Desire, wish. —22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight Siddhis or powers of Siva; see अभिमान्. —गं 1 The asterism called उत्तराश्लेषः. —2 The perineum of males. —Comp. —अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. —आयानं granting matrimonial happiness. —प्रः an epithet of Siva. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity presiding over marriage. —देवता a. conferring conjugal felicity (—ते) the constellation उत्तराश्लेषः. —नन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu. —नेत्रः an epithet of Siva. —भक्षकः a pander, procurer. —वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. —वन् m. N. of Vishnu.

भगद्वरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. —2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; भगवत्परवान्तं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. —3 Fortunate (Ved.). —m. 1 God, a deity. —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 Of Siva. —4 Of Jina. —5 Of Buddha. —Comp. —गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work, (it is an episode of the great Bhārata and purports to be a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgā. —2 Of Lakshmi. —3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu.

भगालः A skull.

भगालिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. —2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिवा A sister.

भगिनी [भगं यत्नः अंशो वा विशादीनां दृष्ट दानेऽस्त्यस्याः इति स्त्री] 1 A sister. —2 A fortunate woman. —3 A woman in general. —Comp. —पतिः, —भर्तु m. a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —Comp. —पथा, —प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha,

used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भग्न p. p. [भृ-क] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. —2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. —3 Checked, arrested, suspended. —4 Marred, impaired. —5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. —6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भृ). —रन् Fracture of the leg. —Comp. —आरम्भन् m. an epithet of the moon. —आपन् a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आश a. disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धानादपि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165. —क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभग्न. —वेष्ट a. disappointed, frustrated. —वर्ष a. humbled, crest-fallen. —निद्रा a. whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व a. suffering from a pain in the sides. —पृष्ठ a. 1. having a broken back. —2. coming in front. —प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. —2. absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभग्न. —मतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promises. —मनस्क a. discouraged, disappointed. —मनोरथ a. disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. —रान a. disgraced, dishonoured. —व्रत a. faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प a. one whose designs are frustrated. —सधिकं butter-milk.

भग्री A sister.

भंका (गा) री A gad-fly.

भंकिः f. Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [भृ-भातो षत्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वार्यमाणभय इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. —2 A break, fracture, breach. —3 Plucking off, lopping; आग्रकलिकाभग्न S. 6. —4 Separation, analysis. —5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोच्छ्रयः पल्लवभंगमिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; R. 16. 16. —6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्य, सत्त्व &c. —7 Breaking up, dispersion; याज्ञान्य Māl. 1. —8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. —9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42, आशान्न &c. —10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52. —11 A chasm, fissure. —12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा, गति &c. —13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. —14 Taking to flight, fight. —15 (a) A bend, fold. (b) A wave. —16 Contortion, bending

knitting; सीबाभेगाभिरामे S. 1. 7; so भूभेग U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory of round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp. -Comp. —नयः removal of obstacles. —वास turmeric. —सार्ध a, dishonest, fraudulent.

भंग 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. —कंठ the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-नी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दुग्भेगीभिः प्रथम-मधुराक्षगमे चुंबितेऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यतरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते-कथयते &c; बहुभेगिभिश्चारुः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यमति-विषभंग्या धाराभसः केनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step, R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. —भक्तिः f. division into a series of waves or wavelike steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तद्वपि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिमत् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमत् m. 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curlineasa. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिल A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर a. [भङ्गुर] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तरुणभंगुराः H. 1. 183; Si. 16. 72. -3 Change-ful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंगुरधूः Gt. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —रः The bend of a river. -Comp —निश्चय a. vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्ये A field of hemp.

भङ्ग 1. 1 U. (भङ्गति-ने but usually Atin. only; वभाज्, भजे, अभाक्षि, अभक्त, भक्षयति, भक्त) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide; भजेरन् पैतृकं रिक्थं Ma. 9. 104; न तद्व्यभिचारेण 209. 119. (b) To assign, allot, apper-tion; गायत्रीमन्त्रेभ्यः भङ्गत् Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; विज्यं वा भङ्गते शीलं Ma. 10,

59. -3 To accept, receive; Mā. 5. 25. -4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिला-तलं भजे Ku. 179; मतल्लिभ भङ्गत् कं-चिद्वरं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वर्णनामपथ-मपकृष्टोपि भङ्गते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भजे धर्मेनानात्तः R. 1. 21; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विधुरपि भङ्गतेतरां कलकं Bv. 1. 74; न भङ्गिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; व्यक्तिं भङ्गत्वापगाः S. 7. 8; अभित्तम-योपि मार्दवं भङ्गते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; Mā. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve; R. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship (as a god). -8 To choose, select, prefer, ac-cept; संतः परिश्रान्त्यतरद्भङ्गते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to; Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court (affection). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress (food). -20 To employ, en-gage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connect- ed :— e. g. निद्रां भङ्ग to go to sleep; मूर्च्छां भङ्ग to swoon; भावं भङ्ग to show love for &c. &c.) —Caus. 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pur-sue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ने, regarded by some as the caus. of भङ्ग I) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

भङ्गकः [भङ्ग-कृत्] 1 A divider, dis-tributer. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भङ्गन [भङ्ग-लुट्] 1 Sharing, divid-ing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adora-tion, worship. -4 Waiting or at-tending upon.

भङ्गमान a. 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoy-ing. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भङ्ग 1. 7 P. (भङ्गति, भङ्ग, अभाक्षि-त्, भक्षयति, भङ्ग, भान desid. विभङ्गति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भङ्गमि सर्वमपदात् Bk. 6. 38; भङ्गवा मुञ्जी 1. 3; वभङ्गुर्लयाति च 3. 22; भ-नुरभाजि यत्तया R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -3 To make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffie; पिनाकिना भङ्गमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, sus-

pend; as in भङ्गनिद्रा. -6 To defeat, vanquish; शत्रूणि रामः परिश्रुय रामात्मा-त्रयथाऽभङ्गत स विजैः N. 22. 133. WITH अव to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. —प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, arrest, suspend. -3. to frustrate, disap-point. -II. 10. N. (भङ्गयति-ने) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भङ्गक a. (जिका f.) [भङ्ग-कृत्] Break-ing, dividing.

भङ्गन a. (नी f.) [भङ्ग-लुट् लुट् वा] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Cau-sing violent pain. —न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dissipating, driving away; तदुदितभयभङ्गनाय यूनां Gt. 10. -3 Rousing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrat-ing. -5 Checking, interrupting, dis-turbing. -6 Afflicting, paining. —न 1 Decay of the teeth.

भङ्गनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with con-tortion of the lips.

भङ्गकः A tree growing near a temple.

भङ्गा N. of Durgā.

भट् 1. 1 P. (भटति, भटि) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To hire. -3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U. (भटयति-ने) To speak, converse.

भटः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भट्चातुरितृति N. 1. 12; नादिशुचिर्धटते भटस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 01. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. —रा Coloquintida (इन्द्राक्षी)

भट्टि a. Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [भट्-लुट्] 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in address-ing princes.) -2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mā. 1; so कुमारिल-भट्टः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyriats; शत्रियदिपिक-न्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. -Comp. —आचार्य 1. a title given to learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. —प्रयागः प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टारः a. [भट्ट् स्वाभिमुख्यति, क-अच्] 1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with prop-er names; as in भट्टारहरिचन्द्रस्य पद्म-वधो दृष्टायते Hch. —रः A noble lord,

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above. —का 1 A sage, saint. —2 The sun. —3 A god, deity. —4 (In dramas) A king. —5 An epithet applied to great and learned, men. —Comp. : वारः, वासरः Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady. —2 A goddess, tutelary deity

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). —2 A lady of high rank. —3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भट्टिलः 1 A hero, warrior. —2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित) 1 To say, speak; पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितस्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. —2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभासमाणीत् N. 10. 59. —3 To name, call. —4 To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येषामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं Gt. 7; इव रसभणने *ibid.*

भेद् 1. 1 A (भेदते) 1 To chide, upbraid. —2 To mock, deride. —3 To speak. —4 To jest, joke. —II. 10 U. (भेदयति ते) 1 make fortunate. —2 To cheat (properly भद्). —3 To be fortunate. —4 To do an auspicious act.

भेदः [भेद् अच्] 1 A buffoon, jester, mimic; अथ वेदस्य कर्तारो भेदभूतपिशाचकाः Sarva S. —2 N. of a mixed caste; of. भद्. —Comp. —तप, सिन्द *m.* a pseudo -sacetic. —हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भेदकः A species of wag-tail.

भेदनं [भेद्-लुट्] 1 Mail, armour. —2 War, battle. —3 Mischief, wickedness.

भेदिः बी *f.* [भेद्-इ] A wave.

भेदिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate —लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. —2 A messenger. —3 A workman, artisan. —4 The Śirisha tree.

भदंतः [Up. 3. 130] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भदंतं तिथिरेव न सुषयति Mu. 4. —2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भदाकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [भेद्-रह् नि नलोपः Up. 2. 28] 1 Good happy, prosperous. —2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रदुल्ल. —3 Foremost, best, chief; पश्य भद्रं शिजितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. —4 Favourable, propitious. —5 Kind, gracious,

excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. —6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. —7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. —8 Beloved, dear. —9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. —इ 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् धृयसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; स्वयि वितरतु भद्रं धृयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. —2 Gold. —3 A fragrant grass. —4 Iron, steel. —5 The seventh Karana. —वृः 1 A bullock. —2 A species of wag-tail. —3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. —4 An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. —5 N. of Śiva. —6 An epithet of mount Meru. —7 The Devadāru tree. —8 A kind of Kadamba. (भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं shaving). —Comp. —अंगः an epithet of Balarāma. —अश्वः N. of a Dvipa. —आकार, आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. —आत्मजः a sword. —आश्रयः the sandal tree. —आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. —2. a particular posture in meditation. —ईशः an epithet of Śiva. —रत्न large cardamoms. —कपिलः an epithet of Śiva. —कारक *a.* propitious. —काली N. of Durgā. —काष्ठं the tree called Devadāru. —कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. —गणितं the construction of magical diagrams. —घटः घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn —दाह *m.*, *n.* a sort of pine. —नामन् *m.* 1. a wag-tail. —2. the wood-pecker. —पीठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10 —2. a kind of winged insect. —पलनः an epithet of Balarāma. —मुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address. 'good -sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. (—स्त्री) good lady; V. 2. —सुगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. —रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. —वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. —शाखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. —अयं, अयं sandal-wood. —श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. —सोमः an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. —2 Handsome, beautiful. —कः 1 The Devadāru tree. —2 A kind of bean.

भद्रकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. —*n.* The Devadāru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow. —2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. —3 The celestial Ganges. —4 N. of various plants. —5 N. of Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma. —Comp. —अयं sandal-wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. —2 = भद्रा (2) above.

भन् 1 P. (भवति) 1 To worship. —2 To cry, about, resound.

भेद् 1. 1 A. (भेदते) 1 To tell a good news. —2 To be glad. —3 To be fortunate. —4 To be excellent. —5 To honour, worship. —6 To shine. —II. 10 U. (भेदयति ते) 1 To do an auspicious act. —2 To cause to thrive.

भेदिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. —2 Tremulous motion. —3 A messenger (*m.* ?)

भेमः 1 A fly. —2 Smoke.

भेमरालिका, भेमराली 1 A gadfly. —2 gnat.

भेमारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं [विभेयस्मात्. भी-अपादान अच्] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (oft. with abl.); भये रोगभयं कुले द्युतिभयं वित्ते दृषालादयं Bh. 3. 35. यदि समरमपाय नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं V. 3. 4. —2 Fright, terror; जगद्भयं &c. —3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्भयस्य भेदस्य यावद्भयमनागतं। आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुपयिष्यति H. 1. 57. —4 The sentiment of fear; see भयानक below; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्य-जं भयं S. D. 6. —यः Sickness, disease. —Comp. —अन्वित, अक्रांत *a.* overcome with fear. —अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear. (—हः) 1. N. of Viṣṇu. —2. a king. —अतुर, अतरे *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. —आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. —2. risky; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —उत्तर *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. —एकपङ्ग *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. —कंपः tremour of fear. —कर (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful. —2. dangerous, perilous; so भयकरक, भयकृत. —कृत् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. —हिडिमः a drum used in battle. —त्रातृ *a.* a deliverer from fear. —दृशितृ *a.* 1. fearful. —2. intimidating. —दुत *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. —नाशन *a.* removing fear. (—नः) N. of Viṣṇu. —प्रतीकार, warding off or removal of fear. —पद् *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. —पस्तावः an occasion of fear. —प्राज्ञः a timid Brāhmaṇa, a Brāhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his

oaste relying on the inviolability of a Brahmana. —अष्ट a. put to flight. —विह्वल a. panic-struck. —सूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger. —शील a. timid. —रघानं, —हेतुः a cause of fear. —हर्ष, —हरिर् a. removing fear, dispelling alarm.

अभयकर a. = अभयकर q. v. (—रः) A kind of owl.

अभयानक a. [विभेद्यस्मात्, भी-आनक; Up. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमनः परं अभयानकं स्यात् U. 2; Si. 17. 10; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 A tiger. —2 N. of Rāhu. —3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; see under रस. —कं Terror, fear.

अभय a. [भू-अभय] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 A burden, load, weight; सुरत्रये अभयं कृत्वा Pt. 1. 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; फलभरणपरिणामइयामजं &c. U. 2. 20; अभयपथा Mn. 2. 18. —2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; धत्ते अभयं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीना Bv. 1. 94, 54; Si. 9. 47. —3 Bulk, mass. —4 Excess; निष्पूर्वतौ बहुभवेति गुणोऽञ्जलेति Mā. 6. 17; शोभभासः संभूतः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरणे Git. 3. —5 A particular measure of weight. —6 Theft, taking away. —7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.). —8 A hymn or song of praise.

अभटः [भू-अभट्] 1 A potter. —2 A servant.

अभरण a. (जी. f.) [भू-ल्युट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. —नं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting; R. 1. 24; S. 7. 33. —2 (a) The act of bearing or carrying. (b) Wearing, putting on. —3 Bringing or procuring. —4 Nutriment. —5 Hire, wages. —नः The constellation Bharanī.

अभरी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. —Comp. —रः an epithet of Rāhu.

अभरः [भू-अभर] 1 A master, lord. —2 A prince, king. —3 An ox, a bull. —4 A worm.

अभर्य 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. —2 Wages, hire. —3 The lunar mansion Bharanī. —र्या 1 Wages, hire. —2 A woman. —Comp. —र्यम् m. a hired servant, hireling.

अभर्युः 1 A master. —2 A protector. —3 A friend. —4 Fire. —5 The moon. —6 The sun.

अभरतः [अभं तनोति तद्-उ] 1 N. of the son of Dashyanta and Sakunta-

lā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharata-varsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; cf. S. 7. 33. —2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyī, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyī, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. —3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. —4 An actor, a stage player; तस्मिन्निष्ठुदासते भरतः Mā. 1. —5 A hired soldier, mercenary. —6 A barbarian, mountaineer. —7 An epithet of Agni. —8 A weaver. —9 N. of the sage Jada Bharata. —Comp. —अभयजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 73. —अभयभः; —आहुः, —अष्टः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. —अंशं N. of a part of India. —ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —पुत्रकः an actor. —र्यः 'the country of Bharata', i. e. India. —वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

अभय 1 A sovereign, king. —2 Fire. —3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

अभयजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. —2 A sky-lark.

अभिर a. Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उर्वरभिर &c.

अभिरत a. 1 Nourished, maintained. —2 Filled with, full of; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33. —3 Green. —तः The green colour.

अभिरत्र Ved. The arm.

अभिरम् m. 1 Supporting, nourishing. —2 A family. —3 N. of Vishnu.

अभः 1 A husband. —2 A lord. —3 N. of Siva. —4 Of Vishnu. —5 Gold. —6 The sea.

अभुजः (जा or जी. f.) A jackal.

अभुक्तं Fried meat.

अभः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Of Brahman. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 Roasting.

अभयः An epithet of Siva.

अभयन a. [अभय ल्युट् वा] 1 Roasting, frying, baking. —2 Annihilating. —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. —2 A frying-pan.

अभुत् m. [भू-ल्युट्] 1 A husband; यन्मतेरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कालं Bh. 2. 8; श्रीर्णा भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुता Mā. 6. 18. —2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुः शापेन Me. 1; गण°, धृत° &c. —3 A leader, commander, chief; R. 7. 41. —4 A supporter, bearer, protector. —5 The creator. —6 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —ह्री a woman who murders her husband. —दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). —दारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas). —दत्तं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (—ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता. —शोकः grief for the death of the husband. —हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (शृंगार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also वाक्-पर्व and अष्टिकाव्य.

अभुमती A married woman whose husband is living; जनोऽप्यथा अभुमतीं विशङ्कते S. 5. 17.

अभुसात् ind. In the possession of a husband; *कृता married.

अभुती 1 A mother. —2 A female supporter.

अभुत् 10 A. (अभुवते; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. —2 To revile, reproach, abuse. —3 To deride.

अभुत्कः [अभु-ल्युट्] A threatener, reviler.

अभुत्तं, अभुत्ता [अभु-ल्युट्] 1 Threatening, reviling. —2 A threat, menace. —3 Reproach, abuse. —4 A course.

अभुत्तत p. p. Reviled, reproached, abused. —तं Reviling &c. See मत्तं.

अभुत् 1 Wages, hire. —3 Gold. —3 The navel.

अभुत्तया Wages, hire.

अभुत्त n. [भू-भावेत्] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment. —2 Wages, hire. —3 Gold. —4 Gold coin. —5 The navel. —6 A burden, load. —7 A house.

अभुत् 1. 10 A. (माहयते, भाहित) To see, behold. —II. 1 A. 1 See मह. —2 To expound, explain.

अभुत् 1 A. (महते, महित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. —2 To wound, hurt, kill. —3 To give.

मल्लः—छी-छं [मल्ल-अच्] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; कश्चिदाकर्णविकृतमल्लवर्षी R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63 ; 7. 58. —छा 1 A bear. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3 The marking-nut-plant (मल्ली also).

मल्लका A bear.

मल्लतः, मल्लतकः The marking-nut-plant ; (also n.)

मल्लका A bear.

मल्लका 1 A bear ; दधति कुहरमाज-मत्र मल्लकयूना U. 2. 21. —2 A dog.

म्व a. [भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अच्] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (तथा). —2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशः R. 3. 14 ; S. 7. 27. —3 Source, origin. —4 Worldly existence ; mundane or worldly life, life ; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c. ; Ku. 2. 51. —5 The world. —6 Well-being, health, prosperity. —7 Excellence, superiority. —8 N. of Siva ; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 ; 3. 72. —9 A god, deity. —10 Acquisition (प्राप्तिः). —नौ (dual.) Siva and Bhavāni. —Comp. —अतिग a. overcoming worldly existence. —अंतर्कृत m. 1. N. of Buddha. —2 an epithet of Brahman. —अंतरं another existence (previous or future) ; Pt. 1. 121. —अविधिः, —अर्णवः, —समुद्रः, —सागरः, —सिंधुः the ocean of worldly life. —अ-भवो (m. dual.) 1. existence. —2. prosperity and adversity. —अभीष्टं bdellium. —अयना —नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं ' a forest of worldly life, ' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. —आतं a. sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. —ईशः N. of Siva. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence ; R. 14. 74. —किंतिः f. the place of birth. —वस्तरः a forest-conflagration. —छिद् a. cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भव-छिद्बन्धकपादपोषणः K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; Si. 1. 35. —दास n. the devadāru tree. —न-शिनी N. of the river Sarayu. —प्रति-सं-धिः coming into being. —बंधेशः N. of Siva. —भाज् a. living in the world of mortals. —भूतं the source of all beings, i. e. the Supreme being. —भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.) ; भवभूतः संवधाञ्छरभूतश्च भारती भाति । एतच्छ्रुतकारुण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति दयावत् Aryā S. 36. —भीजनः N. of Kṛishna. —दृग् m. a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —दीतिः f. 1 liberation from worldly exist-

ence ; Ki. 6. 41. —2. end of the world.

भवक a. 1 Living, existing. —2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Being, becoming, happening. —2 Present ; समतीतं च भवच्च भावे च R. 8. 78. —pron. a. (स्त्री f.) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by ' your honour, ' ' your lordship, worship or highness ' ; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb) ; अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1 ; भवंत एव जानंति रघूणां च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23 ; R. 2. 40, 3. 48 ; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to स also ; य-स्मां विधेयविवये सभवाभियुक्ते Māl. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. —2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं 1 [भू-आधारे ल्युट्] Being, existence. —2 Production, birth. —3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion ; अथवा भवनमन्यसात् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3, Me. 32. —4 A site, abode, receptacle ; as in अभिनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. —5 A building. —6 A field. —7 Nature. —Comp. —उदरं the interior of a house. —पतिः, —स्वामिन् m. the lord of the house, a pater familias.

भवनीय a. 1 To be about to take place. —2 Impeeding.

भवंतः—तिः The time being, present time.

भवती 1 A virtuous wife. —2 Time being, present time. —3 (In gram.) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Parvati, wife of Siva ; आलंबतामकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84 ; Me. 36, 44. —Comp. —गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. —पतिः an epithet of Siva ; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितमिभो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवादृक् a. (स्त्री f.), भवादृक् a. भवा-दृक् a. (स्त्री f.) Like your honour, like you.

भविक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. —2 Happy, prosperous. —कं Prosperity, welfare.

भविष्य pol. p. About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like मय्य imperatively, i. e. in the nouter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word ; तथा मम सहायेन भविष्यति S. 2 ; गुरुणा कारणेन भविष्यति S. 6. —व्यं What is destined to happen ; भविष्यं भवत्येव यद्विधेर्नासि स्थितं Subhāsh.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny ; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6 सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23.

भविद् a. (स्त्री f.) [भू-टच्] 1 About to become, future ; R. 6. 52 ; Ku. 1. 50. —2 Imminent, impending. —3 Being or faring well.

भविन् a. Living, being. —m. A living being.

भविनः A pce ; also भविनिन् m.

भविल a. [भू-भविष्णति इलच्] 1 Being, living. —2 Future. —उः 1 A paramour —2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्य a. [भू-इष्णुच्] 1 To be about to become or take place. —2 Future.

भविष्य a. 1 Future. —2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. —व्यं The future, futurity. —Comp. —कालः the future tense. —ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् a. (स्त्री or स्त्री f.) About to be, become or come to pass, future. —n. The future time. —Comp. —आक्षेपः 1, denying the occurrence of a possible future event. —2, a kind of Alankāra or figure of speech ; see Kāv. 2. 126. —कालः futurity. —वक्तुः, —वादिन् a. predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य a. [भू-कर्तरे नि० यच्] 1 Existing, being, being present. —2 Future, about to be. —3 Likely to become. —4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy ; Ki. 11. 13. —5 Good, nice, excellent. —6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy ; Ku. 1. 22 ; Ki. 3. 12 ; 10. 51. —7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —8 Calm, tranquil, placid. —9 True. —न्या N. of Pārvatī. —व्यं 1 Existence. —2 Future time. —3 Result, fruit. —4 Good result, prosperity ; R. 17. 58. —5 A bone.

भवदीय a. Your honour's, your, thine.

भव् 1 P. (भवति) 1 To bark, growl, bark at. —2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भवः, —भवका A dog.

भवनः A dog. —णं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भस् I. 3. P. (भस्ति) 1 To shine. —2 To revile, blame, abuse. —II. 1 P. (भसति) To eat.

भस्व m. [उप. 1. 127] 1 The sun. —2 Flesh. —3 A kind of duck. —4 Time. —5 A float (वृत्). —6 The hinder parts (said to be f. and n. also). —7 Pudendum muliebre. —8 A month.

भसन A bee

भसतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —तं Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

भस्त्रका, -भस्त्रा, -भस्त्रि *f.* [भस्-द्वृ]
1 A bellows. —2 A leathern vessel for holding water. —3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्त्रिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. —2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. —3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n.* [भस्-मन्ति] 1 Ashes; (कल्पे) धुनं चित्ताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79 —2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); (भस्मनि ह्यु 'to sacrifice in ashes', i. e. to do a useless work). —3 Comp. —अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —अवशेष *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; भस्मावशेषं नदन् चकार Ku. 3. 72; S. 3. 2. —आह्वयः camphor. —उज्ज्वलन, मुंठनं smearing the body with ashes: —भस्माज्ज्वलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कूटः a heap of ashes. —गंधा, गंधिका, गंधेनी a kind of perfume. —तूजं 1. frost, snow. —2. a shower of dust. —3. a number of villages. —द्विपः an epithet of Siva. —मृत *a.* dead. —मेढः a sort of gravel. —रोगः a kind of disease; cf. भस्मग्नि. —लेपनं smearing the body with ashes. —विधिः any rite performed with ashes. —वेधकः camphor. —शायिन् *m.* N. of Siva. —स्नानं purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes: 'कु' to reduce to ashes. 'भू' to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा (स्मी) कृ. 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. —2 Completely consuming or burning. —3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत *a.* 1 Reduced to ashes. —2 Calcined (as a metal).

भस्माभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes. —भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात; *caus.* भापयति-ते; *desid.* बिभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंकविना सरौ भाति सदः खलजनेविना । कदवर्णेविना कागं मानं विषयेविना Bv. 1. 116; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20; R. 3. 18. —2 To seem, appear; बुधुर्भाति न प्रति भाति किञ्चित् Mbh. —3 To be, exist. —4 To show oneself.

भा [भा अङ् टीप्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भारवेभति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —2 A shadow, reflection. —3 Likeness, resemblance. —4 The shadow of a guoman. —Comp. —कोशः *ba* the sun. —गणः the whole group of constellations. —निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. —नेमि the sun. —मङ्गलं a halo of light. —रूपः the soul. (—र्ष) Brahman. —चनं a mass of rays or light.

भाकर See भास्कर under मास्.

भाक्त *a.* 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. —2 Fit for food. —3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B. in this sense. —4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भक्ष्ण शीलमस्य अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [भज् भावे वज्] 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भाग-ह, भाग्यः &c. —2 Allotment, distribution, partition. —3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. —4 A part of any whole, a fraction. —5 The numerator of a fraction. —6 A quarter, one-fourth part. —7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. —8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. —9 The quotient. —10 Room, space, shot, region, place; R. 18. 47. —Comp. —अनुबंधजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional increase. —अवधारजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —अर्धिन *a.* desirous of a share. —अर्ह *a.* entitled to a share or inheritance. —कल्पना allotment of shares. —जातिः *f.* reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). —धेयं 1. a share, part, portion; नीचारभागधेयोचित्तुर्गैः R. 1. 50. (*h*). —2. fortune, destiny, luck. —3. good fortune or luck; तज्जागधेयं परं पञ्चनं Bb. 2. 12. —4. property. —5. happiness. (—यः) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमेतं तदस्विन्नो निर्वयति S. 2. —2. an heir. —भास् *a.* interested, a sharer or partner. —भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. —लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहदजहलक्षणा; *e. g.* सोयं देवदत्तः. —हृत् 1. a coheir. —2. division (in math.). —ह्यारः division (in math.). —हारिन् *a.* entitled to a share, inheriting. (—*m.*). 1. an heir. —2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's passing through the signs of the

zodiac. —2 The circumference of a great circle.

भागशब्द *ind.* 1 In parts or portions, part by part. —2 According to the share.

भागिक *a.* 1 Relating to a part. —2 Forming a part. —3 Fractional. —4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं शतं 'one part in a hundred', i. e. one per cent; *eo* भागिका विंशतिः &c.).

भागिनः *a.* [भाग-इनि] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. —2 Sharing, having a share. —3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. —4 Concerned in, affected by. —5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53; —6 Entitled to a share; Me. 9. 165; Y. 5. 125. —7 Lucky, fortunate. —8 Inferior, secondary. —*m.* A coheir. —नी A coheirees.

भागवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [भगवतः भगवत्वा वा इदं सोऽयं देवता वा अण्] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. —2 Pertaining to a god. —3 Holy, divine, sacred. —तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. —तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भागिनेयः [भगिन्श अपत्यं वक्] A sister's son. —नी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [भगीरथेन सातीता तेन भगीरथी स्मृता] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्गच्छीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. —2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं *a.* [भज्-प्यत् कुलं] 1 To be divided, divisible. —2 Entitled to a share. —3 Forming a part. —4 Subject to fractional deduction. —5 Lucky, fortunate. —ग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; भाग्येति पुनश्च-स्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh. ; oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. —2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. —3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येश्वरमुत्सेकि-नी S. 4. 17. —4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily). —Comp. —आपन्न *a.* dependent on fate; भाग्यवत्तमः परं S. 4. 17. —उदयः dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. —क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति शक्ति Mk. 1. 13. —योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. —विद्वः ill-luck, adverseness of fate; R. 8. 47. —वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. —2 Prosperous.

भाग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भेगाया इदं अण्] Made of hemp, hempen.

भागीनः [भेगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं वज्] A field of hemp.

भांगकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भाज् 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भज् caus.

भाज् a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; पापं Kn. 5. 83; दोषं guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुखं, रिक्थं. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as is कुहरभाज्, वरभाज् &c. -7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः [भाज्-ण्वल्] 1 Dividing. -2 (In arith) A divider.

भाजनं [भाज्यतेऽनेन भाज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division (in arith.) -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्प-भाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. -4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स श्रियो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्याणानां त्वमासि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवादृशा एव भवन्ति भाजनाभ्युप-देशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *palas*.

भाजित a. Shared, divided. —तं A share, portion.

भाजित् m. [भाज्-णिङ्] A servant.
भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्य a. [भाज्-ण्वल्] Divisible. —ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटि f. 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः [मट्टस्याट्टयायी, अण्] A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhaṭṭa.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्याद्वर्तचरितो नानावस्यतिरात्मकः । एकाक एक एवात्र निपुणः वैदितो विटः ॥ S. : D. 513; see the next stanza also; e. g. वसंत-विलक, मुकुन्दानंद, लीलामधुरक &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भाण्डं [भाज्-अच् भण्-ड स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलीभाण्डं ' an indigo-vat'; 80 क्षीरभाण्डं ' a milk-pail'; हुरां, मयं

&c. -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; हुरभाण्डं Pt. 1. -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument. -5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; मधुरागागिनि भाण्डानि Pt. 1. -6 A bale of goods. -7 (Fig.) Any valued possession treasure; शांतं वा रघुनन्दने तदु-भयं तत्पुत्रभाण्डं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trapping or harness of a horse. -10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भट्ट). -11 An ornament in general. —ट्टाः (m. pl.) Wares, merchandise. —ठोम्प. —अ(अं)-गाराः, -रं 1. a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागाराण्य-कृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाजि Vikr. 18. 45. -2. treasury; ज्ञानं. -3. a collection, store, magazine. —आगारिकः 1. a store-keeper. -2. a treasurer. —पतिः a merchant. —पुटः a barber. —पुष्पा- a sort of snake. —प्रतिभाण्डकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. —अकः the contents of a vessel. —मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. —वादनं playing on a musical instrument. —शाला a store-house, store.

भाण्डकः-कं A small vessel, cup —कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भाण्डारं A store-house, store.

भाण्डारिक = भांडागारिक q. v.

भाण्डारिन् m. The keeper of a store-house.

भाण्डिः f. A razor-case. —ठोम्प. —वाहा a barber. —शाला a barber's shop.

भाण्डिकः-लः A barber.

भाण्डिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाण्डिनी A chest, basket.

भाण्डीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात p. p. [भा-क] Shining, brilliant, bright. —तः Dawn, morning.

भाति f. [भा-क्ति-] 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [भद्रामर्षिर्भाद्रा पूर्णमासी भाद्रि सा यस्मिन् मासि अण्] N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). —द्राः (f. pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्रि The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरस्य).

भानं [भा-भवे ल्युट्] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः [भा-तु Un. 3. 32] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. -2 A ray of light; मविताखिलदिक्प्रांतध्वजांशः पातु भानवः Bv. 1. 129; St. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. -3 The sun; भातुः सकृद्वक्तुर्गः एव S. 5. 4; भीमभानो निदाघे Bv. 1. 30. -4 Beauty. -5 A day. -6 A king, prince, sovereign. -7 An epithet of Śiva. —f. A handsome woman. —Comp. —जेश(स)रा the sun. —जः the planet Saturn. —दिनं, —वारः Sunday.

भातुमत् a. 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. The sun; Kn. 3. 65; R. 6. 36; Ra. 5. 2. —नी N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. (भामते) To be angry.

भामः [भा-यञ्] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Kṛishṇa, usually called मय्यभाम. —Comp. —नी m. the Supreme being.

भामिन् a. 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman, (often need like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते सुखस्य निदं Bv. 2. 1. —Comp. —विलासः N. of a poem by Jagannatha Paṇḍit.

भारः [भू-वञ्] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh.-3. 27; 80 श्रोणिभार Me. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; कुचं, जां. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —Comp. —आकृत a. heavily laden, over-burdened. —उद्ग्रहः a porter, burden-carrier. —उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; Pt. 1. 280. —भृत् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —यष्टिः a pole for carrying burden. —वाह a. (भारौही f.) bearer of burdens. —वाहः a burden carrier, porter. (—ही) indigo. —वाहनः a boat of burden. (—नं) a cart, wagon. —वाहिकः a porter. —सह a. 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. —साधन a. effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. —हारः, —हारः a burden-bearer, porter. —हारिन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

भारक a. (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. —कं A load, burden, weight.

भारयते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् a 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy —m. A burden-carrier, porter.

भारिणी A female supporter.

भारिण्डः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारिण्ड), Pt. 5. 102.

भारत a. (ती f.) [भरतस्त्वे- भारतात् भरतवंश्यात्पिङ्गव इतो घञः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. —तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of *Baratavarsha* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. —तः 1 India, the country of Bharata : Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyasa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अथर्वाजलिपुटयेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यमसुतं यः । तमहमरागमकुण्ठं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4 ; व्यासस्यैव निर्गते सारं विम्वस्य भारतं वंदे । धृषण्तयेव संज्ञां यद्वक्तुं भारती ब्रूहि || Arya S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. —ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence ; भारतीनिर्वाचः U. 3 ; तमर्थमेव भारता सुतया योक्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 79 ; नवरसराशिर्नामिनिमाद्यधी भारती कथेजयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -3 N. of a particular kind of style ; भारती संस्कृतभाषो वाग्व्यापारो मदाश्रयः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाजः [भारद्वाजस्यास्य अण्] 1 N. Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven Rishis. -5 A sky-lark. —जं A bone. —जी The wild cotton shrub

भारयः A sky-lark.

भारवं A bow-string. —वी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the *Kiratarjuniya* ; तत्रात्र भारवेभति यावन्मास्य नोदय । उदिते च पुनर्मावे भारवेभो स्वेति || ; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb. See App II.

भारिः A lion.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargava.

भार्गवः [भृगोरपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurama ; see परशुराम. -3 An epi-

thet of Siva. -4 An archer. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Jambudagni. -7 Of Markandeya. -8 N. of an eastern country. —Comp. —प्रियः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Durva grass. -2 An epithet of Lakshmi. -3 Of Parvati. -4 Of Devayani.

भार्य a. [भू.यत्] To be supported or cherished. —यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या [भृत्यं यया] 1 A lawful wife ; सा भार्या या यद्दृष्टा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिमाणा सा भार्या या प्रतिवृता || H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. —Comp. —आढ a. living by the prostitution of his wife. —ऊढ a. married (as a man) ; भार्याढं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. —जितः, —आदिकः 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2. a kind of deer.

भार्यकः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्ये 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity.

भालं [भालच्] 1 The forehead, brow ; यद्वात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्तोत्रं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49 ; (स्मरस्य) वयुः सद्यो भालानलभासितजास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light -3 Darkness. —Comp. —अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. —चंद्रः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Ganesa. (—न्ना) N. of Durgā. —दर्शनः N. of Siva. —दर्शनं red lead. —दर्शिन a. ' looking at or watching the brow ', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. —दृष्टम्., —लोचनः an epithet of Siva. —पट्टः —ट्टं the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु (ल) कः, भालु (ल्) कः A bear.

भावः [भू-भावे वञ्] 1 Being existing, existence ; भासते विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being ; कृतभावेन परिणतमस्या कृतं V. 4 ; U. 6. 23 ; so कातरभावः विवर्ण-भावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity ; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10 ; so प्रेष्यभावं ; किकर-भावं &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality ; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion ; स्वयि मे भावनि-बधना रतिः R. 8. 52 ; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament ; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition ; Pt. 3. 43 ; Me. 8. 26 ; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment ; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66 ; Ku. 6. 95.

(In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either स्थायिन् primary, or अस्थायिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment ; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first a' nana, or K. P. 4.). -10 Love, affection, attachment ; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवदः Ku. 3. 35 ; कुसुद्वी भावमतीव भावं (वचनं) R. 6. 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance ; इतिभावः (often used by commentators) -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import ; Mā. 1. 25. -13 Resolution, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind ; तयोर्विद्वत्भावत्वात् Mā. 1. 12 ; Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance ; जगति जयिन्स्ते ते भावा ननु दुः कलावयः Mā. 1. 17. 36 ; R. 3. 41, U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love ; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhuman power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address) ; भाव अयमस्मि V. 1 ; तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वयस्यः पाठिताः Mā. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word ; भावे क्ता. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. —Comp. —अनुग a. not forced, natural. (—ग) a shadow. —अंतरं a different state. —अद्वैत 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of conception, oneness of view. —अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.). -2. the subject-matter. —अकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind ; Amaru. 4. —आत्मक a. real, actual. —आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. —आलीना a shadow. —एक-रस a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love ; Ku. 5. 82. —गंभीरं ind. 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. —गम्य a. conceived by the mind ; Me. 85. —ग्राहिन् a. 1. understanding the sense. -2. appreciat-

ing the sentiment. —जः 1. love. —2. the god of love. —जः, -विद् *a.* knowing the heart. —वशिन *a.* see भालवशिन. —बंधन *a.* enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. —बोधक *a.* indicating or revealing any feeling. —मिश्राः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas); प्रसीदंतु भावमिश्राः S. 6. —रूप *a.* real, actual. —वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. —वाचकं an abstract noun. —वृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. —शब्दरत्नं an mixture of various emotions (भावानां वाच्यवाचकभावमात्रानामुदासीनानां वा व्यामिश्रणं R. G., vide examples given *ad. loc.*). —शुद्धिः *f.* purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. —शून्य *a.* devoid, of real love; M. 3. 3. —संघः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंघिन्योन्यानभिभूतशोऽन्योन्याभिभावनयोगयोः सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G., see the examples there given). —समाहित *a.* abstracted in mind, devout. —सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; *i. e.* the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. मौक्तिकसंघं or material creation). —स्थ *a.* attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. —स्थिर *a.* firmly rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. —स्निग्ध *a.* affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक *a.* [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about. —2 Promoting any one's welfare. —3 Fancying, imagining. —4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. —कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. —2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (specially of love).

भावन *a.* (नी. f.) [भू-णिच् ल्युट् वा] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. —नः 1 An efficient cause. —2 A creator; Mh. 9. 4. —3 An epithet of Siva; —4 Of Vishnu. —नं, नः 1 Creating, manifesting. —2 Promoting any one's interests. —3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मयुरिपुरमिति भावनशीला Gt. 6; or भावनया स्वयि लीना 4: Pt. 3. 162. —4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. —5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. —6 A supposition, hypothesis. —7 Observing, investigating. —8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. —9 Remembering, recollection. —10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. —11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in loglo); see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. —12 Proof,

demonstration, argument. —13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. —14 Scenting; decorating with flowers and perfume *s.* —15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition. —16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.). —नः 1. A crow. —2. Water. —नं Apprehension, perception. —Comp. —आश्रयः N. of Siva. —मय *a.* imaginary. —युक्त *a.* 1. thoughtful. —2 anxious.

भावदा [भावं भाविन वा अटति, अट्-अण् अच् वा] 1 Elation, passion, sentiment. —2 The external indication of the feeling of love. —3 A pious or holy man. —4 An amorous man. —5 An actor. —6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक (की. f.) [भाविन निर्वचं टक्] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. —2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment. —3 Future. —कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. —कं 1 Language full of love or passion. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; प्रवक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः । तद्भाविर्कं K. P. 10.

भावित *p. p.* [भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. —2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविषयेण, विक्रियः Dk. —3 Cherished, fostered. —4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (b) Known, recognized, acknowledged. —5 Thought of, meditated upon. —6 Made to become, transformed into. —7 Sanctified by meditation; see भावितात्मन्. —8 Proved, established. —9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. —10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. —11 Perfumed, scented. —12 Mixed with. —13 (In math.) Involving the products of unknown quantities —तं Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. —Comp. —आत्मन्, —इति *a.* 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. —2. pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. —3. thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. —4. engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38. (—m.) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावत्र [भू-णिच् त्र] The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. —2 Futurity. —3 Predestination.

भावित्वं Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविन *a.* [भू-भविष्यति णिनि] 1 Being, becoming; भूत्यभावि R. 11. 49. —2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी पितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. —3 Future; समीतं च भवञ्च भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. —4 Capable of taking place. —5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भाविन तद्भावि भावि चेत्त तद्वयथा H. 1. —6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. —7 Attached or devoted to. —8 Possessed of (at the end of comp.). —m. N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. —नी 1 A handsome woman. —2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. —3 A wanton woman.

भाङ्क *a.* [भू उक्त्] 1 About to be or happen. —2 Becoming. —3 Prosperous, happy. —4 Auspicious, blessed. —5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. —कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). —कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity; स रातु वो दुष्टचयनो भाङ्कानां परंरं K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अवयुक्त्य). —2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य *a.* [भू-ष्यत्] 1 About to be or happen; oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं q. v; किं तेषां समं सुविषयैः Bh. 3. 41. —2 Future. —3 To be performed or accomplished. —4 To be conceived or imagined. —5 To be proved or demonstrated. —6 To be determined or investigated. —व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. —2 Futurity.

भावत *a.* (ती. f.), भावत्क *a.* (की. f.) Your honor's, your (respectfully). भावाव *a.* Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A. (भाषते, भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वयेकमीडं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीतां विमानेय वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66; आलङ्कृतः काममिदं वभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. —2 To speak to, address; किञ्चिद्दिदृश्यापत्तिं वभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. —3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषते R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. —5 To name, call. —6 To describe. —WITH अण् 1. to speak, say. —2. to communicate, announce; Ms. 11. 229.

भाषक *a.* [भाष्-ण्वल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणं [भाष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. —2 Speech, words; talk. —3 Kind words.

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk; as in चावभाषः —2 Language, tongue

Ma. 8. 164. -3 A common or vernacular dialect; (a) the spoken Sanskrit language (opp. छेदस् or वेद); विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prakṛita dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ma. 9. 332. -4 Definition, description; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvatī the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law suit; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. another dialect or language -2. translation (?). -पाठः a charge, plaint; see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prakṛita (one or more of its varieties); e. g. भेजुलमणिमंजरी कलमंभरे विहारससीतरे । विसासि केलिकरे किमालि धीरे च गंधसारसमीरे ॥ S. D. 642. (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतयोरैसेनीप्राच्यार्थनीनगराप्रदेशेष्वेकविध एव); किं त्वं भगामि विच्छेदद्वारायासकारिणी । कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिभरणं Mā 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni); so 6. 10.

भाषिक a. Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. [भाष-कर्मणि -क] Spoken, said, uttered. -नं Speech, utterance, words, language; Ma. 8. 26 -Comp. -पुस्तक = उक्तपुस्तक q. v.

भाषित्व a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking; as in अल्प° &c. -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्य [भाष-ण्यत्] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary word by word with comments of its own; (सूत्रार्थोपपत्तेर्यत्र यदैः सूत्रानुसारेभिः स्वयमेव च वर्ण्यते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्याध्यायरीत्यः सुविस्तरतया वाच्यो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Si. 2. 24; काणिभाषितभाष्यफलिता N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtrae. -6 A sort of house. -Comp. -करा, -कारः, -कृत m. 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास् 1 A. (भासने, भासिते) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright; तावत्काम-नृपायप्रसूयमं चिंचं चभासे विधाः Bv. 2. 74; 4. 18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind; त्वदंगमार्गं दृष्टे करु चित्ते न भासते । मालतीशङ्खभूषणखड्गदलीनां कठोरता Chandr. 5. 42. -3 To appear. -Caus. (भासयति) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate; आधितस्तदनुम-

ध्वरदीक्षितामसमभासमभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21; Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest; Bk. 15. 42.

भास् f. [भास्-भावे क्तिप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; दृशा निशंदीश्वर-चारभासा N. 22. 43; R. 9. 21; Ku. 7. 3 -2 A ray of light; Ki. 5. 38, 46; 9. 6; Ratn. 1. 24; 4. 16 -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -करः 1. the sun; Si. 11. 49; R. 11. 7; 12. 25; Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. fire. -4. an epithet of Siva. -5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रं) gold °युतिः N. of Vishnu. °पियः a ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha. -कारिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [भास्-भावे घञ्] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गोष्ठ). -6 N. of a poet; भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; M. 1.

भास्क a. (सिका f.) [भास्-ण्डुल] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity. भासनं [भास्-ण्डुल] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासत a. (ती f.) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star. -4 The bird भास q. v. -ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासस् n. Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर a. [भास्-पुरच्] 1 Shining, bright, splendid; Ki. 5. 5; R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् a. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent; Ku. 1. 2; 6. 60. -म. 1 The sun; भास्वाद्युदेत्यति हस्ति-व्यति चक्रवालं Subbhāh; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. -ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. [भास्-वरच्] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भासम a. (नी f.) [भसनो विकारोऽण्] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65.

भिक्ष 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.) भिक्षमाणो वनं मियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To

beg (as alms); न यज्ञार्थं धनं जुदा-द्विषं भिक्षत कश्चित् Ma. 11. 24, 25. -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed. -5 To obtain. भिक्षणं [भिक्ष-ण्डुल] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [भिक्ष-अ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting; Ma. 6. 56. -2 Anything, given as alms, alms; भवति भिक्षां देहि. -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -Comp. -अरणं wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant -अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. -अयनं (ण) = भिक्षान्न q. v. -अयित्व a. begging for alms or charity. (-म.) a beggar. -अर्हं a. worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. -आशिन a. 1. living on alms. -2. dishonest. -आहारः begged food. -उपजीवित्व a. living on alms, a beggar. -करणं asking alms, begging. -चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. -चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. -पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish; so भिक्षापात्रं, भिक्षाभाजनं. -माणवः a young beggar. (used as a term of contempt). -वासस् n. a beggar's dress. -वृत्तिः f. living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाका (की f.) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [भिक्ष-उत्] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general; भिक्षां च भिक्षवे दद्यात् Ma. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a Sannyāsin. -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brahmana (संन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. -संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants -संघाती old or tattered clothes (चीवर). -चूचं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुका [भिक्ष-उत्] A beggar, mendicant; Ma. 6. 51. की A female mendicant.

भिद् 1. 1 P. (भिदति) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिनत्ति, भिन्ने, बिभेद, बिभेदि, अभिस्ति, अभिवत्, अभिच, भेत्स्यति-ने, भेजु, भिज्) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down; अनिशितलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभुतः H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34; Si. 8. 39; Ma. 3. 33; R. 8. 93; 12. 77 -2 To dig or tear up, excavate; U. 1. 23.

-3 To pass through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (a) To divide, separate; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखरिभिः R. 1. 39. (b) To displace; R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe; समग्रं लक्ष्मणोऽभिन्नात् R. 15. 94; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिदन् दा-नवोऽसौ बलद्विधा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt as in समाधि-भिदन्. -8 To change, alter; (न) भिदन्ति भदो गतिमश्चमुल्लयः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते घृणाः S. 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सूर्याशुभाभिन्न-मिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32; नवोषसा भिन्नमिवे-कर्पकं R. 7. 16; Me. 107. -10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिन्न-सारंगयूयः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. -11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dis- solve; पर्यकवधं निविष्टं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. -13 To disclose, divulge. -14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. —Pass. (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22; Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided or se- parated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed; प्रधानभिन्नां न चवध नीर्वि R. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; पदकूर्णां भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed; Pt. 1. 102. -10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —Caus. (भिदयति ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To de-roy, dis- solve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. —Desid. (भिदिष्यति ते) To wish to break &c.

भिन्ति [भिद-क नि- तस्य न नः] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भित्ति f. [भिद-कन्] 1 Breaking, splitting; dividing. -2 A wall, parti- tion; समया सौध भित्ति Dk., Si. 4. 67. -3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon; विप्रक्रमरचना भित्ति विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A mat. -8 A flaw, defect. -9 An opportunity —Comp. —खतनः a rat. —चौरः a house-break- er. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. -2 a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting; destroying &c.

—f. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद-कन्] A sword. —कं 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदा [भिद-भवे अद्] 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदुर a. [भिद-कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. -2 Fragile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled; नीलाश्वयुतिभिदुरांभ-सोऽपरच Si. 4. 26; 19. 58, 20. 1. —r: The *Plaksha* tree. —र A thunderbolt

भिदिलिम् a. Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. -2 N. of a particular river; नोयदागम द्वावोद्ध-च-भिद्ययानमधेयमदुःखं विचेष्टितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.).; Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद्रे A thunderbolt.

भिद्वि (दि)पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throw- ing stones.

भिद्वि a. Destroying. —द्विः A drop; cf. बिद्वि. —द्विः f. A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न p. p. [भिद-कन्] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, sepa- rated. -3 Detached, disunited, dis- joined. -4 Expanded, blown, open- ed. -5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादप्यं भिन्नः. -6 Dif- ferent, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviat- ing from. -10 Changed. -11 Enti- ous, in rut. -12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्वि.). —कः A defect or flaw in a gem. —क 1 A bit, frag- ment, part. -2 A blossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of mixed calyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतो घमाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Ra. 3. 5. —अर्थ a. clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिन्नायुदा-हरद्वयः Si. 16. 1. (—र्थं) ind. clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न खल्व-वगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयत S. 2. —उद्वहः horn of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. —कट a furi- ous, in rut; R. 4. 83. —कटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). —कूट a deprived of a leader (as an army) —क्रम a. out of order, disordered. —गति a. 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. —गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. —गुणनं multi- plication of fraction. —घनः the cube

of a fraction. —दर्शिन a. making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश a. belonging to different places; S. 2. 17. —देह a. wounded. —नौ a. ship- wrecked. —परिकर्मन् a. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort —भाजनं a potsberd. —मर्मन a. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded —मर्यादा a. 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आस्तातपवादभिन्नमर्यादा U. 5. -2. unrestrained, uncontrolled —रुचि a. having different tastes; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. —लिङ्गं, —वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. —वर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. —वर्ण a. 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त a. 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault. —वृत्ति a. 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions. -3. having different occupations. —व्य-वकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति a. disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, —संकलितं addition of frac- tions. —स्वर a. 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. —हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः A Buddhist.

भिरंटाका N. of a plant (श्वेतशृङ्गा).

भिद्रुः N. of a wild tribe. —ह्री The *lodhra* tree. —Comp. —गवी the female of the *Bos gavaus*. —तकः the *lodhra* tree. —धूपणं the *gunja'* plant.

भिद्रोटः —टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् m. विभेद्यस्मात् योगः, भी-भुक् ह-स्वश्च Up. 1. 134] 1 A physician, doctor; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. —m. dual. The two Asvins (phy- sicians of gods). —Comp. —जितं a drug or medicine. —पाशः a quack doctor. —नरः an excellent physician. (—रौ) the two Asvins.

भिषजावर्तः N. of *Krishna*.

भिषग्यं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A re- medy, cure.

भिष्मा, भिषिका —टा, भिस्सटा, भि-स्सिटा Parched or fried grain.

भिस्ता Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (बिभेति, बिभाय-विभयांकार, अभिधी, भेषति, भीति) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्विभेति किं बाल न स भीतिं विमुञ्चति; रावणादिभ्यर्षीं भृशं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. -2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). —Caus.

(भाययति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुञ्चित्कवेन भाययति Sk.; (भाययते, भाययन्) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; मुञ्जे भाययते Sk.; स्तनितेन भीययित्वा धाराहस्तेः परामुशमि Mk. 5. 28.

भियम् *n.* Ved. Fear.

भिया Fear, apprehension.

भी *f.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभी: 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वपुष्मान् वीतभीर्वाग्भी दूता राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भी क्] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. -2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. -त Fear, dread. -त *ind.* Timidly -Comp -भीत *a.* exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार *a.* Making (one) afraid.

भीतकारं *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी क्तिन्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजरे भीम-विषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80. -2 Shaking, tremour. -3 Danger, risk. -Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम *a.* [विमथ्यमान्, भी आपादने मक्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; 1. 16; 3. 54. -मः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (=मयानक *q. v.*). -4 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhīma. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhshāsana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhshāsana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virāṭa, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -न Horror, terror. -Comp. -उदरी an epithet of Umā. -एकादशी the elo-

venth day in the light half of Māgha. -कर्मन् *a.* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. -तिथिः *f.* = भीमिकादशी. -दर्शन, -मुख *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद *a.* sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. -2. a lion. -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -पराक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. (-मः) N. of Vishnu. -पुरं N. of Kundinapura *q. v.* -रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period) ; (सप्तवर्तितमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी। रात्रिभीमरथी नामन राजमासिस्तरी।) -रूप *a.* of terrific form. -विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. -विक्रान्त *a.* fearfully powerful. (-तः) a lion. -विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. -वेग *a.* terribly swift. -शासनः an epithet of Yama. -सेनः 1. N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. -2. a kind of camphor.

भीमयु *a.* Ved. Fearful.

भीमरे War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (र or रु.) [भी क्; cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षात्रप भीरुः H. 2. 26. -2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पापं, अधर्मं, मतिज्ञानं &c. -रुः 1 A jackal. -2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugar-cane. -रु *n.* Silver. -रु 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. -चेतरु *m.* a deer. -भ्रमः an even, a furnace. -रुव *a.* timid, fearful. -हृदयः a deer.

भीरु (लु) क *a.* [भी-क-लुङ्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. -कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane. -कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-रु Timidity, cowardice.

भीरु (लु) कः A bear.

भीरु (लु) *f.* A timid woman; रुरु रक्षसा भीरु पतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-णिच्-ङ्ङ्ङ्] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विभ्युर्बिहालेक्षणभीषणस्यः Si. 3. 45. -णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see मयानक. -2 N. of Siva. -3 A pigeon, dove. -4 The olibanum tree. -ण 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* [भी-णिच्-सुक्-अपादने मक्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -मः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see मयानक. -2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. -3 An epithet of Siva. -4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called Bhīshma. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vrihitravira, the son of Satyawati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kaśiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhanḍin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and undiminished devotion to God]. -मं Horror, horribleness. -Comp. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the light half of Māgha (when Bhīshma died). -जननी an epithet of the Ganges. -पंचक N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārttika (said to be sacred to Bhīshma). -स्रु *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmiṇi was carried off by Kṛishṇa.

मुञ्ज 1. 6 P. (युजति, युज्) 1 To bend. -2 To curve, make crooked. -11. 7 U.

(सुनक्ति-सुक, सुक) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न सुजोत Ma. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ma. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सद्यं दुभुजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुकुर्य वा कुर्य वा पुमानित्येव सुजते Ma. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राज्यं ग्यासमिवायुनक् R. 12. 18; एकः कृत्स्नां (धरित्रीं) नगरपरिचमंश्चाहुस्तुनक्ति S. 2. 15. -5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि सुके Sk. -6 To pass, live through (as time). -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. -Pass. 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. -2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. -Caus. (मोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -Desid. (वुसुहति-ते) To wish to eat &c.

सुक p. p. [सुह-कर्मणि क] 1 Eaten. -2 Enjoyed, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Possessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). -क 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. -Comp. -उत्तिष्ठ, -शेषः, -समुत्तिष्ठतं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, ors. -भोग a. 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed or employed. -वृद्धिः f. the swelling of food (in the stomach). -सुप्त a. sleeping after a meal.

सुक्तिः f. [सुह-क्ति] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. -Comp. -मदः a kind of plant. (सुद्र.) -वजित a. not allowed to be enjoyed.

सुग p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; as in बायुसुग, रुजासुग &c. -2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for मय).

सुग a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वधामसुग, हुतसुग, पाप, किति, मही, &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. -f. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

सुजा [सुज्यतेऽनेन, सुह-वचर्थे करणे क] 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यासि कियसुजो मे रक्षति मोषीकिणां, इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 7; 3. 55. -2 The hand. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 A bend, curve. -5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' -6 The base of a triangle. -7 A branch (of a tree) -8 (In astr.) The base

of a shadow. -Comp. -अग्रं 1. the hand. -2. the shoulder. -अंतर-अंतरालं the bosom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32; M. 5. 10. -आपीडः clasping or folding in the arms. -कोटरः the arm-pit. -ज्या the base sine. -वृद्धः a staff-like arm. -बलः-लं the hand. -प्रतिधुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure. -बंधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms); घटय सुजबधनं Gt. 10; Ku. 3. 39. -बलं, -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. -मद्यं the breast; R. 13. 73. -मूलं the shoulder. -ज्ञा-लित् a. possessing strong arms. -शिरस्, -शिरस् n. the shoulder. -सुजं the base-sine.

सुजगः [सुह-भक्षणे क, भुजः कुटिलीमवन् सन् गच्छति, गघ ड] A snake, serpent; सुजगश्चैषसंवीतजानः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. -गो The Aśleśha Nakshatra. -Comp. -अंतकः, -अज्ञानः, -आभोजन m., -दारणः, -भोजित m., epithets of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3. an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Śeṣha.

सुजगा [भुजः सन् गच्छति गघ-खच् मुय दिव] 1 A serpent, snake; सुजगमपि कोपितं सिरसि दुष्पद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant; अभुमिरेवा सुजगमभिभाषिताम् K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Śeṣha, the lord of snakes. -ईश्वरः an epithet of 1. Vāsuki. -2. of Śeṣha. -3. of Patanjali. -4. of the sage Pingala. -कन्या a young female snake. -मं the asterism आश्लेषा. -सुख m. an epithet of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांदूली). -हन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa; see सुजगतक &c.

सुजंगमः 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. -मी A female snake. -मं Lead.

सुजा 1 The arm; निहितसुजालतयैक-रोपकं Si. 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (मोग). -4 Winding. -Comp. -कंदः a finger-nail. -बलः the hand. -मद्यः 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. -मूलं the shoulder. सुजिः Fire. -(dual) Ved. The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

सुजिष [सुह-किष्यन्] Independent. -स्वः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (वेग). -हया 1 A hand maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथांगदास्त्रिदुजं सुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

सुज्युः [सुह् युच् न अनदिशः] 1 Food. -2 A pot, vessel. -3 Fire. -4 A sacrifice.

सुह् 1 A. (सुहते) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select. -3 To take.

सुरयुः (In dual) An epithet of the Asvins

सुरिक् f. Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself.

सुसुरिका, सुसुरी A kind of sweetmeat or eatable.

सुवः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (सुवालोक).

सुवद्वत् m. pl. An epithet of the Adityas.

सुवनं [भवत्यत्र, सू-आधारादौ -क्युत्] 1 A world; the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिसुवन, or fourteen; इह हि सुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश सुजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक alao); सुवनालोकनप्रतिः Ku. 2. 45; सुवन-विदितं Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind. -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved.). -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. -ईश्वरः a lord of the earth, king. -ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Śiva. -ओकर m. a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -त्रयं the three words (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -वायनी an epithet of the Ganges. -भर्तृ m. the supporter of the earth. -शासिक् m. a king, ruler.

सुवन्दुः [सु-क्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

सुवर्, सुवर् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyākṛtis, (सूर्यवःश्वः).

सुविस्र m. The ocean.

सुशुद्धिः -डी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

सू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भविष्य, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेत्साम; आस्याः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29 'what has become her fate', 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यज्ञावि तद्भवत् V. 3. 'come what may'; so दुःखितो भवति, इहो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; यदुपत्यं भवेद्स्यां Mā. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि घनाति भवति यति Mk. 1. 13 -3 To spring or proceed from, arise. क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17;

-4 To happen, take place, occur ; नाततापिष्ये दोषो हनुमन्वति कश्चन Ma. 8. 381 ; अद्भुतभूतपूर्वः... राजा चित्तामणि-
नाम Vās. ; अभुङ्क्षो विद्युत्सखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe ; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6 ; आः श्वश्रुश्च हतक अयं न भवति Mk. 4 ; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नश्यं न भवति Māl. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer) ; Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare ; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide ; remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do ; इदं पादो-
दकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense) ; भवति भवान् राजयि-
ष्यति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.) ; वाताय कपिला विद्युत्..... पीता भवति सखाय दुग्धिकाय सिता भवेत् Mbh ; दुग्धाय तज्जम्बदिनं बभूव Ku. i. 23 ; सत्सुतिर्भव भवत्यभवात् Ki. 18. 27 ; न तस्या हन्ये बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist ; देवा अजुनतोऽभवन्. -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have') ; तस्य ह सते जाया बभूव Ait. Br. ; Ma. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.) ; चरणशालने कुण्ठो नाङ्गानां स्वयं क्षभत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective, it serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general ; अस्तीभू to become white ; कुण्ठीभू to become black ; पयोधरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of tests' ; अ अपणीभू to be or become a mendicant ; मणिषीभू to set the spy ; अग्नीभू to melt ; अस्तीभू to be reduced to ashes ; विषयीभू to form the subject of ; अ एकमतीभू ; तदणीभू &c. &c. **Note**—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected ; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again ; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear ; अ आविर्भू ; तिरोभू to disappear ; प्रादुर्भू to arise ; वेदिभू, appear ; अग्रभू to be in front, take the lead ; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included ; ओजस्व्यंतर्भू-
रश्मि K. P. 8 ; दोषाभू to grow evening or dusk-time ; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed ; न मे दक्षन्मरुथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; पुरोभू to come forward, stand forth ; मिथ्या भू to turn out false ; दूषा भू to become useless &c. &c. —**Caus.** (भावयति-ने) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To

foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven ; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भवन्तु भावयन्मजाः Mb ; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयंतु चः ॥ परस्परं भावयतः श्रेयः परमवा-
क्ष्यत Pg. 3. 11 ; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as ; अर्धमनसं भावय नित्यं Mōha M. 2. -7 To prove, substantiate, establish ; Y. 2. 11. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent. —**Desid.** (बुध्यते) To wish to be or become &c. —II. 1 U. (युजति-ने) To get, obtain. —III. 10 A. (भावयते) To obtain, gain. —IV. 10 U. (भावयति-ने) 1 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified (connected with caus. of सू q. v. above).

भू a. (At the end of comp.) Belong, existing, becoming, springing from ; arising or produced from, &c. ; चित्तभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनोभू &c. —m. 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

भूः f. [भू-क्ति] 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग) ; दिवं महत्मानिह भोदयते भुवं R. 3. 4, 18. 4 ; Me. 18 ; मत्तेभकुंभ-
द्वलेन भुवि संति शूराः -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor ; प्रमादोपरि-
भूमयः Mu. 3 ; मणिमयभूवः (प्रासादाः) Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place, site, region, plot of ground ; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystic syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. —**Comp.** —उत्तमं gold. —कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. —कंपः an earthquake. —कर्णः the diameter of the earth. —कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Kṛiṣṇa's father. —काकः 1. a kind of heron. -2. the curlew. -3. a kind of pigeon. —केशः the fig-tree. —केशा female demon, demones. —सित् m. a hog. —गरः a particular poison. —गर्भः 1. N. of Viṣṇu. -2. an epithet of Bhavabbūti. —गृहं, गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोलः the terrestrial globe ; भूगोलमुद्दिशते Git. 1. *विद्या geography. —घनः the body. —चक्रं the equator. —चर a. moving or living on land. (—रः) 1. any land-animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet of Siva. —चर्या, छाया, छात्रं 1 earth's

shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). -2. darkness. —जंतुः 1. a kind of earth-worm. -2. an elephant. —जङ्घः-द्वः f. wheat. —तले the surface of the earth. —तृणः, भूस्तृणः a kind of fragrant grass. —वाराः a bog. —देवः-सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —धनः a king. —धर a. 1. holding or supporting the earth ; Ku. 3. 10. -2. dwelling on the earth. (—रः) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Kṛiṣṇa. -4. the number 'seven'. —ईश्वरः, राजा an epithet of the mountain Himaḥlaya. —जः a tree. —धः a mountain. —नागः a kind of earth-worm. —नेपु m. a sovereign, ruler, king. —पा a. sovereign, ruler, king. —पति 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Indra. —पद्मः a tree. —पद्मी a partflower kind of jasmine. —परिधिः the circumference of the earth. —पवित्रं cow-dung. —पालः 1. a king sovereign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja. —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. —पुत्रः, सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री, सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sitā. —प्रकंपः an earthquake. —प्रदानं a gift of land. —फलः a kind of rat. —र्षवः-वं the terrestrial globe. —भर्तु m. a king, sovereign. —भागः a region, place, spot. —भुक् m. a king. —भूत् m. 1. a mountain ; दाता मे भूभूता नाथः प्रपाणीकृष्यतामिति Ku. 6. 1 ; R. 17. 78. -2. a king, sovereign ; निष्पन्नश्च रिपुरास, भूभूताश्च R. 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Viṣṇu. —मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial globe). -2. the circumference of the earth. —दधी a kind of sun-flower. —दह m., दहः a tree. —लता a worm. —लोकः (भूलोकः) 1. the terrestrial globe. -2. the country on the southern part of the equator. —वलरं = वृषडलं q. v. —वल्लभः a king, sovereign. —वृत्तं the equator. —शकः 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. —शयः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. any animal lying on the earth. —शय्यः lying on the ground. —शुद्धिः f. purification of the ground by sweeping &c. —अवस्र m. an ant-hill. —सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —सृष्टृ m. 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. —स्वगः an epithet of the mountain Meru. —स्वामिन् m. a landlord.

भूकः-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. -2 The spring. -3 Time. —कः Dark-ness.

भूकलः A reative horse.

भूत p. p. [भू-क्त] 1 Become, being, existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3 Actually being, really happened, true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past, gone. -6 Obtained. -7 Mixed or join-

ed with. -8 Being like, similar; (see धृ). —ता 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also मृत). -4 A great devotee. -5 N. of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month (कुम्भपक्ष). —त 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; शरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च कर्णानां बहुलिकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (m. also in these senses). -4 An element; (they are five i. e. पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); ते वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, pastime. -7 The world. -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety. —Comp. —भुक्तपात्र compassion for all beings; भूताङ्कया तव चेत् R. 2. 48. —अंतकः the god of death, Yama. —अरिः Asa Foetida. —अर्थः 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; अर्थं कथयामि ते भूतार्थे S. 1. भूतार्थज्ञोभा द्विषमाण-नेत्रा Ku. 7. 13; काः श्रद्धास्थयति भूतार्थे सर्वो मां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -2. an element of life. —कथनं, व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements —आत्मन् a. 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ma. 12. 12. (-m.) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishnu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदिः 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of *Ahaṁkāra* (in Sāṅkhya phil.). —आर्त a. possessed by a devil. —आवासः 1. the body. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. —आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit —आवेशः demoniac possession. —इष्टं इष्टया making oblations to the Bhūtas. —इष्टियजयिन् m. a kind of ascetic. —इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva; भूतेशस्य पुत्रेण ब्रह्मिण्य-ब्रह्मज्जुता जटाः Mā. 1. 2. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. —उन्मादः demoniac possession. —उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपसृष्ट, उपहत a. possessed by a devil. —ओढुः a dish of rice. —कर्तृ, कृत् m. an epithet of

Brahman. —कालः 1. past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time —केशी the holy basil. —कान्तिः f. possession by a devil. —गणः 1. the collection of created beings. -2. the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 17. 4. —ग्रस्त possessed by a devil. —ग्रामः 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3. the body. —ह्रः 1. a kind of birch tree. -2. a camel. -3. garlic. (-ह्वी) the holy basil. —चतुर्वेदि the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārttika. —चारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —क्षिन् an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. —जयः victory over the elements. —द्वयः compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. —दुह, ध्रुव a. injurious, malicious. —धरा, धारी, धारिणी the earth. —नाथः an epithet of Siva —नयिका an epithet of Durgā. —नाशनः 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. mustard. -3. pepper. (-न) 1. Asa Foetida. -2. a bead used for rosaries (रुद्राक्ष). —निचयः the body. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3. the sacred basil. —पत्नी the holy basil. —पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvin. —पूर्व a. existed before, former; भूतपूर्वखरा लय U. 2. 17. पूर्व ind. formerly. —प्रकृतिः f. the origin of all beings; S. 1. 1. —वलिः = ध्वज q. v. —ब्रह्मन् m. a low Brahmana who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवत. —भर्तृ m. an epithet of Siva. —भावनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. —भाषा, —भाषित the language of devils. —भौतिक a. consisting of the elements. —महेश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —मातृ f. an epithet of Gauri. —मार्गः, —त्रा the rudiment of an element. —मात्राः f. pl. the coarse and subtle elements. —यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. —योनिः the origin of all created beings. —राक्ष m. an epithet of Siva. —वर्ग the whole class of spirits. —वस्त, the Bibhitaka tree. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil. —विज्ञानं, विद्या demonology. —वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. —शुद्धिः f. purification of the elements (of the body). —संसारः the world of mortals. —संचारः demoniac possession. —संचारिन् m. a forest conflagration. —संहवः universal deluge or destruction. —सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the

class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. —साक्षिन् m. 'all-seeing,' an eye witness of created beings. —साधनी the earth. —सूक्ष्म a subtle element. —सृष्टिः f. 1. the illusion effected by the power of Bhūtas. -2. the whole class of Bhūtas taken collectively. —स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings. -2. the abode of demons. —हत्या destruction of living beings —हरा bdelium.

भूतमय a. 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः f. [भूक्ति] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; प्रजानामिव भूतार्थं स ताम्यो बलिम-ग्रहीत R. 1. 18; नरपतिकुलभूत्ये 2. 75; स बोद्धुं भूत्ये भगवान्मुकुन्दो Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune; विपत्पती-कारपरेण मंगले निषेव्यते भूतिसहस्रकेन वा Ku. 5. 76 -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीनभोग-भाक् Si. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also) ; रुद्रोपमं भूतिसितेन शि-भुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्ति-बद्धेदेरिव विरचितं भूतिभोगे गजस्य Mā. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants. —तिः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of a class of Manes. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. any auspicious or festive rite. —काम a. desirous of prosperity. (-मः) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati. —कालः a happy or auspicious hour. —कीलः 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. —कृत् m. an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. —दः an epithet of Siva. —निधानं the lunar mansion called पणिता. —भूषणः an epithet of Siva. —बाहनः an epithet of Siva.

भुतिके 1 Camphor. -2 Sandalwood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायफर).

भूमत् a. Possessed of land or earth. —m. A king, sovereign.

भूमन् m. [बहुभोगः बहु इमनिष्ठ इहोरे स्वादिः Tv.] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number; भूमन् रसानां गहनाः पयोगाः Mā. 1. 4; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. —n. 1 The earth. -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality (of number); भापः क्षी-भक्ति Ak.; cf. धूमन्.

भूमय *a.* (*वी. f.*) Earthy, earthly made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति *Den. P.* To augment, increase.

भूमि *f.* [भवत्यस्मिन् भूतानि, भूमि किञ्च वा कीदृ] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गन्धर्व or पाताल); चौमिरापो इदं यमश्च Pt; 1. 182; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground; उल्लातेभिः भूमिः S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विवर्धेभूमिः -4 A place, spot, grounds, plot of ground; प्रमव्वनभूमयः S. 6; अधिव्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part (in a play); of. भूमिका. -10 Subject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. -अंतरा a king of an adjacent district. -आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. -इच्छा a desire for lying on the ground. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king, sovereign -कदंबः a kind of Kadamba. -कंपः an earthquake. -गर्तः, गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहः a cellar, an underground chamber. -चलः, -चलनं an earthquake. -ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (-जः) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant खनिव. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -जीवि *a.* living on (the produce of) land; an agriculturist. (-m.) a Vaisya. -तल the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देवः, a Brāhmana. -धरा 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number 'seven'. -नयः, -यः, -पतिः, पालः, -भू *m.* 1. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. -पक्षा a swift or fleet horse. -पिशचा the wine-palm. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पुरंदरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilipa. -भागः a spot or portion of ground. -भूत *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -मंथ्र a kind of jasmine. -रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. -वृक्षः a tree. -लामः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cow-dung. -वर्धनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-यः) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. -शवर्धनः, -सदवा sleeping on the ground. -सर्पः an offering of land. -संभवा, -भुता 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-वा, -वा)

an epithet of Sitā. -सन्निवेशः the general appearance of a country. -स्तुः an earth-worm. -सुख *a.* 1. blind. -2. lame, cripple. (-m.) 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -4. a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot (of ground). -3 A story, floor (of a house). -4 Step, degree; मधुमतीसंज्ञा भूमिको साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. S.; or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकावामवतारितः Sāṅkhyapravachanabhāṣya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. -6 A part or character in a play; या यद्य पुज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्णा, पाठिताः; कामवृत्त्याः प्रथमा भूमिका भाष एवाधीते Māl. 1; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी चारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया पुष्टा V. 3; Si. 1. 69; अमृत्यैर्यदन्यस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata. -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Decoration (as of an image). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth; see भूमि. -Comp. -कदंबः = भूमिकदंबः. -पतिः, -भू *m.* a king. -वृक्ष *m.*, -वृक्षः a tree.

भूयं The state of being or becoming; as in ब्रह्मभूयं; दाशरथिभूयं Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूय *a.* (*सी. f.*) [अतिशयेन बहु रूपेण] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. -2 Greater, larger; Ku. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्मेधाः फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4; भद्रं भद्रं बितर भगवन्भूयसे मेगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. -5 Rich or abounding in; एवंप्रायगुणभूयसीं स्वकृति Māl. 1. -6 Vehement, severe. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, further more, moreover; पापेयसुखं जिनं ग्रहणाय भूय V. 4. 15; R. 2. 46; Me. 111. -3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्व भूयः first, in the first place -next, in the next place. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure for the greater part, न खरो न च भूयसा मुहुः R. 8. 9; कुसुमपुरमुचो भूयसा वृषवति Mn. 6. 9; पश्चात्तेन प्रविष्टा शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकार्यं S. 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जीविधर्म एव U. 5). -Comp. -कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. -दर्शन 1.

frequent observation; भूयोभूयोदर्शनं यत्र यत्र भूमस्तत्र तत्रागिरिति व्याप्तिं सूचीका T. S. -2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; भूयोभूयः सन्निधनमरीर्यया पर्यटन्तम् Māl. 1. 15. -विद्य *a.* 1. more learned. -2. very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 A bundance, plentifulness. -2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन बहु इहम् स्वादेशे उक्त्वा] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of comp.); अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषद् S. 1; सूर्यमांसभूयिष्ठ अहारोऽश्नेते S. 2; राक्षेण कतमस्तुपुरुषभूयिष्ठं Dk.; शिल्पहारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5; R. 4; 70. -5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अये उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Māl. 1; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8. -इ *ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly; S. 1. 31. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; सुयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजेने Si. 4. 17; R. 6. 4; 13. 14.

भूर *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyāhritie -2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूरी *a.* [सूक्तिरूपेण U. 4. 65.] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नचांभुमिरि बिलंबिनो घनाः S. 5. 12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -Comp. -गमा an ass. -तेजस (र) *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-m.) fire -द *a.* liberal. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. -दानं liberality. -धन *a.* wealthy. -धामन *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy. -प्रयोग *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -येमन् *m.* the ruddy goose. -भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -मायः a jackal or fox. -रसः the sugar-cane. -लामः a great gain. -विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. -व्यय *a.* availing much; lavish in expenditure; Pt. 1. 425. -अवस *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava slain by Sātyaki.

भूरिन् *f.* The earth.

भूर्जः The birch-tree ; भूर्जगतेऽक्षरवि-
न्यासः V. 2 ; Ku. 1. 7. —Comp. —कंदकः
a man of one of the mixed tribes, the
offspring of an outcast Brāhmana by
a woman of the same class ; : ब्राह्मण-
जायते विप्रत्यापात्मा भूर्जकंदकः Ms. 10.
21. —पत्रः the birch tree.

भूमिः f. 1 The earth. —2 A desert.

भूष 1 P., 10 U. (भूषात, सूषयति-ने,
सूषित) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate ;
भूषि भूषयति श्रुतं वयुः Bk. 20 15. —2
To decorate oneself (Atm.) ; भूषयते
कन्या स्वयमेव. —3 To spread or strew
with, overspread ; R. 2. 31. —With
अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to ;
Si. 7. 38.

भूषण [भूषयते-ने भूष-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Orna-
menting, decoration. —2 An orna-
ment, decoration, an article of decora-
tion ; शीयते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भू-
षणं सूषणं Bh. 2. 19 ; R. 3. 2 ; 13. 57.
—णः N. of Vishnu.

भूषा [भूष-भावे अ] 1 Decorating,
adorning. —2 An ornament ; decora-
tion ; as in कर्णभूषा q. v. —3 A jewel.

भूषित p. p. [भूष-क्] Decorated, orna-
mented ; मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न
भयंकरः.

भूष्ण a. [भू-गुण्य] 1 Being, becom-
ing ; as in अलंभूष्ण q. v. —2 Wishing
for wealth or prosperity ; Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1, 3 U. (भरति-ने ; विभर्ति, विभृते,
बभार, बभ्रे, विभराचकार-चक्रे, अभाषति-अभृत,
भरिष्यति त, भर्तु, भृत ; pass. भ्रियते ; desid.
विभरिष्यति-ने or बुभ्रयति-ने) 1 To fill ; जडर
को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 To fill,
pervade, fill with ; अभाषीद् ध्वनिना
लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. —3 To bear, sup-
port, uphold, bear up ; घुरं धरिष्य
विभराचभूव R. 18. 45 ; कूर्मो विभर्ति ध-
रणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50 ; Bk. 17.
16. —4 To maintain, foster, cherish,
protect, take care of, nourish ; दुरिज्ञान
भर कैतिय मा प्रपच्छेभ्यरे धनं H. 1. 15.
—5 To bear, have, possess ; सिधोर्बभार
सलिलं जयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57 ; पिबुन-
जनं खलु विभ्रति क्षितीदाः Bv. 1. 74,
वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39 ; इं-
दोर्वैभ्यं त्वद्वसरणक्रिहकतिर्विभर्ति Me.
84 ; S. 2. 4. —6 To wear ; विश्रज्जटा-
मंडलं S. 7. 11 ; 6. 5 ; विवाहकौतुकं
ललितं विभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10.
10 ; जटाश्च विभृयाजित्यं Ms. 6. 6. —7
To feel, experience, suffer, endure
(joy, sorrow &c.) ; भावद्याजिसहिते-
ष्टेवं जनो नाटकेरिव बभार भोजनः Si. 14.
50 ; संत्रासमाविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108 ;
S. 7. 21. —8 To confer, bestow, give,
produce ; यौवने सदलंकाराः शोभां विभ्र-
ति सुभुवः Subhāsh. —9 To keep, hold,
retain (as in memory). —10 To hire ;

Ms. 11. 62 ; Y. 3. 235. —11 To bring
or carry. —12 To take away, trans-
port. —13 Ved. To acquire, gain,
(गर्भे भृ to become pregnant, conceive ;
क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth ; जटं भृ to
wear matted hair &c.).

भृत् a. (At the end of comp.) 1
Bearing, carrying. —2 Supporting,
nourishing. —3 Possessing, having ;
प्रथमे मानभृता न दृश्यन्तः Ki. 2. 44. —4
Bringing, procuring &c.

भृत् p. p. [भृ-क्] 1 Borne. —2 Sup-
ported, maintained, cherished, fostered.
—3 Possessed, endowed or
furnished with. —4 Full of, filled
with. —5 Hired. —तः A hired ser-
vant ; hireling ; mercenary ; उत्तम-
स्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषिबलः । अध-
मो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृत्: Mit.

भृतक a. [भृतं भरणं वेतनमुपजीवति कर्त्]
Hired, paid. —कः A hired servant.
—Comp. —अध्यापकः a hired teacher.
—अध्यापित a. taught by a paid
teacher. (—तः) a student who pays,
his teacher for his labour (= ' a pay-
ing student ' of the modern days) ;
Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः f. [भृ-क्तिर्] 1 Bearing, up-
holding, supporting. —2 Cherish-
ing, maintaining. —3 Bringing, lead-
ing to. —4 Nourishment, support,
maintenance. —5 Food. —6 Wages,
hire. —7 Service for hire. —8 Capital,
principal. —9 Wages, hire. —Comp.
—अध्यापनं teaching (especially the
Vedas) for hire. —भृत m. a hired
servant, a hireling. —रूपं a reward
in place of the wages due, but not
to be paid.

भृत्य a. [भृ-यत् तच्च्] To be nourish-
ed or maintained &c. —त्यः 1 Any
one requiring to be supported. —2 A
servant, dependent, slave. —3 A king's
servant, minister of state ; H. 2.
142. —4 A subject. —स्या 1 Rearing,
fostering, nourishing, taking care of ;
as in कुमारभृत्य q. v. —2 Maintenance,
support. —3 A means of sustenance,
food. —4 Wages. —5 Service. —Comp.
—अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire.
—जनः 1. a servant, dependent. —2.
servants taken collectively. —भर्तु
m. the master of a family. —वर्गः the
body of servants. —वासस्यं kindness
to servants. —वृत्तिः f. maintenance
of servants ; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता-त्वं, भृत्याभावः Service, depen-
dence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a
servant.

भृत्याय 1 P. To become a servant,
accept service.

भृत्प्रिम a. Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः (सः) A male actor in
female attire.

भृकुटिः-टी See भृ (भू) कुटि.

भृग ind. An onomatopoetic word
expressive of the crackling sound of
fire. —f. A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as
the ancestor of the family of the
Bhṛigu, and described in Ms. 1. 35.
as one of the ten patriarchs created
by the first Manu ; (said to be so
called because he was produced along
with flames ; सह ज्वालाभिरुत्पन्नो भृगुस्तस्माद्-
भृगुः स्रुतः) [On one occasion when the
sages could not agree as to which of
the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and
Siva, was best entitled to the worship
of Brahmanas, the sage Bhṛigu was
sent to test the character of the three
gods. He first went to the abode of
Brahman, and, on approaching him,
purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon
this the god reprehended him severely,
but was pacified by apologies. Next
he entered the abode of Siva in
Kailāsa, and omitted, as before, all
tokens of adoration. The vindic-
tive deity was enraged and would
have destroyed him, had he
not conciliated him by mild words.
(According to another account,
Bhṛigu was coldly received by Bra-
hman, and he, therefore, cursed him
that he would receive no worship or
adoration ; and condemned Siva to
take the form of a Linga, as he got
no access to the deity who was
engaged in private with his wife).
Lastly he went to Vishnu, and
finding him asleep, he boldly gave
the god a kick on his breast which
at once awoke him. Instead of
showing anger, however, the god
arose, and on seeing Bhṛigu, inquired
tenderly whether his foot was hurt,
and then began to rub it gently.
' This ', said Bhṛigu, ' is the might-
est god. He overtops all by the
most potent of all weapons—kindness
and generosity '. Vishnu was, there-
fore, declared to be the god who
was best entitled to the worship of
all]. —2 N. of the sage Jamadagni.
—3 An epithet of Sukra. —4 The
planet Venus. —5 A cliff, precipice ;
भृगुपतनकरणमपृच्छं Dk. —6 Table-land,
the level summit of a mountain. —7
N. of Krishna. —8 An epithet of
Siva. —9 Friday. —Comp. —उद्धहः an
epithet of Parasurāma. —जः, —तनयः 1.
an epithet of Sukra. —2. the planet
Venus. —नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Pa-
rasurāma ; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगु-
नन्दनोऽपि U. 5. 34. —2. of Sukra. —पतिः

an epithet of Parasurāma ; भृगुपति-
ब्रह्मोत्तमं पत्नीचरं Me. 57 ; so भृगुपति-
पतिः -ब्रह्म N. of a family descended
from Parasurām. -वारः, -वासः
Friday. -सादलः, -भेदः, -सचमः epi-
thets of Parasurāma. -सुतः, -दुतः 1. an
epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Venus
or Sukra.

भृगः [भृगु क्ति दुद् व Un. 1. 122]
1 A large black bee ; Bv. 1. 5 ; R.
8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A
kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dis-
solite or lecherous man ; cf. ब्रह्म.
-5 A golden vase or jar. -6 The fork-
tailed shrike. -न Talo. -गी 1 The
female of the large black bee ; भृगीव
दुष्यं दुष्यं की वाञ्छति तच्च नवम्. -2 A
poisonous plant (अतिविष). -Comp.
-अधिपः the queen of bees. -अभीष्टः
the mango tree. -आनन्दा the Yūdhiakā
oreeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -जं
1. aloe-wood. -2. tulo. (-जा) the
plant मार्गी. -पर्णिका small cardamoms.
-मिया the Mādhavi creeper. -राज् m.
1. a kind of large bee. -2. N.
of a shrub. -रिदि, -रीदिः N. of
one of the attendants of Siva
(said to be very deformed). -रोलः
a kind of wasp. -बल्लभः a species
of Kadamba.

भृगकः 1 (At the end of comp.) A
bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृगारः -र 1 A golden vase or pit-
cher. -2 A pitcher of a particular
shape (Mar. झरी) ; शिशिरद्वारभिसलिल-
पूर्णैर्भृगारः Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at
the coronation of a king. -र 1 Gold
-2 Cloves.

भृगालिका, भृगारी A cricket.

भृगिन् m. 1 The fig tree. -2 N. of an
attendant of Siva. -Comp. -ईशः N.
of Siva.

भृगिरि (रो) णिः See भृगुरिणि.

भृगेरिदिः N. of an attendant of Siva.

भृज् 1 A. (मज्जते) To roast, fry ;
cf. भ्रज्.

भृज्जनं Ved. A frying-pan.

भृटिका A species of plant.

भृटिः f. A wave.

भृमः Ved. A mistake, an error.

भृमिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2
Whirlwind. -f. Ved. Quickness.

भृम् 4 P. (भ्रमयति) To fall down ;
see भ्रम्.

भृम्भ अ. (compar. भृम्भियम् superl.
भृम्भितम्) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty,
intense, excessive, very much. -2
Frequent. -म्भ ind. 1 Much, very
much, exceedingly, intensely, vio-
lently, excessively in a high degree,

greatly ; तमवेक्ष्य करोद सा भृम्भं Kn. 4.
26 ; रघुर्भृम्भं वक्षसि तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61 ;
भृम्भोप तरमे स भृम्भं 3. 56 ; Ms. 7. 170 ;
R. 1. 11. -3 Often, repeatedly. -3
In a better or superior manner.
-Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or
irascible. -दुःखित, -पीडित a. exceed-
ingly afflicted. -सहृद a. very much
delighted.

भृम्भायते Den. A. To become power-
ful or strong.

भृम्भ p. p. [भ्रम्भ-क्त] Fried, roasted,
parched. -Comp. -अन्नं rice boiled
and fried. -पचाः (pl.) parched rice.
भृम्भिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roast-
ing. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. (भृणति) 1 To bear, nour-
ish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3
To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be
crooked.

भेकः [भी क्व कस्य भेक् ; Un. 3. 43]
1 A frog ; पंके निमग्रे करिणि भेको भवति
मूर्धनः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud.
-की 1 A small frog. -2 A female
frog. -Comp. -मुष्म m. a serpent. -रवः
-शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेडः [भी ड तस्य नेलम्] 1 A ram,
sheep. -2 A raft, float. -ही A ewe.

भेडूः A ram.

भेदु a. [भिद् भृ] 1 Breaking, split-
ting. -2 One who interrupts, an in-
terrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer
(of secrets). -4 A factious or sedi-
tious man.

भेदः [भिद् भृ] 1 Breaking, split-
ting, cleaving ; hitting (as a mark).
-2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, sepa-
rating. -4 Piercing through, perfora-
tion. -5 (a) Breach, rupture. (b)
Breaking open, bursting ; V. 2. 7.
-6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Divi-
sion, separation. -8 A chasm, gap,
fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury,
wound. -10 Difference, distinction ;
तयोर्भेदप्रतिपत्तिरिति मे Bh. 3. 99 ;
अगौरवभेदेन Kn. 6. 12 ; Bg. 18. 19,
29 ; रस, काल &c. -11 A change,
modification ; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. -12
Disension, disunion. -13 Disclosure,
betrayal ; as in रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treach-
ery, treason. -15 A kind, variety ;
भेदाः पञ्चशब्दादयो निधेः Ak. ; क्षितीषुपुण्य-
भेदः &c. -16 Dualism. -17 (In
politics) Sowing dissensions in an
enemy's party and thus winning him
over to one's side, one of the four
Upāyas or means of success against
an enemy ; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय.
-18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacu-
ation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदौ
(dual) 1. disunion and union, dis-

agreement and agreement. -2. differ-
ence and sameness ; भेदोभेदज्ञानं. -उ-
न्मुख a. on the point of bursting forth
or opening ; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृत् sow-
ing dissensions. -दृष्टि, दृष्टि a.
considering the universe as distinct
from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः
belief in dualism. -वदित् m. one who
maintains the doctrine of dualism.
-विधिः the faculty of discriminat-
ing. -सह a. 1 capable of being divid-
ed or separated. -2. corruptible,
seducible.

भेदक a. (विक्रा f.) (भिद्-भृत्) 1
Breaking, splitting, dividing, sepa-
rating. -2 Breaking through, pierc-
ing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer. -4
Distinguishing, discriminating. -5
Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels,
purgative. -कः An adjective or
differentiating attribute.

भेदन a. [भिद्-भृत् ल्युट्वा] 1 Break-
ing, dividing &c. -2 Loosening (as
the feces), purgative. -नं 1 Splitting,
breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, sepa-
rating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sow-
ing dissensions, creating discord. -5
Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing,
betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8
Asa Foetida. -9 (In astr.) Passing
through a constellation. -नः A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित a. Split, broken, divided.

भेदित् a. (भिद्-भृत्) Breaking, divid-
ing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुरं A thunderbolt.

भेद्य A substantive. -Comp. -रोषः
a disease treated by incision. -लिङ्ग
a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरि-री f. A kettle-drum ; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुह a. Terrible, frightful, awful,
fearful. -हः A species of bird. -ह
Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुहकः A jakal.

भेल a. [भी-र तस्य लः] 1 Timid,
cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3
Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5
Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः -कं A boat, raft.

भेष् 1 U. (भेषति) To fear, dread,
be afraid.

भेषज a. [भेषं रोममयं जयति जि-ह्व Tv.]
Making well or healthy, curative.
-जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or
drug ; नरोनेव चातुं स्वमिह परमं भेषजमस्ति
G. L. 15 ; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरली-
यति दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy
or cure in general. -3 A kind of
fennel. -4 Any spell against diseases.
-5 Water (Ved.). -Comp. -अ (अं)

गारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. —अं anything taken after medicine.

भेषज्य *a.* Curative, having healing properties.

भेक्ष *a.* (का *f.*) [भिक्षे तत्सहो व, अण्] Living on alms. —*क्ष* 1 Begging, mendicancy; *Ms.* 6. 55; *Y.* 3. 42. —2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भेक्षेण वतयेन्नित्यं *Ms.* 2. 188; 4. 5. —*Comp.* —अक्ष alms, food obtained by begging. —आक्षित् *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (—*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. —आहारः a beggar. —कालः the time for begging. —चरणं, चर्यं, चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. —युक् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भेक्षकं, भेक्षकं [भिक्षो सङ्घः अण्] A number of beggars.

भैक्षं [भिक्षा-सञ्ज्ञ] Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भेक्ष.

भैम *a.* (मी *f.*) [भीमस्य पुत्रस्वेदं अण्] Relating to Bhtma. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhtma,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. —2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgla or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः-न्यः A son of Bhtmasena.

भैरव *a.* (बी *f.*) [भिरोरिदं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; *U.* 5. 6. —2 Miserable. —3 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). —2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). —3 Fear, terror. —4 *N.* of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. —2 *N.* of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. —3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. —रं Terror, horror. —*Comp.* —ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu (or Siva?); so भैरवतर्जकः. —यातनो a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं [भैषजमेव स्वार्थं अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भैषज्यं [भिषजः कर्म, भैषज-स्वार्थं या यण्] 1 Administering medicine, medical treatment. —2 A medicine, medicine, drug. —3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैष्मकी A patronymic of Rukmī, daughter of Bhtāmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ *a.* [भुज्-तृक्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. —2 Possessing. —3 Enjoying or making use of. —4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. —5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. —2 A husband. —3 A king, ruler. —4 A lover. —5 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

भोक्तृत्वं 1 Being a possessor. —2 Enjoyment, possession. —3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-वञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. —2 Enjoyment, fruition. —3 Possession. —4 Utility, advantage. —5 Ruling, governing, government. —6 Use, application (as of a deposit). —7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. —8 Feeling, perception. —9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. —10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगभयं *Bh.* 3. 35; *Bg.* 1. 32. —11 A repast, feast, banquet. —12 Food. —13 Food offered to an idol. —14 Profit, gain. —15 Income, revenue. —16 Wealth. —17 The wages of prostitutes. —18 A cover, coil, winding. —19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; स्वस्त्यस्त-भुज्जं भोगागद्वयं &c. *Mā.* 5. 23; *R.* 10. 7, 11. 59. —20 A snake. —21 The body. —22 An army in column. —23 The passing (of an asterism). —24 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. —*Comp.* —अर्थ *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (—ई) property, wealth. —अर्धं corn, grain. —आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नगः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य द्वयो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —युक्तं wages paid to prostitutes. —युक् the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —युष्मा desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितममहो-वजः वितुराज्ञेति न भोगयुष्मका *R.* 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; *Mā.* 2. —वेदः 'the body of suffering,' the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —वृत्तः a serpent. —वृत्तिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. —वालः a groom. —विज्ञा-चिका hunger. —वृत्तिः 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —वृत्तकः a servant

who works only for livelihood. —लभः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. —2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. —सस्य *n.* = भोगवास *q. v.* —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. —2. women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. —2 A mountain. —3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. —*f.* (नी) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). —2 A female snake-demon. —3 *N.* of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. —4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग-ट्] A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिक् *a.* [भोग-णि] 1 Eating. —2 Enjoying. —3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. —4 Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses). —5 Having curves. —6 Having hoods. —7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; *Pt.* 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). —8 Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 A snake; यज्ञाजिनारवि विनयभोगि वा *Ku.* 5. 78; *R.* 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. —2 A king. —3 A voluptuary. —4 A barber. —5 The headman of a village. —6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. —*Comp.* —इन्द्रः, ईशः Sesha or Vāsuki. —कालः wind, air. —युक् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. —2. a peacock. —वृत्तं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज्-यत् क्तं] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; *R.* 8. 14, *Pt.* 1. 117. —2 To be suffered or endured; *Me.* 1. —3 Profitable —रं 1 Any object of enjoyment. —2 Wealth, property, possessions. —3 Corn, grain. —न्या A harlot, courtesan.

भोजः [भुज्-अण्] 1 *N.* of a celebrated king of Mālvā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकंदमरण &c.). —2 *N.* of a country. —3 *N.* of a king of the Vidarbha; भोजन इतो र-भवे विवृष्टः *R.* 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35. —जाः (*m. pl.*) *N.* of a people. —*Comp.* —अधिपः an epithet of 1. Kamsa. —2. Karna. —इन्द्रः a king of the Bhogya. —कटं *N.* of a town founded by

kukmin. —देवः, —राजः king Bhoja; see (1) above. —पतिः 1. king Bhoja. —2. an epithet of Kamesa.

भोजक a. [भुज्णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing; देवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235. —2 An eater.

भोजन a. [भुज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Feeding, nourishing, giving to eat. —नः 1 N. of Vishnu. —2 Of Siva. —नं 1 Eating, eating food; taking one's meals; अजीर्णे भोजनं विनं. —2 Food. —3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. —4 Using, enjoying. —5 Any object of enjoyment. —6 That which is enjoyed. —7 Property, wealth, possessions. —Comp. —अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. —आच्छादनं food and raiment. —कालः, वेला, समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time. —स्वागः abstaining from food, fasting. —भाणं a dish of meat. —भूतिः f. a dining-hall. —विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. —भूतिः f. u meal, food. —ग्रह a. 1. engaged in eating. —2. straitened for want of food. —ग्रहः expense for food.

भोजनीय a. [भुज् अनीय्] Eatable edible. —यं Food.

भोजयितु a. [भुज्णिच् ण्वल्] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोजिच् a. [भुज् णिच्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Eating, enjoying; using, possessing &c. —2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य pot. p. [भुज्-ण्यन्] 1 To be eaten. —2 To be enjoyed or possessed. —3 To be suffered or experienced. —4 To be enjoyed carnally. —उचं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्ययुतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ma. 3. 240. —2 A store of provisions, eatables. —3 A dainty. —4 Enjoyment. —5 Advantage, profit. —6 Food given to the Manes. —Comp. —कालः meal-time. —संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojaa; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet). —Comp. —अंगः the country called Bhootāna.

भोटीय a. Tibetan.

भोसीरा Coral.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ah,' (it drops its final visarga before vowels and soft consonants); कः कोऽयं भोः S. 2; अयि भो महर्षिभ्यः S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरचूडाधवासिनो जानपदाः Mā. 3. भोस् is said to have,

in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भौजंग a. (नी f.) [भुजंग-अण्] Serpentine. —नं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भौट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत a. (ती f.) [भूतानि प्राणिनोऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to living beings. —2 Elemental, material. —3 Demoniacal. —4 Mad, crazy. —तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. —2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). —3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder (also called वृत्तयज्ञः, q. v.). —तं A collection of evil spirits. —ती Night.

भौतक a. Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक a. (की f.) [भूत्-उक्] 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ma. 3. 74. —2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिण्डेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेभ्यः R. 2. 57. —3 Relating to evil spirits. —4 Possessed by evil spirits. —का N. of Siva. —कं 1 A pearl. —2 Anything elemental. —Comp. —मठः a monastery. —विद्या sorcery, witchcraft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम a. (नी f.) [भूमेरपत्यं तस्या इत्वं वा अण्] 1 Belonging to the earth. —2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial भौमी भुजेः स्यान्परिग्रहेयं R. 13. 36; 15. 59. —3 Earthy, made of earth. —4 Relating to Mars. —मः 1 The planet Mars. —2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. —3 Water. —4 Light. —5 Sky, atmosphere. —6 N. of Atri. —Comp. —दिनं, वारः, वासरः Tuesday; Si. 15. 17. —रत्नं coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. (की f.), भौम्य a. भूमि-उक् यद्-वा] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [धुरि सुवर्णमधिकरोति उक्] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury officer, a treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A., (भ्यसते) To fear. —Caus. To frighten.

भ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रंशति. भ्रष्टः with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्ताद्भ्रष्टमिदं

विनाभरणं S. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 130; Si. 18. 21. —2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; स्याद्भ्रष्टः H. 4; R. 14. 16. —3 To be deprived of, lose; बन्धोऽसौ धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. —4 To escape flee from; संयामात् बभ्रुः केचित् Bk. 14. 105; 15. 59. —5 To decline, decay, decrease. —6 To disappear, vanish, depart; Mā. 8. 12. —Caus. (भ्रंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down. —2 To deprive of. —3 To ruin, overturn. —4 To cause to disappear or vanish. —5 To expel.

भ्रंशः-सः [भ्रंश-भवि घञ्] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; सेहस्य न भ्रंशमती न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनकवलयभ्रंश-रिक्तमकोष्ठः Me. 2. —2 Decline, decrease, decay. —3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. —4 Running away. —5 Disappearance. —6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः Bg. 2. 63; ३० जातिभ्रंशः स्वार्थभ्रंशः. —7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from. —8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशयुः See प्रभंशयुः.

भ्रंश(स)न a. (नी f.) [भ्रंश ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Throwing down. —न 1 The act of dropping down. —2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित a Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशित्व a. [भ्रंश णिच्] 1 Falling off or down, falling from. —2 Decaying. —3 Straying away from. —4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रंश् = भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रकुशः An actor in female dress,

भ्रकुटिः = भ्रुकुटि q. v.

भ्रक्ष् 1 U. (भ्रक्षति-ने) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनं [भ्रज् ल्युट्] The act of frying, roasting, or parching.

भ्रञ् 1 P. (भ्रजति) To sound.

भ्रमंगः = भ्रमंगः q. v.

भ्रम् 1, 4 P. (भ्रमति, भ्रम्यति, भ्राम्यति, ब्राम, अभ्रामत्, अभ्रमीत्, भ्रमिष्यति, भ्रमिष्युः) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); भ्रमति भुवनं कंदर्पाज्ञा Mā. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; भ्रवं ब्रह्मण Dk. ; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; ३० भ्रिंशो भ्रम् 'to go about begging.' —2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सूर्या भ्राम्यति निर्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95; भ्रमता भ्रमेण Gīt. 3. —3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. —4 To spread prevail, be current or afloat; अभ्रमच्च परितजानपदो विषयं वार्ता Dk.

-5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Māl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणकारस्तु तालव्य इति व-
अमः-7 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्रमयति Pt. 4. 78. -8 To surround. —Caus. (भ्रमयति or भ्रमयति) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; भ्रमय जलदानं भोगभान् Māl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; नि-
कारश्चेत्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, bransh, vibrate; लीलारविद्धं भ्रमयाचकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [भ्र-वृ] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. -2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion; द्युक्ते रजत-
मिति भ्रमः -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. -7 A eddy, a whirlpool -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, water-course. —Comp. —आकुल a. confused. —आमकः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमणं [भ्र-लुट्] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion -8 The orbit of a planet. —नी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमत् a. Wandering, roving &c. —Comp. —कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमरा [भ्र-कृत्] 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनैः पि रागपूर्णं विकसित-
वदनामनल्पजल्पेपि । स्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरतां भ्रमरं कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजति Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. —री 1 A bee. -2 Lac. -3 Giddiness, vertigo. —Comp. —अ-
तिथिः the Champaka tree. —अभिलीन a. with bees clang or attached to; R. 3. 8. —अलका a curl on the forehead. —आनंदः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Atimukta creeper. —इक्षुः the tree called इक्षोण्ठ —उत्सवा the Mādhavi creeper. —कंदका a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape) —कीटः a species of wasp. —दिया a kind of Kadamba tree. —बाधा molestation by a bee; S. 1. —मंडलं a swarm of bees. —विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरकः [भ्रमर स्वार्थे क] 1 A bee. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy. —कः -कं 1 A look of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions.

भ्रमरायते D. n. A. 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, i. e. to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः f. [भ्र-इ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement; moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Māl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops. -7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमिन् a [भ्र-गिति] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling, &c.

भ्रम् See भ्रंशः.

भ्रमिमन् m. Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रञ्ज 6 U. [भ्रञ्जति, मृष्ट; caus. भ्रंजयति-ते, भ्रंजयति-ते; dissid. भ्रंजति-विभ्रंजति, विभ्रंजति, विभ्रंजयति] To fry, roast, parch, broil; (fig. also); चभ्रञ्ज नि-
हत तस्मिन् शोको रावणमग्निवत् Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 A (भ्राजते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; वरुणैर्भ्राजते के-
सुर्बहुषा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. —Caus. To illuminate, irradiate. —With वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजते मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven ends. —जं N. of a Sāman.

भ्राजक a. (जिजा f.) [भ्राज-ण्वल्] Illuminating, irradiating. —कं Bile, gall.

भ्राजयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजन् [भ्राज-लुट्] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् a. Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु a. [भ्राज-ष्णुल्] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. —ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

भ्रातृ m. [भ्राज-तृत् पुं०; cf. Up. 2. 96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं क्षितयं तद्विद् भ्राता Moha M. 3. —Dual. A brother and sister. [cf. L. frater; Z. and bratar Eng. brother.] —Comp. —भ्रात्रि, —भ्रात्रिक a. Having only the name of brother, a brother in mere name. —जः a brother's son. —जाया (also भ्रातृजाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law;

Me. 10. —दत्तं property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamuna having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यम-
द्वितीया). —पुत्रः (also भ्रातृपुत्रः) a brother's son. (—त्री) a niece. —पत्नी a brother's wife. —भगिन्या a brother and sister. —इष्टपुत्रः elder brother of the husband. —हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक a. Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृव्यः [भ्रातुः पुत्रः भ्यत्] 1 A brother's son, nephew. -2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृत्वं Brotherhood, fraternity.

भ्रातृवल v. Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रातृव्य a. Fraternal. —पुः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रातृव्य Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रातृ p. p. [भ्र-कृत्] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. —तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn apple. —तं 1 Roaming, moving about; वरं परं तदुभयं भ्रातं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रांतिः [भ्र-क्तिन्] f. 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रभ्रांतिरस-
तरेषु वितनोत्पद्यमिश्रावर्त्तनी V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; भ्रांतासि चंदनभ्रांता दुर्विपाकं विषयुग्मे U. 1. 47. -5 Confusion, perplexity. -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. —Comp. —कर a. confounding, causing delusion. —नाशना an epithet of Siva. —हर a. removing doubt or error. (—रा) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रांतिमद् a. 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रांतिवद्भ्रांतिरसं M. 2. 18. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —m. A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; भ्रांतिमान्मन्त्रवित्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10; 8 g. कपालं मानां पय इति करान् लेखि शशिम् &c.; see V. 3. 2; Māl. 1. 2 also.

श्रीमः [भ्रम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. -2 Delusion, error, mistake.

श्रीमक a. (मिका f.) [श्रीमयति-भ्रम् विष् ण्वल्] 1 Causing to move or whirl. -2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. -3 Deceptive, false. -कः 1 A son-flower. -2 A kind of loadstone. -3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. -4 A jackal.

श्रीमण [भ्रम् विष् ल्युट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

श्रीमर a. (री f.) [श्रीमरेण संयुत श्रीमरस्येद् वा अण्] Relating to a bee. -रः -रं A kind of loadstone. -रं 1 Whirling round. -2 Giddiness. -3 Epilepsy. -4 Honey. -5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -6 A village. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Going round, walking round from left to right (= प्रदक्षिण q. v.); as in शीयतां श्रीमरीः Karpūr. 4, Vb. 2.

श्रीमरिन् a. 1 Revolving. -2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. -3 Made of honey. -4 Giddy, dizzy.

श्रीमिन् a. Confused, perplexed.

श्री (भ्ला) श्च i, 4 A. (श्रीयते, श्रीयते, श्रीयते, श्रीयते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

श्रीपः -श्री A frying-pan. -श्रीः 1 Light. -2 Ether.

श्रीपक-कः A frying-pan; Pt. 1. 132.

श्रीपमिथ a. One who fries or roasts. श्री (भ्ला) श्च See श्री (भ्ला) श्च.

श्री (भ्र्) कुंशः (सः) A male actor female attire.

श्रीकुटिः -श्री See श्रीकुटि.

श्री 9 P. (श्रीयति) To fear.

श्री 6 P. (श्रीयति) 1 To collect, gather. -2 To cover.

श्री f. [भ्रम्-इ Up. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow; कतिश्रीयोरयतले व्योर्वा Ku. 1. 47; विवर्तितश्रीयमथ सिद्धते S. 1. 23. -Comp. -कुटिः -श्री f contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. 'वधः, रचनार्थं bending or knitting the eyebrows; कुटिः a frowning face; श्रीकुटिं बध् or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' -श्रीपः contraction of the eyebrows; श्रीपमश्रीपमवेष्टा Ku. 3. 60. -श्री the root of the eyebrow. -श्रीयः -श्रीयः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तदंगश्रीयं श्रीयतिविहगश्रीयिरशना V. 4. 28; सश्रीयं ह्युत्तमिह Me. 24; सश्रीयं 'with a frown'. -श्रीदिन् a. frowning. -श्रीदलं the arch of the eyebrow. -श्रीदन्तं the space between the eyebrows. -श्रीतरा a creeper-like eye-

brow, an arched or curving eyebrow. -विकारा, -विक्रिया, -विक्रिया contraction of the eyebrows. -विच्युति, -विच्युति, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eye-brows, smoothening play of the brows; सश्रीयिलासमथ सोऽयमितीरपिवा Māl. 1. 25; Me. 16.

श्री 10 A. (श्रीयते) 1 To hope. -2 To trust, confide. -3 To wish, desire. -4 To fear.

श्रीयः [श्रूय-वश्] 1 An embryo, foetus. -2 A child, boy. -3 Comp. -श्री, -श्री a. one who procures or causes abortion. -हतिः, -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; श्रीयहत्या वा एते इति; Y. 1. 64.

श्रीय 1 A (श्रीयते) To shine.

श्री (भ्ले) श्च 1 U. (श्रीयति, श्रीयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. -3 To fear. -4 To be angry.

श्रीयः 1 Moving, motion. -2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. -3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. -4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. -5 Loss, deprivation.

श्रीयहत्या The killing of an embryo.

श्रीय See श्रीय.

श्रीय See श्रीय.

म.

मः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishnu. -7 Of Siva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. -मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare. -मह 1 A. (महते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To give, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

महनीय a. Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Great, valuable.

महिष्ठ a. Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [मं विष् किरति कृ-अच् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; मकराणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरश्चक्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is re-

garded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comp. below). -2 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. -4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth arc of thirty degrees in any circle. -Comp. -अंकः an epithet of 1. the god of love. -2 the ocean. -अम्बः an epithet of Varuṇa. -आकरा, -आवासः the ocean. -आलयाः 1. the ocean. -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four.' -कुडलं an ear-ring in the shape of Makara. -केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमत् m. epithets of the god of love. -रश्मिः 1. an epithet of the god of love; संभ्रातं मकरश्चक्रेन मधनं स्वस्तो मधुर्धे पुरा Ratn. 1 3;

तत्त्वमवारी मकरश्चक्रतापद्वारि Ch. P. 41. -2. a particular array of troops. -राशिः f. the sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac. -संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign Capri-cornus. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरिन् m. [मकरा संलघ्न इति] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. -पञ्च, -लेखा the mark of a Makara on the face of Lakshmi. -मस्थः N. of a town.

मकरंदः [मकरमपि इति कामजनकत्वात् दो अवलंबने क पृथो मुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower juice; मकरंदहृदि-लानामरादि वानामयं महामाम्य Bv. 1. 6, 8. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 The cuckoo. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. -श्री A filament,

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. -ती The *Pa'tala'* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown; cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः A government order addressed to the Sudras (शूद्रासन).

मकरः [मक-उत्तरपुष्पोः] 1 A mirror. -2 The *Bakula* tree. -3 A bud. -4 The Arabian jasmine. -5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. -2 A bud.

मकुटः, मकुटकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुट *a.* Slow. -उः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. -2 The tree called देवी.

मक 1 *A.* (मकते) To go, move.

मकलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying in women).

मकुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मकुलः Chalk.

मकु 1 *P.* (मकुति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. -2 To be angry.

मकु 1 Wrath. -2 Hypocrisy. -3 A multitude, collection. -*Comp.* -वीर्यः the tree विगल.

मक्षिकाः, -मक्षि (क्षी)का A fly, bee; मो उपस्थितं नयनमधु सनिहिता मक्षिका च *M. 2.* -*Comp.* -मल wax.

मख् or मख् 1 *P.* (मखति, मखति) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मख संज्ञायां व] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. -2 Lively, active, cheerful. -का A sacrificial rite; अक्षिचनस्य मखनं व्यनक्ति *R. 5. 16; Ma. 4. 24; R. 3. 39.* -*Comp.* -अंशभाक् *m.* a god. -अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire. -अमुहद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -क्षिवा a sacrificial rite. -त्रातु *m.* an epithet of Rāma. -द्विद् *m.* a demon, a Rākshasa; *R. 11. 27; 3. 45; U. 5. 4.* -देविद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -इन् *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. -2. of Siva.

मखस्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. -2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. -2 A priest of the sun.

मगधः 1 *N.* of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्यपुरी नाम नगरी *Dk. 1;* अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः *R. 6. 21.* -2 A bard, minstrel. -घाः (pl.) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. -ग्र 1 The town of the Magadhas. -2 Long

pepper. -*Comp.* -ईश्वर 1. a king of the Magadhas. -2. *N.* of Parantapa; *R. 6. 20.* -3. *N.* of Jarāsandha. -उज्जवा long pepper. -पुरी the city of Magadhas. -लिपिः *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas.

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगधयति *Den. P.* 1 To surround. -2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c.).

मग See मख्.

मगः 1 *N.* of one of the *Dvipaas* or divisions of the universe. -2 *N.* of a country. -3 A kind of drug or medicine. -4 Pleasure. -5 *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. -घ 1 A kind of flower. -2 A gift, present. -3 Wealth, riches (*Ved.*).

मगधः, मगधत् *m.* *N.* of Indra.

मगधन् *a.* [मह-पूजायां कविन् निम्न इत्यवः पुगमस्य *Up. 1. 156*] Liberal, munificent. -*m.* (*Nom. sing.* मगधा; *co. pl.* मगधानः) 1 *N.* of Indra; दुवोद्गमः स पञ्चाव सस्याय मगधा निबं *R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1.* -2 An owl (पक्ष). -3 *N.* of Vyāsa.

मघा *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -*Comp.* -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. -भवः, -घुः the planet Venus.

मंक् 1 *A.* (मंकते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn.

मंकिलः A forest conflagration.

मंकरः A mirror.

मंक्षणं An armour for the legs, greave.

मंक्षु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly; soon; मंक्षुत्वापि परितः पदलेखनीनां *Si. 5. 37.* -2 Exceedingly, very much. -3 Truly, really.

मंखः 1 A royal bard. -2 A mediocrity of a particular class.

मंख 1 *U.* (मंखति) To go, move.

मंघः 1 The head of a boat. -2 The side of a ship.

मंगल *a.* [मंग-अलच्; *Up. 5. 70*] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as in मंगलविषयः, मंगलवृषभः &c. -2 Prosperous, doing or failing well. -3 Brave. -ल 1 (*a.*) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; जनकानां रघुणां च यस्तुतः मोक्षमंगल *U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9; 10. 67.* (*b.*) Happiness, good luck, or fortune, bliss, felicity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर मंगवत् भूयसे मंगलाय *Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48.* (*c.*) Well-being welfare, good; संगः मतां किञ्च न मंगलमतानीति *Bv. 1. 122;* (also *m.* in these senses).

-2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. -3 A bless-

ing, benediction. -4 An auspicious or lucky object. -5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. -6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as a marriage). -7 Any ancient custom. -8 Turmeric. -लः 1 The planet Mars. -2 *N.* of Agni. -ला -ली 1 A faithful wife. -2 Dūrvā grass. -3 *N.* of Durgā. -*Comp.* -अक्षतः (*m. pl.*) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmanas when pronouncing blessings. -अयुध *n.* a variety of sandal. -अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. -अलंकृत *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments; *Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14* -अहं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -अहिकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आचरणं 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -2. pronouncing a blessing. -आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. -2. a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -आतोदं a drum beaten on festive occasions. -आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller. -आरंभः an epithet of Ganesa. -आलभन् touching anything auspicious. -आलयः, -आवासः a temple. -इच्छु *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कारकः, -कारिन् *a.* auspicious. -कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -कालः an auspicious occasion; *S. 4.* -कोमं a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; *R. 12. 8.* -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -घटः, -पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -छायः the *plaksha* tree. -तुर्यः, -बाधं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; *R. 3. 19.* -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृधामंगलपाठकं शैलवापसद् *Ve. 1.* -पुष्पं an auspicious flower. -पूजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. -प्रतिसरा, -घुञ्जं 1. an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः (अंगनाः) *Māl. 5. 18.* -2. the cord of an amulet. -प्रद *a.* auspicious. (-दा) turmeric. -प्रधः *N.* of a mountain. -मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious

ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c.; सिताक्षुका मंगलमात्रधूषणा V. 3. 12. -बच्च n.; -बाह् a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -बादिन् a. expressing blessing or congratulation, wishing joy. बाधे see मंगलद्वय. -बासः, -बासरः Tuesday -बिधिः 1. a festive or auspicious rite -2 preparations for a festival. -ज्ञाह् greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्रे see मंगलान्तर -स्नानं a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलाक्षतः An epithet of Siva (devoted to Umā).

मंगलीय A auspicious; fortunate. मंगल्य a. [मंगलाय हितं यत्] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure, pious. जिलोकीमंगल्य U. 4. 10. -ल्ये 1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The coconut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The Bilva tree. -ल्य 1 A species of fragrant sandal. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A kind of aloes-wood. -4 A particular perfume. -5 A particular yellow pigment. -ल्य 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). -2 Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Red lead. -5 Sour cords.

मंगल्यका A kind of pulse (मयूर).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मंजु 1. 1 P. (मंजते) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंजते) 1 To cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To go, move, move quickly. -5 To start, set cut.

मञ्जु 1 A. (मंजते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be vain or proud. -4 To pound, ground.

मञ्जुविका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमञ्जुविका 'an excellent cow or bull'; cf. उर्व.

मञ्जुः A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य).

मज्जन् m. [मज्जन्-कान्तिरूपः Up. 1. 156] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -कृत् n. a bone. -समुद्भवः semen virile.

मज्जन [मज्जन्-मयि ल्युट्] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. -2 Inundating, deluging. -3 Bathing, ablution; मत्स्यमज्जन-विशेषविधिकान्तिः Rata. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (= मज्जन्).

मज्जा [मज्जन्-मयि टाट्] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -3 The

pith of plants. -Comp. -जं 1. semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium (शुमिजगुग्गुल). -रज्जु n. 1. a particular hell. -2. bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जिका The female of the Indian crane.

मज्जुषा See मञ्जुषा.

मञ्जु 1 A. (मंजते) 1 To hold. -2 To grow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore. -6 = मञ्जु. v.

मञ्जुः [मञ्जु पत्र] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, dais, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne; स तत्र मञ्जुषु मनोज्ञेष्वार R. 6. 1, 3. 10. -3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A stage, platform. -Comp. -मंडपः 1. a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. -2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मञ्जुकं [मञ्जु स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp. -अभयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

मञ्जिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough, tray.

मंजु 10 U. (मंजयतिने) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मंजरी 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A pearl. -3 The plant Tilaka.

मंजरीः -री f. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निचयः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38; सङ्कुशकातिरलक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; ६० स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भोरपरि मणिमंजरी Git. 10; सुखं हुक्काचो धत्ते वर्मा भःकणमंजरीः Kāv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A (parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl. -6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8 The plant Tilaka. -Comp. -चामरं a chowrie in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मंजरीत a. [मंजरीः संज्ञाता अस्य इत्थं] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मंजिः -जी f. 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -फलः the plantain tree.

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मंजिमन् m. Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिद a. Bright red.

मंजिष्ठा [अतिशयं मंजिमी इत्थं मनुष्यो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder.

-Comp. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रागः 1. the colour of the Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attachment as charming and durable the colour of the madder, i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः -न् [मञ्जु-भनौ ईत्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (द्वय) ; सिंजानमंजुमंजीरं प्रविशति निकेतनं Git. 11; or सुवर्णमंजीरं स्वयं मंजीरं विष्णुमिष केलिषु लोलं 5; Māl. 1. -र A post round which the stinging of the churning stick passes.

मंजीलः A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मंजु a. [मंजु-उत्] Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वलक्ष्मणसंजस-मंजुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अविदुःप्रविदुःस्वदमानं मंजुं तव किमपि लिङ्गं ते मंजुं युजंतु भुंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तस्मंजु मंजुसितं आसितानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. -केशिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -गतिः, -गमन a. having a lovely gait. (-ग) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo. -गतः N. of the country called Nepal. -गिरि a. sweet-voiced; एते मंजुगिरिः शुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -युजः so charming hum. -घोष a. uttering a sweet sound. -नास्ती 1. a handsome woman. (?) -2. an epithet of Durgā. -3. of Sacht, wife of Indra. -पात्रकः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of Brahmā. -भाविन्, -बाह्, -बादिन् a. sweet-speaking; (गिरि) अनुचदति शुक्रस्य मंजुवाक् पृथग्दधा R. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. -स्वन, -स्वर a. sweet-sounding.

मंजुल a. [मंजु-सिन्धोः इत्थं, मञ्जु-उत्थं वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious voice &c.; संप्रति मंजुलचंचुःसमिनि केलिशयनमनुयातं Git. 11; कूर्जितं राजवंसानां वर्धते मद्मंजुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -ला A kind of gallinule. -ल 1 An arbour, a bower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The state of being variegated.

मंजुषा [मंजु-ऊश्व] 1 A box, casket; chest, receptacle; मदीयचरन्मानं मंजुषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A large basket, hamper. -3 Madder (= मंजिष्ठा). -4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्कटिः 'Beginning of pride,' incipient pride.

मट्टकं The ridge of a roof.

मट् 1 P. (मटति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. -2 To go. -3 To grind.

मठः -ठं [मठयत्न मट् धन्येयं क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. -2 A monastery, convent -3

A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ठी 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आयतन a monastery, college. -चिता charge of a convent; Pr. 2. 63.

मठर *a* Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or cottage.

मड्डु; मडुक: A kind of drum.

मड्डमायित *a*. Gulpd down the throat, swallowed up; वरतसरी मड्डमायिता U. 4.

मण 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणि: [मण्-इत् श्रीलक्ष्मि वा इत्] (Said to be *f*, also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिलुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ते तथैवास्ता काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलक्ष्मणाणोक्तवशा दृष्टाणां न जातु मोली मणयो वसन्ति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ बज्रसमुत्कीर्णं दृष्ट्वेवास्ति मे मणिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; of. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris. -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy exorecence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -राजः a diamond. -कंठः the blue jay. -कंठकः a cock. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Sārasa bird. -दंड *a* having a handle adorned with jewels. -दर्पणः a jewelled mirror. -दीपः 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. -दोषः a flaw or defect in a jewel. -द्वीपः 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः *m*. -धनुस् *n*. a rainbow. -वाली a female keeper of jewels. -वृष्णकः N. of the conch-shell of Śaṅkadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also मणिपूरक). -पतिः an epithet of Babhrūvāhan. -मरेकाः a most excellent jewel. -मथः 1. the wrist; S. 7. -2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -मथनं 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set: oilet; S. 6. -3. the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजा, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -गिच्छिः *f*.

N. of the place of Sessa. -भूः *f*. a floor set with jewels. -भूमिः *f*. 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. -मंडपः N. of the residence of Sessa. -मथं rock-salt. -माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bit (in amorous sports). -4. N. of Lakshmi. -5. N. of a metro. -मेखल *a*. girdled with gems. -मृष्टिः *m*. *f*. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रागः the colour of jewels. (-रं) vermilion. -रिशेवः an excellent jewel. -शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूत्रं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तम्भः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -दृश्यं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 = अजगत्स्वत q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. -कः 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् *a*. jewelled. -*m*. 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचक्रः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणीवर्कं A flower

मंद् 1 A. (मंते) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंद् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मंदिति, मंदिन) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंदिषु वधूरनयः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -11. 1 A (मंते) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -डं [मण्ड-तस्य नेत्रं, मण्ड-अच् वा] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice; नीवारोदनमंडगुणमधुरं U. 4. 1. -3 Cream (of milk). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pitch, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. -डः 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor oil tree. -हा 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 The emblio myrobolan tree. -Comp. -उक्कं 1. barin. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegated colour. -य

a. drinking acum cream. -दरकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मंडे). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन *a*. [मंडयति मंडल्य ल्युट् वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fend. of ornaments. -नं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; माम् अमं मंडनकालहानिः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनान्मंडनमवधुक् Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः (or मंडनमिश्रः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Śaṅkarāchārya.

मंडपः [मंडं भूय पति वाक, मण्ड-कप् वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमंडपः -2 A tent, pavillion; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78. -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -प्रतिष्ठः the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयंतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मंडित *p. p*. Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a*. [मण्ड-कल्] Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. -लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular; कालकण-मंडल R. 12. 98; आवर्धमंडलनिभानि सधुलंसिते Ki. 5. 41; सुतस्यमंडलपाचकाक्ष Ku. 1. 24; 80 रेणुमंडल, छाया-मंडल, चायमंडल, मुखमंडल, रत्नमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामलमंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्य-नि ग्रहकलुषैर्दुर्मंडला (निभवी) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भवसंभन ए Gtt. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory. -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; सतत-सुकृती भूयाज्जः प्रसादितमंडलः Vb. 6. 44; उग्रतोऽपि च मंडलनामिहा &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a

king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings:—विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्य or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; of. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only — the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतीदायीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). —13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. —14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. —15 A division of the *Rigveda* (the whole collection being divided into 10 *Maṇḍalas* or eight *Aṣṭakas*). —16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. —17 A kind of perfume. —18 A circular bandage (in surgery). —19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. —ली 1 A circle, orb &c. —2 A group, assemblage. —3 Walking round, circular motion. —4 Bent grass (दूर्वा). —Comp. —अग्र a. round pointed. (ग्रः) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. —अविषः, —अभीशः —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. —2 a king, sovereign. —आवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement; U. 3. 19. —उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. —कारुिक a. having a circular bow. —वृत्तं a circular dance, dances in a ring. —व्यासः describing a circle. —पुच्छकः a kind of insect —वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. —वर्तिन् *m.* a ruler of a small province. —वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. —2 A disc. —3 A district, province. —4 A group, collection. —5 A circular array of troops. —6 Whiteleprosy with round spots. —7 A mirror —कः A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. —2 To turn or whirl round; नानागतिर्मंडलयन् जनेन Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. —ह A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलित् *a.* [मंडल-इति] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. —2 Ruling a country. —*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. —2 A snake in general. —3 A cat. —4 The pole-cat. —5 A dog. —6 The sun. —7 The fig-tree. —8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king; तेजो निजं सुकुलयति च मंडलीकः Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीक 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरण Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. —2 Bent, curved (as a bow).

मंडलीकू 1 P. 1 To become round. —2 To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [मंडयति वर्षासमयं, मंडू ऊकृण् U. 4. 42] A frog; निपानमिव मंडूकाः सोद्योमं नरमार्यति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāb. —क A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —की 1 A female frog. —2 A wanton or unchaste woman. —3 N. of several plants. —Comp. —अनुश्रुतिः, —कृतिः *f.* 'the leap of a frog,' skipping over or omitting at intervals, (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several *Sūtras* and supplying from a previous *Sūtra*) : क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूककृत्यानुवर्तते Sk. —कुलं a collection of frogs. —योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. —सरत् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मत्-क] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. —2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. —3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. —4 Commended, valued. —5 Conjectured, guessed. —6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. —7 Thought out. —8 Intended, aimed at. —9 Approved, sanctioned. —10 Wished or hoped for. —11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मत्) —तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6; केवाचिन्मतेन &c. —2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. —3 Advice, instruction, counsel. —4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. —5 Approbation,

sanction, commendation. —6 Knowledge. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. —अन्तरं 1. a different view. —2. a different creed. —अवलम्बनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः [मायति अनेन, मद्-अंगश्च दस्य तः Tv.] 1 An elephant. —2 A cloud. —3 N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant; न हि कमलिनीं बृहदा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3; Ki. 5. 47; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्ग.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [मत् भवे किञ्] 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलादुत्तरीयसी H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. —2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनागपेतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26; १० दुर्मतिः, सुमतिः. —3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विधिदो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91; Pt. 2. 19; Bg. 18. 78. —4 Intention, design, purpose; see मत्सा. —5 Resolution, determination. —6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. —7 Wish, desire, inclination; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्द्वयार्थैर्भूष R. 8. 94. —8 Counsel, advice. —9 Remembrance, recollection. —10 Ved. Devotion, prayer. —11 An adviser. (मतं कृ-धा, -आधा 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मत्सा is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; मत्सा युक्त्वाचरेत् कुच्छं Ms. 4. 222; 5. 19. —12 under the impression that; आत्मनस्य पलायते). —Comp. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Viśvakarmā. —गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. —द्वैधं difference of opinion. —निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. —पूर्व, —पूर्वकं *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. —प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. —प्रेक्षः change of views. —भ्रमः, —विपर्ययः 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. —2. an error, a mistake, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः, —विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालिन् *a.* intelligent, clever. —हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine; संशुषुष्व कये मत्कैः संगच्छस्व इनेः शुभेः Bk. 8. 16 —रकः A bag.

मकुजः 1 A bug; मकुजाविह पुरा परिहरी Si. 14. 68. -2 An elephant without tusks. -3 A small elephant. -4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea. -न An armour for the legs or the thighs. -णी Pudendum (of a young girl). -00omp. -अरिः homp.

मत्त p. p. [मद्-क्त] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); उजोत्सापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; प्रभासत्तश्चो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10; so ऐश्वर्यं, धनं, बलं &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93. -4 Proud, arrogant. -5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. -तः 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 A onckoo. -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhat-tura plant. -सा Spirituous or vinous liquor. -00omp. -आलेवः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). -इमः an elephant in rut गमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, i. e. with a lounging gait. -काशि (सि) नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. -कीशः an elephant. -गामिनी = 1. महेभगमना above. -2. a bewitching or wanton woman. -वृत्ति म्, -नामः an elephant in rut. -मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (-रं) a kind of metre. -वारणः an elephant in rut. (-ण-जं) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. -2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavilion. (-जं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक a. Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

मत्स्य [मतेः समीकरणं साधु यत् Tv.] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowledge. -4 Harrowing, making even or level (as a field.)

मत्स्यः 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर a. [मद्-सर्त्त Up. 3. 73] 1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4 Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested. -6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). -रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अदस्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45; परहृदि तु च दमस्तराणां Ki. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity; B. 3. 60. -3 Pride, Si. 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma. -रः -रा A goat.

मत्सरि a. [मत्सर-नि] 1 Envious, jealous; परहृदि मत्सरि मनो हि मा-

निना Si. 15. 1; 2. 115; दुष्टात्मा परगुण-मत्सरी मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 37; R. 18. 19. -2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.) -4 Wicked. -5 Ved. Intoxicating. -6 Satisfying.

मत्स्यः [मद्-स्य; Up. 4. 2] 1 A fish; शूलं मत्स्यानिवापयन् दुर्बलात्बल-वत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A particular variety of fish. -3 A king of the Matsyas. -स्यौ (dual) The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -स्यः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virāṭa q. v.; Ms. 2. 19. -00omp. -अक्षका, -अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. -अद्, -अदन, -आद् a. feeding on fish, a fish-eater. -अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this avatāra; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदे विहितवह्निचरित्रमखेदं । केशव धृतमनीशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे । Git. 1. -अज्ञान 1. a king-fisher. -2. one who eats fish. -असुरः N. of a demon. -आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used by fisher-men). -उद्वरि m. an epithet of Virāṭa. -उद्वरी an epithet of Satyavati. -उद्वरीयः an epithet of Vyāsa. -उपजीविन् m., आजिविः a fisherman. -करंडिका a fish-basket. -गंध a. having the smell of fish. (-घर) N. of Satyavati. -घटः a kind of fish-sauce. -घातः 1. the occupation of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. -घातिन्, -जीवन्, जीविन् m. a fisherman. -जालः a fishing-net. -देशः the country of the Matsyas. -द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -नारी 'half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavati. -नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -बंधः, -बंधिन् m. a fisherman. -बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. -बंध (वि) नी a fish-basket. -रंकः, -रंगा, -रंगका a halcyon, king-fisher. -राजः 1. the Rohita fish. -2. N. of Virāṭa. -वेधनं, -वेधनी an angle. -वेधनी a cormorant. -संघातः a shoal of fish.

मत्स्यंडिका, मत्स्यंडी Coarse of unrefined sugar; हीही इयं सीधुपानोदे-जितस्य मत्स्यंडिकोपनता M. 3.

मद् See मध्.

मध = माध q. v.

मधन a. (नी. f.) [मध् लुट् लुट् वा] 1 Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a

destroyer; सुग्धे मधुमधनमनुगतमनुसर-राधिके Git. 2. -4 Rubbing -नः N. of a tree (गणकारिका, used in producing fire by attrition). -नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurting, destruction. -Comp. -अचलः, -पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

मधिः [मध्-इ] A churning stick.

मथित p. p. [मध्-क्त] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. -Crushed, ground, pinched. -3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. -4 Killed, destroyed. -5 Dislocated; (see मध्). -तं Pure butter-milk (without water).

मथिन् m. [मध्-नि] (Nom. sing. मथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick; सुहृः प्रयुक्तेषु मथां विवर्तनेनैव सुहृः कुम्भेषु सुदंमं परं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. -2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The penis.

मथु (यू)रा [मध्-उ-ऊ-र] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Kṛishṇa and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवन्ति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrugṇha; निर्ममे निर्ममेयेषु मथुरां मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; कलिंदकन्या मथुरां मतान् निर्ममेयेषु मथुरां जलेषु भाति 6. 48. -00omp. -ईशः, -नाथः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

मद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comp. : as मद्ये 'for me', 'for my sake'; मज्जित 'thinking of me'; मद्यन्, मत्सं-देशः, प्रतिप्रयं &c. &c.

मद् I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मद्य) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated; बह्व्य मद्यनितरा तु ममाद् Si. 10. 27. -2 To be mad. -3 To revel or delight in. -4 To be glad or rejoiced. -5 Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden. -6 To enjoy supreme felicity. -Caus. (माद्यति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, gladden. -2 (मद्यति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; मायूरी मद्यति मार्जनां मनांसि M. 1. 21; मकुतिमथुराः संरयेष्वन्ये मनो मद्यति ये M. 1. 36, Si. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. -3 To inflame with passion; M. 3. 6. -4 (Atm.) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. -II. 10 A. (माद्यते) 1 To please, gratify. -III. 1 P. (मद्यति) 1 To be proud. -2 To be poor.

मद्यः [मद्-अच्] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेनासुहृये Dk.; मद्यिकाराणां वृक्षकाः K. 45; see comp. below. -2 Madness, insanity.

-3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust ; इति मद्मदनाम्ना राणिणः राधरागात् Si. 10. 91. -4 Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; मदेन भक्ति कलभः पतापेन यहीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45 ; so मद्कलः, मद्गन्धस्य, Me. 20, R. 2. 7 ; 12. 102. -5 Love, desire, ardour. -6 Pride, arrogance, conceit ; Pt. 1. 240. -7 Rapture, excessive delight -8 Spirituous liquor. -9 Honey. -10 Musk. -11 Semen virile. -12 Soma. -13 Any beautiful object. -14 Ariver (नद्). -दी 1 A drinking cup. -2 Any agricultural implement (such as a plough &c.) -Comp. -अस्वयः, -आतेका any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अथ a. 1. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion ; अथमिव मदीया पातुमेव प्रवृत्त V. 4. 13. -2. blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. -अपनयनं removal of intoxication. -अवरः 1. an elephant in rut. -2. N. of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1. a state of drunkenness. -2. wantonness, lustfulness. -3. rut, being in rut ; R. 2. 7. -आकुल a. 1. furious with rut. -2 full of lust, overpowered by passion. -आदृष्ट a. drunk, intoxicated. (-दृष्टः) the palm tree. -आजनातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आलापिन् m. a cuckoo. -आहः mnak. -उत्कट a. 1. intoxicated, excited by drink. -2. furious with passion, lustful. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty. -4. rutlike, under the influence of rut ; R. 6. 7. (-उः) 1. an elephant in rut. -2. a dove. (-उः) spirituous liquor. -उग्र, उग्रमस a. 1. drunk, intoxicated. -2. furious, drunk with passion ; मदीयमाः कुकुसतः सरिता कुलसु-भुजा B. 4. 22. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty ; Pt. 1. 161. -उज्जत a. 1. drunk with passion ; Ku. 3. 31. -2. inflated with pride. -उज्जापिन् m. the cuckoo. -ऊजित a. swollen with pride. -कटः a eunuch. -कर a. intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् m. an elephant in rut. -कल a. 1. speaking softly or in articulately, speaking indistinctly ; R. 9. 37. -2. uttering low sounds of love. -3. drunk with passion ; U. 1. 31 ; Mā. 9. 14. -4. indistinct yet sweet ; मद्कलं कुजितं सारसानां Me. 31. -5. rutlike, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. -6. furious, mad (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कौहला a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -केल a. stately or sportive through passion ; V. 4. 16. -क्षपा 1. an intoxi-

cating drink. -2. hemp. -गमनः a buffalo. -च्युत a. 1. distilling rut (as an elephant). -2. lustful, wanton, drunk. -3. gladdening, exhilarating (-मः) an epithet of Indra. (-m. dual) an epithet of the Aavina. -जलं, -चरिन् n. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a rutlike elephant. -ज्वरः fever of pride or passion ; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रसेकः, -प्रसवणं, -सावः, -सुतिः f. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. -मुक् a. ' dropping down ichor ', furious, intoxicated ; U. 3. 15. -रक्त a. affected with passion. -रगः 1. Cupid. -2. a cock. -3. a drunkard. -रेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples. -विक्षिप्त a. 1. in rut, furious. -2. agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल a. 1. maddened by lust or pride. -2. stupefied with intoxication. -वीर्य 1. strength produced by passion. -2. the heroism of love. -वृद्धः an elephant. -वौडिकं nutmeg. -सरः a cotton shrub. -स्थलं, -स्थानं an Ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन a. (नी f.) [मायति अनेन मद्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Intoxicating maddening. -2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The god of love, Cupid ; व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निवेदितस्य S. 1. 27 ; इतमपि निर्हृतेव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust ; विनयवारितस्तिरस्त वा न विह्वितो मदनो न च संवृता S. 2. 11 ; सन्निधिगीतं मदनस्य दीपकं Re. 1. 3. R. 5. 63 ; so मदनानुर, मदनपीडित &c. -3 The spring season. -4 A bee. -5 Bees' wax. -6 A kind of embrace. -7 The Dhātūra plant. -8 The Khadira tree. -9 The Bakula tree. -ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 Musk. -3 The *atimukta* creeper. (नी only in these two senses). --नं 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अमकः a species of grain (कोष्प). -अंकुशः 1. the poni. -2. a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by tit in cohabitation. --अंतकः, -अरिः, -दमनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Siva. -अंशुः a. in love, enamoured. -आतुर, -आर्त, -क्रिष्ट, -पीडित a. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick ; R. 12. 32. S. 3. 10. -आयुधं 1. pudendum muliebre. -2. 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलयः-यं 1. pudendum muliebre. -2. a lotus. -3. a king. -हृष्टाकलं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक a. pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure-garden,' N. of a garden.

-कंदकः 1. erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. -2. N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union ; छेदकुलभा Mā. 2. 12. -काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. -गृह pudendum muliebre. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -नलिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् m. the Khanjana bird. -पाटका the cuckoo. -पीडा, -बाधा pangs or torments of love. -महोत्सवा a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. -मोहनः an epithet of Krishna. -ललितं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेख a love-letter. -वत्ना a. influenced by love, enamoured. -शलाका 1. the female of the cuckoo. -2. an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमनक). मदीयलिका, मदीयनी A kind of jamine (Arabian).

मदीयल्युट् a. [मदीयि ल्युट्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. -उः 1 The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (n. also in this sense). मद्मद a. Being always drunk or excited.

मद्वारः [मद्-आर्त्, Up. 3. 134] 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhātūra. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A chest or rugie (?).

मदिः f. A kind of roller or harrow. मदिर a. [मायति अनेन, मद् करणे किरि] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) ; as in सद्यः बाणमसिकानां मम मदिराभुजा इत्यर्थो दीपवतीः Vb. 1. 17 ; see Comps. below. --रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, ईक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचना A woman with fascinating, or bewitching eyes ; मधुकर मदिराभ्याः ईक्षतस्याः मदीति V. 4. 22 ; R. 8. 68 ; S. 3. 19. --आयतनयन a. having long and fascinating eyes ; S. 3. 4. --आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor ; काक्षर्यस्यो मदनमदिरां दोहद्वन्द्वनायाः Me. 78 ; Si. 11, 49. -2 A kind of wag-tail. -3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उत्कट, -उग्रमस a intoxicated with spirituous, liquor. -गृह, जाला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -सखः the mango tree.

मदिहा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मदुः [मदु-उ न्यका०; cf. Up. 1. 7.] 1 A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; क्रो-पि मदुरभ्यधावत् Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An outcast.

मदुरा [मदु-युक् उरञ् न्यका०; cf. Up. 1. 41.] 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्र (5).

मद्य *a.* [माद्यत्वेन कर्णे यत्] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -य Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शो-णितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (मादवृक्ष). -यः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -यकः mash. -यनं 1. drinking, intoxicating liquor. -2. any intoxicating drink. -यित *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पुष्पः the plant called Dhātaki. -बी (बी) जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनं a wine-glass; so मद्यभांज. -मंडः barm, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called घातकी. -संघानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्र-क् Up. 2. 13.] 1 N. of a country. -2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -दं Joy, happiness. (मद्राक = मद्राक 'to shave or shear'). -30mp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight. -सुता N. of Mādrī, second wife of Pāṇḍu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. -कः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्व *a.* [cf. Up. 4. 112] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicating. -म. An epithet of Siva.

मध्वयः The month called Vaiśākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or धी *f.*) [मयत् इति मधु, मन्-उ नय यः Up. 1. 18] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -न. (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्च्येतेति सविषास्वाये U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठते जिह्वये हृदये तु दलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10. -3 A sweet innoxious drink,

wine, spirituous liquor; विनयते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्च R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or any thing produced from (Ved.) -म. (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season मधुरया मधुवोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20; क-उ ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30 -2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधु माधवायिव R. 11. 7; मासे मधौ मधुर-कोकिलधुमनाद रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon killed by Viṣṇu. -4 N. of another demon, father of Ravana and killed by Satrugna. -5 The Asoka tree. -6 N. of king Kartavīrya. -Comp. -अञ्जला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ma. 11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आलु *n.*, -आलुकं sweet potato. -आवासः the mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उदकं honey-water, water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यान a spring-garden. -उपहनं 'the abode of Madhu', an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -कंठः the cuckoo. -मरः 1. a large black bee; कुडजे खलु नेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Ms. 35. 47. -2. a lover, libertine. -3. sweet lime. (-रि) a female bee. °गणः, °अग्निः *f.* a swarm of bees. -कर्कटी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. -2. a kind of date. -काननं, -वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारा, -कारिन् *m.* a bee. -कुक्कुटिका, -कुक्कुटी a sort of citron tree. -कुल्या a stream of honey. -कुत् *m.* a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशः, -यः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey comb. -क्रमः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, -क्षीरका a Kharjūra tree. -गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधेषु U. 2. 18. -गायतः the cuckoo. -ग्रहः a libation of honey. -घोषः the cuckoo. -च्युत्, -च्युत, श्र्युत् *a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey; U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. -जं bees' wax. -जा 1. sugar-candy. -2. the earth. -जंबीरा a kind of citron. -जित्, -द्रि-ष्ट, -निष्ठदः, -निष्ठदम् *m.* मधु, -मधनः, -रिष्टः, -सङ्गा, -सदनः epithets of Viṣṇu इति मधुरिपुना सखी निष्ठका Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -सुगा, -णं sugar-

cane. -त्रयं the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -वीरः the god of love. -वृत्तः the mango tree. -वोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -दः 1. a bee. -2. a libertine. -द्वः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धूलिः *f.* a molasses. -नाडी a cell in a honey-comb. -नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoanut. -नेत्र *m.* a bee. -यः a bee or drunkard; राजपियाः कैराविण्यो र-मते मधुयैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). -यटल a bee-hive. -यतिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -यकः 1. 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; (its usual ingredients are five: -द्वि सर्पिर्जलं क्षीदं सिता चैतश्च पंचभिः । प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः); समासो मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वद्व्यमधुपर्कमपि स तद् व्य-जात्कर्तुमुद्धेशिनाम् । यदेष पायसमधु भीम जायते मित्रेण पुण्याहविधि तदा कुते N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 et seq. -2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. -यक्य *a.* worthy of madhuparka q. v. -यणि-का, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -यायिन् *m.* a bee. -युर-रि an epithet of Mathurā; संप्रत्युज्जितवासनं मधुपुरीमधु हरिः सेवते Bv. 4. 44. -युषः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the *Bakula* tree. -3. the Danti tree. -4. the Sirisha tree. -य-णयः addiction to wine. -यमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -याशनं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāra (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new born male child). -यियः an epithet of Balārāma. -यलः a kind of cocoanut. -यलिका a kind of date. -यहु-लः the Mādhava creeper. -यी (बी) जः a pomegranate tree. -यी (बी) ज-पूरः a kind of citron. -युभिकः an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. -यक्षः, -क्षा, -यक्षिका a bee. -यज्जना the tree called आलौक. -यस *a.* 1. drunk with wine. -2. excited by the spring. -यदा the intoxication of liquor. -ययः a kind of drink mixed with honey. -यद्धिः, -ल्ली *f.* the Mālati creeper. -यस्तकं a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil and ghee. -याधवे -वी the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). -याधवी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. -2. any spring-flower. -याधवीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. -यारकः a bee. -येहः = यज्जमेह q. v. -यटिः -ही *f.* sugar-cane. -यटिका, -बल्ली liquor-ice. -यस *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (-सः) 1. the wine palm. -2. sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. (-सा) 1. a bunch of grapes. -2. vine. -लयः

N. of a tree. —लिह, —लेह, —लेहिन् *m.*, —लोहपुः a bee; so मधुनोलेहः. —वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugna founded Mathurā. —2. N. of the forest of Sugriva. (—नः) the cuckoo. —वाराः (*m. pl.*) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रदानामोष्यावकतुवो मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं तु शमितं तु बहुनां द्रावितं तु हृद्यं मधुवारेः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 9. 57.—व्रतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरदानामतेरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मय मधुव्रते विधि-वशात्माध्वीकमाकांक्षति 46.—शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree. —शिष्ट, —शेषं wax.—सखः, —वहायः, —सारथिः, —सहृद् *m.* the god of love. —सिन्धुकः a kind of poison. —सूदनः 1. a bee. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —स्थानं a bee-hive. —व्रव *a.* dropping honey or sweetness. (—वा) 1. liquorice. —2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Śrāvastī. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् *m.* 1. a destroyer or collector of honey. —2. kind of bird of prey. —3. a seeth-sayer. —4. an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. —3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक *q. v.*). —2 The Asoka tree. —3 A kind of bird. —4 The liquorice root. —कं 1 Tin. —2 Liquorice.

मधुतन *a.* Very intoxicating, sweetest.

मधुमत् *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Mixed with honey, honeyed. —4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मधुर *a.* [मधु मधुर्य राति राक, मध-अद्वय र्धरा] 1 Sweet. —2 Honeyed, mellifluous. —3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासं दर्शने S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Māl. 2. 11; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकुलीनां S. 1. 20. —4 Melodious (as a sound). —रः 1 The red sugar-cane. —2 Rice. —3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुड). —4 A kind of mango. —5 Cumin-seed. —र 1 Liquorice. —2 Sour rice-water. —3 N. of the city Mathurā. —रि A kind of musical instrument. —र 1 Sweetness. —2 A sweet drink, syrup. —3 Poison. —4 Tin. —र *ind.* Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. —Comp. —अश्वर *a.* sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. —अम्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप *a.* uttering sweet sounds. (—पः) a sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपटितं Ku. 4. 16. (—पा) a kind of thrush. —कंदकः a kind of fish. —जंबीर a species of lime. —त्रयं = मधुत्रयं *q. v.* —फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवदर). —भाषिद्,

—वाच् *a.* sweet-speaking. —सवा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, —स्वन *a.* warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरता रत्न Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet. मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113.

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c.; see मधुर. —लं 1 An intoxicating drink, apirituous liquor.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुरयति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधुकः 1 A bee. —2 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A flower of the Madhūka tree; दूर्वावता पांडुमधुकदाग्रा Ku. 7. 14; स्निग्धो मधुकच्छविर्गन्धः Git. 10; R. 6. 25. —2 Liquorice.

मधूलः [मधु लाति लाक पृथो.] A kind of tree. —ली 1 The mango tree. —2 Liquorice. —3 A kind of citron.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य *a.* [मन्-यन् तस्य यः Tv.] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Me. 2. 21. —2 Intervening, intermediate. —3 Middling; moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; मारम्यविप्रविहता विरमति मध्या Bh. 2. 27. —4 Neutral, impartial. —5 Just, right. —6 Mean (in astr.). —ध्या, —धयं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदेधितरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head'; सरति सहस्रा बाहोर्मध्ये गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11; व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. —2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; विशालक्षस्तनुवृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32. —3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...वलि-ज्यं चाह चभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. —4 The inside or interior of anything. —5 A middle state or condition. —6 The flank of a horse. —7 Meantime in music. —8 The middle term of a progression. —9 Cessation, pause, interval. —ध्या 1 The middle finger. —2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty. —धयं Ten thousand billions. [The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulare of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्ये into the midst of, into. (b) मध्येन through or between. (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काका प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the

midst; R. 12. 29. —2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; *e. g.* मध्ये-गम् into the Ganges; मध्येनदरं in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपृष्ठं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्यर्णं in the battle; Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसमं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येतसुदं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33]. —Comp. —अंगुलिः, —ली *f.* the middle finger. —अह्नः (for अहन्) midday, noon. °हृत्पय, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance. °कालः, °वेला, °समयः noontime, midday. °स्नानं midday ablution. —कर्णः a radius. —म *a.* being or going in the middle or among. —यत *a.* central, middle, being in the middle. —गन्धः the mango tree. —ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. —छाया mean or middle shadow. —दिनं (also मध्य-दिनं) 1. midday, noon. —2. a midday offering. —द्विपकं a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; *e. g.* Bk. 10. 24. —देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. —2. the waist. —3. the belly. —4. the meridian. —5 the central region, the country lying between the Himalāya and Vindhya mountains, हिमवद्विषयो-र्मध्यं यस्याग्निवज्रानादपि । प्रत्येव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः Ms. 2. 21. —देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. —पदं the middle word. °लोपिन् see मध्यपदलोपिन्. —पातः 1. communion, intercourse. —2. (in astr.) the mean occurrence of the aspect. —भागः 1. the middle part. —2. the waist. —भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity. —2. a middling or moderate distance. —यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. —योनिन् *a.* being in the midst of a conjunction, completely obscured. —रात्रिः, —रात्रि *f.* midnight. —रेखा the central or first meridian. —लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. —लोकः the middle of the three worlds, *i. e.* the earth or world of mortals. °ईशा, °ईश्वरः a king. —वयस् *a.* middle-aged. —वर्तिन् *a.* 1. middle, central. —2. being among or in the middle. (—म.) an arbitrator, a mediator. —वृत्तं the navel. —वृत्तं = मध्येखा *q. v.* —स्थ *a.* 1. being or standing in the middle, central. —2. intermediate, intervening. —3. middling. —4. mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. —5. impartial, neutral. —6. indifferent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थोः देशं धुपु Pt. 4. 60; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः S.

5. (—स्यः) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. —2. an epithet of Siva. —स्यता 1. intermediate position. —2. middle state or character. —3. mediocrity. —4. arbitration, mediatorship. —5. impartiality; मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्व भग्न M. 3. 'say impartially'. —6. indifference. —स्यलं 1. the middle or centre. —2. the middle space or region. —3. the waist. —4. the hip. —स्थानं 1. the middle station. —2. the middle space, i. e. air. —3. a neutral region. —स्थित a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतः ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. —2 Among, between.

मध्यदिन a. 1 Middle, central. —2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यदिनीय).

मध्यस्थ a. 1 Occupying a middle station. —2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम [मये भवः म] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पत्तं V. 1. 19; मध्यमोपल Ki. 9. 2; १० मध्यमकपालः, मध्यमवदं, मध्यमरेखो q. q. v. v. —2 Intermediate, intervening. —3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तममध्यममध्यम. —4 Mid ling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. —5 Middle-sized. —6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वा मध्यमः पांडवोऽयं Ve. 5. 26. —7 Impartial, neutral. —8 Mean (in astr.). —9 Belonging to the meridian. —मः 1 The fifth note in music. —2 A particular musical mode. —3 The mid-land country; see मध्यदेश. —4 The second person (in grammar). —5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मेतिर मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. —6 The governor of a province. —मा 1 The middle finger. —2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. —3 The pericarp of a lotus. —4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. —5 A central blossom. —मं 1 The middle. —2 The waist. —Comp. —अंगुलिः the middle finger. —आवरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. —कक्षः the middle courtyard. —खंडः the middle term of an equation. —जात a. middle-born. —पदं the middle member (of a compound). 'लोपिन् m. a subdivision of the Tatpurnashe compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is शाकपायिः which is

dissolved as शाकपायिः पायिः; here the middle word पयि is omitted; so छायातकः, गुह्यधनाः &c. —पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. —पुरुषः the second person (in grammar). —भूतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). —रात्रः mid-night. —रेखा the central meridian of the earth. —लोकः the middle world, the earth. —पालः a king; R. 2. 16. —वयस् n. middle-age. —वयस्क a. middle-aged. —संयहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa:—प्रेषणं गेयमात्मनो धूपधूपनवाससो । प्रलोभनं चाक्षपनिर्मध्यमः संयहः स्मृतः ॥ —साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. —(सः—मं) an outrage or offence of the middle class. —स्य a. being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (मिका f.) 1 Middle, middle-most. —2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty. मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्वः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaiśhnavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

मध्वकः A bee.

मध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मनु I. 1 P. (मनाति) 1 To be proud. —2 To worship. —II. 10 A. (मानयेत्) To be proud. —III. 4, 8 A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मेने, अमंस, मस्यते, मनुते, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अकं केऽपि शशकिरे जलनिधेः पंकं परे मेनेरे Subhāsh. ; वस्स मन्ये कुमारेणानेन ज्ञेयभास्वमांमंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion.' —2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमंसं चानेन पराशर्यजनमना स्थितेरेभेता स्थितेऽन्तमन्यं R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84; Bg. 2. 26, 35; Bk. 9. 177; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं सा मनुते कृशतक्षुरिव भारं Git. 4. —3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize; यस्यानुवर्णिणि इमं भुवनाधिपस्यभोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवति Bh. 3. 76. —4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिस्त्वं यत्र साक्षाद्भवेत् Me. 73. —5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य मम वचने Mk. 8. —6 To think or reflect upon. —7 To intend, wish or hope for. —8 To act the heart or mind on. —9 To mention, declare. —10 To think out, devise, invent. —11

To be considered or regarded as seem, appear like. (The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; e. g. बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुते ननु ते तनुसंगतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Git. 5; see under बहु also; लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight; S. 7. 1; अन्यथा मन् to think otherwise; doubt; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तुणाय मन् or तुणवत् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; हरिमन्यमंतत तुणाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind). —Caus. (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77; (Atm.) to esteem oneself highly, prize highly. —Desid. (मिमंसते) (मीमंसते from मन् q. v.) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. —2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन a. [मन्-लुट् लुट् वा] Thoughtful, careful. —नं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननान्मुनिरेवास्ति Hariv. —2 Intelligence, understanding. —3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. —4 A guess, conjecture.

मंतव्य a. 1 To be thought, considered, or regarded. —2 Imaginable, conceivable. —3 To be maintained. —4 To be approved or sanctioned; see मन्.

मनुः 1 A fault, an offence; सुवेचमनुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. —2 Man, mankind. —3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). —4 Ved. An adviser. —5 A manager, director. —6 Advice, counsel. —तुः Understanding, intellect.

मंतुयति Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. —2 To be angry. —3 To be jealous.

मंतु m. A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् n. [मन्यतेऽनेन, मन् कले अद्भुत] 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in हुमनस्, हुमनेस् &c. —2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. —3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. —4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्नुद्गारान्मनसाप्यधुव्यं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वाच

मनसापि शब्द 5. 5 : मनसापि न विविच्य
मया (कृतपूर्व) 8. 52. -3 Design,
purpose, intention. -6 Will, wish,
desire, inclination; in this sense मनश्च
is frequently used with the infinitive
form with the final न dropped, and
forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रदुमना-
स्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. -7 Reflec-
tion. -8 Disposition, temper, mood.
-9 Spirit, energy, mettle. -10 N. of
the lake called Mānasa. -11 Breath
or living soul. -12 Desire, longing
after. (मनसा गच्छ &c. to think of,
contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63;
मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct,
the thoughts towards, (with dat. or
loc.); मनो बन्ध to fix the heart or af-
fection upon; अभिलाषे मनो बन्ध-
म्यरसात् विलम्बे सा R. 3. 4; मनः स-
माधा to collect oneself; मनसि उच्छ्रु
to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to
think, to hear in mind; to resolve,
determine, think of). [N. B. In
comp. मनश्च is changed to मनो be-
fore अ and soft consonants, as
मनोऽयुग, मनोऽज्ञ, मनोऽह &c.]. -Comp. -अ-
धियायः a lover, husband. -अनवस्थानं
inattention. -अनुग a. suiting the
mind agreeable -अपहृष्टिः a. captiv-
ating, the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close
application of mind, firmness of pur-
pose. -अभिराम a. pleasing the mind,
gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39.
-अभिलाषः the desire or longing of
the heart. -आय a. gaining the
heart, attractive, pleasing. -कांत a.
(मनस्कांत or मनःकांत) dear to the
mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः
perfect perception, full consciousness
(of pleasure or pain). -क्षेपः
(मनाक्षेपः) distraction of the mind,
mental confusion. -गत a. 1. exist-
ing or passing in the mind, conceal-
ed in the breast, internal, inward,
secret; नैनं न वक्ष्यति मनोऽन्तर्माधिहेतुं S.
3. 11. -2. affecting the mind, desired.
(-ते) 1. a wish, desire; मनोऽन्तर्मा-
सा न शशंकां शंसिषु Ku. 5. 51. -2. an
idea, thought, notion, opinion. -ग-
तिः f. desire of the heart. -गच्छी wish,
desire. -गुप्त a. hidden in the mind,
thought secretly. (-त्त) red arsenic.
-ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्रहि-
न् a. captivating or fascinating the
mind. -ज, -जन्मन् a. mind-born.
(-m.) the god of love. -जव a. 1.
quick or swift as thought. -2. quick
in thought or conception. -3. fatherly,
paternal. -जवस a. resembling a
father, fatherly. -जात a. mind-born,
arisen or produced in the mind.
-जिप्र a. scenting out i. e. guessing
the thoughts. -ज्ञ a. pleasing, love-
ly, agreeable, beautiful, charming;
इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1.

20; R. 3. 7; 6. 1. (-ज्ञा) N. of a
Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1. red arsenic.
-2. an intoxicating drink. -3. a
princess. -तापः, -पीडा mental pain
or agony, anguish. -तृप्तिः f. satia-
faction of the mind. -तोका an epi-
thet of Durgā. -द्वन्द्वः complete con-
trol over the mind or thoughts; Ms.
12. 10; cf. विद्विन्. -दत्त a. devoted
in thought, mentally dedicated. -दा-
हः, -दुःखे mental distress or torment.
-मग्नः loss of the mind or under-
standing, dementedness. -नीत a.
approved, chosen. -पतिः (मनःपतिः)
an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पूत a. (मनः-
पूत) 1. considered pure by the mind,
approved by one's conscience; मनः-
पूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2. of a pure
mind, conscientious. -प्रणीत a. (मनः-
प्रणीत) agreeable or pleasing to the
mind. -प्रसादः (मनःप्रसादः) compo-
sure of mind, mental calm. -प्रीतिः
f. (मनःप्रीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy,
delight. -भव a. mind-born, created
by fancy. -भवः -भूः 1. the god of
love, Cupid; ररे मनो मम मनोभव-
शासनस्य पादाङ्गुजयमनारतमामनंतं Bv.
4. 32; Ku. 3. 27; R. 7. 22. -2. love,
passion, lust; अत्याकूटो हि मारीणाम-
कालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मथनः the
god of love. -मय see separately.
-यायिन् a. 1. going at will or plea-
sure. -2. swift, quick as thought.
-योगः close application of the mind,
close attention. -योजिः the god of
love -रञ्जनं 1. pleasing the mind -2.
pleasantness. -रथः 1. 'the car of
the mind' a wish, desire; अवतरता
सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्यैव M. 1. 22;
मनोरथानामगतिर्नि विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R.
2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object;
मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -3. (in dra-
ma) a hint, a wish expressed in-
directly or covertly. -तृतीया N. of
the third day in the bright half of
Chaitra. -द्वायक a. fulfilling one's
expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpa-
tarn. -द्वयः the god of love. -बन्धुः
cherishing or entertaining of desire.
-बन्धुः the friend of (who satisfies)
desires; Māl. 1. 34. -सिद्धिः f. ful-
filment of one's desires. -सृष्टिः f. a
creation of the fancy, a castle in the
air. -रम a. attractive, pleasing-
agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुण-
नखमनोरमासु तस्याः (अलङ्कृते) S. 6. 10.
(-मा) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind
of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the
fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्य-
विजृम्भमेतत् 'this is building castles
in the air'. -लस of consciousness.
-लौल्यं freak, caprice. -वाङ्मा-
-वाङ्मतिः a wish of the heart, a desire.
-विकारः, -विकृतिः f. emotion of the
mind. -विनयन mental discipline.
-विरुद्ध a. 1. incomprehensible -2.

against the dictates of mind or con-
science. -वृत्तिः f. 1. working of the
mind, volition. -2. disposition, tem-
per. -वेगः quickness of thought.
-व्यथा mental pain or anguish. -झ-
ह्य a. rankling in the mind; (बाहुः)
कुपेरस्य मनःशल्वं झंझीव पराभवं Ku. 2.
22. -शिलः, -ला red arsenic; मनःशिला-
विच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12.
80. -शीघ्र a. quick as thought. -संगः
attachment of the mind (to any-
thing). -संतापः anguish of the mind.
-सुख a. agreeable to the mind. -स्थ
a. being in the heart, mental. -स्थैर्यं
firmness of mind. -हत a. disappoint-
ed. -हृर a. pleasing, charming,
attractive, fascinating, lovely; अ-
प्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18; Ku. 3. 39;
R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of jasmine.
(-रं) gold. -हृदं, -हारिन् a. heart-
stealing, captivating, agreeable,
pleasing; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः
Ki. 1. 4. -हारी an unchaste or un-
faithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of
heart. -हर red arsenic

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasya-
pa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta
and wife of the sage जरत्कारु; so
मनसादेवी.

मनसिज a. [मनसि जायते जन्म अलुक्] Mind-born, mental. -जः 1 The god
of love; R. 18. 52. -2 Love, pas-
sion; मनसिजरुजं सा वा दिव्या ममा-
लमपोहितुं V. 3. 10; S. 3. 6. -3 The
moon.

मनसिज्ञयः 1 The god of love; Si.
7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः ind. From the mind or
heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, de-
sign. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् a. [प्रशस्ते मनः अस्वस्य विनि] 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-
souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt.
2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-
minded, resolute, determined; Ku.
5. 6. -m. The fabulous animal called
Sarabha. -नी 1 A high-minded or
proud woman; मनस्विनीमामविघातदुश्च
Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A
wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of
Durgā. -4 N. of the mother of the
moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magna-
nimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope,
expectation.

मनोमय a. Mental, apiritual. -Comp.
-कोशः, -पः the second of the five
vestures or sheaths which are suppo-
sed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् ind. 1 A little, slightly
in a small degree; न मनाक् 'not at
all'; न मनागपि राहुरापशंका Bv. 2. 1;
रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः 1. 37.
111. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only,

merely. -Comp. -कर *a.* doing little. (-र) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood.

मनाका *A female elephant.*

मनायी (वी) *The wife of Manu.*

मनीकं *Collyrium, eye-salve.*

मनीषा [ईश्व-अङ् ईषा; मनस् ईषा शकं.]
1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वञ्चयितुं तनुते
मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence, understanding; प्रतिपद्य वृषङ्क मनीषया स्वमुने यत्किंल तत्करिष्यमि Si. 16. 42. -3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn, praise.

मनीषिका *Understanding, intelligence.*

मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संति वृद्धेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable. -3 A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं यौरपि येन दुग्धाय R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् *a.* [मनीषा-इनि] 1 Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful prudent; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved. Praying, praising. -*m.* 1 A wise or learned person, a sage, a pandit; माननीयो मनीषिणी R. 1. 11; संस्कारवशेन विरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5. 39; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer, praiser.

मनुः [मन्-उ Un. 1. 10] 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). -2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called सारथ्यमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajapatis* or *Manaharshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called देवस्तमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Viṣṇu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यवतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhya; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:— 1 सारथ्यमनु, 2 सारथिषि, 3 ओचमि, 4 तामस, 5 देवत, 6 चाक्षुष, 7 वैवस्वत, 8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 राक्षससावर्णि and 14 इन्द्रसावर्णि). -3 A symbolical expression for the number fourteen. -4 A man, mankind (opp. evil spirits). -5 Thought, thinking or mental faculty (Ved.). -6 A prayer, sacred text or spell

(मंत्र). -*तुः f.* The wife of Manu. -Comp. -अनरं the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human years or 14th day of Brahmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -जः a man mankind. °अधिया, °अधियाति; °ईश्वरः, °पतिः, °राजः a king, sovereign. °लोकः the world of men, i. e. the earth. -जः, a woman. -जातः a man. -उपेष्टः a sword. -पणीत *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -भुः a man, mankind. -राज *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -अष्टः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -संहिता the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्य *a.* [मनो(स्त्वयं यत्) इह च]
Friendly or useful to man. -व्यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 A male. -3 Ved. A class of Manes. -Comp. -इन्द्रः ईश्वरः a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -कारः human exertion or effort; cf. पुरुषकार. -जातिः *f.* mankind, human race. -देवः 1. a king; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among men, a Brāhmaṇa. -धर्मः 1. the duty of man. -2. the character of man, human character. -धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -मारण homicide. -यज्ञः hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a householder; see नृपयज्ञ. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -विश्व, -विशा *f.*, -विश human race, mankind. -शोणित human blood; (पयो) कुतुहलेन च मनुष्य-शोणितं R. 3. 54. -सभा 1. assembly of men. -2. a crowd, multitude. -3. a place of meeting, assembly.

मनुष्यता-रथं 1 Manhood. -2 Humanity.

मनोन् *m.* Ved. 1 An inventor. -2 A manager. -3 An honourer.

मंत्र 10 A. (मन्त्रे, but sometimes मन्त्रयति also, मन्त्रित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सर्व मन्त्रितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. -2 To advise, counsel, give advice; अतीतलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं... यन्मन्त्रयते सो परमो हि मन्त्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. -4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मन्त्रयेथे S. 1; किमेकाकिनी मन्त्रयति S. 6;

हला संगतिशालायिरसरेऽवलोकितवाहितीयया त्वं किं मन्त्रयस्यासीः Mā. 2.

मंत्रः [मन्त्र-अच्] 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called *यच्* if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; *यधुस्* if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and *सामन्* if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). -2 The portion of the Veda including the *Saṃhitā* and distinguished from the *Brāhmaṇa* q. v. -3 A charm, spell, an incantation; सोमहस्मि मन्त्र-सिद्धः Dk. 54; नहि जीवति जना मनाग-मन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111; अचिरं हि मणिमन्त्रो-पधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. -4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; as अं नमः शिवाय &c. -5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमन्त्र-स्य R. 1. 20; मन्त्रः प्रतिदिनं तस्य च भुवः सह मन्त्रिभिः 17. 50; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. -6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -7 Policy, statesmanship. -Comp. -आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्परेण मनसा नीताः इमं ज्ञानं निजः Bb. 3. 4. -उदकं, -जलं, -तोयं, -वारि *n.* water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -उपेष्टमः backing up by advice. -करणं 1. Vedic texts. -2. composing or reciting sacred texts. -कारः the author of Vedic hymns. -कालः time of consultation or deliberation. -कुशल *a.* skilled in giving advice. -कृत *m.* 1. an author or composer of Vedic hymns; अयमपि मन्त्रकृता-युषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कशरी गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites a sacred text. -3. a counsellor, an adviser. -4. an ambassador. -गर्भकः knowledge, science. -गुप्तिः *f.* secret counsel. -गूढः a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -गृह *a.* council-chamber. -जिह्वः fire; Si. 2. 107. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel. -3. skilled in spells. (-ज्ञः) 1. a counsellor, adviser. -2. a learned Brāhmaṇa. -3. a spy. -तत्र see अमंत्र. -दातृ *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. -दर्शिन *m.* 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -दाधिनिः fire. -दृष्ट *a.* 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel or spells. (-*m.*) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. an adviser, a counsellor. -देवता the deity invoked in a sacred text or mantra. -धरः, -धारिन् *m.* a counsellor. -निर्णयः final decision after deliberation. -पदं the word of a sacred text. -पूत *a.* purified by mantras. °आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa. -प्रकारः the course of counsel or procedure; Pt. 2. -प्रयोगः,

—**युक्तिः** *f.* application of spells. —**बी-** (बी) the first syllable of a spell. —**भेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel. —**मूर्तिः** an epithet of Siva. —**मूलं** magic. —**चंद्रं** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. —**योगः** 1. employment or application of spells. —2. magic. —**वज्रं** *ind.* without the use of spells. —**वादिन्** *m.* 1. a reciter of sacred texts. —2. an enchanter, a conjurer. —**विद्** see मन्त्र above. —**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. —**संस्कारः** any Samskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. —**संस्क्रिय** any magical rite. —**संहिता** the whole body of Vedic hymns. —**साधकः** a magician, conjurer. —**साधनं** 1. effecting or enjoining by magio. —2. a spell, an incantation. —3. attainment of supernatural or magical powers (by muttering spells); *Māl.* 5. 25, K. 37, 40, 44. —**साध्य** *a.* 1. to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; *Pt.* 1. 65. —2. attainable by consultation. —**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1. the working or accomplishment of a spell. —2. the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. —**सूच** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. —**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मंत्रण-णा [**मंत्र-ल्युट्**] 1 Deliberation, consultation. —2 Advising, counselling.

मन्त्रतः *ind.* 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. —2 Deliberately, advisedly.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* 1 Attended with spells or incantations; *R.* 3. 31. —2 Initiated. —*ind.* 1 According to sacred texts. —2 According to the rules of consultation.

मन्त्रिः = मन्त्रिन् *q. v.*

मन्त्रित *p. p.* [**मन्त्र-क्**] 1 Consulted, —2 Consoled, advised. —3 Said, spoken. —4 Charmed, consecrated by mantras. —5 Settled, determined. —**तं** Advice, counsel.

मन्त्रिन् *a.* [**मन्त्रयते मन्त्रे नि**] 1 Wise, clever in counsel. —2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. —3 Ved. Eloquent. —*m.* 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; *R.* 8. 17, *Mā.* 8. 1. —2 A conjurer, an enchanter. —**Comp.** —**पुर** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. —**पतिः**, प्रधानः, प्रमुखः, मुख्यः, वरः, अग्रः the prime minister, premier. —**प्रकाशः** an excellent or eminent minister. —**ओ-न्वि** a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मन्त्रिणा-त्वं Ministership, office of a minister.

मंथ, **मथ्** 1, 9 P. (मंथति, मयति, मथनाति, मथित; *pass.* मथ्यते) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.); सुधां सागरं ममंथुः, or देवाद्युरैरमृतमंथुनिधिर्यमे Ki. 5. 30. —2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down (*fig.* also); तस्मात् ससुद्धादिष्व मथ्यमानात् *R.* 16. 79. —3 (a) To crush, grind. (b) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्मथो मां मथनसिजनाम सान्धवं करोति *Dk*; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पाक्षिनीं वाय्वरूपां *Me.* 83. —4 To hurt, injure. —5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मथनामि कौरवज्ञातं समरे न कोपात् *Ve.* 1. 15; अमथीच च परानीकं *Bk.* 15. 46; 14. 36. —6 To tear off, dislocate.

मंथः [**मंथ-करणे च्**] 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मंथयिष्व धुमयति गगनमभः *U.* 7. 16; *R.* 10. 3. —2 Killing, destroying. —3 A mixed beverage. —4 A churning-stick (मंथा also). —5 The sun. —6 A ray of the sun. —7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. —8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. —9 A spoon for stirring. —10 A kind of antelope. —**Comp.** —**अचलः**, —**अग्निः** —**गिरिः**, —**पर्वतः**, —**शैलः** the Mandara mountain (used as a churning-stick); *Bv.* 1. 55. —**उदकः**, —**उदधिः** the sea of milk. —**युगः** a churning-cord. —**जं** butter. —**दंडः**, —**दंडकः** a churning-stick.

मंथनः [**मथ्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् भावे ल्युट् वा**] A churning-stick. —**नं** 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. —2 Kindling fire by attrition. —नी A churning-vessel. —**Comp.** —**चदी** a churning-vessel.

मंथर *a.* [**मंथ-अर्च्**] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमंथरा *S.* 4; प्रत्यभिज्ञानमथरोभवत् *ibid.*; स्थानि खल्वयं प्रसममथरोऽधुत् *M.* 5; इरमंथरचरणविहारे *Gt.* 11; *Si.* 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62; *R.* 19. 21. —2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मंथरकौलिकः. —3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. —4 Large, broad, wide, big. —5 Bent, crooked, curved. —6 Indicating, showing (दृक्च). —रः 1 A store, treasure. —2 The hair of the head. —3 Wrath, anger. —4 Fresh butter. —5 A churning-stick. —6 Hinderance, an obstacle. —7 A stronghold. —8 Fruit. —9 A spy, an informer. —10 The month Vaisākha. —11 The mountain Mandara. —12 An antelope. —र N. of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband, by the two boons formerly promised

to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. —र Safflower. —**Comp.** —**नि-वेक** *a.* slow in judgment, void of discrimination; *Māl.* 1. 18.

मंथरः The wind produced by the waving or a chowrie.

मंथानः [**मंथ-अनच्**] 1 A churning-stick. —2 An epithet of Siva.

मंथानकः A kind of grass.

मंथिन् *a.* [**मंथ-णिनि**] 1 Churning, stirring. —2 Afflicting, annoying. —*m.* 1 Semen virile. —2 Ved. Soma juice. —नी A churning-vessel.

मंद् 1 A. (मंदते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. —2 To be glad, to rejoice. —3 To languish, be languid. —4 To shine. —5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. —6 To be praised or celebrated. —7 To praise —8 To sleep.

मंद *a.* [**मंद्-अच्**] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (न) मिदंति मंदां गतिमश्नुषुषा *Ku.* 1. 11; तच्चरितं गोविंदे मनसिजमंदे सखी प्राह *Gt.* 6. —2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. —3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मंदोपि प्रवर्तते *Subhāsh.* मंदोप्यमंदतामेति संसर्गेण विप्रथिता *M.* 2. 8; मंदः कविप्रशःप्राचीं गमिष्याम्युपहार्यतां *R.* 1. 3; हिंसति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मन *Ku.* 5. 75. —4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). —5 Soft, faint, gentle; as in मंदस्मितं. —6 Small, little, slight; मंदोदरा; see also. —7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मंदाग्ने. —8 Unlucky, unhappy. —9 Faded. —10 Wicked, vile. —11 Addicted to drinking. —12 Weak, slack (as a bow). —13 Sick, afflicted with disease. —14 Independent (स्वतंत्र). —दः 1 The planet Saturn. —2 An epithet of Yama. —3 The dissolution of the world. —4 A kind of elephant; मंदोपि नाम न महानवयुद्ध साधवः *Si.* 4. 49 (where मंद means 'a fool' also). —5 The apex of a planet's course. —दा A pot, vessel. —दं *ind.* 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; वतं यच्च नितंब-गोर्ध्वतया मंदं विलासादिष्व *S.* 2. 2. —2 Gently, softly, not violently; मंदं मंदं लुदति पवनश्चासुक्रो यथा त्वं *Me.* 9. —3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. —4 In a low tone, deeply. —**Comp.** —**अक्ष** *a.* weak-eyed. (—अं) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. —अग्निः *a.* having a weak digestion. (—ग्निः) alowness of digestion. —अनिलः a gentle breeze. —असु *a.* having weak or faint breath. —आक्रांत N. of a metre; see App. I. —आत्मन् *a.* dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मंदतामाह-

जिघृक्षया Malli. —आदर *a.* 1. having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. —2. neglectful. —उज्जः the upper apsis of the course of a planet. —उत्साह *a.* discouraged, dispirited; मंदोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि युगयापवादिना मातृव्येन *S.* 2. —उदरी *N.* of the wife of Ravana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women; cf. अद्वया. She advised her husband to deliver Sitā to Rāma and thus, save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. —उष्ण *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (—ष्ण) gentle heat. —ओत्सुक्य *a.* slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मंदोत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति *S.* 1. —कर्ण *a.* slightly deaf; (Proverb) : — बहिरामंदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'. —कान्तिः the moon. —कारिन् *a.* acting slowly or foolishly. —गः Saturn. —गति, —गमिन् *a.* walking slowly, slow of pace. —चेतस् *a.* 1. dull-witted, silly, foolish. —2. absent-minded. —3. fainting away, scarcely conscious. —उग्र *a.* dim, faint, lustreless; *Me.* 80. —जननी the mother of Saturn. —धी, —प्रज्ञ, —बुद्धि, —मति, —मेधस् *a.* dull-witted, silly, foolish. —फल equation of the apsis. —भागिन्, —भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. —भास् *a.* dim, of fading lustre; *R.* 7. 2. —मंद *ind.* slowly, leisurely. —स्मि *a.* dim. —निभ *a.* poor, impoverished; *Pt.* 5. 5. —विसर्पिन् *a.* creeping along slowly (as a louse); *Pt.* 1. 252. —वीर्य *a.* weak. —हृदि: *f.* slight rain. —स्मितं, —हासः, —हारः *a.* gentle laugh, a smile.

मदक *a.* Simple, silly, foolish.

मंदता स्वं 1 Slowness, inactivity. —2 Dulness. —3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. —4 Weakness. —5 Littleness, smallness; मंदत्वमापन्नः *Pt.* 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

मंदायति *Den. P.* 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. —2 To retard.

मंदायते *Den. A.* 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मंदारंते न खलु सुहृदामन्युपेतार्यकुप्याः *Me.* 38; *Pt.* 3. 15. —2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; दिशि मंदायते तेजो दक्षिणस्यां रेवेरपि *R.* 4. 49.

मंदीक 8 *U.* To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken; रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः *S.* 1; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धि *Ku.* 4. 45; *Ve.* 1. 24.

मंदीक 1 *P.* 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. —2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate; अपि कालविपकारो मंदीकृतः पितृमरणशोकः *Mv.* 6; मंदीकृतशोकः *K.* 63.

मंदः The coral tree.

मंदनं Praise, eulogium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgā.

मंदर *a.* 1 Slow, tardy, dull. —2 Thick, dense; firm. —3 Large, bulky.

—रः 1 *N.* of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a burning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृथतेमंदरोद्धतेः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतं *R.* 4. 27; अभिनवजलमुंदर धृतमंदर ए *Git.* 1; शोभैव मंदरशुद्धभुमिर्भाषिवर्णन *Si.* 2. 107; *Ki.* 5. 30. —2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). —3 Heaven. —4 A mirror. —5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार. —र *ind.* Slowly, sluggishly. —Comp. —आवासा, —वासिनी Durgā.

मंदसानः 1 *N.* of fire. —2 Life. —3 Sleep; (also written मंदसातु).

मंदाकः 1 A current, stream. —2 Praise.

मंदाकिनी [मंदमकति अङ्गिनि] 1 The river Ganga; मंदाकिनी भानि नगोपकंठे सुकावली कंठगतैव ध्रुमेः *R.* 13. 48; *Ku.* 1. 29. —2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganga (मंदाकिनी विग्रहा); मंदाकिन्याः सलिलशिखिरेः सेष्यमाना महाद्भिः *Me.* 67.

मंदारः [मंद-आरक्ष] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise; हस्तमाप्यस्तवकनमिती बालमंदारवृक्षाः *Me.* 75, 67; *V.* 4. 35. —2 The plant called Arka. —3 The Dhātūra plant. —4 Heaven. —5 An elephant. —र A flower of the coral tree; *Ku.* 5. 80; *R.* 6. 23. —Oomp. —माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा *S.* 7. 2. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Māgāṭṭha.

मंदारकः, —मंदारवः, —मंदारः The coral tree; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् *m.* [मंद-इमनिच्] 1 Slowness, tardiness. —2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं [मंदतेज मंद किरच्] 1 A dwelling house, habitation, place, mansion; *Ku.* 7. 55; *Bk.* 8. 96; *R.* 12. 83. —2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मंदिरः. —3 A town. —4 A camp. —5 A temple. —रा 1 The sea. —2 The hollow of the knee, hain. —Comp. —पशुः a cat. —मणि an epithet of Siva.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा [मंद-उरच् *Up.* 1. 38] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general प्रश्नोप्यं द्वयः प्रविशति क्षुपतेमंदिरं मंदुरायाः *Ratn.* 2. 2; *R.* 16. 41. —2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र [*a.* मंद-रक्ष *Un.* 2. 13] 1 Low; deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as

sound); पयोदमंद्रध्वनिना धरित्री *Ki.* 16. 3; 7. 22; *Me.* 99; *R.* 6. 56. —2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. —3 A Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 A deep sound, low tone. —2 A kind of drum. —3 A kind of elephant.

मंघात् *m.* Ved. 1 An intelligent man. —2 A devout or pious man.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्मथो मां मथनक्षिजनाम सान्त्वय करोति *Dk.* 1; *Me.* 73. —2 Love, passion; प्रकोप्यते सुत इवाद्य मन्मथाः *Ra.* 1. 8 80 पराक्षमन्मथः जनः *S.* 2. 18. —3 The wood apple. —था *N.* of Dākṣhāyaṇi. —Oomp. —आनंदः a kind of mango tree. —आलयः 1. the mango tree. —2. pudendum muliebre. —कर *a.* exciting love. —युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. —लेखः a love letter; *S.* 3. 26.

मन्मथिन् *a.* Amorous, enamoured.

मन्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 Wish, desire. —2 Hymn, prayer &c.

मन्मनः 1 Confidential whispering (द्वेषार्थजित् मंद); करोति सहकारस्य कीलकाकीलकोत्तरं मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येष मत्कोकिलनिस्वनः *Kāv.* 2. 11. —2 The god of love.

मन्य *a.* (At the end of oomp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितमन्य. —2 Appearing as.

मन्या [मन्यतेज्या मन्या गलपार्श्वशिवा *P.* III. 3. 59. Sk.] 1 The nape or back, of the neck. —2 Knowledge.

मन्युः [मन्-युच् *Up.* 3. 20] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; *R.* 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. —2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; *U.* 4. 3; *Ki.* 1. 35; *Bk.* 3. 49. —3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. —4 A sacrifice. —5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). —6 Ardour, zeal. —7 Pride. —8 An epithet of Siva. —9 Of Agni.

मन्युमत् *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. —2 Sorrowful, distressed. —3 Spirited, energetic. —4 Vehement, passionate. —*m.* An epithet of Agni.

मय (पु)ष्टः —कः A kind of bean.

मह 1 *P.* (मप्रति) To go, move.

मम (Gen. sing. of असम् the first personal pronoun) My, mine. —Oomp. —कारः, —कुर्ये interesting oneself about anything, self-interested.

ममता [मम भावः तत्] 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. —2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. —3 Individuality.

ममत्वं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. —2

Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; छुडेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपद्ये मम-
त्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -3
Arrogance, pride.

भमापतालः An object of sense.

मह 1 P. To go, move.

मम्मटः N. of the author of the
Kāvyaaprakāśa.

मह 1 A. (मयते) To go, move.

मय a. (यी f.) An affix used to
indicate 'made of', 'consisting or
composed of', 'full of'; कनकमय,
काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. —यः 1 N.
of a demon, the architect of the
demons. (He built the 'three cities'
for the demons; cf. त्रिपुर. He is also
said to have built a splendid hall for
the Pāṇḍavas) -2 A horse. -3 A
camel. -4 A mule. —यी A mare.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय (यु)ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मयस् n. Ved. Pleasure, delight,
satisfaction; सरस्वती नः सुभगा मयस्क-
रत् Rv. 1. 89. 3.

मयुः 1 A Kinnara, a celestial
musician. -2 A deer, an antelope.
-Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मयस्रः [मा ऊख मयादेशः Up. 5. 25]
1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre,
brightness; विद्यजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिदुर्म-
यस्रैः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si 4. 56;
Ki. 5. 5, 8. -2 Beauty. -3 A flame.
-4 The pin of a sun dial.

मयस्विन a. Radiant, brilliant.

मयूरः [मी ऊरु Up. 1. 67] 1
A peacock; मयूरति गिरिमयूर एष दे-
व्याः U. 3. 20; कणी मयूरस्य तले निषी-
दति Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower.
-3 N. of a poet (author of the
सूर्यशतक); यस्याश्चौरश्चिकुरनिकरः कण-
पुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22. -4 A kind
of instrument for measuring time.
—ती A pea-hen; (Proverb:—वं
तकालोपनता तित्तिरी न पुनर्द्विसंतांरिता मयूरी Vb.
1. or वरमय कपोतो न शो मयूरः 'a bird in
the hand is worth two in the bush').
-Comp. —अरिः a lizard. —केतुः an
epithet of Kārttikeya. —शिवकं blue
vitriol. —चटकः the domestic cock.
—चूडा a peacock's crest. —तुर्यं blue
vitriol. —पत्रिन् a. feathered with
peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R.
3. 56. —पदकं a scratch in the form
of a peacock's foot (made with the
finger-nails). —रथः an epithet of
Kārttikeya. —रथसकः a canning peacock.
—शिखा 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a
cock's comb.

मयूरकः 1 A peacock. -2 A cock's
comb. —कः —कं Blue vitriol.

मरः Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

मरकः [मृ-वृत्] A plague, murrain,
pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं [मरकं तरयनेन मृ-वृत्] An
emerald; चापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलावद्-
सेपानमार्गो Me. 76; Si. 4. 56; Rs.
3. 21; (sometimes written मरकत).
-Comp —मणिः m., f. an emerald.
—शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं [मृ-मये ल्युट्] 1 Dying, death;
मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरेणां R. 8. 87; or
संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरिच्यते Bg.
2. 34. -2 A kind of poison. -Comp.
—अंत. —अंतक a. ending in death
—अभिसुख, —उन्मुख a. on the point of
death, near death, moribund. —आत्मक
a. causing death, fatal. —धर्मन् a
mortal. —निश्चय a. determined to
die; Pt. 1. —शील a. mortal.

मरतः Death.

मरणीय, मरिण्यु a. Mortal.

मरिमन् m. Death, dying.

मरंदः —दकः The juice of flowers;
Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp —ओकश्च n.
a flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल a. [मृ-आलच्] 1 Soft,
greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender.
—लः (ली f.) 1 A swan, flamingo,
goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं
वर्तते Bv. 1. 3; विधिं मरालविकारं
Git. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of
duck (कारंदव). -3 A horse. -4 A
cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove
of pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue,
cheat.

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरि (री)चः The pepper shrub.
—चं Black pepper.

मरीचिः m. f. [मृ-ईचि Up. 4
70] 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमरी-
चयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः Rs.
1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A parti-
cle of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage.
—चिः 1 N. of a Prajāpati, one of
the ten patriarchs created by the
first Manu, or one of the ten mind-
born sons of Brahman; he was
father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-
giver. -3 N. of Krishna. -4 A
miser. -Comp. —गर्भ a. containing
particles of light. —तोयं a. mirage.
—मालिन् a. encircled by rays, radi-
ant, shining. (—m.) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन्, मरीचिमत् a. Radiant, lustr-
ous. —m. The sun.

मरीमृज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः [श्रित्येतिस्मिन्मृतातीति मरुः निजल-
देशः, मृ-उ Up. 1. 7] 1 A desert,
sandy desert, a wilderness, any re-
gion destitute of water. -2 A moun-
tain or rock. -3 A kind of plant

(कुरवक). -4 Abstinence from drink-
ing. —m. pl N. of a coun-
try or its inhabitants. -Comp.
—उद्भव 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a
cucumber. —कच्छः N. of a district.
—जः a kind of perfume. —देशः 1.
N. of a district. -2. any region de-
stitute of water. —द्विपः, —मियः a
camel. —धन्वः, —धन्वन् m. wilderness,
desert. —पथः, —पृष्ठं a sandy desert,
wilderness; R. 4. 31. —भू (pl.)
the country called Mārwar. —धूमिः
f. a desert, sandy desert. —संभवाः a
kind of horse-radish. —स्थलः, —स्थली
a wilderness, desert, waste; तस्यामो-
ति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरी ततो नापिर्क
Bh 2. 49; मरुस्थलं यथा वृष्टिः शुधार्तेः
भोजनं तथ H. 1. 11.

मरुकः A peacock.

मरुंडा A woman with a high fore-
head.

मरुत् m. [मृ-उति Up. 1. 94] 1
Wind, air, breeze; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मेकतो
वदुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or
breath, life wind; (अजयत्) अपरः
प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुता पंच शरीरमोच्यत्
R. 8. 19; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god
of wind; Ki. 2. 25. -4 A god, deity;
वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाहृष्टलीलाकर-
लोकापालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5
A kind of plant (मरुवक). —n. A
kind of plant (मृशियण). -Comp.
—आंदोलः a kind of a fan (of a deer's
or buffalo's skin). —इच्छं bellium.
—करः a kind of bean. —कर्मन् n. —कि-
या flatulency. —कोणः the north-
west quarter. —गणः the host of the
gods. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, —सुवः 1.
epithet of Hanūmat. -2. of Bhīma.
—ध्वजं the down of cotton floating
in the air. —पटः a sail. —पतिः, —पा-
लः an epithet of Indra. —पथः sky,
atmosphere. —पूवः a lion. —फलं hail.
—चक्रः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2.
a kind of sacrificial vessel. —रथः 1.
a car in which idols of gods are
moved about. -2. a horse. —लोकः
the world of the Maruta. —वर्त्मन् n.
sky, atmosphere. —वाहः 1. an epithet
of fire. -2. of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

मरुतः N. of a king of the solar
race, who is said to have performed
a sacrifice in which the gods took the
part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्वेषे श्लोकोऽ-
भिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टेरी मरुतस्यावसन् गृहे ।
आसितस्व कामयेविधिदेवाः समासद् इति ॥

मरुतकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुवत् m 1 A cloud. -2. N. of
Indra. -3 N. of Hanūmat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. -2 An
epithet of Rāhu.

मरुव (व) क *a.* Terrible formidable. — **का** 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). — 2 A variety of lime. — 3 A tiger. — 4 Rahu. — 5 A crane.

मरुकः 1 A peacock. — 2 A kind of stag.

मरोलिः-लिकः The sea-monster Makara.

मर्क *a.* Ved. 1 Cleaning, purifying. — 2 Perishing, dying away. — **कः** 1 The vital breath, life-wind. — 2 An ape, a monkey.

मर्ककः A spider.

मर्कटः 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं वक्षसि केनापि दृष्टमज्ञेन मर्कटः । लेडिं जि-
वति संक्षिप्य करोत्युन्नतमासने Bv. 1.
99. — 2 A spider. — 3 A kind of crane.
— 4 A kind of coitus or mode of
sexual enjoyment. — 5 A kind of
poison. — **Comp.** — **आस्य** *a.* monkey-
faced. (— **स्य**) copper. — **हंडुः** ebony.
— **तिरुवकः** a kind of ebony. — **रिप्यली**
the Apāmārga tree. — **पोतः** a young
monkey. — **वासः** a cobweb. — **शीर्षं**
vermillion.

मर्कटकः 1 An ape. — 2 A spider.
— 3 A kind of fish. — 4 A kind of
grain.

मर्करा 1 A pot, vessel. — 2 A sub-
terranean hole, cavity, cavern, hol-
low. — 3 A barren woman.

मर्च 10 A. (मर्चयति) 1 To take.
— 2 To cleanse. — 3 To sound. — 4 To
go, move. — 5 Ved. To threaten,
menace. — 6 To injure, hurt. — 7 To
endanger, imperil.

मज्जः 1 A washerman. — 2 A osta-
mita. — *f.* Cleansing, washing,
purification.

मर्तः [**मर्त**] 1 A man, human
being, mortal. — 2 The earth, the
world of mortals.

मर्त्य *a.* [**मर्त**-**मवः** क] Mortal. — **स्यः**
1 A mortal, a human being, man ;
Ms. 5. 97. — 2 The world of mortals,
the earth. — **स्ये** The body. — **Comp.**
— **धर्मः** mortality. — **धर्मन्** *a.* mortal ;
न कश्चिद्वासाद्यते मर्त्यधर्मा K. — **निवाति-**
न् *m.* a mortal, human being. — **भावः**
human nature. — **सुवनं** the earth.
— **महितः** a god. — **मुखा** a kinnara,
a being having the face of a man
and the figure of an animal, and
regarded as an attendant of Ku-
bera. — **लोकः** the world of mortals,
the earth ; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विज्ञाति
Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द *a.* [**मृ-वञ्**] Crushing,
pounding, grinding, destroying &c.
(at the end of comp.). — **वः** 1
Grinding, pounding. — 2 A violent
stroke.

मर्दक *a.* = मर्द.

मर्दन *a.* (नी. *f.*) [**मृ-वञ्** ल्युट्, या]
Crushing, grinding, destroying,
tormenting, rubbing &c. — **न्**
1 Crushing grinding. — 2 Rubbing,
shampooing. — 3 Anointing (with
unguents &c.). — 4 Pressing, knead-
ing. — 5 Paining, tormenting, afflict-
ing. — 6 Destroying. — 7 Devastating,
laying waste. — 8 Opposition of
planets. — 9 Breaking up (as of ice &c.).
मर्दित *a.* 1 Crushed, pounded. — 2
Rubbed. — 3 Strung or tied together.
मर्दलः A kind of drum ; Si. 6. 31 ;
Ba. 2. 1.

मर्द 1 P. (मर्चति) To go, move.

मर्मन् *n.* [**मृ-मनिन्**] 1 (*a*) A vital
part of the body, the vitals, weak or
tender point (of the body) ; नथैव
वीर्यो हृदि शोकशर्ममणि कृतमपि किं न
सोढा U. 3. 35 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Bk. 16 ;
स्वहृदयमर्मणि धर्म करोति Gt. 4. (*b*) Any
vital member or organ. — 2 Any weak
or vulnerable point, a defect, failing.
— 3 The core, quick. — 4 Any joint
(of a limb). — 5 The secret or hidden
meaning, the pith or essence (of
anything) ; काव्यमर्मकाशिका टीका ;
नत्वा मगाधरं मर्मकाशं तदुते मुहं — **नगेश-**
भट्टः — 6 A secret, a mystery. — 7 Truth.
— **Comp.** — **अतिग** *a.* piercing deeply,
into the vital parts ; Si. 20. 77.
— **अन्वेष्ट** 1. probing the vital parts.
— 2. seeking weak or vulnerable points.
— **आवरणं** an armour, a coat of mail.
— **आविध्**, **उपधातिन्** *a.* piercing the
vitals (of the heart) ; Mv. 3. 10.
— **कीलः** a husband. — **ग** *a.* piercing to
the quick, very acute, poignant. — **घ्र**
a. piercing the vitals, excessively
painful. — **चरं** the heart. — **छिद्**,
भिद् (**co**-**उद्विन्**-**भेद्विन्**) *a.* 1. pierc-
ing the vitals, cutting to the quick,
excessively painful ; U. 3. 31 ; Mā. 9. 12. — 2. wounding mortally, mortal.
— **ज्ञ** *a.*, — **विद्** *a.* 1. knowing the
weak or vulnerable points of an-
other ; Pt. 1. 248. — 2. knowing the
most secret portions of a subject.
— 3. knowing secrets or mysteries.
— 4. having a deep insight into any-
thing, exceedingly acute or clever.
(— **ज्ञा**) any acute or learned man.
— **व** a coat of mail. — **पारग** *a.* hav-
ing a deep insight into, thoroughly
conversant with, one who has en-
tered into the secret recesses of any-
thing. — **भेद्** 1. piercing the vitals.
— 2. disclosing the secrets or vulner-
able points of another. — **भेद्वन्**, — **भे-**
द्विन् *m.* an arrow. — **विद्** see **मर्मज्ञ**.
— **स्थलं**, — **स्थानं** 1. a sensitive or vital
part. — 2. a weak or vulnerable point.
— **स्युद्** *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, sting-
ing to the quick. — 2. very cutting,

poignant, sharp or stinging (words
&c.).

मर्मिक *a.* 1 Knowing secrets or weak
points. — 2 Very acute, intelligent ;
see **मर्मज्ञ**.

मर्मर *a.* [**मृ-अल्** ल्युट् च] 1 Rustl-
ing (leaves, garments &c.) ; ती-
रेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R. 6. 57, 4. 73 ; 19.
41 ; नदीद्विताः प्रत्यनिलं चिच्छेचनं धली-
मर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. — 2 Murnur-
ing. — **रः** 1 A rustling sound. — 2
A murmur.

मर्मरायते Den. A. To rustle, mur-
mur.

मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree. — 2
Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. — 2
A wicked man.

मर्त्य *a.* Ved. Mortal. — **यः** 1 A man
— 2 A young man. — 3 A male. — 4 A
lover, suitor. — 5 A stallion, horse. — 6
A camel.

मर्त्यकः Ved. 1. A little man. — 2 A
male in general.

मर्या A limit, boundary.

मर्यादा [**मर्यादा** सीमायां दृष्टिते दा-घञर्थे क]
1 A limit, boundary (fig. also) ;
bound, border, frontier, verge ; **मर्या-**
दा स्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. — 2 End, termina-
tion, terminus. — 3 A shore, bank.
— 4 A mark, land-mark. — 5 The
bounds of morality, any fixed usage
or established rule, moral law. — 6 A
rule of propriety or decorum, bounds
or limits of propriety, propriety of
conduct ; आस्तातावदादभिनमर्यादा U.
5. Pt. 1. 142. — 7 A contract,
covenant, an agreement. — **Comp.**
— **अचलः**, — **गिरिः**, — **पर्वतः** a frontier-
mountain. — **भेदकः** a destroyer of
land-marks.

मर्याद्विन् *a.* Keeping within bounds.
— *m.* A neighbour, borderer.

मर्यादीक 8 U. : To make anything
a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far
as ; as in **मर्यं** मर्यादीक्य आमरण.

मर्च 1. P. (मर्चति) 1 To go, move.
— 2 To fill. — **Caus.** To sound.

मर्शः [**मृ-वञ्**] 1 Deliberation. — 2
Advice, counsel. — 3 A sternutatory.

मर्शन 1 Rubbing. — 2 Examination.
inquiry. — 3 Consideration, delibera-
tion. — 4 Advising, counselling. — 5
Removing, rubbing off. — 6 Ex-
plaining.

मर्षः, **मर्षणं** [**मृ-वञ्** ल्युट् वा] En-
durance, forbearance, patience.

मर्षित *p.* *v.* 1 Endured, patiently
borne or endured. — 2 Exonated, for-
given. — **तं** Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मल 1 A., 10 U. (मलते, मलयतिने)
To hold, possess.

मल a. [मृज्यते शोधते भृञ्-कल टिलोपः
Tv.] 1 Dirty, foul. —2 Mean, covetous.
—3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. —4
Wicked. —लः, -लं 1 Dirt, filth,
impurity, dust, any impure matter ;
मलदायका बलाः K. 2 ; छाया न मूर्च्छति
मलोपहतमसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभा-
काशा Ms. 5. 135.) —2 Dregs, refuse,
sediment, excrement, feces, dung.
—3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy.
—4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. —5
Any impure secretion of the body ;
(according to Manu these excretions
are twelve:—वसा शुक्रमसृग् मज्जा मूत्रविट्
प्राणकर्णविट् । श्लेष्माशुक्रपिका स्निग्धा द्वादशैते नृणां
गलाः Ms. 5. 135.) —6 Comphor. —7
Cuttle-fish bone. —8 Tanned leather ;
a leather-garment. —9 The three
humours of the body (वात, पित्त and
कफ) —लं A kind of base metal. —Comp.
—अपकर्षण 1. removing the dirt,
purification. —2. removal of sin. —अरिः
A kind of natron. —अवरोधः constipa-
tion of the bowels. —आकर्षिन् m. a.
sweeper, a scavenger. —आवद a. 1.
causing dirt, dirtying, soiling. —2.
defiling, polluting. —आशयः the
stomach. —उत्सर्गः evacuation of the
feces, voiding the excrement. —उद्वासा
a woman who has put off her soiled
clothes. —उपहत a. soiled, tarnished
with dirt ; S. 7. 32. —कर्षण a.
cleansing. —घ्न a. cleansing, deter-
gent. —(घ्नः) the bulbous root of
शास्मली. —(घ्नी) N. or a plant (नाग-
रुमनी). —जं pur, matter. —दूषित a.
dirty, foul, soiled. —द्वयः purging,
diarrhoea. —द्वयिन् a. purging. —(मः)
the Jayapala tree. —बात्री a nurse
who attends to a child's necessities.
—धारिन् m. a religious mendicant
of the Jaina sect. —पुष्टे the first (or
outer) page of a book. —धुञ् m. a
erow. —मलकः a strip of cloth cover-
ing the privities (कपित). —मासः an
intercalary month (so called be-
cause during that month religious
ceremonies are not performed).
—मासस्त्र् f. a woman in her courses.
—विसर्गः, —विसर्जनं, —शुद्धिः f. evacua-
tion of the bowels. —हनु m. = मलमूत्र.
—हारक a. removing dirt or sin.

मलव्द्र a. Dirty, foul, filthy.
—Comp. —वामस्त्र् f. a menstruous
woman.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. —नः
A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range
in the south of India, abounding in
sandal tree ; (poets usually repre-
sent the breeze from the Malaya
mountain as wafting the odour of

sandal tree and other plants growing
thereon, which peculiarly affect
persons who are smitten with love) ;
स्तनाविच विशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदुर्गौ R.
4. 51 ; 9. 25 ; 13. 2 ; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं
न परोहति Pt. 1. 41 ; मलये भिल्लपुरंधी
चंदनतश्चाठमिधनं कुर्वते Subhāsh. —2 N.
of the country lying to the east
of the Malaya range, Malabar —3 A
garden. —4 The garden of Indra. —5
The side of a mountain. —Comp.
—अचलः, —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः &c. the
Malaya mountain. —अनेलः, —वातः,
—समीरः The wind blowing from the
Malaya mountain, south-wind ;
ललितलवंगमलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे
Git. 1 ; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्यं दक्षिणानि-
हतकं पूर्णान्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं बहे-
दानीं यथेष्टं K. —उद्भवं sandal-wood.
—जः a sandal tree ; अयि मलयज
महिमायै कस्य गिरामस्तु विश्वस्ये
Bv. 1. 11. (—जः, —जं) sandal-
wood. (—जं) an epithet of Rāhu.
—रजस् n. the dust of sandal. —द्रुमः
a sandal tree. —वातिनी an epithet
of Durgā.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lust-
ful woman. —2 A female messenger,
confidante. —3 A female elephant.

मलिः f. Possession, enjoyment.

मालकः A king.

मलिन a. [मल असंख्ये इवन्] 1
Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean,
soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also) ;
धन्यास्तद्वंगरत्ना मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17 ;
किमिति युष्मा मलिनं यशः कुक्षये Ve. 3.
4. —2 Black, dark (fig. also) ; मलिन-
मयि हिमांशोर्लभ्य लभ्यते तनोति S. 1. 20 ;
अतिमलिनं, कर्तव्ये भवति खलानामतीव
निपुणा धीः Vās. ; Si. 9. 18. —3 Sinful,
wicked, depraved ; धियो हि ईसां मलि-
ना भवन्ति H. 1. 23 ; मलिनाचरितं कर्म
सुरेभ्यः न वसन्तं Kāv. 2. 178. —4 Low,
vile, base ; लघवः प्रकटीभवन्ति मलिनाभ्य-
स्ता Si. 9. 23. —5 Clouded, obscured.
—नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt. —2 Butter-
milk. —3 Borax. —ना, —नी A woman
during menstruation. —Comp. —अंबु
n. 'black water', ink. —आस्य a. 1.
having a dirty or black face. —2.
low, vulgar. —3. savage, cruel. —यम
a. obscured, soiled, clouded, —मुख
a. = मलिनास्य q. v. (—खः) 1. fire. —2.
a ghost, an evil spirit. —3. a kind of
monkey (गोलाल).

मलिनता-स्त्वं 1 Dirtiness, filthiness.
—2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity,
corruption.

मलिनयति Den. P. 1 To make dirty,
soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil (fig.
also), चक्रोऽस्मिन् मलिनयति पुरोगतानि
R. 5. 73. यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं न
लिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो नष्टः M. 1

'stains or brings discredit on' &c.
—2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनित a. 1 Dirty, soiled. —2 Cor-
rupt. —3 Wicked, depraved.

मलिनिमन् m. [मलिन-इमतिच्] 1 Dirti-
ness, foulness, impurity. —2 Black-
ness, Darkness ; मलिनिमालिनि नाध-
योषितां Si. 6. 4. —3 Moral impurity,
sin.

मलिनीक 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. —2
To darken, obscure.

मलिनीय 1 P. To become dirty or
impure, be soiled.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief ; न
परेषु महौजसश्छलाद्वकुर्वति मलिम्लुचा
इव Si. 16. 52. —2 A demon. —3 A
gnat, mosquito. —4 An intercalary
month. —5 Air, wind. —6 Fire. —7 A
Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily
Yajnas or sacrifices. —8 The Chitraka
tree. —9 Frost, snow.

मलिष्ठा A woman in her courses.

मलीसम् a. [मल-ईमस्] 1 Dirty,
foul, impure, unclean, stained, soil-
ed ; मा ते मलीससविकारघ्ना मतिर्भूत्
Māl. 1. 32 ; R. 2. 53. —2 Dark,
black, of a black colour ; पण्डिता न
जनारवैरवैवृषि कूजतमलिं मलीससं N. 2.
92 ; महामनोमोहमलीससाधया K. 5 ; वि-
सारितामजिहतं कोकिलाबलीमलीसजा-
लदुग्धमद्विजराजयः Si. 17. 57, 1. 38 ; Māl.
10. 4. —3. Wicked, sinful, wrong,
unrighteous ; मलीससामादृक्ते न पद्वति
R. 3. 46. —सः 1 Iron —2 Green
vitriol.

मल 1 A (मलते) To hold, possess.

मल्ल a. [मल्ल-अच्] 1 Strong,
athletic, robust ; Ki. 18. 1. —2 Good,
excellent. —ल्लः 1 A strong man. —2
An athlete, a boxer, wrestler ; मल्ल-
मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. —3 A drinking-
vessel, cup. —4 The remnants of an
oblation. —5 The cheek and temple.
—6 N. of a mixed tribe (wrestlers)
born of an outcast Kshatriya by a
Kshatriya woman ; Ms. 10. 22 ; 12.
45. —7 N. of a country. —ल्लः 1 A
woman. —2 The Arabian jasmine.
—3 Ornamenting the person with
cosmetics or coloured unguents.
—Comp. —अरिः 1. an epithet of
Kṛishṇa. —2. of Śiva. —कीडा 1.
boxing or wrestling match. —2.
athletic or gymnastic exercise. —वडी
a kind of dance. —जं black pepper.
—सुदं a kind of drum. —नागः 1. In-
dra's elephant. —2. a letter-carrier.
—सूः-भूमिः f. 1. a battle-field. —2. an
arena, a wrestling ground. —3. N.
of a country. —युद्धं a wrestling or
boxing match, pugilistic encounter.
—विद्या the art of wrestling. —शाला
a gymnasium.

महका 1 A lamp-stand. -2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. -3 A lamp. -4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. -5 A tooth. -6 A kind of jasmine.

महारः N. of one of the six Rāgas.

महलिः-ह्रीः [मह-र वा कोप] A kind of jasmine. -Comp. -मंथि n. a kind of agallochum. -नायः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघ-दूत, किराताजनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). -एत्रं a mushroom.

महलिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. -2 The month Māgha. -3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्षः, -आख्यः 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill; एतस्मिन्म-दकलमहलिकाक्षपक्षपाधुतस्करदुष्वहदुंदरो-काः (मुको विभागाः) U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. -2. a particular breed of horses, (with white spots on the eyes.) (-ह्री) a female dog (with white spots in the eyes). -अर्जुनः N. of a Linga of Siva on the mountain Srisaila. -आख्या a kind of jasmine.

महिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमहिकानां विजम्भोद्भिषु कुम्भ-लेषु B. 16. 47. -2 A flower of this jasmine; विष्ण्वस्तसायंतनमहिकेषु (के-लेषु) R. 16. 50; Kāv. 2. 215. -3 A lamp-stand. -4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. -मंथं a kind of agallochum. -छद्, -छद्ने n. a shade for a lamp.

मह्लिकरः A thief.

महुः A bear.

महूरः Rust of iron.

मह् 1 P. (महति) To fasten, bind.

मह्य 1 P. (मह्यति) To bind.

मह् 1 P. (महति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. -2 To be angry.

मशः 1 A mosquito. -2 Hum, humming. -3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito curtain.

मशकः [मश-वृत्] 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति H. 1. 81; Ms. 1. 85. -2 A particular disease of the skin. -3 A leather water-bag. -4 N. of a district in Śākadvīpa inhabited by Kshatriyas. -Comp. -कुटिः -टी f., -वरजं a whisk for scaring away mosquitoes. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशकित् m. The Udumbara tree.

मशी See मसी.

मशुनः A dog.

मह् 1 P. (महति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

महिः -वी f. = मसी q. v.

मह् 4 P. (मह्यति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. -2 To change form. मसः A measure, weight.

मसनं 1 Measuring, weighing. -2 A species of medicinal plant. 3 Hurting.

मसरा A kind of pulse.

मसारः, मसारकः An emerald.

मसिः m. f. 1 Ink. -2 Lamp-black, soot. -3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. -आधारः, -कूपी, -धानं, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an inkstand. -जलं ink. -एष्यः a writer, scribe. -एथः a pen. -मसः f. f. a pen. -2. an ink-bottle. -वर्णं a. black as ink, inky. -वर्धनं myrrh.

मसी See मसि above. -Comp. -जलं ink. -धानी an ink-stand. -पटलं a coating of soot; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधा-ति दीपा Bv. 1. 74.

मसिकः A serpent's hole.

मसिन a. Pounded, well ground-
ed.

मसीना Linseed.

मसु (सु) रः 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A pillow. -रा 1 A lentil. -2 A harlot.

मसरकः A pillow. -कं A kind of ornament on Indra's banner.

मसरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 A procuress, bawd.

मसुरी A kind of small-pox.

मसुण a. 1 Unctuous, oily; मसुण-चंदनचिचितीर्णी Ch. P. 7; or सरस-मसुणमपि मलयजपंकं Gtt. 4. -2 Soft, tender, smooth; U. 1. 38. -3 Bland, mild, sweet; मसुणवाणि Gtt. 10. -4 Lovely charming; दिनयमसुणो वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2; 4. 21. -5 Beaming, glistening; मसुणमुकुलितानां प्रांतवि-स्तारभाजं (आलोकितानां) Māl. 1. 27; 4. 2. -जा Linseed.

मसुणित a. Softened, polished; U. 5. 18.

मसक् 1 P. (मसकति) To go, move.

मसकरः [मसक् अरक्] 1 A bamboo. -2 A hollow bamboo. -3 Going, motion. -4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मसरिन् m. 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmana in the fourth order; धारयन् मसरिन् Bk. 5. 63. -2 The moon.

मसज् 6 P. (मज्जति, मज्ज; caus. मज्ज-ति; desid. निमज्जति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into

water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. -2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सौदृक्चये तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीचांतरात्मा U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20; सोऽसंभृतं नाम तमः सह तेनैव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81; R. 16. 72. -3 To be drowned, perish (in water). -4 To sink into misfortune. -5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -Caus. (मज्जयति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. -2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm.

मस्तं The head. -Comp. -द्वार n. the devadaru tree. -मूलकं the neck.

मस्तकं-कं [मस्याति परिमात्येन मस्-करेण तस्यार्थे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull; अतिलोभा (v. l. तुष्णा) भिभुतस्य चकं भ्रमति मस्तके Pt. 5. 22. -2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit; न च पर्वतमस्तके Ms. 4. 47; इक्षु, चुली &c. -3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. -Comp.

-आख्यः, the top of a tree. -उच्चरः, -चूलं an acute head-ache. -पिंडिका -कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. -मूलकं the neck. -तुंगः the membrane sur-
rounding the brain. -क्षेहः the brain.

मस्तिक The head.

मसिः f. Measuring, weighing.

मस्तिष्क 1 The brain. -2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. -Comp. -त्वक् f. the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मस्तु n. 1 Sour cream. -2 Whey. -Comp. -लुंगः, -गं, -तुंगकः, -कं the brain.

मह् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (महति, मह्यति-त, महति) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; मोक्षार्थं न निधीनां मह-यांत महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhāsh. ; जयकी-र्त्यस्तेऽहं हित इव मंदारकुसुमैः Git. 11; ह्री पुमानिन्दयन्त्येषा वृत्तं हि महिन् सर्वो Ku. 6. 12; Ki. 5. 7, 24; Bk. 10. 2; R. 5. 25, 11. 49. -2 To delight, gladden. -3 To in-crease, aggrandize -4 (Atm.) To delight in. -5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses) II. 1 A. (महते) To grow or increase.

महः [मह-वृत्थे क] 1 A festival, festive occasion; बंधुताहृदयकोऽसुदीमहः Māl. 9. 21; U. 6. 40; स खलु ब्रह्मते-त्यतिनर्तते महममाविति बंधुतयोदितः Si. 6. 19; मदनमहं Rātā. 1. -2 An offer-
ing, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre; cf. महम् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishnu.

महकः A wide spread fragrance. महत् a. [मह-अति] (compar. मही-यम् superl. महिष्ठ; nom. महात्, महती, महता; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः, व्याप्तः

&c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् धन्य-राशिः. -3 Long, extended, extensive; महाती बाह्वयस्य महाबाहुः; 80 महती कथा, महानद्याः. -4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. -5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरो-वेदना, महती विषादाः. -6 Gross, thick, dense; महानघकारः. -7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपस्थितं, महती वार्ता. -8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महाजनः. -9 Loud; महान् घोषः, -ध्वनिः. -10 Early or late; महति प्रत्युषे 'early in the morning'; महत्परार्द्धे 'late in the afternoon.' -11 High; महाध. -m. 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 (In Sān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty-five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ma. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. -n. 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numberlessness. -2 Kingdom, dominion. -3 Sacred knowledge. -ind. Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi comp. it is changed to महा q.v.). -Comp. -आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य a. very wonderful. -आश्रय dependence on or seeking protection with the great. -क्षय a. talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र a. occupying a wide territory. -गुण a. having the qualities of the great. -तन्त्र the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. -विल the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थान a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं सुहृत्सुहृत् Si. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर a. Greater, larger &c. -रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4; गृहपतिश्च समाक्षेपमूर्तो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A Chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain. महत्त्व 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय a. Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glori-

ous, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महती The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महत्) ind. 1 The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *saar* and *janas*); महर्लोक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q.v.

महल्लः, महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabio.)

महल्लक a. Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (of Mar. महाल्ल).

महम् n. [मह-अप्] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; कलशजानां स्वमति महमां भाजनं निष्कृते Mā. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 2. -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महर्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.) -6 Pleasure, enjoyment. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महत्स्व, महत्स्वि a. 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, lustrous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. huge, bulky. (-गा) 1. a camel. -2. a kind of rat. -3 N. of Siva. -अञ्जन N. of a mountain. -अपयः a great danger or calamity. -अवधनिक a. 'having gone a long way,' dead. -अवधः a great sacrifice. -अनसं 1. a heavy carriage. -2. cooking utensils. (-सं) a kitchen-maid. (-सः, -सं) a kitchen. -अङ्गमाय a. 1. of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. -2. virtuous, righteous, just. (-वा) a worthy or respectable person. -अंतः 1. death. -2 an epithet of Siva. -अंधकारः 1. thick darkness. -2. gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंधा (pl.) N. of a people and their country. -अभयः, अभिन्न a. nobly-born, of noble birth. (-वा, -वा) noble birth, high descent. -अभिषेकः the great extraction of Soma. -अंशः

स्वः the chief or prime minister (of a king). -अंशुका an epithet of Siva. -अंशुका a billion. -अंशु a. very sour. (-रं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -अरवं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्थ a. very costly, costing a high price. (-वा) a kind of quail. -अर्य a. valuable, precious. -अर्चिस् a. flaming high. -अरण्यः 1. the great ocean. -2. N. of Siva. -अर्थ a. 1. rich. -2. great, noble, dignified. -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. -अर्द्ध one thousand millions. -अर्द्ध a. 1. very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. -2. invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-ह्) white sandal-wood. -अश्वि-रोहः the fig-tree. -अज्ञानध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt, R. 3. 56. -अज्ञान a. voracious, gluttonous. -अश्मन् m. a precious stone, ruby. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvina sacred to Durgā. -अग्निः a large sword. -अहुरी N. of Durgā. -अह्नः the afternoon. -आकार a. extensive, large, great. -आचार्य 1. a great teacher. -2. an epithet of Siva. -आदय a. wealthy, very rich. (-दय) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् a. 1. high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu 7. द्विचिंति मंदस्वार्ते महात्मनः Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-मः) 1. the Supreme Spirit; Ma. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, i. e. intellect of the Sāṅkhyas. (महात्मन् means the same as महात्मन्.) -आनका a kind of large drum. -आनंदः, नंदः 1. great joy or bliss. -2. especially the great bliss of final beatitude. (-वा) 1. spirituous liquor. -2. a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Maghā. -आवगा a great river. -आयुषः an epithet of Siva. -आरम्भ a. undertaking great works, enterprise. (-भः) any great enterprise. -आलयः 1. a temple in general. -2. a sanatorium, an asylum. -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman. -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. sacred to a deity. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. (-वा) N. of a particular doity. -आज्ञय a. high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble; राजा हिरण्यगर्भो महाज्ञयः H. 4; see महात्मन्. (-या) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाज्ञयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. -2. the ocean. -आस्पद a. 1. occupying a great position. -2. mighty, powerful. -आश्रयः a great or tumultuous fight. -आश्रयः

a. 1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. —2. having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious; Pt. 1. 37. —इन्द्रः 1. 'the great Indra, ' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ms. 7. 7. —3. a chief or leader in general. —3. N. of a mountain range; प्रतिर्महोदयस्य महोदयेश्वर R. 6. 54, 4. 39, 43. —वारः rain-bow. —नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. —मन्त्रिन् m. an epithet of Brihaspati. —इषुः a great archer; अधिरोहति गाडिं महोपै Ki. 13. 16. —इक्ष्वाकः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः, —ईशाना N. of Siva. —बन्धुः the Bilva tree. —ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. —ईश्वरः 1. a great lord, sovereign; Pt. 1, 69. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —4. a god (opp. प्रकृति). —(-रि) 1 N. of Durgā. —2. a kind of bell-metal. —उग्रः (for उग्र) a large bull, a full-grown or strong bull; महोक्षतां वसतः सुखाश्विन R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. —उत्पलः a large blue lotus. (—लः) the Śāraa bird. —उत्सवः 1. a great festival or occasion of joy. —2. the god of love. —उत्साह a. possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. (—हः) 1. perseverance. —2. great pride; Pt. 1. 38. —उदधिः 1. the great ocean; R. 3. 17. —2. an epithet of Indra. —उजः a conch-shell, shell. —उद्य a. very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. (—यः) 1. (a) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. (b) great fortune or good luck. (c) greatness, pre-eminence. —2. final beatitude. —3. a lord, master. —4. N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanonja; see App. III. —5. N. of the district of Kanonja. —6. sour milk mixed with honey. —उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (—रः) 1. a big belly. —2. dropy. —उदार a. very generous or magnanimous. —उद्यम a. = महोदय q. v. —उद्योग a. very industrious or diligent, hard-working. —उन्नत a. exceedingly lofty. (—तः) the palmyra tree —उन्नतिः f. great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. —उपकारः a great obligation. —उपदेशः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. —उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98; N. 1. 18. —उरस्क a. broad-chested. (—रुः) an epithet of Siva. —उल्का 1. a great meteor. —2. a great fire-brand. —आग्निम् m. 'great priest,' N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. —अक्षि a. very prosperous, opulent. (—फः) great prosperity or affluence. —अश्वः a great bull. —आविः 1. a great sage or saint; परमहृदिः परमेश्वर

महोदयः (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Buddha. —ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) a. having large lips. (—ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. —ओजस् a. very mighty or powerful, possessed of great splendour or glory; महोजसो मानधना धनाक्षिताः Ki. 1. 19. (—मः) a great hero or warrior, a champion. (—नः) great vigour. —ओजसः the discus of Vishnu. —ओषधिः f. 1. a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. —2. the *Dūrva* grass. —3. N. of various plants बाह्यी, श्वेतकंदकारी, कटुका, अतिविषा &c. —गणः a collection of great or medicinal herbs; —गुग्गुली रघुमलता भृंगराजः शतावरी । गुडूचा मर्द्धांशुव महोदधिगणः सुता ॥ ओषधं 1. a sovereign remedy, panacea. —2. ginger. —3. garlic. —4. a kind of poison (वस्त्रनाम). —कच्छः 1. the sea. —2. N. of Varuṇa. —3. a mountain. —कंदः garlic. —कण्टः a kind of shell. —कण्टिकः 1. the Bilva tree. —2. red garlic. —कंबु a. stark naked. (—बुः) an epithet of Siva. —कर a. 1. large-handed. —2. having a large revenue. —कर्मणः an epithet of Siva. —कर्मद a. doing great works. (—मः) an epithet of Siva. —कला the mght of the new moon. —कविः 1. a great poet, a classical poet, anch as कालिदास, मधुसूति, बाण, भारवि &c. —2. an epithet of Sukra. —कालः an epithet of Siva. (—तः) the earth. —काय a. big bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (—यः) 1. an elephant. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —4. of a being attending on Siva (= नंदि). —कार्तिकी the night of full moon in the month of Kārtika. —कालः 1. a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. —2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayini (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his Meghadūta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Ms. 30-38; also R. 6. 34). —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —4. N. of a kind of gourd. —5. N. of Siva's servant (नंदि). —पुरं the city of Ujjayini. —काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. —काव्य a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559) (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five: —पुराण, क-

मारसम्ब, किराताजनीय, शिशुपालवध and वैष्णवचरित or six, if मेघदूत — a very small poem or खंडकाव्य — be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the मद्रिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya). —कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. —कुल, —कुलीन a. of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly born. (—लः) a noble birth or family, high descent. —कुच्छः a great penance. —केतुः N. of Siva. —कोशः, —कोशः an epithet of Siva. —क्रतुः a great sacrifice, e. g. a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. —क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu. —क्रौंचः an epithet of Siva. —क्षत्रपः a great satrap. —क्षीरः sugarcane. —खर्वः—र्वः a high number (ten billions?). —गजः a great elephant; see दिक्कित्. —गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. —गंध a. exceedingly fragrant. (—घः) a kind of cane. (—घं) a kind of sandal-wood. (—घा) N. of Chāmundā. —गर्ता, —गर्भः, —गर्तः N. of Siva. —गल a. long-necked. —गवः *Bos gaurus*. —गुण a. very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). —गुहः a highly respectable or venerable person; (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor; किं माता, तद्यत्तार्थं महागुरुरिति स्मृतः). —दृष्टिः f. a cow with a large hump. —यहः an epithet of Rāhu. —ग्रीवः 1. a camel. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ग्रीविन् m. a camel. —वूर्णः spirituous liquor. —वृत्त ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). —वोष a. noisy, loud-sounding. (—वः) a market, fair. (—वः) a loud noise, clamour. —चक्रवर्तिन् m. a universal monarch. —चंडा N. of Chāmundā. —चक्रः f. a large army. —छायः the fig-tree. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा 1. a great braid of hair. —2. the matted hair of Siva. —जत्रु a. having a great collar-bone. (—त्रुः) an epithet of Siva. —जनः 1. a multitude of man, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः संपथाः Mb. —2. the populace, mob; विलोक्य बृहदोत्समधिष्ठितं स्वयं महाजनः स्मरन्मुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. —3. a great man, a distinguished or eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-अतिकारकः । पञ्चपञ्चस्थितं तोयं धत्ते सुखा-फलाश्रये Subhāsh. —4. the chief of a caste or trade. —5. a merchant tradesman. —जातीय a. 1. rather large. —2. of an excellent kind. —जिह्वा an epithet of Siva. —ज्ञानिन् m. 1. a very learned man. —2. a great sage. —3.

N. of Siva. —ज्येष्ठी the day of full-moon in the month of Jyeshtha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —ज्वाल *n.* very brilliant or shining. (—लः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. a sacrificial fire. —तपस् *m.* 1. a great ascetic. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —तन्त्रं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. —तिक्ता the *Nimba* tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent. (—क्ष्ण) the marking-nut plant. —तेजस् *a.* 1. possessed of great lustre or splendour. —2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (—*m.*) 1. a hero, warrior. —2. fire. —3. an epithet of Kārttika. (—*n.*) quick silver. —स्वामि, —स्वामिन् *a.* very generous. (—*m.*) N. of Siva. —दंतः 1. an elephant with large tusks. —2. an epithet of Siva. —द्वेदः 1. a long arm. —2. a severe punishment. —देवः an epithet of Siva. —दृष्टा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. —द्वार *n.* the *deva-daru* tree. —द्रव्यः a kind of grain. —देवः N. of Siva. (—वी) 1. N. of Pārvatī. —2. the chief queen. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —द्वार a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. —धन *a.* 1. rich. —2. expensive, costly. (—नं) 1. gold. —2. incense. —3. a costly or rich dress. —4. agriculture, husbandry. —5. anything costly or precious. —6. great booty. —7. a great battle. (Ved.). —धनुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —धातुः 1. gold. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. lymph. —4. N. of Meru. —नदः an epithet of Siva. —नदः a great river. —नदी 1. a great river, such as Gāṅgā, Kṛishṇa, सङ्गवान्जीविमन्त्रेति महानद्या नगायाम् Si. 2. 100. —2. N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. —नद्रा 1. a spirituous liquor. —2. N. of a river. —नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. —नलः a kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Āshvina, sacred to the worship of Durgā. —नाटकं 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannātaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanuma); thus defined by S. D.:—एतदेव यदा सर्वैः पदा प्रस्थानकै-र्युतम् । अक्षैश्च दशभिर्षीतं महानाटकमुच्यते —नादः 1. a loud sound, uproar. —2. a great drum. —3. a thunder-cloud. —4. a shell. —5. an elephant. —6. a lion. —7. the ear. —8. a camel. —9. an epithet of Siva. (—दं) a musical instrument. —नास an epithet of Siva. —निद्रा *a.* fast asleep. (—द्रा) 'the great sleep,' death. —नियमः an epithet of Vishnu. —निर्वाण total ex-

tion of Individuality (according
 to the Buddhists). —निशा 1. the
 dead of night, the second and third
 watches of the night ; महानिशा तु
 विज्ञेया मध्यमे महर्हयम्. —2. an epithet of
 Durga. —नीचा a washerman. —नील
 a. dark-blue. (—लः) a kind of sap-
 phire of emerald ; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44 ;
 R. 18. 42. —उपला a sapphire. —वृत्त्यः,
 —नेत्रः an epithet of Siva. —नेमि
 a crow. —न्यायः the chief rule. —पक्ष
 a. 1. having many adherents. —2
 having a large family or retinue.
 (—क्षः) 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2.
 a kind of duck. (—क्षी) an owl. —पंच-
 भूलं the five great roots : —वित्त्वोग्रिमयः
 रयनाकः काश्मिरी पाटला तथा । सर्वैस्तु मिलि-
 तेरेति । स्पामहायचभूलकं ॥ —पंचविषं
 the five great or deadly poisons ; —गुंभी
 च कालकूटश्च सुस्तको वत्सनामकः । शंखकृष्ण-
 णि योगीयं महापंचविषमिधः ॥ —पथः 1.
 chief road, principal street, high or
 main road ; Ku. 7. 3. —2. the pass-
 age into the next world, i. e. death.
 —3. N. of certain mountain-tops
 from which devout persons used to
 throw themselves down to secure
 entrance into heaven. —4. an epithet
 of Siva. —5. the long pilgrimage to
 mount Kedarā. —6. the way to heaven.
 —7. the knowledge of the essence of
 Siva acquired in the pilgrimage to
 Kedarā. —पयः 1. a particular high
 number. —2. N. of Nārada. —3. N.
 of one of the nine treasures of Ku-
 bera. —4. N. of the southernmost
 elephant supporting the world. —5.
 an epithet of Nanda. —6. a Kinnara
 attendant on Kubera. (—पद्म) 1. a
 white lotus. —2. N. of a city. —पतिः
 N. of Nanda. —पराह्णः a late hour in
 the afternoon. —पवित्रः an epithet of
 Vishnu. —पातः a long flight ; Pt. 2.
 54. —पातकं 1. a great sin, a heinous
 crime ; ब्रह्महत्या घुरापानं स्तेयं दुर्व्रजनगमः
 महापते पातकाणाहुस्तस्मै श्वपचमं ॥ Ma.
 11. 55. —2. a great sin or trans-
 gression. —पात्रः a prime minister.
 —पावः an epithet of Siva. —पाप्मन्
 a. very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः a
 great man. —पुरुषः 1. a great man,
 an eminent or distinguished personage ;
 शङ्खं महापुरुषसंविदिनं निक्षम्प U. 6. 7.
 —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an epithet
 of Vishnu. —पुष्टः a kind of worm.
 —पूजा great worship ; any solemn
 worship performed on extraordinary
 occasions. —पृष्ठः a camel. —पोद्गलः
 a kind of large reed. —प्रजापतिः N. of
 Vishnu. —प्रतिहाराः a chief door-keeper.
 —प्रपञ्चः the great universe. —प्रथ a.
 of great lustre. (—प्र) the light of a
 lamp. —प्रभुः 1. a great lord. —2. a
 king, sovereign. —3. a chief. —4. an
 epithet of Indra. —5. of Siva. —6. of
 Vishnu. —7. great saint or hol-

man. —**मलया** ¹ the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahma, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahma himself, are annihilated. —**प्रसाद** ¹ a great favour. —² a great preseat (of food offered to an idol) ; **प्रासादकं च निमाल्यं नैवेद्यं च विमलतः** ³ महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा गङ्गा विष्णोः प्रयततः ⁴ न. —**प्रयाण** departing this life, death. —**प्राण** ¹ the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. —² the aspirated letters themselves (pl.) ; they are: —**ख, ए, छ, ज, द, ड, श, ष, झ, ण, त्र, व, म, न, ह, र, ल**. —³ a raven. —**प्राणता** possession of great strength or essence ; **अन्याश्च जीवत एव महाप्राणतया स्फुरतो जगद्वा K**. —**द्रव** ¹ a great flood, deluge. —**फल** ¹ bearing much fruit. —² bringing much reward. (—**ला**) ¹ a bitter-gourd. —² a kind of spear. (—**लं**) ¹ a great fruit or reward. —**केवल** the ointle-fish: bone. —**बल** ¹ a. very strong. (—**लः**) ¹ wind, storm. —² a Buddha. (—**लं**) load. ³ ईश्वरः ⁴ N. of a Linga of Siva near the modern Mahāleshwar. —**बाहु** 'a. long-armed, powerful. (—**हः**) an epithet of Vishnu. —**बि (बी) लं** ¹ the atmosphere. —² the heart. —³ a water-jar, pithor. —⁴ a hole, cave. —**बी (बी) ज** an epithet of Siva. —**बी (बी) ज्यं** the perineum. —**बोधि** ¹ the great intelligence of a Buddha. —² a Buddha. —**ब्रह्म, ब्रह्मन्** ¹ the Supreme Spirit —**ब्राह्मणः** ¹ a great or learned Brāhmaṇa. —² a low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa. —**भाग** ¹ a. very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. —² illustrious, distinguished, glorious; **महाभागः कामं नरपतिभिर्लक्ष्यतिरसी S. 5. 10 ; Ms. 3. 192**. —³ very pure or holy, highly virtuous. —**भागता, त्वं, भाग्यं** ¹ extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. —² great excellence or merit. —**भागवतं** the great Bhāgavata, one of the 18 Purāṇas. —**भागिन्** ¹ a. very fortunate or prosperous. —**भारतं** ¹ N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarāshtra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *Parvans* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भारत also). —**भाष्यं** ¹ a great commentary. —² particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. —**भासुः** an epithet of Vishnu. —**मिथुः** N. of Śākyamuni. —**भीता** a kind of sensitive plant (**लाजालू**). —**भीमः** an epithet of king Santanau. —**भीरः** a sort of beetle or fly. —**भुज** ¹ a. long-armed, powerful. —**द्व** ¹ a great

or primary element ; see भूत ; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमधिना R. 1. 29 ; Ms. 1. 6. (-तः) 1. The Supreme Being. -2. a great creature. -मोयः 1. a great enjoyment. -2. a great coil or hood ; great winding. -3. a serpent. (-गर) an epithet of Durgā. -मणिः 1. a costly or precious jewel ; संस्कारेण लिखितो महामणिश्च क्षीणो विमलः ह्यते S. 6. 5. -2. N. of Siva. -मति a. 1. high-minded. -2. clever. (-तिः) N. of Brīhaspati or Jupiter. -मत्स्यः a large fish, sea-monster. -मद a. greatly intoxicated. (-दा) an elephant in rut. -मनसू, -मनस्क a. 1. high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. -2. liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (-म.) a fabulous animal called शरप q v. -मंत्रः 1. any sacred text of the Vedas. -2. a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell. -मन्त्रि m. the prime minister, premier. -महोपाध्यायः 1. a very great preceptor. -2. a title given to learned men and reputed scholars ; e. g. महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथसुरि &c. -मंसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh ; न खलु महामंसविक्रयादप्यमुपायं पश्यामि Mā. 4 ; अश्वत्थं नित्यं जिंशुषां गोपकल्पितम् । विक्रीयते महामंसं यद्वातं यद्वातमिदं 5. 12. (see Jagaddhara ad loc.) -मात्र a. 1. great in measure, very great or large. -2. most excellent, best. (-त्रः) 1. a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister ; (द्वे कर्मणि मूषायां विदे माने परिच्छेदे । मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥) ; Ms. 9. 259. -2. an elephant-driver or keeper ; Pt. 1. 161. -3. a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a spiritual teacher. -मायः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -माया worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. -मारी 1. cholera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -माला N. of Siva. -माहे-स्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Siva. -मुखः a crocodile. -मुनिः 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vyāsa. -3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of Agastya. -5. the coriander plant. (-नि n.) 1. coriander seed. -2. any medicinal herb or drug. -मृतिः N. of Vishnu. -मूषं m. an epithet of Siva. -मूल a large radish. (-ला) a kind of onion. -मूय a. very costly. (-ह्यः) a ruby. -मुयः 1. any large animal. -2. an elephant. -3. the fabulous animal called शरप. -मृयुः, -मेघः N. of Siva. -मेदः the coral tree. -मेघा an epithet of Durgā. -मोहः great infatuation of mind. (-हा) 1. an epithet of Durgā. -यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of

piety to be performed by a householder ; अघ्रापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् । होमो देवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्मेतो (or हवयज्ञः) नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see the words s. v.). -2. N. of Vishnu. -यमकं 'a great Yamaka', i. e. a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same word, though different in sense ; e. g. see Ki. 15. 52, where विक्रान्तीयुर्लुपतीशमार्गणाः has four different senses ; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. -यशस् a. very famous, renowned, celebrated. -यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage', the pilgrimage to Benares. -याम्यः an epithet of Vishnu. -युगं 'a great Yuga', consisting of the four Yugas of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. -योगिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a cock. -योनिः f. excessive dilation of the female organ. -रजतं 1. gold. -2. the thorn-apple. -रजनं 1. safflower. -2. gold. -रत्नं a precious jewel. -रथः 1. a great chariot. -2. a great warrior or hero ; कुतः प्रभावो धनंजयस्य महारथजयद्रथस्य विपत्तिस्तुत्वादयिदं Vo. 2 ; दशरथः प्रशशास महारथः R. 9. 1 ; Si. 3. 22 ; (a महारथ is thus defined : -एको दशसहस्राणि योधयेयस्तु धन्विना । शस्त्रशस्त्रपर्वणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥). -3. desire, longing ; of. मनोरथ. -रस a. very savoury. (-सः) 1. a sugar-cane. -2. quicksilver. -3. a precious mineral. -4. the fruit of the date tree. -5. any one of the eight substances given below : -दरुः पारदं शस्यं वैकृतं कातमन्नकम् । माक्षिकं विमलश्रेतिं सुखेतिदृष्टौ महारासः ॥ (-सं) sour rice-water. -राजः 1. a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. -2. a respectful mode of addressing kings or other personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). -3. a deified Jaina teacher. -4. a fingernail. -अधिराजः a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. -चूतः a kind of mango tree. -राजिकः N. of Vishnu. -राजिकाः (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). -राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. -2. N. of Durgā. -रात्रं midnight, dead of night. -रात्रिः, -त्री f. 1. see महारथ. -2. midnight. -3. the eighth night in the bright half of Āsvin. -राष्ट्रः 1. 'the great kingdom', N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās. -2. the people of Mahārāṣṭra, the Marāṭhās (pl.). (-ष्ट्री) N. of the principal Prākṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāṣṭra ; cf. Daṇḍin : -महाराष्ट्रभाषा भाषा प्रकृतं प्राकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. -रिङ्गा a kind of

Nimba tree growing on mountains. -रुद्रः a form of Siva. -रूप a. mighty in form (-पः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. resin. -रत्न m. an epithet of Siva. -रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady ; (these are eight : -उन्मादो राजयक्ष्मा च श्वासस्त्वदोष एव च । मधुमेहश्चास्मरी च तयोदरमर्दरौ ॥). -रौद्र a. very dreadful. (-द्रौ) an epithet of Durgā. -रौरवः N. of one of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 88. 90. -लक्ष्मी 1. the great Lakshmi, or Sakti of Nārāyaṇa. -2. a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -लिङ्गं the great Linga or Phallus. (-गः) an epithet of Siva. -लोलः a crows. -लोहं a magnet. -वक्षस् m. epithet of Siva. -वनं a large forest in Vrindavana. -वरा Dūrva grass. -वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. -वल्ली 1. the Madhavi creeper. -2. a large creeping plant. -वमः the porpoise. -वाक्यं 1. a long sentence. -2. any continuous composition or literary work. -3. a great proposition, principal sentence ; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मेवेदं सर्वं &c. -वातः a stormy wind, violent wind ; महावातश्चात्तैर्महिवकुलनीलेजल-धौः Mk. 5. 22. -वादिन् m. a great or powerful disputant. -वायुः 1. air (as an element). -2. stormy wind, hurricane, tempest. -दातिकं N. of the Vartikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -विदेहा N. of a certain वृत्ति or condition of the mind in the Yoga system of philosophy. -विभावा a rule giving a general option or alternative ; इति महाविभावाया साधु. -विद्युतिः an epithet of Siva. -विषा a serpent having two mouths. -विषुवं the vernal equinox. -संक्रांतिः f. the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीचिः N. of a hell. -वीरः 1. a great hero or warrior. -2. a lion. -3. the thunderbolt of Indra. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. -5. of Garuḍa. -6. of Hanumat. -7. a cuckoo. -8. a white horse. -9. a sacrificial fire. -10. a sacrificial vessel. -11. a kind of hawk. -चरितं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. -वीर्य a. of great valour, very powerful. (-र्यः) 1. N. of Brahman. -2. the Supreme being. (-र्य) 1. the wild cotton shrub. -2. an epithet of रक्षा, the wife of the sun. -वृषः a great bull. -वेग a. very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. -2. an ape. -3. the bird Garuda. -वेल a. billowy. -व्याधिः f. 1. a great disease. -2. a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याह-रिः f. a great mystical word, i. e. परं, सुषम् and सरं -व्रत a. very devo-

tional, rigidly observing vows. (-न्) 1. a great vow, a great religious observance. -2. any great or fundamental duty ; प्राणैरापि हितं वृत्तिरदोहा ष्याज्जर्जनं । आत्मनीव मियाधानमेतन्मेत्री-महान्तं Mr. 5. 59. -व्रतिन् *m.* 1. a devotee, an ascetic. -2. an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kārttikeya. -शंकुः the sine of the sun's elevation. -शंखः 1. a great conch-shell ; Bg. 1. 15. -2. the temporal bone, forehead. -3. a human bone. -4. a particular high number. -5. one of Kubera's treasures. -शठः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea crab or prawn ; Ms. 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शालिः a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. -शालिन *a.* 1. exercising great power. -2. whose commands are great ; Bh. 3. 80. (-न्) great order of government. -शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvati. -शुभ्र silver. -शुद्धः (श्री *f.*) 1. a Śūdra in a high position. -2. a cowherd. -3. an upper servant. (-त्री) a female cow-keeper. (-न्ना) a Śūdra woman in a high position. -इमशानं an epithet of Benares. -अमजः an epithet of Buddha. -आसः a kind of asthma. -श्वेता 1. an epithet of Sarasvati. -2. of Durga. -3. white sugar. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्व *a.* 1. noble. -2. very strong or powerful. -3. just, righteous. (-त्वा) 1. a large animal. -2. N. of Sākya-muni. -3. an epithet of Kubera. -संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. -सत्तः an epithet of Kubera. -समुद्रः the great ocean. -सर्गः a great or completely new creation (after a complete destruction of the world). -सर्जः the bread-fruit or jack-tree. -साधनभागः a great executive officer. -सातपथः a kind of very rigid penance ; see Ms. 11. 218. -साधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सामान्यः the widest generality. --सारा a kind of Khadira tree. -साराशः an epithet of Aruṇa. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिका a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1. great pleasure. -2. copulation. (-जः) a Buddha. -सुगंधः a fragrant unguent. -सुमधिः a kind of antidote. -सूक्तः the composer of the great Śūktas or hymns of the 10th Maṇḍala of the

Rigveda. -सूक्ष्मा sand. -सूतः a military drum. --सेनः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. the commander of a large army. (-ना) a great army. -स्कंधः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्रविन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हविस् *n.* clarified butter. -हस्तः an epithet of Siva. -हासः a loud or boisterous laughter, cachinnation. -हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain. -महि *m., n.* Greatness. --*m.* Intellect. --*f.* = मही The earth. --*ind.* Greatly, very much.

महिका Frost, mist.

महित *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered ; see मह्. --तं The trident of Siva.

महिषकः 1 A rat. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिमन् *m.* [महत् इमनिच् टिलोपः] 1 Greatness (fig. also) ; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11 ; अधोऽयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2. -2 Glory, majesty, might, power ; Ku. 2. 6, U. 4. 21. -3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 One of the 8 Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will ; see सिद्धि.

महिरः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

महिला [मह्-लच् Up. 1. 54] 1 A woman. -2 An amorous or intoxicated woman ; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. -3 The creeper called Priyangu. -4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). -Comp. --आदया the Priyangu creeper.

महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [मह् टिच् Up. 1. 45] 1 A buffalo ; (considered as the Vehicle of Yama) ; गार्हतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्बहुस्तादिते S. 2. 6. -2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. --अक्षः, -अक्षकः a kind of bdellium. --अर्द्धनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. --असुरः the demon Mahiṣa. --पातिनी, मयनी, मर्दनी, सुदनी epithets of Durgā. --रत्नी an epithet of Durgā. --ह्वजः an epithet of Yama. --पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. --बहनः, -बाह्वः epithets of Yama ; कृतांतः किं साक्षामहिषबहनोऽसाविति ध्रुवः K. P. 10. -महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow ; Ms. 9. 65 ; Y. 2. 159. -2 The principal queen, queen-consort ; महिषीसखः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. -3 A queen in general. -4 The female

of a bird. -5 A lady's maid, female servant (वैश्वि). -6 An immoral woman. -7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife ; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. --पालः a keeper of she-buffaloes. --स्तभः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिषमत् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

महिष्ठ *a.* Greatest, largest (superl. of महत् *p. v.*)

मही 1 Earth ; as in महोपाल, मही-भृत् &c. ; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. -2 Ground, soil. -3 Landed property or estate, land. -4 A country, kingdom. -5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. -6 (In geom.) The base of any plane figure. -7 A large army (Ved.). -Comp. --इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः a king ; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. --क्षयः an earthquake. --क्षित् *m.* a king ; sovereign ; R. 1. 11, 85 ; 19. 20. --जः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of Narakāśura. -3. a tree. (-जा) N. of Sitā. (-जं) wet ground. --तलं surface of the earth. --दुर्गं an earth fort. --परः 1. a mountain ; R. 6. 52 ; Ku. 6. 89. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. --प्रतः 1. a mountain ; Bh. 2. 10 ; Si. 15. 54 ; R. 3. 60, 13. 7. -2. a symbolical expression for the number, ' seven '. -3. an epithet of Viṣṇu. --नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुक् *m.*, -मघवन् *m.*, -महेंद्रः a king ; Bg. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. --पतनं humble obeisance (as by falling on the ground). --पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुद्धः 1. the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. --पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. --प्रक्षयः an earthquake. --प्ररोहा, -रुह *m.*, --रुहः a tree ; Ki. 5. 10 ; Si. 20. 49. --प्राचीरं, -प्रावरः the sea. --भर्तु *m.* a king. --भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ki. 5. 1. -2. a king, sovereign. --लता an earthworm. --सुरा a Brāhmaṇa.

महीयते Den. A. (rarely *p.*) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (Ved.). -2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. -3 To be highly respected or honoured ; S. 7. 35.

महीयस् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् *p. v.*). --*m.* A great or noble-minded man ; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसा सहते नान्यसमुक्तिं यथा Ki. 2. 21 ; Si. 2. 13.

महिला, महेला, महेलिका A woman, female.

1. मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually

joined with the Imperative ; मद्राणि मा कुक् विवाद्रमनावरेण Bv. 4. 41 ; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment *a* is dropped ; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77 ; मा मुमुहत् खलु भवं-तमन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारयना मतिभूत् Māl. 1. 32 ; the *a* is sometimes retained, मा निपाद प्रतिष्ठो ह्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also) ; मा चैनमभिभा-दयाः Rām. ; (c) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not' ; लघु एनां परिव्रा-यस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पतिष्य-ति S. 2 ; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत् Pt. 5 ; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् K. 307 ; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potent-ial, स्वस्तामार्थयुत्र एतां समाश्रवासयितुं माया विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (d) the Present participle when a curse is implied ; मा जीवन्त्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धो-पि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; or (e) with potential passive participles ; मैवं माथर्यम् । मा is sometimes used without any verb ; मा तावत् 'oh I do not (say or do) so' ; मा मैव ; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 30 'may it not be the police' ; see under नाम. Sometimes *ma* is followed by *स्म* and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood ; क्लैष्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3 ; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17 ; मास्म सीमंतिनी काश्चिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमी-दृशस्व. —Comp. —चिरं, विलम्बं, विलम्बितं ind. without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi ; तमासुपुत्रं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञान-दायकं Subhāsh. —2 A mother. —3 A measure. —Comp. —यः, यतिः epithets of Viśvānu.

3. मा 2 P., 3, 4 A (माति, मिमीने or मीयते, मिते) 1 To measure ; स्पष्टित मिमान इवायति पदायति Si. 7. 13 ; 9. 2. —2 To measure or mark-off, limit ; see मित. —3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard ; Ku. 5. 15. —4 To be in, find room or space in ; be contained or comprised in ; तनी मनुस्तत्र न कैदमद्विषयस्तपोधनास्यागम-संभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23 ; बुद्धिं गतेप्यारमणि नेच मातीः 3. 73 ; 10. 50 ; 14. 75, 13. 2, 5. 44 ; मातिः मातुमशक्योऽपि यशोराशि-येदत्र ते K. P. 10. —5 To prepare, arrange. —6 To infer, conclude. —7 To form, make, build, construct —8 To assign, mete out, apportion. —9 To show, display. —10 To roar ; sound. —Caus. (मापयति) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out ; एतेन मापयति मिदेषु कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16. —Desid. (मित्ति-ते) To wish to measure &c.

मांस *n.* Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual).

मांसं [मन्स् दधिश्च Up. 3. 64] 1 Flesh, meat ; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55 :—नां स भक्षयिताऽसुख यस्य मांसमिहाश्रयम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं पचन्ति मनीषिणः ।) . —2 The flesh of fish. —3 The fleshy part of a fruit. —सः 1 A worm. —2 N. of a mixed tribe selling meat. —3 A worm. —4 Time. —Comp. —अद्, —अदः, —आदिच् —भक्षक *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal) ; Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. —अर्गला, —लं a piece of flesh hang- ing down from the mouth. —अर्दुदः, —दं a kind of disease of the membrum virilo. —अशनं 1. flesh-meat. —2. flesh- eating. —अष्टका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Māgha. —आहारः animal food. —इष्टा a kind of bird (वयुला) ; —उपजीविन् *m.* a dealer in flesh. —ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh. —2. rice hoiled with flesh. —कच्छप. a fleshy abscess on the palate. —कंथी a swelling of the flesh. —कारिन् *n.* blood. —ग्रंथिः a gland. —जं, —ते जघ्न *n.* fat, adeps. —तानः a polypus in the throat. —द्राविन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. —निर्यासः the hair of the body. —पः a Pisācha or demon. —पचनं a vessel for cooking meat. —पिटकः, —कं 1. a basket of flesh. —2. a large quantity of flesh. —चित्तं a bone. —पेशी 1. a muscle. —2. a piece of flesh. —3. an epithet of the foetus from the 8th to the 14th day. —फला the egg-plant. —भेत्तु, —भेदिन् *a.* cutting the flesh. —योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. —रसः soup. —लता a wrinkle. —विक्रयः sale of meat. —सारः, —स्नेहः fat. —हास skin.

मांसल *a.* [मांस-लच् ; cf. अंसल] 1 Fleishy. —2 Muscular, lusty, brawny ; U. 1. —3 Fat, strong, powerful ; शास्त्रः शतं मांसलः Bv. 1. 34. —4 Deep (as sound) ; ध्वनिश्च मांसल्यमुद्गममांसलः U. 6. 25 ; मतिभिश्च पुष्करावतकस्तनिह-मांसलो वाहनिर्वाहः Mv. 2. —5 Increased in bulk or quantity ; Māl. 9. 13. —6 Pulpy (as fruit). —7 Dense, thick.

मांसिका [मांसं पचयन्त उक्] A butcher. माकंदः The mango tree ; Bv. 1. 29. —क्षी 1 The myrobalan tree —2 Yellow sandal. —3 N. of a city on the Ganges. माकर. (री *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. —ती N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

माकरंद *a.* (क्षी *f.*) : Derived from or relating to the juice of flowers ;

full of or mixed with honey ; Māl. 8. 1 ; 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra. —2 The moon.

माक्षि (क्षी *क* *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Com- ing or derived from a bee. —अं [माक्षिभिः संयुज्य कृतं अण्] 1 Honey ; Bv. 4. 43. —2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. —Comp. —आश्रयं 1 bees' wax. —2. honey-comb. —जं bees' wax. —फलः A kind of cocoa-nut. —शर्करा candied sugar.

माख *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Sacrificial.

मागध *a.* (धी *f.*) [मागधदेशे मयः अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. —यः 1 A king of the Magadhas. —2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of profes- sional bards) ; Ms. 10. 11, 17 ; Y. 1. 94. —3 A bard or panegyrist in general. —यः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. —यः 1 A princess of the Magadhas. —2 Long pepper. —धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas ; R. 1. 57. —2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prākṛita. —3 Long pepper. —4 White cumin. —5 Refined sugar. —6 A kind of jasmine. —7 A variety of cardamoms. —8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. —9 Anise. —10 N. of a river (शोण).

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघानक्षत्रयुक्ता पीर्णिमासी माघी साऽत्र मासे अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to Jannary-Febru- ary). —2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupalavadha or Māgha-kāvya ; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus con- cludes :—श्रीशङ्करश्चकृतसर्गमातिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मी-पतेश्चरितकीर्तनचारः माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकवि-कीर्तिदुराशयदः कायं स्पष्टं शिशुपालवधभि-मानम् ।) उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं धेदिनः पदालित्यं माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः । तावज्जा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य मोदयः Udb. —धी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra. —ती The east. —Comp. —चापं the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra ; ककुभं समकुर्वत माघवनीं Si. 9. 25 ; अवनीतलमेव साधु मध्ये न तनी माघवनी किंलसिद्धेः Jgṛ.

माध्यं The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

माक्षि 1 P. (माक्षति) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक a. (की f.) [मंगल-ठक्] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; सुवमस्य मांगलिककृत्यं कृतं धनयः प्रेक्षुरनुवमया Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35; Bv. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य a. [मंगलाय हितं ध्वज्] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 4. —ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A blessing or benediction. -3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -4 An auspicious thing, amulet. -Comp. —सुवर्गः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

माजलः A kind of bird, the blue roller.

माजिष्ठ a. (डी f.) [मजिष्ठया रक्तं अण्] 1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder; माजिष्ठेषु व्यज्यते न स्म तेन्येः Si. 18. 34. —ष्ठं Red colour.

माजिष्ठिक a. (की f.) Dyed or tinged with madder; माजिष्ठं मेखलया नियन्त्रित-मथोवासश्च माजिष्ठिकं U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मातः A road.

मातरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A distiller (शौडिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

माढः 1 A species of tree. -2 Weight, measure.

मादिः A palsee.

माडुकः -किङ्कः A drummer.

मादिः f. 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

माणवः [मनोरपयं अण् अल्पायं णत्वम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2 A little man, manikin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-neckless of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brāhmaṇa.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). -2 A little man, dwarf; manikin; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhāg. -3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, reli-

gious student. -5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणिका A young girl, damsel.

माणवीन a. [माणवस्येद् वञ्] Boyish, childish.

माण्यं [माणवान् समूहः यत्] A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिक्यं, **माणिसंघं** Rock-salt.

मांडलिक a. (की f.) Relating to or ruling a province. —कः The ruler of a province.

मातंगः [मतेगस्य सुतेरयं अण्] 1 An elephant; मातंगाः किमु बलिगतेः K. P. 7; Si. 1. 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything the best of its kind; e. g. चलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. —दिवाकरः N. of a poet. —नकः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother,' a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वर m. [मातरि अंतरीक्षे श्रवयति वर्षत शि-कतिन् दिव् अलुक् सं Up. 1. 156] Wind; पुनरुषसि विविकैर्मातरिश्वराचक्षुष्यं ज्वलयति मन्वानाग्निं मालतीनां रजोभिः Si. 11. 17; Ki. 5. 36; मातरिश्वा वायुर्मातर्धतरिक्षे श्रवसिनि मातर्वायु अनिति वा Nir.

मातालिः N. of the charioteer of Indra. -Comp. —सारथिः an epithet of Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामहः A maternal grand-father. —हो (dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. —ही The maternal grand-mother.

मातिः f. 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुलः [मातुप्रतिता मातु-डुलत्] 1 A maternal uncle; Bg. 1. 26; Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -Comp. —पुत्रकः 1. the son of a maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the Dhattūra plant.

मातुलकः 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thorn-apple.

मातुला, **मातुलानी**, **मातुली** 1 The wife of a maternal uncle; Ms. 2. 131; Y. 3. 232. -2. Hemp.

मातुलेयः (यी f.) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुलिगः, **मातुलुंगः** A kind of citron tree; (सुनो) भार्गवः प्रेषितमातुलुंगमुत्तम

प्रेषो विधारयति वा Mā. 6. 19. —न The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातु f. [मातृ पूजायां वृत् नलोपः Up. 2. 94] 1 A mother; मातृवत्परदारेषु यः पश्यति स पश्यति; सहस्रं तु पितृन् माता गौरवणातिरिच्यते Subhāsh. -2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कौचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, 87; आये मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lakshmi. -5 An epithet of Durgā. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहार Mk. 1 -9 An epithet of Revati -10 N. of several plants आलुवर्णी, इन्द्रावर्णी and जटामांसी &c. —pl. 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on Siva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8:—ब्राह्मी महि-श्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा । कौमारी चैव वा-सुंदा चर्चिकेश्वर मातरः ॥ or, according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी महि-श्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा । माहेंदी चैव वाराही चक्षु-डा सव मातरः ॥ Some increase the number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes. —m. 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [cf. L. Mater]. -Comp. —केशरः a maternal uncle. —गणः the collection of the divine mothers. —गंधिनी an unnatural mother. —गामिन m. one who has committed incest with his mother. —गोत्रं a mother's family. —ग्रामः the female sex, womankind. —घाता, —घातकः, —घातिन् m. —घ्नः a matricide. —घातुकः 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. —चक्रं the group of divine mothers. —देव a, having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. —नन्दनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. —पक्ष a. belonging to the mother's side or line. (—क्षः) maternal kinsmen. —पितृ m. (dual) (forming मातृपितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. —पुत्री (मातृपुत्री) a mother and son. —पूजनं worship of the divine mothers. —बंधुः, —बंधवः a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12. (—pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified:—मातुः पितुः स्वस्रः पुत्रा मातु-र्मातुः स्वस्रः घृताः । मातुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च क्लेया मातु-र्बंधवः ॥ —भोगीण a. fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. —मंडल the collection of the divine mothers. —मातु f. an epithet of Pārvatī. —मुखा, —शासितः a foolish fellow, simpleton. —यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. —वस्तला an epithet of Kārttikeya. —स्वस्र f. (मातु-पुत्रस्य or मातुःस्वस्र) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. —स्वस्रेयः (मातृपुत्रस्य)

a mother's stater's son. (—की) the daughter of a maternal aunt; सोमातृ-व्यसीयः—या.

मातृक *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; मातृकं च धनुर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64, 90. —2 Maternal. —कः A maternal uncle. —का 1 A mother. —2 A grand-mother. —3 A nurse. —4 A source, origin. —5 A divine mother. —6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. —7 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

मात्र *a.* (त्रा त्री, *f.*). [मा-त्र] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', 'reaching as far as'; अस्मि उरुमात्रे भित्तिः; पंचदशयोजने-मात्रस्थानमिति चक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्र at the end of comp. q. v. below). —त्रं 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e.* अंगुलि-मात्रं 'finger's breadth'; किंचिन्मात्रं गत्या 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रं 'at the distance of a Krosa'; रेखा-मात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; सो क्षणमात्रं, निमेषमात्रं 'the space of instant'; शतमात्रं 'hundred in number'; सो गज-मात्रं 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्रं, खमात्रं &c. —2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रे मर्ये. 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्र-पक्षोऽनुपसहारी (हतुः) Tarka K.: मातृ-मात्रदुष्करं कमानुष्ठितं Dk. —3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translatable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जाति-मात्रेण H. 1. 58 'by mere caste'; विद्भि-मात्रेण सहस्रो व्याकलीकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail'; बाधमात्रेण जायते S. 2 'merely by words'; सो अर्थमात्रं, संमानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्र may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; विद्धमात्रा R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रं 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्रं एव तत्र भवति S. 3. &c. मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. —2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. —3 The correct measure. —4 A unit of measure, a foot. —5 A moment. —6 A particle, an atom. —7 A part, portion; सुदृढमात्राभ्रतगौरवत्वात् R. 3. 11. —8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्र (3). —9 Account, consideration; राजेति . कियती मात्रा

Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king,' *i. e.* I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1.—10 Money, wealth, property; श्रम्यमटिकायां मात्राः समवतार्य Dk.; न-कोदिनं कशतरात्तां मात्रां न संचति Pt. 1; कथमस्यायमात्रा इति चर्या *ibid.* —11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce, a short vowel. —12 An element. —13 The material world, matter. —14 The upper part of the Nāgarī characters. —15 An ear-ring. —16 An ornament: a jewel. —17 A measure of time (in music). —18 Function of the organs (इन्द्रियवृत्ति). —Comp. —अर्धं half of a prosodial instant. —च्युतकं a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mātrā; *e. g.* मूलस्थितिमयः कूर्बन् पात्रमुद्रा गतासुरः । चित-संयः कुलीनस्य निहतः पश्यन्त्यस्य ॥ (where the omission of the Mātrā in चित makes the sense applicable to a वट). —छंदस्, चृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *e. g.* the Aryā. —भक्षा a money-bag. —वस्ति an oily clyster. —संगः attachment to or regard for house-hold possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. —समकः N. of a class of metres, see App. 1. —स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above).

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*), मात्सरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्यं 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहं वस्तुन मात्सर्यं Ka. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. —2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यिक A fisherman.

माथः [मथ्-वत्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. —2 Killing, destruction. —3 A way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f.*) मथुरायाम्वा मथुरायाम्वा नवा अणु] 1 Coming from Mathurā. —2 Produced in Mathurā. —3 Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः [मद्-वत्] 1 Intoxication, Drunkenness. —2 Joy, delight. —3 Pride.

मादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [मद् जिच्-ण्वल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. —2 Gladdening. —कः A galinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मद् जिच् ल्यु-ल्युद् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. —नः 1 The god of love. —2 The thorn-apple. —नं 1 Intoxication. —2 Delighting, exhilaration. —3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), मादृक्ष *a.*, मादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Like me, resembling me;

प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृक्षां विरा Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारा नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृक्षाः R. G.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्वती N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu. —Comp. —नंदनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. —पतिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मध्-अण्] 1 Honey-like, sweet. —2 Made of honey. —3 Vernal, relating to the spring; साधवः सुखमसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योगि-त M. 3. 5.—4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. —वः [माया लक्ष्य पवः] 1 N. of Krishna; राधासाधवयो-ज्यति यमुनाकुले रहःकेलयः Gtt. 1. 1; माधवे मा कुप मानिनि मानमये 9. —2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्यस्तुक एव माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिमतं सख्य (अनुपयातः) 3. 23. —3 The month called Vaisākha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाच्च R. 11. 7. —4 N. of Indra. —5 N. of Parsurāma. —6 N. of the Yādava (pl.); Si. 16. 52. —7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Māyana and brother of Sāyana and Bhoganātha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the R̥gveda; श्रुतिस्मृतिसंवाचापालके माधवेन ब्रुमः । स्मरति व्याख्याय सचरि द्विजार्थं श्रुत उच्यतः । J. N. V. —Comp. —उच्चितः a kind of perfume (ककौल). —वह्नी = माधवी q. v. —श्री verna! beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधवि-कापतिमललिते Gtt. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. —2 A kind of drink made from honey. —3 The spring-creeper (वासंती) with white fragrant flowers; पद्मनाभिक जोषणेन मस्ता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. —4 The sacred basil. —5 A procuresse, bawd. —6 Affluence in cattle. —Comp. —लता the spring-creeper. —वनं a grove of Mādhavi creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर *a.* (री *f.*) [माधुकर-अण्] Relating to or resembling a bee as in माधुकरो वृत्तिः. —री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. —2 Alms obtained from five different places

माधुपर्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माधुरं [मधुर-अण्] The flower of the Malika creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or sa-voury taste; वदन्ते तत्र यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामालसस्वर्गमाधुरमधुरमवाचां विगाको मम 4. 42. 37. 43; बाह्यमाधुरीविरसिकृतकलकंठा Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 Mead.

माधुर्य [माधुर्य-माधुः घञ्] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness : माधुर्यमीडे हरिणा-व यहीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तन्माधुर्यमुच्यते. -3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammata) chief Gūpas in poetic compositions; चित्तवृत्ती-भासमयो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

माधुक *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

माध्य *a.* [मध्य-अण्] Central, middle.

माध्यंदिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. —नः N. of a branch of Vājāneyins. —नः A branch of the शुक्र or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mādhyandina).

माध्यम *a.* (मी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*), माध्यमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Middle, central. —काः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

माध्यस्थ *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थ्यं, माध्यस्थ्यं 1 Impartiality. -2 Indifference, unconcern; अमध्य-नाभंगभयेन साधुमाध्यस्थ्यमिच्छेयत्वेत्यर्थः Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

माध्व *a.* (ध्वी *f.*) Sweet. —ध्वः A follower of Mādhyva. —ध्वी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called Mādhavī.

माध्वक An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

माध्विक A person who collects honey.

माध्वीक [माधुना मधुकुपुत्रेण निवृत्त ईकृत्] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called Mādhvika; चवाम मधु माध्वीक Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीक चिंता न भवति भवति Git. 12 (= मयो Com.). -3 A

grape. -Comp. —कल्लः a kind of cocoanut.

मान I. 1 A. (मीमांसने = desid. of मन् १. v.). -II. 1 P. 10 U. = Caus. of मन् १. v.

मानः [मन् घञ्] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; दारिद्र्य परा मूर्तियमानद्विणात्पता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मन मानहानस्य मृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general; गुच मां मानमानदान Git 10; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि तानमय 9; मयजत मानमले यत विग्रहः R. 9. 47; Si. 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved. Object, purpose. —न [मा-लुट्] 1 Measuring. -2 A measure, standard. -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure-measuring-rod, rule. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; येदमी माधुर्योऽपसादा रममात्र-धर्मतयाकास्तपरा रमधर्मत्व किं मानं R. G.; मानमावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. —आसक्त *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. —उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. —उन्नतिः *f.* great respect or honour : Bh. 2. 23. —उन्मादः infatuation of pride. —कलहः, कल्लिः a quarrel caused by jealousy. —क्षतिः *f.*, —भंगः, —हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. —ग्रंथिः injury to honour or pride. —द *a.* 1. showing respect. -2. proud. -3. destroying pride. -4. a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (—दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (—दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. —दंढः a measuring-rod; स्थितः पुष्टिपरा-द्वय मानदंढः Ku. 1. 1. —धन *a.* rich in honour; महोज्ज्वल मानधना धनाचिन्ताः Ki. 1. 19. —धनिक *a.* an cucumber. —परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation. —भंग एव मानधति. भुव, पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमे मानधुनं न वृषण्यः Ki. 2. 44. —महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं दृगमति मानमहातममयसरः केसरौ Bc. 2. 29. —योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; Ms. 9. 330. —रघ्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. —वर्जित *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. -2. hum-

ble, lowly. -3. slanderous, libellous. —सूत्रं 1. a measuring-cord. -2. a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानाचरु *m.* One who honours, honourer.

माननं-ना 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां Kn. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानवत् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited. —ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride.

मानित *p. p* [मन्-णिच् क] Honoured, respected, esteemed. —न Showing honour or respect.

मानित्व *a.* [मान-ङि, मन्-णिच् वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.); as in पंडित-मानित्व. -2 Honouring, respecting, (at the end of comp.). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽधर्मव एव मानिता Ki. 1. 41; परवृद्धिमस्मिन् मनो हि मानिता Si. 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. —*m.* A lion. —नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense); चतुर्वि-र्गज्ञानवमस्य मानिनी Kn. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. -2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधव मा कुरु मानिनि तानमय Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिल *a.* Consisting of red arsenic (मनःशिला).

मानव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मनोपत्यं अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजेर्विषयस्य प्रसन्नितारं स वितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. -2 Human —वः 1 A man, human being; मनो-वैशो मानवानां ततोपे प्रथितोऽभवत् । ब्रह्म-अत्रावृत्तस्मान्मनोजातास्तु मानवाः ॥ Mb. Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.). —दा A woman. —न A particular line. -Comp. —इंद्रः, —देवः, पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. —धमेशास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. —राक्षसः a demon, a fiend in the form of a man, तस्मा मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नंति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय *a.* Descended or derived from Manu. —य A particular line,

मानव्यं A number of boys or youths (माणव्यं).

मानस *a.* (मी. *f.*) [मान एव, मनस इदं वा अण्] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शरीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; ब्रह्मणो मानसमुद्गाः; किं मानसो युद्धि S. 4; Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10 G. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied. -5 Dwelling on the lake Mānasa. —तः A form of Vishnu. —स 1 The mind, heart, soul; सपदि मदनानका दहति मम मानसं Git. 10; अपि च मानसमनुनिधः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषयोयना (माने) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailāsa; (केलासाशेखर राम मनसा निर्मिते सरः ॥ ब्रह्मण प्राणिदे यस्माच्छुभान्मानसं सरः ॥ Rām.; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघश्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसांस्सकचनता ॥ कृजितं राजसमानं नंदं दूषराशोजनं V. 4. 14, 15; यस्यास्तेष्वि कृतवतया मानसं माजिहृष्टं माध्यास्थितिं व्यगतं शुचस्वामां प्रश्य हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11; Ghat. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62, Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) 'Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt. —Comp. —आलयः a swan, goose. —उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11. —आकम्, —चारिन् *m.* a swan. —जन्मन् *m.* 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

मानसिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Mental, spiritual. —कः An epithet of Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष *a.* (मी. *f.*) [मानात् अण् मृद्वच्] 1 Human; मानुषो तनुः मानुषो वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Me. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. —व 1 A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —वी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering drugs and herbs. —वं 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

मानुषक *a.* (की. *f.*) Human, mortal.

मानुषता —त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature; मानुषतामुल्लभो लविमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, मानुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विहंस्यते V. 2; यावन्मानुष्यकं शक्यमुपपादयितुं तत्र त्वं शक्योपायतां K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; यत्प्राणि मानुष्यक-मनेकसाधारणतय Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness,

मात्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मायं 1 P. (मायति) To hurt, injure.

माथ्यं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मांयं [मंय् व्यञ्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्निमांयः. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, in disposition.

मांधातृ *m.* N. of a kind of the solar race, son of Yuvanāśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the asuras said 'कं एष धास्यति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मा धास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛi.

मान्मय *a.* (मी. *f.*) [मान्य अण्] Relating to or caused by love; आचार्य-कं विजयि मान्मयमविरासित् Māl. 1. 16; 2. 4.

मान्य *pot. p.* [मान अर्वाची कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be revered or respected; अहंमपि तव मान्या हेतुनिर्गते च तैश्च Māl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 44; Y. 1. 111.

मापनेना 1 Measuring. -2 Forming, making. —तः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 My, mine. -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक *a.* (मिका. *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मामकाः पांडवाश्च किमुकुर्वे संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. —कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन *a.* My, mine; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वचनं Māl. 2; मा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

माय *a.* Possessing magical power. —यः 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया [मायः वा० नेत्वम्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वर्गो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मयोद्गाव्यं परितोऽसि R. 2. 62; विद्वतिः किञ्च भवेदियं नु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; e. g. मायावचनं false words; मायामृग &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5

(In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -6 (In Sāu. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. -7 Wick- edness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (आत्मा). -11 (With Sāivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayā. -13 N. of Lakshmi. —Comp. —आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. —आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. —उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud; Pt. 1. 238. —कारः, —कृत्, —जी- विन् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. —चण *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2 deceptive. —दः a crocodile. —देवा N. of the mother of Buddha. —युतः Buddha. —यत्र *a.* deceitful, illusive. —युतु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. —ययोगः 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud; Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. —कले a gall-nut. —मृगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. —यंत्रं an enchantment. —योगः employment of magic. —योधिन् *a.* fighting deceitfully. —वचनं false or deceitful words. —वादः the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). —विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. —युतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employ- ing magical powers. —म. an epithet of Kāmasa. —ती N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a.* [माया-इति] 1 Using decoit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; व्रजंति ते मृदयिषः पराभर्ष भवन्ति मयाविषु येन मायिनः Ki. 1. 30; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. —म 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. —न. A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* [माया-इति] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory unreal. —कः A juggler. —कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् [माया-इति] See मायाविन्. —म. 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person; Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kāmasa. -6 Of Agni. -7 Siva. —न. Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour; (*n.* also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री. *f.*) [मयूर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock; मायुरी मयुरादिमार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock. (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. -रः A flock of peacocks. -री N. of a plant (अजगन्धा).

मायूरकः, **मायूरिकः** A peacock-catcher.

मारः [मृ-ञच्] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; अजेष्टाणिनामसीदमारो दश वत्सरान् Rāj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. -3 The god of love; इयमात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कवरीमारोपि मारयामं Gīt. 3; where मार primarily means 'killing'; Nāg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn apple (धन्त). -6 An evil one, a destroyer; (according to Buddhists). -7 Death. -Comp. -अंक *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारिक रतिकेलिपंकुलणारम्भे Gīt. 12. -अभिधुः (-धुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः-रिपुः Siva. -आत्मक *a.* murderous; कथ मारात्मके स्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva -2. of a Buddha.

मारक *a.* [मृ-ञच्-ण्वल्] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. -कः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

मारणं [मृ-ञच्-ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मधारणः S. 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

मारिः *f.* [मृ-ञच्-इति] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence.

मारित *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined.

मारिन् *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. -2 Pestilence personified, (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारकत *a.* (री. *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः काञ्चनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं दुति H. Pr. 41.

मारव *a.* (वी. *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

मारिच *a.* (ची. *f.*) Made of pepper.

मारिचिक *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

मारिचः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in

the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sutrādharma to one of the principal actors; see U. 1 Māl. 1).

मारीच *a.* (ची. *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Marichi. -ञः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sītā, so that Rāvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa; S. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. -वी N. of the mother of Sākya-muni. -ञ्च A collection of pepper shrubs.

मारुहः 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cow-dung.

मारुत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [मरुत इदं अण्] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. -ती The north-west quarter. -तः The lunar mansion called Svāti. -Comp. -अशनः a snake. -आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सुतः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -व्रतं 'penetrating everywhere,' one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate every where by means of spies); cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः तथा चैः प्रवेष्टव्यं तत्रमेतद्धि मारुतं || Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [मरुतोऽप्ययं इत्] 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhīma.

मार्कण्डः, **मार्कण्डेयः** [मृकडोरप्ययं अण् ङक्] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed by this sage).

मार्ग 1. 1. P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयतिने) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षेण न मागत परेणां परिनिन्दया । स्वयणैरेव मार्गेत विपकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhāsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेण्ये नृपतेरमार्गति Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. -II. 10 U. (मार्गयतिने) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [मृज्जु शुद्धो, मार्ग-अन्वेषणे षच् वा] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also). अग्नि-शरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्गं प्रतहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72, U.

3. 37. -2 A course passage, the tract passed over; चाकोरिमं परिवहस्य वदन्ति मार्गं S. 7. 6. -3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course; ज्ञानि° R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction; इति वैदमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kāv. 1. 41; वाचो विचित्रमार्गाणां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The ansa. -19 Musk. -20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -Comp. -आगतः a traveller. -उपदेशकः a guide, leader. -तोरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -दर्शकः a guide. -द्वयः a city or town on the road. -धेनुः, -धेनुकं a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. -बन्धनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -वटी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers. -शोधकः a pioneer. -थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. -दृश्यं a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गण *a.* (मार्ग-ल्युट् वा] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for. -2 Inquiring. -3 Asking, begging. -ज, -जा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. -3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -जः 1 A beggar, suppliant, mendicant. -2 An arrow; दुर्वारः स्मरमार्गणः K. P. 10; अनेदे तत्तादृगनेगमार्गणयदस्य पौष्पेरपि धैर्यकुञ्जं N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77; R. 9. 17 65. -3 The number 'five.'

मार्गणकः A beggar, suppliant.

मार्गशिरः, **मार्गशिरस्** *m.*, **मार्गशीर्ष** N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

मार्गशीरी, **मार्गशीर्षी** The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

मार्गित *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिन् *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.

मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जयतिने) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. रुज्. -2 To sound.

मार्जा [रुज् मार्ज वा वृज्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्जक *a.* (जिका *f.*) [रुज्-वृज्] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन *a.* (नी *f.*) [रुज्-वृज् लुट् वा] Cleansing, purifying. -नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c.-नः the tree called *Lodhra*. -ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायूरी मयूरीति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 2. -नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारा (ला) [रुज्-आरप् वा रस्य लाः] (A cat; कपाले मार्जारेः पञ्च इति करं लिङ्गे कश्चिन् K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -Comp. -कंठः a peacock. -करणं a kind of ointment or mode of sexual enjoyment. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of Chāmunda.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock. **मार्जारी** 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. -2 Śūdra. -3 One who cleanses his body (काय-शोधन).

मार्जित *p. p.* 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तण्डः [रुतार्दभाजयते अण् शकं] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तण्डः किं स खलु तुल्यः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog. -4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तण्ड).

मार्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [रुचिकृत्वा निर्मितं कृत्] Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth; रुचमस्ये हरिणासी मार्तिकककलेनिहंतुकामं नत् Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य *a.* Mortal. -र्यं Mortality.

मार्द्वजः A drummer. -नं A city, town.

मार्द्वजिकः drummer.

मार्द्वक [रुदोर्भावः कृत्] 1 Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्द्वकं भजते केच कथा हरीरिपु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वहारीरामार्द्वं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness,

indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of grapes. -कं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक *a.* [मर्म जानाति टक्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c. (=मर्मज्ञ *p. v.*); मार्मिकः को मर्मदानामन्तरेण मयुवतं Bv. 1. 171; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवन्तु चिरायुषो मिलिदाः 1. 8. 4. 40.

मार्ष See मारिष.

मार्ष्टि *f.* (रुज्-क्त्वि) Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Vishnu. -लं 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुन्नतधुतलं); क्षेत्र-मालम् मालं Me. 16. (शैलप्रायमुन्नतधुतलं Malli.). -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit. -Comp. -चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoon-shell. -का, -कं A garland.

मालकौशः N. of a Rāga or musical mode.

मालतिः ती *f.* 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये क्वचिद्विंश भृंगतरुणेनास्वादिता मालती G. M.; जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बहुलमाला मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. -क्षारकः, -तीरजः borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -कलं a nutmeg. -माधव N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. -माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय *a.* (यी *f.*) [मलये भवः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountain. -यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālva in central India. -2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -वतः (pl.) The people of Mālva. -Comp. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -चूपतिः a king of Mālva.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mālva.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [मल् संज्ञाया कर्त्री वृत्तः] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनघिततपरिमलापि हि हरति वृष्टं मालतीमाला Vās. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गंधोद्गीनालिमाला Māl. 1. 1; आबद्धमाला M. 9. 3 A group, cluster, col-

lection. -4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak; as in तटि माला, विद्युन्माला. -7 A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upamāya is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अनयेनेव राज्यश्रीर्द्विनेनेव मनस्विता । मल्लोऽसाथ विषादेन पत्रिनीव हिमोभसा K. P. 10. -कंदः N. of a plant (अपमार्ग). -करः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कुटी मालाकारो बहुलमपि कुत्रापि निवृत्ते Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners. -गुणः a necklace. -तुणं a kind of fragrant grass. -व्रीषकं a variety of व्रीषक; Mammata thus defines it: -मालाद्वीषकमायं वेद्योत्तरगुणावहम् K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.* -धर *a.* wearing a garland.

मालिकः [माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य टक्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [मालीय कन् अत इत्वम्] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 Lin-seed. -6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित *a.* 1 Garlanded, crowned. -2 Surrounded by.

मालिन् *a.* [माला अस्यस्य इति] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; समुद्रमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अनुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. -म. 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. -नी 1 A female florist, the wife of garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champā. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. L. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhishapa. -8 N. assumed by Dranpadi while residing at the Court of Virāṭa. -9 N. of a river; S. 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य *a.* [मलये हितं यत्] Proper for or relating to a garland. -ल्ये 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तौ निर्वचनं जघान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. -आपणः a flower-maker. -जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. -पुष्पः a kind of hemp. -वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. -म. 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He

was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his auster penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kuber. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kuber from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालिन्यं [मालिन्य भावः ध्वज्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -Comp. -ग्रन्तः a kind of snake.

मालुरः 1 The *Bilea* tree. -2 The *Kapitha* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

मालुः *N.* of a particular mixed tribe.

मालुषी A wrestling or boxing match.

माषः [मष संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषाच्च Sk. सुद्धाभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्थेति J. N. V. -2 A particular weight of gold; माषो विज्ञातितमो भागः वणस्य परिकीर्तितः or युंजाभिरष्टभिर्माषः. -3 A food, black-head. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -Comp. -अदः, -आदः a tortoise. -आज्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -आजः a horse. -ऊन *a.* less by a Masha. -वर्धकः a goldsmith.

माषकः 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Masha.

माषीण *a.* [माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Sown with beans. -ज्व *A* field or beans.

माष्य *a.* [माष-यत्] 1 Fit for beans. -2 Worth a particular number of Masas. -व्यं *A* field of beans.

मास *m.* 1 = मास *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.). -2 The moon.

मासः, -सं [मा ण्य अञ्] 1 A month; (it may be चान्द्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or गौरीय); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मार्तसि मेघलि Bk. 8. 95. -2 The moon (*Ved.*). -3 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. -अनुमासिक *a.* monthly. -अंतः the day of new moon. -अव-

धिक *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. -आहार *a.* eating only once a month. -ज्यवासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). -कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. -जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -ज्ञा a kind of gallinule. -देय *a.* to be paid in a month. -प्रमितः the new-moon. -प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. -मानः a year.

मासकः A month.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मासे भवः ङञ्] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. -कं *A* funeral rite or Staddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); पितृणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्धवाः.

मासीन *a.* [मास-सञ्] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

मास्य *a.* [मास-यत्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

मासरः 1 The seum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

मासलः A year.

मासुरी A bread.

मासुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

माह 1 *U.* (माहति-ते) To measure.

माहनः A Brāhmana.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल *a.* (ली *f.*), माहाकुलीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*), माहाजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. -2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं [माहात्म्यो भावः ङञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness; *U.* 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवमाहात्म्य, ज्ञानमाहात्म्य &c.

माहानस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

माहाप्राण *a.* (नी *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यं Great prosperity, good luck.

माहाराजिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिन *a.* *Ved.* 1 Joyous, joyful. -2 Great, exalted. -3 Giving delight. -न Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (की *f.*) [महिष्या इदं अञ्] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; as माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; (माहिषीयुञ्जते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारीणी । तं दृष्ट्वा कामरति यः स ये माहिषिणः स्युः || Kālikā Purāṇa. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; माहिषीयुञ्जते नारी मगेनोपाजितं धनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स ये माहिषिकः स्युः || Śrīdhara on Y. P.).

माहिष्मती *N.* of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

माहं *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. -2 Eastern. -त्री 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 *N.* of Indrāpi.

माह्य *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. -यः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

माह्यी A cow.

माहेश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. -रः A worshipper of Siva. -री *N.* of Pārvatī or Durgā.

मि 5 *U.* (मिनोति, मिनुते; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 *Ved.* To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ 6 *P.* (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मित *f.* *Ved.* A column, post.

मित *p. p.* [मि मा-धा-क्] 1 Measured, noted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); वृष्टः सत्यं मितं ब्रूते स भृत्योर्हो महोदजा Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.), as in; ग्रहचक्रचिह्नमिते वर्षे i. e. in 1889. -5 Investigated, ex-

mined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -8 Established, founded. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* 1. brief, measured, short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-रः) *N.* of a celebrated commentary by Vijnānesvara on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. -अर्थकः a cautious envoy. -आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -दुः the sea. -भाषित्, -वाच् *a.* speaking little or measured words; महीयासां प्रकृत्या मित-भाषिणः Si. 2. 13. -भुक् *a.* moderate in diet. -स्वयिन् *a.* frugal, economical. मित्रम *a.* Going slowly. -मः An elephant.

मितपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2. Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मिति *f.* [मा-मि-क्ति] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्र [मित्रि सिन्धति, मित्रं, मित्रं वा] 1 The sun. -2 *N.* of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuṇa. -त्रं 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समकियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. -Comp. -आचारः conduct towards a friend. -उदयः 1. sun-rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -कर्मन्, -कार्यं, -कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. -घ्न *a.* treacherous. -दुह, -दोहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -भावः friendship. -भेदः breach of friendship. -युद्धं a contest between friends. -लाभः 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. *N.* of the first book of the Hitopadesa. -वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. -विद्ः an epithet of Agni. -विषयः friendship. -सप्तमी *N.* of the seventh day in the bright half of माघ. -सह *a.* kind or indulgent to friends. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता-त्वं Friendship, friendliness. मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. -युः A friend.

मित्रयते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रिक 8 U. To make a friend of. मित्रि 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuṇa.

मित्रिय *a.* Friendly, relating to a friend.

मित्र्य 1 U. (मेषयति) 1 To associate with. -2 To snite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मित्र्य ind. 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp. मिथःप्रस्थाने S. 2.; मिथःसमयात् S. 5. -2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनयं मूर्धन्यं वक्तुं मिथः प्राक्रमते वनेन Ku. 3. 2; 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिलः *N.* of a king. -लाः (pl.) *N.* of a people. -ला [मथितेन रिपवः इति मिथिला Up. 1. 57] *N.* of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु ind. Ved. Falsely, wrongly.

मिथुन *a.* [मिथ्र-उन्न् किच् Up. 3. 55] Paired, forming a pair or couple. -नः Ved. A pair, couple. -नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं स्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 5. -2 Twine. -3 Union, junction. -4 Sexual union, copulation. -5 Cohabitation. -6 The third sign of the zodiac, Gemini. -7 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भावः 1. forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. -प्रतिन्य *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (sexually).

मिथुनीक 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes.)

मिथुनीयू 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose (नकावक); cf. द्वेचरः.

मिथ्या ind. [मिथ्र क्वप्] 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft with the force of an adjective; मर्गो महातोऽस्ति इति प्रभावादल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तस्मिन् यथा 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदेति मृगयामी-दृश्विनोद्ः कुतः S. 2. 5. -2 Invertedly, contrarily. -3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयते चार्षेयं विष्णो राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या प्रद to misunderstand, mistake.) At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c. -Comp. -अध्यवसिति *f.* a figure of speech, an expression

of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency:- किञ्चिन्मिथ्यात्वमिदं वदथ मिथ्यायार्थतत्त्वम् । मिथ्याप्यवसानेर्धरायां वदथेतु खल्वने वदतु ॥ Kuval -अपवादः a false charge. -अभिधानं a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1. a false prediction. -2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः *a.* 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical (-रः) 1. wrong treatment (in medic.) -2. wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady. -कर्मन् *a.* a false act. -कारुणिक *a.* pretending to be kind; Pt. 5. 14. -कोपः, -कोपाः feigned anger. -कृत्यः a false price. -ग्रहः useless obstinacy or persistence. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. -चर्या hypocrisy. -जल्पितं a false report or speech. -ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. -वृत्तं heresy. -दृष्टिः *f.* heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -निरसनं denial by oath. -पुरुषः a man only in appearance. -प्रज्ञा *a.* false to one's promise, perfidious. -फलं an imaginary advantage. -मतिः *f.* delusion, mistake, error. -योगः wrong use or application. -यचनं, -वाक्यं, -वादः an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. -वाक्, -वाक्, -वादिन् *a.* lying, false, untruthful. -वार्ता a false report. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिथ्यारत्नं 1 Falsity, unreality. -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिद्र 1 A., 4, 10 U. (मेदते, मे-यतिने, मेदयतिने) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat. -4 To love, feel affection -11. 1 U. (मेदतिने) see मिथ्र.

मिद्र *p. p.* 1 Fat. -2 Unctuous, greasy. -3 Affectionately inclined towards (one).

मिद्रे 1 Sloth, indolence. -2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिद्र 1, 10 U. (मिदति, मिदयतिने) See मिद्र II.

मिन् 1 P. (मिन्वति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To honour, worship.

मिषेयः A sacrificial offering.

मिषेय *a.* Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिक् 6 U. (मिलतिने, generally मिलति; मिथि) 1 To join, be united

with, accompany; सम्यक्ते मिलितः Ratn. 4. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चाप्ये युद्धेः सम्यक्समये द्व्याभिलाषाकुलान् सर्वत्र मिलिते H. 1. 210; यातः किं न मिश्रत Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Gt. 1; स पत्रिमितोऽप्यत्र भोजनमिलितो न यः Trik. -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोयेऽमुमदः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find, fall in with. —Caus. (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं [मिल्-ल्युट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming, in contact with; शालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीर Gt. 4.

मिलित *p. p.* [मिल्-क] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिदः A bee; परिणतमकरंदमामिकास्ते जगति भवन्तु चिरायुषो मिलिदाः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिदकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलित् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

मिश्र 1 *P.* (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. -2 To be angry.

मिशिः (वि-सिः) *f.* 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र 0 *U.* (मिश्रयति-ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, mix, blend, combine, add; चाप्ये न मिश्रयति वयसि मे वयोभिः S. 1. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र *a.* [मिस्-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; यद्ये वद्ये च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिवेध एवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31. 32; R. 16. 32. -2 Associated, connected. -3 Mixture, diverse. -4 Tangled, inter-twined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —अश्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person: usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आश्रमिश्रः प्रमाणं M. 1; वसिष्ठमिश्रः, मंडनमिश्रः &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कुत्तिका and विशाखा. —अश्र 1 A mixture -2 A kind of radish. —Comp. —जा a mule. —जाति *a.* of mixed breed. —चारुय mixed gulsam. —वर्ण *a.* of mixed colour.

(—ज) a kind of black aloe wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक *a.* [मिश्र-ण्वल्] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —कं 1 Salt produced from salt: soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

मिश्रण [मिश्र-ल्युट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित *p. p.* [मिश्र-क] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिष 1. 6 *P.* (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोऽमुखाग्रायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. —II. 1 *P.* (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क] Emulation, rivalry. —इ Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल *q. v.*, to indicate an उद्दिष्ट); न रोमकुपौचमिषाजगत्कृता कृत्स्न किं दूषणशून्यादिद्वयः N. 1. 21; वदने विनिर्दिष्टिता सुजगो पिबुनानां रसनमिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट *a.* [मिष्-क] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमस्त्वं खरसुकराणां 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —इ 1 A sweetmeat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —इ मिष्टेयः. —Comp. —अस्त्वं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह 1 *P.* (मेहति, मीह) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीढ *p. p.* [मिह-क] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —इ Ved. A battle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह-किल् Up. 1. 51] 1 The sun; मयि तावन्मिहिरांश्च निर्दुष्योऽभूत् Bv. 2. 34; यते मय्याचिरात्किंवाचमिहिरज्जालाग्रतेः शुक्लता 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The *Arka* plant.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी 1. 9 *U.* (मीनाति, मीयति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disappear, be lost. -6 To stray; go astray. —II. 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (मयति, मा-

ययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, understand (गतिमत्योः). —III. 4 *A.* (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढुडमः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

मीढुश्च *a.* 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

मीनः [मीन-क] 1 A fish; सुसमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73; मीनो ह्यु हेत कतमं गतिमभ्युपेतु Bv. 1. 17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). -3 The first incarnation of Viahpn; see मर्यादावतार. —Comp. —अंशं roe, fish-spawn. (—हो) moist sugar. —आघातिन्, घातिन् *m.* 1. a fisherman. -2. a crane. —आलयः the sea. —केतनः the god of love. —गंधः an epithet of Satyavati. —गंधिका a pond, pool of water. —रंकः, रंगः a king-fisher.

मीमांशीणः 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* *q. v.*

मीय 1 *P.* (मीयति) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मा-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् ण्वल्] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. -2 A follower of the system of philosophy called *मीमांसा* *q. v.* below

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry. —नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मा-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसनंवाधरनाम्नी करोति कुतुकेन काव्यमीमांसा R. G.; सैषा आनन्दस्य मीमांसा भवति Tait. U.; so इत्तकं, अलेकारं &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief *darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems: — the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only *मीमांसा* or *the Mīmāṃsā*, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसा-कुतुमुग्रमाप्य सहसा हस्ती कुम्भि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33. —Comp. —कारा -कृत् *m.* N. of Jaimini.

मीरः 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; एषे विम्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Git. 10. -2 To close, be closed or shnt (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11 2; तस्यामिमिलतुर्नेत्रे Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade, disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or be collected (for मित्र). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shnt, close, shnt (eyes, flowers &c.); न लोचनं मीलयितुं विषेहि Ki. 3. 36; शोचान्नामन्मय चतुरो लोचनं मीलयेत्वा Me. 110. मीलनं [मील ल्यट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes. -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile; see मिलित below.

मीलित p. p. [मील-क्त] 1 Shnt, closed. -2 Twinkled. -3 Half-opened, unblown. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -5 Assembled, gathered (for मिलित). -त (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेत लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगुह्यते । निजानागुना भावि तन्मीलितमिति स्वयं K. P. 10.

मील 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat.

मीवर a. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectable, venerable. -रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुक्तुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटममरिचिभिस्तुङ्गात् R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Croaking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुंदः [मुकुं दति दा-क्त एषो मुकुं] 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum.

मुकुदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुपाय). -2 An onion.

मुकुटः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; मुण्डिनामपि निजस्वरूपतयिषिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमहिमदर्शनमग्नौर्गमुकुतले जायते यस्मात् Vās. ; Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud; see मुकुल. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel. -4 The Bakula tree. -5 The Mallikācreper.

मुकुलः -लं 1 A bud; आनिभूतयधममुकुलाः कंदलाश्चामुकच्छ Ma. 21 : R. 9. 31; 15. 90. -2 Anything like a bud; आलङ्कार्यद्वयमुकुलान् (नयनान्) S. 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Den. P. To cause to close or shnt, close; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा मुह्ये खेदः Mā. 3. 8.

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, bud-ded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-shnt; दूरमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Git. 2; Ku. 3. 76; Mā. 1. 27. -3 Closed, shnt.

मुकुटः, मुकुटकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. [मुक्-क्त] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तेरवयवैरज्ञयिषि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 S-nt forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out. -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुञ् also. -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; मुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पद्मः N. Subhāsh. -क्तं The spirit released from worldly existence. -Comp. -अक्षरः a Jaina mendicant of the *dīgambara* class. -आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-म) 1. the soul absolved from sin or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन a. rising from a seat. -कण्ठः a Buddhist. -कञ्चुकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठं) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -केश a. letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -चेतस् a. absolved, emancipated. -लज्ज a. shameless. -वसन see मुक्तार. -संग a. free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (-गः) an

ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परित्राजक).

मुक्त 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तं श्लोकं एवैकश्रमकारकम्: सप्तम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोर्ध्वं हरिणाक्षिणां लुठति स्तनमहले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के चयं स्मरकिकराः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्ताना means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shell:—करीन्द्र-जीवताराशंभुमर्यादिसुक्ष्मयुज्ज्वलानि । मुक्तफलाणि प्रथिनानि लोके तेषां सु सुक्ष्मयुज्ज्वलमूरी ॥ Malli.). -2 A harlot, court-ezan. -3 N. of a plant (रसना). Comp. -अगारः, -अगारा the pearl-oyster. -आषलि -ली f. -कलारः a pearl-necklace. -गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18 -जाल a string or zone of pearls. -जाम्बू n. a string of pearls. -पद्मः a kind of jasmine. -पद्मः f. the pearl-oyster. -मालया a string of pearls. -मल्ल 1. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3. the custard-apple. -4. camphor. -मणिः, -रत्नं a pearl. -सरः a necklace of pearls; U. 1. 29. -मान f. the pearl-oyster. -लता, -लज्ज f. -हारः a pearl-necklace. -मुक्तिः, -स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः f. [मुक्-क्तिर्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis: अधिगन्तव्यं जगदर्थधरैरद्वयं मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्तिं has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benaras. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -मुक्तः frank-in-cense.

मुक्त्वा ind. 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition).

मुखं [मुखं अच् विट् पातोः पूर्व मुद् व. ०. Up. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig. also); प्रजापुत्रा यताः खातं तस्मादाहुर्मुखं दुष्पाः; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सप्रभं मुखमिव Me. 24; एवं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्ताये-मुखी मयाय दुष्टा V. 1. 17; नियमनाम-मुखी धृतेकषणिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्र &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) हृदि

६ हरिबाहुनिद्विमुखे V. 3 ०. -5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow); head; पुरारिमासुखा गिलीमुखा Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. ७. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird. -9 A direction, quarter; as in अन्मुख 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; निवारः सुकर्मजो दसु वधालसक्तमात्रः S. 1. 14; नदी- मुखेन समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सखी जगदीशमणौ मूरीमुखे R. 3 1; दिनसु वापि राविर्हमनिर्देहिमल- पन् मलयं नगमत्यजत् 9 25; 5. 76; Ghaṭ. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent (at the end of comp. in this sense); बंधोमुख्यं खलु मख्यवान् कुर्वते कर्मपाशान्. Bv. 4. 21; ३० ईशुखा देवाः &c. -15 The surface of upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in सुखमुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.). -22 The side opposite to the base of a figure. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a forest-conflagration. -2. a sort of a goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brāhmaṇa. -अनिलः -उ- द्वासः breath. -असः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आक्षवः, -सवः spittle, saliva. -इन्दुः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उ- रुका a forest-conflagration. -कमलः a lotus-like face. -लुः a tooth. -न- धकः an onion. -वपल a. talca- tive, garrulous. -वपेटिका a slap on the face. -वीरिः f. the tongue. -चूर्ण scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45. -जः a Brāhma- ṇa. -जह् the root of the mouth. -द्रुमः an onion -द्रुषिका an erup- tion disfiguring the face. -दोषः fault of the tongue; आसन्नो मुखदो- षेन वपथे सुकवारिकाः Pt. 4. 41. -नि- रिक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler -नि- वासनौ an epithet of Sarasvati. -पटः a veil कुर्वन् कामं जगमुखादपोविमिराव तस्य Mo. 62. -प्रागः inflammation of the mouth. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पूरण 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसवः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. (-यं) cloves. -प्रेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. -पंचः a preface, an introduction. -पंचन 1. a preface. -2. a lid, cover

-पूषण a preparation of betel; see तबुल. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). -मंडलं the (round) face. -मधु a. honey-mouthed, sweet lipped. -मा- र्जनं washing the face. -यंत्रण the bit of a bridle. -रामः the colour or complexion of the face; ददृशुर्विस्म- तास्तस्य सुखरागं समं जनाः R. 12. 8, 17. 31; तव खलु सुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्र- यातः Si. 11. 31. -रोगः a disease of the mouth or face. -रालः a dog. -लेपः 1. anointing the face or up- per side (of a drum); सुदंगो सुख- लेपन करोति सुखरचनि Bb. 2. 118. -2. a disease of the phlegmatic humor. -वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the month, any wind instru- ment. -2. a sound made with the month. -वासः. -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुठिका a she-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -शफ a. abusive, fool-mouth- ed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः f. washing or purifying the month. -शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोधन a. 1. cleansing the month. -2. pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) 1. cleansing the month. -2. cinnamon. -शोधित् m. the citron tree. -श्रीः f. 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -संभवः a Brāhmaṇa. -सख facility of pro- nunciation, phonetic ease. -सुर् the moisture of the lips. -स्रावः saliva. -हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

सुखपचः A beggar, mendicant

सुख a. [मुख मुख्यागारं कथं रानि रा- क Tv cf P. V 2 107 Vart. also] 1 Talkative garrulous, loquacious; सुखरा खल्वेव मण्डराती Ratn. 2; सुख- रन् रम्ये नि निराजने Ki. 5. 16; तद्वृ- र्जनासुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54. -2 Noise, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्नेहमा सुखशुभ्रकारिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अन्कूजमुखजकरो यत्र रम्यो वनातः U 2. 25. 20; Māl 9 5; सुखरमधोरं त्यज मजोरं रिपुमिव कलिषु लोके Git. 5; Mk 1 35, तोयोसगस्सन्ति सुखरो मास्म भूः Mo. 37. -3 Sounding, resonant or resonating with (usually at the end of comp.).; स्थाने स्थानं सुखर- ककुभो ज्ञां कुर्वन्निर्झराणां U 2. 14; मन्त्रो- सुखराखर (लग्नं) Git. 2; गोदावरी- सुखरकद्रगिरिः U 1; R. 13 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of. -5 Foul- mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing -रः 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्थानमुखस्तत्र हन्यते II. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. -री The bit of a bridle.

सुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make re- sonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव सुखरा मां सुखरयति Mu. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce. सुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

सुखरित a. Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with; गंडोदु- नालिमालासुखरितकुभस्ताडवे शूलपाणे Māl. 1. 1.

सुखरीक 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. -2 To cause to re- sonant. -3 To cause to speak or talk; इदानीं विज्ञापयामां सुखरीकरोति Mn. 7.

सुखीय a. Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

सुख्य a. [मुखे आरी भवः यत्] 1 Re- lating to the month or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre- eminent, prominent; द्विजातिसुख्यः; वारमुख्या, योधमुख्याः &c. -स्यः A leader, guide. -स्यं 1 A principa- lity or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गौण) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -द्वयः, -द्वयतिः a sovereign monarch paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिन् m. the prime minister.

सुख्यता-रक्षे Pre eminence, first rank or position.

सुख्यज्ञः, सुख्यतः ind. Chiefly, prin- cipally, above all.

सुगूहः A kind of gallinule.

सुगु a. [सुहृ-क] 1 Stupefied, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; ज्ञातं केन सुगुधेन सुधांशुरिति भाषितं Bv. 2. 29; अयि सुगुधे कान्धा चित्ता विप्रतमागमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, art- less, innocent; U. 1. 46; Māl. 7. 1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet ac- quainted with love), child-like; (कः) अपमाचरत्यपिदयं सुगुधासु तपस्वि- कन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charm- ing, pretty; हरिरेह सुगुधधूमिकरे विलामिनि विलमति कलिपरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. -8 A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic com- positions). -9Comp. -अक्षी a lovely- eyed woman; वियोगो सुगुधायाः स खलु रिपुपातावधिधृत् U. 3. 44. -आनन having a lovely face. -आलोक a. lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. -धीः बुद्धिः, -मत्त a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भासः simplicity, silliness.

सुषता-त्वं 1 Siliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness, charmingness.

सुच् I. 1 A (मोचते) To deceive, cheat ; see सुच् -II. 6 U. (सुचति-ते, सुमोच-सुमोच, अमुच-अमुक, मोक्षयति-ते, मोक्षुः) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.) ; वनाय...यशो-धनो धेनुमुपेसुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20 : Ma 8. 202 ; मोक्षयते सुरवंदीनां बेगीवीर्यविभू-तिभिः Kn. 2. 61 ; R. 10. 47 ; मा भवान्गानि सुचतु V. 2. ' let not thy limbs droop', ' do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice) ; कंठं सुचति बहिर्णः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 ' loosens his throat or voice' i. e. raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish ; रात्रि-गता मतिमतां वर सुच शयनं R. 5. 66 ; सुच मयि मानमनिदानं Gt. 10 ; सुनि-रुताण्यस्मृतिरोधिना मम च सुकमिदं मसा मनः S. 6. 7 ; मानं सुचति किं च तौवकुले Bv. 1. 4 ; आविष्टे ज्ञानिनि मसा सुच्यमानेन रात्रिः V. 1. 8 ; Me. 6. 41 ; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see सुक्वा. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge ; सुगेषु शरान्सुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58 ; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.) ; अपसृतपाण्डुपत्रा सुचंस्पर्शणीव लताः S. 4. 11 ; चिराचरहजं सुचतां वाणसुगं Me. 12 ; स शरद्विमुखा धनुवा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth ; Māl. 9. 5 ; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A.). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. -Pass. (सुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.) ; सुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. -Caus. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. -Desid. (सुचयति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (सुचयते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

सुच् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

सुचका Lac.

सुच (चु) कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got

as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering at, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye.]. -Comp. -प्रसादकः an epithet of Krishna.

सुचिर a. Liberal, generous. -रः 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

सुचिलिंदः A kind of flower.

सुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fiat. -3 A pair of forceps.

सुच्, सुज् 1 P, 10 U. (मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

सुजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made) ; Ma. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -केशज m. an epithet of Vishnu. -चधनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -मेखलिन m. 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -वासस् m. an epithet of Siva.

सुजवत् a. Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

सुजाटः-टकः A kind of plant.

सुजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद 1 P., 10 U. (मोदति, मोदयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill ; अद्यापि ते हृदयं गतं त्वां च सममेव मोदयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke ; (in this sense 6 P. also).

सुण 6 P. (मुनति) To promise.

सुद 1 P. (सुदति) To crush, grind.

सुद 1 A. (सुदते) To run away.

सुङ् I. 1 P. (सुङति) 1 To shave, shear ; आचक्षु सुङितसुङो नक्षत्राणि पुच्छमि Mu. 5 ; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (सुङते) To sink.

सुङ a. [सुङ वच्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. -ङः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -m. pl. N. of a people. -ङा 1 N. of a plant (सुङ्गिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. -ङं 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -Comp. -अयस् iron. -चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). -कलः a cocoa-nut tree. -कंदली 1. a number of

shaven heads. -2 a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob ; वरमल्पचले सारं न कुर्यान्सुंदमर्ली H. 3. 89. -लोहं iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

सुङकः [सुङ-ण्वल्] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. -कं The head. -Comp. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुङनं [सुङ-ण्वल्] Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुङयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

सुङित p. p. [सुङ-क] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. -तं Iron.

सुङित a. [सुङ-इति] 1 Shaven, bald, bald pated. -2 Hornless. -m. 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Siva.

सुत्यं A pearl.

सुद् 1. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित ; desid. मुमुक्षिते or मुमोक्षिते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted ; वक्ष्ये द्वास्यामि मोदित्वं इत्यज्ञानविमोहितः Pg. 16. 15 ; Ma. 2. 232, 3. 191 ; Bk. 15. 97. -Caus. To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

सुद्, सुदा f. [सुद् क्त्वा वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction ; विमुह्यते तेन ततान सोऽभकः R. 3. 25 ; अश्च पुरो हरितको मुदमावधानः Si. 5. 58 ; 1. 23 ; विषादे कर्तव्ये विद्वधति जडाः प्रत्युत सुद् Bh. 3. 25 ; द्विपरणमुदा Gt. 11 ; Ki. 5. 25 ; R. 7. 30.

मुदित p. p. [सुद्-क] Pleased, rejoiced ; delighted, glad, joyous. -तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. -ता Joy, delight.

सुदिरः [सुद-किच् Up. 1. 51] 1 A cloud. प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुस्तरुंजितमेदुरसुदिरसवेशं Gt. 2 ; or सुचसि नाद्यापि कर्षं भामिनि सुदिरालिकविषाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

सुदी Moonlight.

सुद्गः [सुद्-गच् Up. 1. 133.] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -सुग्, -भोजिन् m. a horse.

सुद्गरः [सुद् गिरति गु-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet as in मोहसुद्गरः (a small poem by Sankarābhārya) ; B. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bad. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense).

सुद्गरकः A hammer.

सुद्गलः N. of a sage. -लं A kind of grass.

सुदृढः A kind of bean.

सूद्रा [सु-रू] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet-ring; अथवा सुद्रया सुद्रयेन Mu. 1; नामसुद्राक्षरपुत्रवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1; (fig. also); इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरद्वधिसुद्रासुकुलिताः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression: चतुःसुद्रसुद्रः K. 191; सिद्रसुद्रांकितः (बाहुः) Git. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अग्रहीतसुद्रः कटकाक्षिकामसि Mu. 5; गृहीतसुद्रः सलेखः पुरुषो गृहीतः Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal. -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवोडसुद्रा म च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; क्षिपक्षिद्रासुद्रा मदनकलहच्छेदसुलभा Māl. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -असर् 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). -अंक, -अंकित a. stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. -कारः a maker of seals. -मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. मन्त्रमार्ग. -यंत्रं a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). -रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. -राक्षस N. of a drama by Visākha-datta.

सुद्रण 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

सुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अथवा सुद्रया सुद्रयन् Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवराणि सुद्रयन् द्वागूर्णा-युरिव सज्जते जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

सुद्रिक 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A partholur surgical instrument. 7 = सुद्रा (10).

सुद्रित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; सप्तसुद्रसुद्रित-महीतिर्यजुदानवधिः Mr. 2. 36; काश्मीरसुद्रितसुतो मधुसूदनस्य Git. 1; स्वर्गसिद्धरेण द्विपरणमुद्रा सुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

सुधा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यत्किञ्चिदपि संधिष्य कुरुते हसितं सुधा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely; राज्ञिः सैव पुनः क एव दिवसो मत्वा सुधा जंतवः Bh. 3. 78 v. l.

सुनिः [सु-नृ उच Up. 4. 122] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee,

an ascetic; सुनीनाप्यहं श्यामः Bg. 10. 37; दुःखस्वमुद्विगमनाः सुखेषु विगत-स्वदः 1 नीनरागभयक्रोधः स्थिरधीर्मुनिरुच्यते 2. 56; पुण्याः शत्रो मुनिरिति मूढः केवलं राजपुत्रः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49. -2 N. of the sage Agastya. -3 Of Vyāsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 Of Pāṇini. -6 N. of several plants (पियालु, पराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience; (according to Knll. on Ma. 8. 91 'the supreme spirit'). -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number 'seven'. -n. The seven sages. -Comp. -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -इन्द्रः 1. 'the lord of the sages', a great sage. -2. an epithet of Śākyamuni. -3. of Bharata. -4. of Siva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a great sage. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3. of Buddha. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिसुनि श्याकरणं Sk. -दारकः, -कुमारः a young sage. -द्रुमः the Syonāka tree. -पितलं copper. -पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुत्रकः 1. a wag-tail. -2. the damanaka tree. -भयजं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. -वृत्ति a. leading an ascetic life; शैवश्च मुनिवृत्तिना R. 1. 8. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

सुं 1 P. (सुंयति) To go, move. **सुमुक्षा** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

सुसुक्षु a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -सुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अंतर्गन्ध सुसुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणान्द्रिभिरुच्यते V. 1. 1; Kn. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15.

सुसुचानः A cloud.

सुसुषुषुः A thief.

सुसुर्षा Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

सुसुर्षु a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

सुर् 6 P. (सुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

सुरः N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa; पार्थनाथ द्विषसुरं Si. 2. 1. -रा N. of a fragrant plant. -रं Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; सुरारिमातृपुत्रद्वयं त्यसौ Git. 1. -2. N. of the author of Anagharāghava. -जित्, -द्विष, -मित्र, -मर्त्य, रिपु, वैरिन्, -हन् m. epithets of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu; प्रकीर्णसुर्गिर्भुजयति भुजवंशो सुरजितः Git. 1; सुरवैरिणो रायिकामधि

बन्धनजातं 10. -दः the discus of Viṣṇu.

सुरगंडः An eruption on the face.

सुरजः [सुरात् वेष्टनात् जायते जन्-ड Tv.] 1 A kind of drum or tabor; सानंदं नन्दिहस्ताहतसुरजव &c. Māl. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रहृतसुरजा Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 47. -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called सुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. ad loc. -Comp. -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

सुरजा 1 A large drum -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

सुरंडाः m. pl. A country to the north-west of India.

सुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā.)

सुरलः 1 A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Mursas. -लः pl. N. of a country.

सुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3. along with तमसा); सुरलामासुत्तोज्ञातमगम्यैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

सुरली A flute, pipe. -Comp. -धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

सुर्द्ध 1 P. (सुर्द्धति, सुर्द्धित or सुर्द्ध; the word is written as सुर्द्ध or सुर्द्ध) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless; पतत्युयाति सुर्द्धत्य. पि Git. 4; कीदृशान्तिविश्वमुच्छित्त-जनाद्यतेन किं पीरुष Git. 3; Bk. 15. 55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; सुमुर्द्ध सहजं तेजो हवि-षेव हविर्भूजः R. 10. 79; सुमुर्द्धं सल्लय रामस्य 12. 57; सुर्द्धत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणश्वर्यमन्तेषु S. 5. 18; Kl. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail; तमसा निशुर्द्धतां V. 3. 7. -5 (a) To take effect; छाया न सुर्द्धति मलोपहतमवादे शुद्धे तु दुर्धनतेले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; इत्येषु सुर्द्धति न चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflected' &c. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादोन्मूलन-शक्तिरहः शिलोच्चयं सुर्द्धति मातस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for -8 To be frequent. -9 To cause to sound loudly. -Caus. (सुर्द्धयति) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint; स्लेच्छामसुर्द्धयते Git. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instrument).

सुर्मिणी A small fire-place.

सुर्धरः [सुर्ध पृषो द्विष Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्पर्-

हृताशनसुहृत्चूर्णता दधुरिवाग्बणस्य रजः-
कणाः Si. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3
N. of one of the horses of the sun.

सुर्व 1 P. (सुर्वति) To bind, tie.

सुर्व 10 U. (मोलयति-ने) 1 To plant.

सुशटी A kind of grain.

सुश(सली) A small house lizard.

सुष 1. 9 P. (सुष्णाति, सुषित ; desid.

सुसुषित) 1 (a) To steal, filch, rob,
plunder, carry off (said to govern
two acc. ; देवदत्तं ज्ञातं सुष्णाति, but very
rarely used in classical literature) ;
सुषाण रत्नानि Si. 1. 51 ; क्षत्रस्य
सुष्णं वसु जैत्रमोक्षः Ki. 3. 41 ; Si. 3.
38. (b) To ravish, seduce, abduct,
carry off ; Bk. 15. 16. -2 To diapel,
remove, drive off ; वननिमिरहापि ज्यो-
तिषि Si. 4. 67, Ratn. 3. 19. -3 (Fig.)
To ruin, undo ; न वेत्ति सुषितमरमानं
K. 164, Ratn. 4. 2. -4 To eclipse,
cover, envelop, conceal ; सन्त्यरेणुसुषि-
तार्कदीपिति ; R. 11. 51. -5 To capti-
vate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To sur-
pass, excel ; सुष्णञ्च अयमशोकानां रक्तेः
परिजनावरेः । गीतेर्वीराणां च कोकिल-
धमरध्वनि Ka. 55. 113 ; Ratn. 1. 24 ;
Bk. 9. 92 ; Me. 47. -11. 1 P. (मोषति)
1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P.
(मुषति) 1 To steal. -2 To break,
destroy.

सुषकः A mouse.

सुषापी A crucible.

सुषिः f. Stealing &c.

सुषित p. p. [सुष्-क्] 1 Robbed,
stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away,
carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of,
free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

सुषितकं Stolen property.

सुष्ट p. p. Stolen ; S. 5. 20. —ष्ट
Stolen property.

सुष्ठः [सुष्-क्] 1 A testicle. -2
The scrotum. -3 A muscular or ro-
bust man. -4 A mass, heap, quanti-
ty, multitude. -5 A thief. -Oomp.
—कच्छः f. an erection on the
scrotum. —देशः the region of the
scrotum. —शून्यः a eunuch, a castrat-
ed person. —श्लोषः swelling of the
testicles.

सुष्ठकः N. of a tree (the ashes of
which are used as cautery).

सुष्ठक a. Having large testicles.

सुष्टिः m f. [सुष्ठ-क्ति] 1 The clenched
hand, fist ; कर्णात्मस्य विभिदे नि-
विष्टोपि सुष्टिः R. 9. 58 ; 15. 21 ; Si.
10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful ; इषाम-
कसुष्टिपरिवर्धितकः S. 4. 13 ; R. 19.
57 ; Ku. 7. 69 ; Me. 68. -3 A handle
or hilt. -4 A particular measure
(= pala). -5 A measure of capacity
equal to one handful. -6 The penis.

-7 Stealing (only f.). -8 A com-
pendium, abridgment. -Oomp. —कर-
णं clenching the fist. —देशः the
middle of a bow, that part of it
which is grasped in the hand. —युतं
a kind of game. —पातः boxing. —बंधः
1. clenching the fist. -2. a handful.
—धेय a. to be measured with the fist,
to be spanned with the fingers.
—युद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

सुष्टिकः [सुष्टिर्माणं प्रयोजनमस्य कर्] 1 A
goldsmith. -2 A particular position
of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. —कं
A pugilistic encounter, fistionffs.
—काः (pl.) N. of an outcast race
(the Dombas). -Oomp. —अंतकः an
epithet of Balarāma.

सुष्टिका The fist.

सुष्टिधयः A child, baby, infant.

सुष्टीक 8 U. To clench the fist.

सुष्टीसुष्टि ind. Fist-to-fist, hand-to-
hand fighting ; Mv. 6. 31.

सुष्टकः Black mustard.

सुस् 4 P. (सुस्यति) To cleave,
divide, break into pieces.

सुसलः—ल 1 A mace, club. -2 A
pestle (used for cleaning rice) ; सुसल-
मिदमिधं च पातकाले सुहृदयति कलेन
हुंक्तेन Mu. 1. 4 ; Me. 6. 56. -3 A
kind of surgical instrument. -Oomp.

—आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma.
—उलूखलं a pestle and mortar.

सुसलसुसल ind. Club against club.

सुसलीका A common lizard.

सुसलित् m. [सुसल-श्चि] 1 An epi-
thet of Balarāma. -2 Of Śiva.

सुसल्य a. [सुसल-यत्] To be pound-
ed or put to death with a club.

सुस्त 10 U. [सुस्तयति-ने] To heap
up, gather, collect, accumulate.

सुस्तः—स्ता—स्तं A kind of grass ;
विश्वं क्रियतां वराहतातिभिस्तस्ताक्षतिः प-
ल्वले S. 2. 6 ; R. 9. 59 ; 15. 19.
-Oomp. —अदा, —आदाः a hog.

सुस्तं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

सुह 4 P. (सुहति, सुष or सुह) 1 To
faint, swoon, lose consciousness, be-
come senseless ; इहाहं इष्टमाहं तां स्मर-
केव सुहोह सा Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20 ; 15.
16. -2 To be perplexed or bewildered,
to be disturbed in mind, be at a
loss ; आपस्त्वपि न सुहति नराः पंडित-
वृज्याः H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9. -3 To be
foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To
fail. -5 To err, mistake. —Caus.
(मोहयति-ने) 1 To stupefy, infatuate ;
मा मुसुहयतु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा Mā. 1.
32. -2 To confound, bewilder, per-
plex ; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -3 To throw in-
to confusion. -4 To cause to err or
mistake.

सुह p. p. [सुह-क्] 1 Stupefied, in-
fatuated ; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed,

bewildered ; confounded, at a loss ;
किंकर्यतामूढः ' being at a loss what
to do ' ; so ह्रीमूढ Me. 68. -3 Foolish,
silly, dull, stupid, ignorant ; अल्पस्य
हिनोबहु हातुमिच्छतिचारमूढः प्रतिभानि
मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring,
deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive.
-6 Confounding. —दः A fool, block-
head, dolt, an ignorant person ;
मूढः परमस्य येन्युद्धिः M. 1. 2. —दाः
(m. pl.) An epithet of the ele-
ments in the Sāṅkhya philosophy.
-Oomp. —आत्मन् a. 1. stupe-
fied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid,
silly. —गर्भः 1. a dead fetus. -2.
difficult delivery. —ग्राहः 1. a wrong
notion, misconception, misappre-
hension. -2. infatuation. —चेतन,
—चेतस् a. foolish, silly, ignorant ; अ-
वगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हवि शल्य-
मर्षितं R. 8. 88. —धी, —बुद्धि, —मति a.
foolish, stupid, silly, simple ; Ki.
1. 30. —मसुः, —अग्रः the greatest
block-head. —सत्त्व a. infatuated,
ineane.

मूढता-त्वं 1 Confusion, bewilder-
ment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

सुहिर a. [सुह-क्तिर्] Silly, foolish,
stupid. —रः 1 The god of love. -2 A
fool, block-head.

सुहुः ind. = सुहृत्.

सुहुकं Ved. A moment.

सुहुक् ind. 1 Often, constantly,
repeatedly, frequently ; यिवाभ्यामि-
रामं सुहृदुपतति स्वंदने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7,
2. 6- ; generally repeated in this
sense ; सुहुहुहुः over and over again,
often and often ; सुहृणां सखियानिऽपि
कः कृजति सुहुहुहुः. -2 For a time or
moment, awhile ; Me. 105 ; general-
ly used with successive clauses in
the sense of ' now-now ', ' at one
time—at another time ' ; सुहृरुपतते
बाहा सुहुः पतति विहला । सुहृरातीयते
भीता सुहुः क्रोशति रोदिति ॥ Subhāsh.
Mo. 5. 3 ; सुहुहुहुः ' again and again,
repeatedly. ' -Oomp. —भाषा —वचन
n. repetition tautology. —मुक् m. a
horse.

सुहृत्—ते [इह-क् पातोः पूर्व सुह व
Tr.] 1 A moment, any short portion
of time, an instant ; नवावधानीकसुहृत्-
लाघने R. 3. 53 ; संध्याप्रवेशे सुहृत्तगाः
Pt. 1. 194 ; Me. 19 ; Ku. 7. 50. -2
A period, time (auspicious or other-
wise). -3 A period of 48 minutes.
—र्तः An astrologer.

सुहृत्कः 1 An instant, a moment. -2
A period of 48 minutes.

सुहिरः A block-head, fool.

सु 1 A (मन्ते) To bind, fasten,
tie.

सूक a. [सूक-क्] 1 Dumb, silent
mute, speechless ; सूकं करोति वाचां ।

मूकाङ्ग (काननं) Ku. 3. 42; सखोमिषं वीक्ष्य विषादमुकां Git. 7; मूकीभूतघटा-स्वरास्वतःपुरवोलासु K. 97; मूकीभूतवीणा K. 132 -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute; मोनान्मूकः H. 2. 26, v. 1.; Ma. 7. 149. -3 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -Comp. -अयः a form of Durgā. -भावः silence, muteness, dumbness; (also मूकता-त्वं in this sense).

मूकिमन् *m.* Muteness, dumbness : silence.

सूत *a.* [सूक्त] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven. -तः -तं 1 A woven basket (Ved.). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रं Urine; नापु मूत्रं ससुखजेत् Ma. 4. 56; मूत्रं चकार 'made water'. -Comp. -आघातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्सर्ग see उत्सर्ग. -कुच्छ्रे painful discharge of urine, strangury. -कोशः the scrotum. -क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. -ग्रन्थिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. -जठरः -ई the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -दोषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुटं the lower belly. -मार्गः, -प्रसक्तः the urethra. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -वृद्धिः *f.* copious secretion of urine. -शकुत्, *n.* urine and excrement. -शुक्रं a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयति Mbb.

मूत्रल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित *a.* 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

मूर् *a.* Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 destroying, killing.

मूर्ख *a.* 1 Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -खः A fool, block-head; न तु प्रतिनिषिद्धमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8; मूर्खं बलादुपराधिने मां प्रतिपादयिष्यसि V. 2. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. -युद्धितः a learned fool; Pt. 5. 40 -युद्धं folly, stupidity, ignorance. -भ्रातृक *a.* one who has a foolish brother. -मंडलं an assembly of fools.

मूर्खता-त्वं, मूर्खिमन् *m.* Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an

epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening -नं, -न [मूर्च्छ-युच्] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually *n.* in this sense). -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur; cf. मूर्च्छा (3) also. -4 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another; modulation, melody; स्फुटीभवद्यामविशेष-मूर्च्छनां Si. 1. 10; भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती Me. 86; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मृदु Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रया ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैक-विंशतिः Pt. 5. 54; (a मूर्च्छा or मूर्च्छना is thus defined :—कृतास्वराणां सप्तानामपि ह्रस्वादीनाम् । सा मूर्च्छास्तुच्यते ग्रामस्था पताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

मूर्च्छा [मूर्च्छ-भवि अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals; मूर्च्छा गतो मृतो वा निदृशं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -4 The rising of sound &c.; see मूर्च्छन (4) above. -5. Growth, increase. -Comp. -अक्षयः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. -परीत *a.* unconscious, fainted away.

मूर्च्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित *p. p.* [मूर्च्छा जाता अस्य तार-इति, मूर्च्छ-क-वा 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. -तं A kind of song or air.

मूर्त *a.* [मूर्च्छ-क 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate; मूर्त-विद्यनस्त-पस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयुः S. 1. 33; प्रसाद इव मूर्तसे स्पर्शः स्नेहाद्देशीलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Coagulated (Ved.).

मूर्तत्वं 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion; परिच्छिन्न-परिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा मूर्तत्वम्.

मूर्तिः *f.* [मूर्च्छ-क्ति] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. -3 An embodiment, incarnation, personifica-

tion, manifestation; करुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. -धरः, संचरः *a.* embodied, incarnate; धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mv. 1. 10; U. 6. 10. -पः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मूर्तित्वं Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

मूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal. -2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्किरा Si. 5. 15; तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः कः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64; Mā. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. -*m.* The body.

मूर्धन् *m.* [मूर्ध्नास्मिन्नहते इति मूर्धा, cf. Up. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general; मतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिश्चरिद्व्या Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; नैसर्गिकां सुरभिः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चण्डोत्पादनानि U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिष्ठन्मूर्ध्नेद्व्या मूर्ध्नि देवपति-र्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; मूर्ध्ना पतन्मूर्धनि; S. 5. 7; Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forefront; स किल संयुग-मूर्ध्नि सहायतां मयवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः K. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base. -Comp. -अंतः the crown of the head. -अभिविक्त *a.* 1. consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. -2. common, stock (as an instance); उत्कुर्यादुक्त्य कृति इति वीभत्सस्य मूर्धाभिषिक्तमुद्राहरणम्. (-कः) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste. -3. a minister. -4 = मूर्धा-वसिक (1) q. v. -अभिविक्ता consecration, inauguration. -अवसिकः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmana father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. -कर्णी -कपरी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1. the hair (of the head); पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विलीन-मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. -2. the mane. -ज्योतिस् *m.* see ब्रह्मध or बुद्धामार्ग. -पिंडा a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). -पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. -रसा the acum of boiled rice. -वेदनं a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य *a.* [मूर्ध्नि भवः यत्] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, द, ड, ढ, ण, र and ष; मृदुभाणां मूर्धा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मूर्धन् See मूर्धन्.

मूर्वा-वी, मूर्विका A kind of creep-er (from the fibres of which bow-

strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

मूल I. 1 U (मूलयतिने) 1 To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -11. 10 U. (मूलयतिने, मूलित) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

मूल [मूल-क] 1 A root (fig. also); तबमूलानि गृहीभवति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15; मूलं बध् to take or strike root; चद्रमूलस्य मूलं हि महदैरतरोः खियः Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity or anything; कस्याश्चासिद्धान्तदानीमं-गुष्टमूलानि तद्वशेषा R. 7. 10; so प्राची-मूलं Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्योर्मूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं, &c. -4 Beginning, commencement; आमूलाच्छेदोऽनुमिच्छामि S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकारः Mb. रसो गृहे स्थितिर्मूलं U. 1. 6; इति केना-प्युक्तं तत्र मूलं सूर्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' -6 The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, निरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory; स सुतमूलमस्त्यते R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिचिकित्सा Kull.). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bower or arbour (निकुञ्ज). -21 N. of several roots पिप्पली, पुष्कर, सूत्र्य &c. (In Comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal' e. g. मूलकारणं 'prime cause' &c. &c.). -Comp. -अधारे 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आश्रयः a radish. -आश्रयतनं the original abode. -आशि-न् a. living upon roots. -आदं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारः the author of an original work. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कृच्छ्राच्छेदं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केशरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -ग्रन्थः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Śākya-muni. -उद्गः uprooting. -ज a. 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of

trees (as an ant-hill). -3. born under the constellation Mūla. (-जा) plant growing from a root. (-जं) a green ginger. -ज्ञेयः an epithet of Kāmasa. -द्रव्यं, -घनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निकुञ्ज a. destroy- ing root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stock- man', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakṛiti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhya (q. v.). (-pl.) the four principal sove- reigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अरि, मय्यम, and उदासीन); see Ma. 7. 155. -फलवृक्षः the bread- fruit tree. -बर्हणं the act of uproot- ing, extermination. -भद्रः an epithet of Kāmasa. -भृत्यः an old or heredi- tary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वापः one who plants roots. -विचं capital, stock. -विभुजः a chariot. -व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals; Ms. 10. 38. -वतिन् a. living exclusively on roots. -शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. -ज्ञाकटाः, -ज्ञाकिन् a field planted with edible roots. -संघः a society, sect. -स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Gauri. -स्थायिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river. -हर a. up- rooting completely.

मूलक a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on; आतिमूलक 'based on error.' -2 Born under the constella- tion Mūla. -कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam. -कः A kind of poison. -Comp. -पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). -पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant. -2 The aster- ism Mūla.

मूलिक a. 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. -कः A devotee, an ascetic. -का 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

मूलिन् m. A tree.

मूलिन a. Growing from a root. -जः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलैः 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. -हयं 1 Price, worth, cost; श्रीगति रम प्राणमूल्यैर्वासाति Si. 18. 15, Sānti. 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Original value. -6 An article purchas- ed.

मूल 1 A. (सूरति, सूरित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Gapeśa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

मूषिकः 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Śirisha tree. -4 N. of a coun- try. -Comp. -अंकः, -अचनः, -रथाः epithets of Gapeśa. -अवः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill. -विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse'; i. e. an impossibility, or, शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूषी, मूषीकः, मूषीका A rat, mouse.

मूषीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

सु 6 A (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Condi- tional) (त्रियते, ममार, अमृन्, मार्याते, मर्तु, मृत) To die, perish, decess, depart from life. -Caus. (मारयतिने) To kill, slay. -Desid. (सुमृषतिने) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

सूक्ष् See सूक्ष्.

सुग 4 P., 10 A. (मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति सुगयते हि तत् Kv. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं कश्चिदपि परे- तान् सुगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्गुण्यमाणः Mā. 5. 1. अंतर्गच्छसुसुक्ष्मभिनियमितमाणादिभिर्मु- र्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or in- vestigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव सुगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

सुगः [सुग-क] 1 (a) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते सुगैः । विक्रमाजितराज्य- स्य स्वयमेव सुगं व्रता ; see सुगाधिप below. (b) A wild beast -2 A deer, an antelope; विश्वासीपगमादुभयगतयः शब्दं सहते सुगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रमसुगोपे न हतव्यः S. 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men; सुगे तृता च चित्रिणी; वदति मधुरवाणीं दापतेभ्योऽ- तिभीक्ष्ण्यमलमतिमुदेहः शिघ्रवेगे सुगेऽप्य- Sabdak. -12 The lunar mansion called वृणशिरः. -13 The lunar month

called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in Sākadvīpa. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंशः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. -अंगर a doe. -अजिन a deer's skin. -अंजामusk. -अम्, -अदनः, -अतकः as small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निवृत्ताक्षेष्टमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः Si. 2. 53; मृगाधिराजस्य चो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger. -4. N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -अजीवः 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. -अविध m. a hunter. -आरयः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -ईन्द्रः 1. a lion; ततो मृगेन्द्रस्य मृगेन्द्रगामी R. 2. 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -आसनं a throne. -आरयः an epithet of Siva. -चक्रः a hawk. -हृदः a variety of jasmine. -ईश्वर a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1. lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -उत्तमः the best antelope. -उत्तमं, -उत्तमं the constellation मृगशिरस्. -काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -चारिन् a. acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life; V. 4. -जलं mirage. -स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage, i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -दृष्ट, -दृष्टा, -दृष्ट्याः, -दृष्टिः, -दृष्टिका f. mirage; मृगदृष्ट्याभिसि स्नतः; see खड्ग; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगदृष्टिकायां S. 6. 15. -दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. -दावः a park, preserve -दृष्टा f. a fawn-eyed woman; तक्षीवद्विस्तारि स्तनमुगलमासी-मृगदृष्टः U. 6. 35. (-m.) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -द्युः a hunter. -द्वि m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, -धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयन a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1. musk; Ku. 1. 54; Ra. 6. 13; Uh. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. -जामusk. -पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पिष्टुः the moon. -पोतः, -पोतकः a fawn. -प्रभुः a lion. -मिषं grass growing on mountains. -च (च) धाजीवः a hunter. -चंथिनी a net for catching deer. -भोजन a bitter apple. -मदः musk; कुचतडीगतो यावन्मातमिलित तच्च तोयैर्मृग-मदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सयुलं मृगमिव रजनकरे Git. 7. -बासा a musk-bag. -मंजः N. of a class of elephants. -मंसं venison. -मातृका a doe. -मासः the month of Mārga-sirsha. -मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -यूयं a herd of deer. -राज m. 1. a lion; Si. 9. 18. -2. a

tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -राजः 1. a lion; R. 6. 3. -2 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. -धारिन्, -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिष्टुः a lion. -रोमन् n. wool. -जं a woollen cloth. -रोचना yellow pigment. -लांछनः -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon; अंकाधिरूपितमृगश्चंद्रमा मृगलांछनः Si. 2. 53. -जं the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon; मृगलेखासुषसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-ना, -नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). -वाहनः wind. -व्याघ्रः 1. a hunter. -2. Sirius or the dogstar. -3. an epithet of Siva. -शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. -शायः a fawn; मृगशायः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, -शिरस् n., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. -शीर्ष the constellation मृगशिरस्. (-र्षः) the lunar month Mārga-sirsha. -शीर्षन् m. the constellation मृगशिरस्. -अंशः a tiger. -इन् m. a hunter.

मृगया [मृग-युच् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry.

मृगयस् m. Ved. A wild animal.

मृगया [मृगं यात्यनया या पश्ये क] Hunting, chase; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मृगयामीदृशिवनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5; मृगया-पवादिना माठयन् S. 2; 80 मृगयावेव, मृग-याविहारिन् &c. -Comp. -अरण्यं, -वनं a park. -यानं a hunting expedition.

मृगयुः [मृग-अत्यर्थे युच्] 1 A hunter, fowler; इति नोपशयस्थोऽपि श्वार-लर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Si. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman.

मृग्य 1 The chase, hunting; Ki. 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery).

मृगित a. [मृग-क्त] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited.

मृगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epilepsy. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. -दृष्ट f. -लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पतिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मृग्य a. [मृग-य्यच्] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं मृग्यम्.

मृज् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -11. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्जि, मार्जयति, ममार्जं मार्जयचकार-चके, अमार्जित-अमार्जित, अमार्जित-त, मार्जयति, मार्जयति, मार्जयति, मार्जितु-मार्जि, मार्जयति, मृज्, मार्जित; desid. निमृशति or निमार्जयति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also), स्वेदलवान्ममार्ज Si. 3. 79; दोषप्रवादमृजन् 5. 28. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn. -5 To purify; wash with water, sharpen; ललुःखद्मममृज्थ

ममुज्थ पश्यथान् Bk. 14. 92 (मुज्थान् पश्यः or शोषितवतः).

मृजः A kind of drum.

मृजा [मृज्-अह्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity; Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धिः). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

मृजित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c.

मृद् 6, 9 P. (मृदति, मृदयति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy.

मृदः An epithet of Siva.

मृदन् Favouring, showing grace.

मृदा, मृदानी, मृदी An epithet of Pārvaṭi, शंके सुदारे कालकूटमपिबन् मृदो मृदानपिबति Git. 12.

मृदीकः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A fish. -3 A deer.

मृय् 6 P. (मृयति) To kill, slay, destroy.

मृणाल-लं [मृण कालन्] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; मृने-पि हि मृणालानाममुच्यन्ति ततः H. 1.95; सूत्रं मृणालादिब राजहंसो V. 1. 19; Ra. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. -लं The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). -Comp. -भंगः a bit of a lotus-fibre. -सूत्रं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

मृणालिका, मृणाली A lotus stalk or fibre; परिसुदितमृणालीमलमंगं Mā. 1. 22; or परिसुदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 29.

मृणालिन् m. A lotus.

मृणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

मृत p. p. [मृ कर्तरि क्] 1 Dead, deceased; ये पराधीनतां यातस्तै वै जीवन्ति के मृतः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious; मृतो दृष्टिः पुरुषो मृतं मैथुनमयजं । मृतमश्रावेयं भाद्रं मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. -3 Calcinated, reduced; मूर्च्छं गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं परशोऽव रसः Bv. 82. -1 Death. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृत (8). -Comp. -अंगं a corpse. -अंशः the sun. -अशोच impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशोच. -उद्भवः the sea, ocean. -कल्प, -माय a. almost dead, insensible. -गृह a grave. -बेल shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chāyāṭas). -जीवन a. reviving the dead. -द्वारा a widow. -निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. -पराः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). -मसः, -मसकः a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites

—संजीवन *a.* reviving the dead. (—नं, —नी) the revival of a dead person. (—नी) a charm for reviving the dead. —मृतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

मृतकः-कं A dead person, a corpse ; धृतं ते जीवितोपहृह मृतका मंदमतयो न ये बामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39. —कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. —2 Death. —Comp. —अंतकः a jackal.

मृतिः *f.* Death, dying.

मृतिमन् *m.* Mortality.

मृतंढः The sun.

मृतालकं A kind of clay.

मृत्तिका [मृद् तिकृ टाण्] 1 Clay, earth ; Ma. 2. 182. —2 Fresh earth.

—3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [मृ-युक्] 1 Death, disease ; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. —2 Y ma, the god of death.—3 An epithet of Brahman.—4 Of Vishnu.—5 Of Maya.—6 Of Kali.—7 The god of love. —Comp. —मृत्युः a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —वृ *a.* fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. —नाशनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —परा an epithet of Siva. —प्राणः the noose of death or Yama. —पुष्पः the sugarcane. —प्रतिबद्ध *a.* liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. —फला, लो the plantain. —बीजः, बीजः a bamboo-cane. —भ्रूयः sickness, disease. —रात्र *m.* Yama, the god of death. —लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. —2. earth, the world of mortals ; cf. मल्लोक. —वचनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a raven. —मृतिः *f.* a female crab. —मृत्युजयः An epithet of Siva.

मृत्ता, मृत्तरा 1 Earth, clay. —2 Good earth or clay. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्तनं Powder, dust.

मृद् 9 P. (मृदाति, मृदति) 1 To squeeze, press, rob ; मम च मृदितं क्षीमं बालेय स्वदं गविवर्तनेः Ve. 5. 40. —2 To trample or tread upon ; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize ; तावमर्षाद्विषाक्षी च Bk. 15. 15 ; बलाभ्यमृद्वाकलिनो भवन्ना R. 18. 5. —3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. —4 To overcome, surpass. —5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. —6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). —Caus. (मृदयति) = मृद् q. v. above.

मृदित *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed ; मृतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. —2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. —3 Rubbed off, removed. (See मृद्).

मृदिनी Good of soft earth.

मृद् *f.* [मृयते मृद् कर्मणि क्ति] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आसोदं कुसुममिव मृदेव धत्ते मृदं न हि कुसुमानि धारयति Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिबोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. —2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. —3 A mound of earth. —4 A kind of fragrant earth. —Comp. —कणः a small clod or lump of earth. —करा a potter. —कांस्यं an earthen vessel. —किरा an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः (मृचयः) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, —भाण्डं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. 'बुद्धिः 'olod-pated' a block-head ; मया च मृष्टिबुद्धिना तथैव मृदीत S. 6. —लोष्टः a clod of earth. —शकटिका (मृच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sūdraka).

मृन्म (मृन्म) *y a.* Earthen ; R. 5. 2.

मृदंकरः (रुः) The green pigeon.

मृदंगः [मृद्-अंग् क्ति] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. —2 A bamboo-cane. —3 Noise. —Comp. —फलः the bread-fruit tree.

मृदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. —2 Transient, evanescent.

मृदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृदा See मृद्. —Comp. —करः a thunder-bolt.

मृदु *a.* [मृक्] (दृ or द्वा *f.* ; compar. प्रदीयम् ; superl. प्रदिष्ट) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate ; मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिव मृन्मथ दृश्यते स्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिसितं मृदुनवारमते प्रजातकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10 ; 4. 10. —2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; बार्ण कृपासुदुमना मतिंसंजहार 9. 57 'with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपासुदुर्वक्ष्य भागवं 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिमृदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 'relented' ; स्वातुममानिना नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तदुमं 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. —3 Weak, feeble ; सर्वथा मृदुरा राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते सुखेवास-भूवन् गंधवाः शरणीहिताः Mb. —4 Moderate. —5 Blunt. —6 Slow. —दुः The planet Saturn. —दु *n.* Softness, gentleness. —दु *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनास मृदु कर्ण-तिकचरः S. 1. 24 ; वाद्यते मृदु वेषु Git. 5. —Comp. —अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. (—नी) a delicate woman. —उत्पलं the soft *i. e.* blue lotus. —काष्णायसं lead. —कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (—ना) a goose, female swan. —चर्मिनः —उदः —त्वचः. —त्वचः *m.* a kind of

birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, —पर्वन् *m.* a reed, cane. —पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. —पूर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फले N. of a plant (विककत). —भाषिन् *a.* sweet-speaking. —रोमन् *m.*, —रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, —गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुवासा, मृगशिरसः, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch. —हृदय *a.* kind.

मृदुका *a.* Soft, gentle.

मृदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. —2 Mild, gentle. —लं 1 Water. —2 A variety of aloe-wood.

मृदी, मृदीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; बाचं तदीयां परिपीय मृदीं मृदीकया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

मृदुन्नकं Gold.

मृच् 1 U. (मर्षिते) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. —2 Ved. To hurt, kill. —3 To disregard.

मृच् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight. —2 An enemy.

मृच्छ *n.* Ved. 1 War. —2 Contempt, disregard.

मृधं War, battle, fight ; मरुधविहित-मतुलं भुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत सुधेधिकुप्यतः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13

मृष्ट 6 P. (मृशति, मृष्ट) 1 To touch, handle. —2 To rub, stroke. —3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

मृष्ट 1. 1 P. (मर्षिते) To sprinkle. —II. 1 U. (मर्षिते) 1 To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.). —2 To sprinkle. —III. 4, 10 U. (मृष्यति, मर्षयति, मर्षित) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with ; तर्कमिदमकार्यममुद्धितं देवेन-लोकां न सुव्य-तीति U. 5 ; R. 9. 62. —2 To allow, permit. —3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear ; सुव्यते लवस्य बालिशतां तातपाद्वाः U. 6 ; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य बुद्धिर्जनस्यैकोऽ-पराधी भगवता मर्षयितव्यः S. 4 ; आर्य मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1 ; महा जातुग मर्षय Mk. 1. —4 To forget, neglect.

मृषा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly ; पद्मकं सुहृत्क्षेमं न ध-नितां ब्रूते न चादु मृषा Bh. 3. 147 ; मृषाभाषासिधो Bv. 2. 21. —2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. —Comp. —अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. —अयंक *a.* 1. untrue. —2. absurd. (—कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement ; तर्क मर्यसे राजपुत्रि सुषोथं नदिति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाषिन्, —वादिन् *m.* a liar. —वाच् *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वादा 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. —2. insincere speech, flat-tery. —3. irony, satire.

मृषायते Don. P. To be mistaken, to err

मृषालकः The mango tree.

सुष्ट P. P. [सु-सृष्ट वा-क] 1 (a) Cleaned, purified. (b) Pure, clean. -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable. -7 Sprinkled. -8 Pepper. -Comp. -संघः a savoury or agreeable smell.

सुष्टिः f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. -4 sprinkling.

सुष्टेयक a. 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. -3 Liberal.

मृ 9 P. (मृणाति) To bait, kill.

मे 1 A (मयते, मित ; desid. भिस्ते) To exchange or barter. -WITH मि or चिति to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेखलः 1 N. of a mountain ; (also मेखल). -2 A goat. -Comp. -अग्नि जा, -कश्यपा, -कश्यप epithets of the river Narmadā.

मेखला 1 A bolt, girdle, waist-band, zone in general (fig. also) ; anything which girds or surrounds ; मही सागरमेखला ' the sea-girt earth ' ; रत्नामुचिद्वार्षमेखलाया विशाः सपरनी भव हस्तिनस्यः R. 6. 63 ; R. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman ; नितम्बायुक्ताः सद्युकुलमेखलाः R. 1 4. 6 ; R. 8. 64 ; मेखलायुक्ता गोत्र-स्खलितेषु बन्धन Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes ; cf. Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain (नितम्ब) ; आमेखलं संचरतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5 ; Ms. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadā. -Comp. -पट्टं the hips. -संघः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलित्व m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A religious student, a Brahmachārin q. v.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेघः [मेघति बभूव जलं, मिद्-पञ्च कुलम्] 1 A cloud ; कर्बजंजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Rāgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. -5 Talc. -Comp. -अ-रवन् m., -पथः, -मार्गः ' the path of clouds ', atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः the wind. -अस्थि n. hail. -आख्यं talc. -आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season. -आटोपः a dense or thick cloud. -आहंकरः thunder. -आनंदः a kind of crane. -आनंदित्व m. a peacock. -आलोकः the appearance or sight of clouds ; मेघालोकं भवति सुखिनोप-

स्यथाहसि चेतः Ms. 3. -आस्पवं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy season. -गर्जनं, -गर्जना thunder. -चित्तकः the Chātaka bird. -जः a large pearl. -ज्वालं 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the Chātaka bird. -ज्वातित्व m. n. lightning. -हंकरः thunder. -दीपः lightning. -दूतं N. of a celebrated poem by Kalidāsa. -द्वारं the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1. the road of clouds, thunder. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. N. of Indrajit, son of Rāvaṇa. -4. the Palāsa tree. *अनुलसित्व, *अनुलसकः a peacock. *जित्व m. an epithet of Lakshmana. -नामन् m. a kind of grass. -निघोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः, -माला, -राजि f. a line of clouds ; पथः मेघराजि पश्चाद्विद्युत्ता V. 2. -पुष्पं 1. water. -2. hail. -3. river-water. -प्रसवः water. -सूतिः a thunderbolt. -मंडलं the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालित्व a. cloud-capt. -योनः fog, smoke. -रवाः thunder. -रावः a kind of water-bird. -रेखा, -लेखा a line of clouds. -वर्णा the Indigo plant. -वर्त्मन् n. the atmosphere. -वह्निः lightning. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Indra ; अयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18. -2. an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जितं 1. thunder, rumbling of clouds. -2. N. of a metre ; see App. 1. -वेहमन् n. the atmosphere. -सारः a kind of camphor. -सुहृद् m. a peacock. -स्तनितं thunder.

मेघकर a. (ति f.) Producing clouds. **मेघयति** Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेघक a. [of. Up. 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured ; कर्बजंजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघा समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23 ; U. 6. 25 ; Ms. 59. -कः 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail ; Mā. 6. 5. -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. -कं 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. -Comp. -आवगा an epithet of the Yamunā.

मेद्, मेद्ध 1 P. (मेदति, मेदति) To be mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree (आम्रककी).

मेठः 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथि 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेढः [मिह-द्वृ] A ram. -ई The male organ of generation, penis ; (वय) मेढं चोग्मावृक्षकार्या हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. -Comp. -चर्मन् n the prepuce. -जः an epithet of Siva. -रोगः venereal disease.

मेढका 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेठः, मेढः An elephant-keeper.

मेढः, मेढका A ram.

मेद् See मेद्.

मेम् 1 U (मेयति ते) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another (Atm.). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.

मेदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribe. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant (अलुबुधा). -दा A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines.). -Comp. -जं a species of bellium. -भिद्धः N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस् n. [मेद-अमुन्] 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen) ; Ms. 3. 132 ; Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body ; मेदश्चेदकुशोर्वरं लघु भवत्पुष्ट्यानयोग्यं षडुः S. 2. 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. -Comp. -अर्बुदं a fatty tumour. -कृत् m. n. flesh. -ग्रंथिः a fatty tumour. -जं, -तेजस् n. a bone. -धरा a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat. -पिंडः a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः f. 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदास्विन् a. 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strung robust ; Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth ; न मामभवति सद्दीपा रत्नसुरापि मेदिनी R. 1. 65 ; चंचलं बहु नितान्तमुत्तमा मेदिनीमपि हरत्परतायाः Ki. 13. 52 ; (पञ्चकैटभयोरासीमेदसंघः पशुता । तेनयं मेदिनिनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ॥) -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईशः, पतिः a king. -द्रवः dust.

मेदुर a. [मिद्-पुरच्] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense ; Mā. 8. 11 ; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.) ; मेघमेदुरमवरं Git. 1 ; मकरंदसुंदरगलमंदार्किनीमेदुरं (पदारविंदं) 7.

मेदुरित a. 1 Thickened, made dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

मेय a 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick.

मेम् 1 U. See मेम्.

मेघः 1 A sacrifice, as in वसुमेघ, अश्वमेघ. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Viahpu.

मेघ [मेघ-अञ्] (changed to मेघ in Bah. Comp. when preceded by ह, वृद्ध and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory) ; धीर्धराणावती मेघा Ak. -2 Intellect ; intelligence in general ; Bg. 10. 34 ; Ms. 3. 263 ; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatī. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power (Ved.). -Comp. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -जित् m. an epithet of Kātyāyana. -वज्रः an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेघावत् a Wise, intelligent.

मेघाविह a. [मेघा-विहि] 1 Very intelligent having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect ; Pt. 1. 61. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. -नी An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

मेधि See मेधि.

मेधय a. [मेध-यत्, मेधाय हितं यत् वा] 1 Fit for a sacrifice ; Y. 1. 194 ; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial ; मेधेनाग्नेने ; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy ; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. -वयः 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley (according to Medint). -वरा N. of several plants (जेतकी, शंखपुष्पी, रोचना, शमी &c.).

मेनका 1 N. of an Apsaras (mother of Sakuntalā). -2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya ; मेनां हृदीनामपि मानवीयां (उपमेने) Ku. 1. 18. 5. 5. -2 N. of a river.

मेनाद्ः 1 A peacock. -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेधिका, मेधी N. of a plant (Mar. मेरी) (from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेप्ते) To go, move.

मेय a. [मा-वि-या यत्] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known (मेय).

मेरुः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Vishnu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are

said to revolve ; and which forms the centre of the several Dvīpas ; of. द्वीप ; it is also said to consist of gold and gems) ; विभुश्च मेरुर्न यदधि-सात् कुतः N. 1. 16 ; स्वात्मस्येव समासेम-महिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bā. 3. 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -अधिकणिका the earth. -धामन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -पृष्ठ heaven, the sky. -चक्र a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः [मिल-वञ्] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. -2 A fair. -3 A company, in assembly. (also मेलक.)

मेलनं [मिल-वृद्ध] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter ; a fight.

मेलान् [मिल-विच् अच् टाप्] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंधुकाः, -अंधुः, -नंदा, -नंदा, -मंदा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेलापका 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलान्नं Combination, junction.

मेव 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेवः 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंदाः an epithet of Indra. -कंबला a wool- len blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -पूर्यं a flock of sheep.

मेवा Small cardamoms.

मेवावते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेविका, मेवी A ewe.

मेहः [मिह-वञ्] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary-disease. -4 A ram. -5 A goat. -Comp. -रुनी turmeric.

मेहनं [मिह-वृद्ध] 1 Passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मेत्र a. (मीत्र.) [मित्र-अञ्] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amiable, kind ; Ms. 2. 87 ; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Mubharta) ; Ku. 7. 6. -वः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. -मी 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact ; पर्युषेणु स्फुटितकमलामोदमेत्री-कषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. -त्र 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement ; Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to

Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अनुराधा, (मेघर्ष in the same sense).

मेत्रकं Friendship.

मेत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishtha, U. 5. 28.

मेत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. -2 Of Vasishtha. -3 Of Vālmiki.

मेत्रिन् a. Friendly, kind.

मेत्रेय a. (मीत्र.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -वः N. of a mixed tribe.

मेत्रेयका N. of a mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 33.

मेत्रेयिकार A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मेत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मेथिलः [मिथिलाया मयः अञ्] A king of Mithilā ; R. 11. 32, 48. -ला (pl.) The people of Mithilā q. v. -ली N. of Śitā ; R. 12. 29.

मेथुन a. (मीथ.) [मिथुनेन निर्वृतं अञ्] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage. -3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union ; दृष्टं मेथुनमयजं Pt. 2. 94. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अग्न्याधान). -Comp. -उत्थरः the excitement of sexual passion. -धमिन् a. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मेथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance

मेथुनिन् a. Copulating, sexually united. -m. One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मेथुन्य a. Relating to copulation.

मेधावर्क Wisdom, intelligence.

मेनाकः [मेनकाया मयः अञ्] N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean ; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -स्वसृ f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मेघः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मेरेयः-यं, मेरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink ; अधिरजनि व-धुभिः पीतमेरेयसि Si. 11. 51 ; G. L. 34.

मेलिदः A bee

मोर्क The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liber-

ate, emancipate. -2 To loose, untie, undo. -3 To wrest away. -4 To cast, hurl, fling. -5 To shed. -6 To detach, extract.

मोक्षः [मोक्ष-वृत्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom ; साधुना त्वं बंधे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K. ; Me. 61 ; लब्ध-मोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20 ; धुर्योणां च धुरो मोक्ष 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence ; see अर्थ ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तनस्यैव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ Bg. 5. 28. 18. 30 ; R. 10. 84 ; Ms. 6. 35. -4 Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off : वनस्थलोमसरपत्र-मोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Loosening, untying, unbinding ; विणिमोक्षस्तुकाणि Me. 99. -7 Shedding ; causing to fall down or flow : बाणमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. -8 Shooting, casting, discharging ; बाण-मोक्ष S. 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing. -10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). -11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree (पाटलि). -Comp. —उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. —देवः an epithet applied to Hionen Tseang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. —द्वारं the ann. —पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षक a. [मोक्ष-वृत्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. —कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

मोक्षण [मोक्ष-वृत्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, casting ; शत्रु° &c.

मोक्षिन् a. 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

मोघ a. [मुह-पञ्च अच् वा कुञ्च] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful ; यात्रा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाश्वमे लब्धकामा Me. 6 ; मोघव्रति कलभस्य चोदितं R. 11. 39 ; 14. 65 ; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned. -4 Idle. —चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. —चा The trumpet flower. —च् ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. —Comp. —कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. —पुण्या a barren woman.

मोघीकृ 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

मोघोलिः A hedge, fence.

मोचः [मुच-अच्] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभाजन. —चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. —चा A plantain fruit.

मोचक a. [मुच-वृत्] 1 Liberating, freeing. -2 Finally emancipated, absolved. —कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. -2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभाजन.

मोचन a. (नी. f.) [मुच-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. —न् 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. -3 Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride. -6 Deceit, fraud. —Comp. —पट्टकः a filter.

मोचयितु a. Releasing, setting free.

मोचाटः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

मोटकः —कं [मुह-वृत्] A pill. —कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Śrāddha (मयकुश-पत्रद्वयं).

मोटनं, **मोटनकं** Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. —नः Wind, air.

मोहायितं Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of ; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः —कात्स्न्य-रवतांशौ हृदि तद्भावभावता । प्राकट्यमाभिलाषस्य मोहायितमुदीर्यते ॥ ; see S. D. 141 also ; सद्यो मोहायितमधुरिमोहोत्सासमंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

मोणः 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

मोदः [मुद-पञ्च] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness ; पञ्चानंदाश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12 ; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. —Comp. —आलपः the mango tree.

मोदक a. (का. —की. f.) [मोदयति मुद-णिच्-वृत्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. —कः, —कं A sweetmeat in general ; Y. 1. 289. —कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). —Comp. —कारः a confectioner.

मोदकिका A sweetmeat.

मोदनं [मुद-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

मोदयंतिका, **मोदयंती** A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोदित a. Glad, pleased, delighted. —न् Pleasure, delight.

मोदिन् a. [मुद-णिच्] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. —नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, महिका, रुचिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोदः [मुद-अट्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow recently calved. —च् 1 The root of the sugarcane. -2 The flower of the Ankoṣa tree. —च् Hemp used for bow-strings (द्युवा).

मोघः [मुच-पञ्च] 1 A thief, robber. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also) ; न पुष्पमोघमर्हत्युद्यानलता Mk. 1 ; दृष्टिमोघं प्रदावे Gīt. 11. -4 Stolen property. —Comp. —कृत् m. a thief.

मोघकः [मुच-वृत्] A robber, thief.

मोघणं [मुच-ल्युट्] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

मोघयितुः 1 A Brahmana. -2 The cuckoo.

मोघा Theft, robbery.

मोघ m. A thief, robber.

मोहः [मुह-पञ्च] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility ; मोहेनातर्कतदुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8 ; मोहादधुक्कटतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56 ; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion ; यज्जाला न पुनर्मोहमेवं यास्यसि पादव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation ; नितीमुद्वेगं मोहादुद्वेगनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2 ; S. 7. 25. -4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment. -6 Affliction, pain. -7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -9 Illusion of attachment or love ; Pt. 2. 166. —Comp. —उपमा (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded ; see Kāv. 2. 25. —कलिले the thick net or snare of delusion. —निद्रा over-weening confidence. —मंत्रः a deluding spell. —रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. —शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोहन a. (नी. f.) [मुह-णिच्-ल्युट् वा] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatigating. -4 Fascinating, entrapping ; U. 1. 36 ; Māl. 6. 8. —नः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 N. of one

of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple (धत्तर). —न 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor; loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation. -6 Sexual intercourse; Māl. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. —comp. —अच्छं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय a. 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित p. p. [मुह्णिष् क] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिन् a. [मुह्-णिनि] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an *Asparas*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar). -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक (कु) लि: A crow; U. 2: 29.

मौक्तिकं [मुक्ते स्वयं वक्] A pearl; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. —Comp. —आवली a string of pearls. —मुक्तिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. —दामन् n. a string of pearls. —मसदा a pearl-muscle. —मुक्ति: f. a pearl-oyster. —सरा a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिर-मसृणो मौक्तिकसरा: U. 1. 29.

मौक्यं [मुक्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौख्यं Precedence, superiority.

मौखरि: N. of a family; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौखर्यं [मुखरस भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. -2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौख्यं [मुख-व्यञ्ज] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

मौख्यं Uselessness.

मौख्यं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौज a. (जी. फ.) [मुज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौजक).

मौजी The girdle of a Brāhmana made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. —Comp. —निर्बन्धनं, —बन्धनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मौढ्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Chidishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मौढ्यं 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मौत्रं A quantity of urine.

मौदक a. (की. फ.) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौद्गलिः A crow.

मौद्गनी a. [मुद्गानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्ज] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौनं [मुनेर्भावः अण्] Silence, taciturnity; मौनं सचर्यसाधनं; मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचार 'hold your tongue'. —Comp. —मुद्रा the attitude of silence. —व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् a. (नी. फ.) [मौनमस्यासि इति] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. —m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य वक्] A drummer.

मौख्यं [मूर्ख-व्यञ्ज] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्यं [मुर-ण्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्यं नव राजानि Mu. 4. 10; मौर्यैर्हरि-ण्याभिर्चो. प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्व a. (वी. फ.) Made of Mūrvā plant; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मौर्वी [मूर्वाला तर्चनं निर्वृत्ता अण्] 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकणिका युजः S. 1. 13; मौर्वी धनुषि चातता K. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. -2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42. -3 (in geom.) The chord of an arc; (also मौर्विका).

मौल a. (ला, -ली. फ.) [मूलं वेति मूल-दायतो वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. -2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 34; R. 19. 57. —लः An old or hereditary minister; (प्रकृत्यः) मौलैरानासयाना-सुर्भरतं श्रीमन्मन्त्रिभिः R. 12. 12, 14, 10; 18. 38.

मौलि a. [मूलस्यादमवः इञ्] Head, foremost, best; अखिलपरिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. —लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौली वा त्वयाजलि Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59;

Ku. 5. 79. -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. -3 The Asoka tree.

—लिः (m. f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 75. -2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटाजूट Malli.). -3 Braided hair; hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. —लिः, -ली f. The earthen. —Comp. —मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. —मंडनं a head-ornament. —मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की. फ.) 1 Radical. -2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनीपाय-स्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याद्य संनिहितः U. 3. -3 Inferior. —कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिक a. Having a crown, created.

मौल्यं Price.

मौढा Playing at fistcuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौढिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल a. (ली. फ.) [मुसल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). -3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a *parvan*; in this *parvan* is narrated the death of Krishna and Balarāma, and the self-destruction of Krishna's family through the curse of Brāhmanas). —लः A kind of *madhuparka*.

मौहूर्तः (मूर्त-अण्) An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक a. (की. फ.) [मूर्त-वक्] Monetary, transient. —कः An astrologer; मौहूर्तिकैः संचायताम्.

मृ 1 P. (मनति, ज्ञात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diligently. -3 To remember. -4 To praise (Ved.)

मृत p. p. 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

मृद् 1. 1 P. (मृदति) 1 To rub. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To strike, hurt, kill. —II. 10 U. (मृदयति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. -2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 To mix, combine. -4 To speak indistinctly.

मृशः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

मृशणं [मृश-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anointing, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

मृद् 1 A. (मृदते, *caus.* मृदयति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

अदिमन् m. [मुदोर्भावः इमनिच्] 1 Tenderness, softness. -2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वभावाद्); विमोक्षमाद्यु यसते तन्मादिमा स्फुटं फलं S. 2. 49.

मुच 1 P. (भ्रूचति) To go, move.
 मुच 1 P. (भ्रूचति) To go, move.
 म्रेद (ह) 1 P. (म्रेद-इति) To be mad.
 म्लक्ष 10 U. (म्लक्षयति-ते) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. -2 Barbarous. -3 Withered, faded. -इं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्, म्लुच् See म्लुच् म्लुच्.

म्लेच्छ, or म्लेच्छ 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति-ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly indistinctly or barbarously.

म्लेच्छा [म्लेच्छ-वच्] 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छ-प्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधाद्दर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्च्छयते, or म्लेच्छनिवहानिधने कलयासि करवालं Git. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man; (Baudhāyana thus defines the word:—गोमांसखादको यस्तु विकृद्धे बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ-इत्यभिधीयते ॥). -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. -च्छ Copper. -Comp. -आरयं

copper. —आशा wheat. —आरयं, -मुखं copper. —कंदः garlic. —जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. —देशः, -मंडलं a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country, Ms. 2. 23. —भाषा a foreign language.

—भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barley. —वाच् a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छने 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. —नं 1 A foreign tongue. -2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितकं Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेद्, म्लेद् (म्लेद-इति) To be mad.

म्लेव् 1 A. (म्लेवते) To worship, serve.

म्ले 1 P. (म्लायति, मल्ली, अम्लासीत्, म्लायति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां भूरहाणां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. -2 To grow weary or languid; to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि...ममलतुर्न मानिकु-द्विमोचितौ R. 11 9; Bk. 14. 6; वनविह-रणसेवम्लानं Si. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dis-

pirited; ममलौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो होद् Mb. -4 To become thin or emaciated. -5 To disappear vanish. 6 To decline, become less; Si. 7. 75 —Caus. (म्लाययति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लान p. p. 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning.

म्लान p. p. [म्ले-क तस्य नः] 1 Faded, withered. -2 Wearied, weary, languid. -3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint -4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty. —नं Withering, fading. -Comp. —अंगः a. weak-bodied. (-गी) a woman during her menses. —मनसः a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened

म्लानिः f. [म्ले-किन्] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness.

म्लायत्, -म्लायिन् a. 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less; Bh 3 33.

म्लारु a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage. -3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. —य 1 Going -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmi. -7 Pudendum muliebre.

यकन् n. The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृन् after acc. dual).

यकृन् n. [य संयमं करोति कृ किप् तुच् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. —आत्मिका a kind of cockroach. —उदरं enlargement of the liver.

—कोचः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष I. 10 A. (यक्षते) To honor, worship, adore. -II. 1 P. (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्षा [यक्षते, यक्ष-कर्मणि वच्] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपति धनेशं रक्षति वे प्राप्तगवादिहस्ताः Hariv., Ms. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra. -4 N. of a Kubera. -5 Worship. —क्ष 1 A ghost. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. —क्षी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -Comp. —अधिपः, अधिपतिः, -ईशः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. —आमलकं the fruit of the पिंडलवृक्ष tree.

—आवासः the fig-tree. —कर्मः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरायुक्कस्तूरीककोरियक्षकर्मः Ak. ; कुंकुमायुक्कस्तूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महासुगंधमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्मः ॥). —ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. —तक्षः the fig-tree. —घृपः resin, incense. —रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. —राज m. 1. N. of Kubera. -2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. —राज N. of Kubera. —रात्रिः f. the festival called Dipali q. v. —रक्षिः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिन् a. Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यज्ञिणी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.*, [यक्ष्मन्] Pulmonary diseases in general -Comp. -यक्ष्मः an attack of consumption. -यक्ष्मन् *a.* consumptive. -ग्री grapes.

यक्ष्मन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative. -Comp. -अंते a term for the Atm. frequentative; e.g. बोधयते from य्. -उक्त the omission of यङ् *i.* *a.* the Para. frequentative; e.g. बोधयति from य्.

यज् 1 U. (यजति-ते, इजज्, ईज्; अ-याजिन्-अयज, यजयति-ते, यज्, इज्; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यिज्यति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with Instr. of word meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53. 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अयजते येनेजे, पाकजेनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना यजते Sk.; यस्तिलेयजते पितृन् Mb., Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. -Caus. (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

यजत *a.* 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. -तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; (see जुहोति for further information). -Comp. -वेज्ञा, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रा [यज्-अत्र] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -त्रं Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [यज्-स्तुद्] 1 The act of sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देति सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान *a.* [यज्-मान्] Sacrificing, worshipping. -तः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; R. 18. 12. -2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificer.

ing Brāhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान.

यजय् *n.* Ved. 1 Worship. -2 A sacrifice.

यजाक *a.* 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

यजिः [यज्-इन्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice; दानमद्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजिन् *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [यज्-उत्ति] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; वृत्तगीतिवर्जितत्वेन प्रश्लिष्टपठिता मंत्रा यजुर्विद्विः Sāyana; of. यज. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved Worship, oblation. -Comp. -उद्गरः Ved. an epithet of Brāhmaṇa. -पतिः N. of Vishnu. -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formula. -वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions; -the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [यज्-भावे न] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; यजेन यज्ञमयजत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञास्तर्हवतः &c. -2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day, their names are: -यृतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five ' great sacrifices '; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). -3 N. of Agni. -4 Of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -युक् *m.* a deity, god; Kn. 3. 14, -अ- (आ)भारः-रं a sacrificial hall. -अंगे 1. a part of a sacrifice. -2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयोनिस्त्वमेव ययः Ku. 1. 17. - (ग) 1. the glomerous fig-tree (उडु-वर). -2. the Khadira tree. -3 N. of Vishnu. -अंता 1. the completion of a sacrifice. -2. an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. -3. a supplementary sacrifice. -कृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -अरिः an epithet of Siva. -अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving sacrifice. -2. fit for a sacrifice. - (m.dual) an epithet of the Asvins. -अवयवः N. of Vishnu. -अशनः a good. -आत्मन् *m.*, -हृष्यन् *N.* of Vishnu. -ईशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of the sun. -इष्टं a kind of grass (दीर्घाहितृण). -उपकरणे any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपपत्तिं the sacred

thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of ether lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -उपासक *a.* performing sacrifices. -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. - (न.) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कालः the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new moon). -कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुंडं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. - (m.) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. -क्रतुः 1. a sacrificial rite. -2. a complete rite or chief ceremony. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. -त्रातृ *m.* N. of Vishnu. -उक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2. performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 2. 169. -द्रव्यं anything (e.g. a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -द्रुह *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. -पतिः 1. one who institutes a sacrifice; see यजमान. -2. N. of Vishnu. -पशुः 1. an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2. a horse. -पात्रं, -भाण्डं a sacrificial vessel. -पुंस, -पुमान् *m.* N. or Vishnu. -पुरुषा, -कल्दाः epitheta of Vishnu. -बाहुः N. of Agni. -भागः 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. -2. a god, deity. -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity. -भावनः N. of Vishnu. -भुज *m.* a god. -भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -भूषणः white darbha grass. -भुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -योगः the Udumbara tree. -रतः, -रतस् *n.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in this boar-incarnation. -वह्निः -ह्वी *f.* the Soma plant. -वाहः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाह *a.* conducting a sacrifice. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a Brāhmaṇa. -3. N. of Siva. -वीर्यः N. of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, -वी *f.* the sacrificial altar. -शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः, -शेषं the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञ-शेषं तथा मुते Ms. 3. 285. -श्रेष्ठः the Soma plant. -सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -सारः

an epithet of Vishnu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —यज्ञं see यज्ञोपवीत. —सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. —स्थाणुः, a sacrificial post. —हन *m.*, —हनः epithets of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palāsa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices. —*m.* N. of Vishnu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः य] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. —2 Sacred, holy, divine. —3 Adorable, worthy of worship. —4 Devout, pious. —यः 1 A god, deity. —2 The third or Dvāpara age. —*Comp.* —देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति मुणो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो स्तेचउदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. —शाला 1. a sacrificial hall. —2. a temple.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञ-ऊ] Sacrificial. —यः The Udumbara tree. —*Comp.* —ब्रह्मपादयः the tree called विष्कम्भ.

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —उया, —उयं 1 Worshipping. —2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. —2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. —3 Sacrificing —उज्युः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (यजस्वी) [यज्-कनिष्] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नी-पाययः पार्थिव एव यज्वा R. 6. 48, 1. 44. 3. 39, 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सर्वः कल्ये नयति यतते लघुमर्थान् कुटुंबी V. 3. 1. —2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; यान यथा प्रियमन्वयधृष्यः सारतराममना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. —3 To exert oneself, preserve, labour. —4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. —5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. —6 To join, associate with. —7 To go, proceed. —*Caus.* (यतयति-ते) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. —2 To deapise, censure. —3 To encourage, animate. —4 To torture, distress, annoy. —5 To prepare, elaborate. —6 Ved. To join, unite. —7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्न *a.* [यत्-क] 1 Exerting, watching. —2 Taking pains or care. —3 Prepared, ready. —4 Resolved. —5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भवे नङ्] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31, Bh. 2. 5. —2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. —3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महान्धि यत्नस्तव देवदारो R. 2. 56; प्रति-पात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. —4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषां निर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लाघवम् उत्प्राय इवात यत्ना Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नता carefully, zealously, sedulously; Bh. 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. —2 Diligently, vigorously, zealously. —3. in spite of every effort. —4. necessarily). —*Comp.* —आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत् *p. p.* 1 [यत्-क] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. —2 Limited, moderate, see यद्. —ते The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. —*Comp.* —आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतारमने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku. 3. 16, 1. 54. —आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. —इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. —चित्त, —मनस्, —मानस *a.* subdued in mind. —वाक् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. —2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम् *a.* (—मत् *n.*) [यद्-इतम्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (—रत् *n.*) [यद्-इतरत्] who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [यद्-तसिङ्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः=यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाशङ्केत्याचीं तां कल्पयेदिति Ms. 7. 189. —2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. —3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरे न वेत्ति नूनं यत एवमास्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः see correlative; R. 16. 74. —4 From which time forward, ever since. —5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. —2. from any person whatever. —3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place. —2. from whomsoever, from

any person whatever. —3. wherever, in whatever direction; यतो ततः बद्ध चरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 23; Bg. 6. 26. यतः प्रवृत्ति from which time forward). —*Comp.* —भव *a.* arising from which. —मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यद्-किञ्] 1 Restraint, check, control. —2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. —3 Guidance. —4 A pause in music. —5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिजिह्वाविभ्रामस्थानं कविभिश्च्यते । सा चिच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदार्थाच्या निजच्छया ॥ Chand. M. 1; अन्वयार्थानां त्रयेण त्रिभुनियति-युता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्. —6 A widow. —तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यद्-इत्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा वानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्, यत्न See under यद्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-त्रल] 1 Where, in which place, whither; सेव सा (यौ) चलति यत्र हि सिद्धं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. —2 When; as in यत्र काले. —3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बह्विः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्र कुत्र or यत्र-कचन-कापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. —2. whensoever, at whatever time. —3. whenever, as often as. —4. hither and thither).

यत्रस्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे याल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजाः 'as your Majesty orders'; (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथाबुध्यते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा भीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कर्तुं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न युचति) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बह्विर्यथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्थेति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दुर्वाय ते चौरसिंहं यथा व्यायद्यपि Pt. 1. —2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the follow-

ing senses:—(a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथाकुरः Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधुस्तु वक्रोऽयं यथैव शांता मिया तन्मन्त्रस्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो (or शक्तिं) यथा बाधति बाधने (as much as, as-as); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case तथा has sense (c) in 1. above. (b) so that, तथा standing for 'so', and तथा for 'that'; यथा बंधुजनशोक्या न भवति तथा निवाह्य S. 3; तथा प्रयेथा यथा नो गृहस्थये जनेः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तान संविधातुं तथा-ईति R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14 66, 15, 68. (c) since therefore, as (because)—so; यथा इतोऽनुस्मृतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्क्यामि &c. MāI 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं बुद्धिं एवमश्राद्धकूलो यथा स्वा...तेरिवश्यं भवतं बलाकः Me. 9. (d) if—then, as surely as—so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); कल्ह-मनःकर्मभिः पत्योऽप्यभिचारा यथा न मे । तथा निर्व्वभरे देवि मा तथानुमहसि R. 15 81; यथा यथा-तथा तथा the more, the more, the less—the less; यथा यथा भावसि धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे स्वायि भक्तिर-त्तम Mb., Si. 17. 43; यथा यथा यो वन-मनिचक्राम तथा तथा वर्धमानस्य संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286 : 12. 73; यथा-तथा in any manner, in whatever way; Ms. 4. 17; यथैव just as; यथाकथा as much as; यथातथा भवतु whatever may be the case; यथा कथञ्चित् any how, somehow or other. N. B. As the first member of Avyaybhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see compounds below. —Comp. अंश-अंशतः ind. in due proportions, proportionately—अधिकारं ind. according to authority.—अघात a. as read or studied, conformable to the text. (—तं) ind. according to the text.—अनुपूर्व-अनुपूर्व, अनुपूर्व ind. in regular order or succession, successively.—अनुपूर्व ind. 1. according to experience.—2. by previous experience.—अनुसूप ind. in exact conformity, properly.—अभि-प्रेत, अभिमत, अभिलाषत, अभीष्ट a. as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (—तं &c.) ind. according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire.—अभि-रुचित a. pleasant, agreeable.—अर्थ a. 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभास्य यथार्थभावी

R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c.—2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; कश्चिन्नञ्जिव नापारय (i. e. शत्रु) यथार्थमरिनिग्रहन् R. 15. 6; (काश्यप) युध स्य शिशुपतन्तं यथार्थं Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49; Ku. 2. 16.—3. fit, suitable. (—यं, अर्थतः) ind. truly, rightly, fitly, suitably, properly.—अक्षर a. significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. 'नामन् a. one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name) धृवासिद्धेरपि यथार्थनामः मिति न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपे नाम यथार्थनाम R. 6. 21. 'वर्णः a spy (for यथाहवर्ण). (यथार्थता 1. suitability, fitness.—2. propriety.—3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness).—अर्थ a. 1. according to merit, as deserving.—2. appropriate, suitable, just. 'वर्णः a spy, an emissary.—अर्थ, अर्थतः ind. according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40.—अर्थेण ind. 1. according to propriety.—2. according to worth or merit.—अवकाश ind. 1. according to room or space.—2. as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety.—3. in the proper place; प्राज्ञबहुत्वाय यथा-वकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14.—अवस्थ ind. according to the condition or circumstances.—आख्यात a. as mentioned before, before-mentioned.—आख्यात ind. as before stated.—आगत a. foolish, stupid. (—ते) ind. as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातृलिप्तमधिपयो R. 3. 67.—आगतं ind. according to tradition, as handed down from generation.—आचार ind. as customary or usual.—आस्तातः, आस्ताय ind. as laid down in the Vedas.—आरंभ ind. according to the beginning, in regular order or succession.—आवास ind. according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling.—आशय ind. 1. according to wish or intention.—2. according to the agreement.—आश्रम ind. according to the Ashrama or period in one's religious life.—इच्छ, इष्ट, इष्टित a. according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (—यं, इष्ट, इष्टं) ind. 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51.—2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं बुद्धे मीतं; Ch. P. 3.—इक्षित ind. as personally seen, as actually perceived.—उक्त, उदित a. as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ता; संज्ञता; Pt. 1; यथोक्त्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70.—उचित a. suitable, proper, due, fit. (—तं)

ind. duly, suitably, properly.—उत्तर ind. in regular order or succession, one after another; संबंधेन यथाउत्तरं S. D. 729.—उत्तराह ind. 1. according to one's power or might.—2. with all one's might—उद्दिष्ट a. as indicated or described. (—यं) or—उद्दिष्ट ind. in the manner indicated.—उपजीव ind. according to pleasure or desire.—उपदेश ind. as advised or instructed.—उपदेशे ind. according to use or requirements, according to circumstances.—उपपत्ति ind. 1. as may be fit.—2. as may happen.—औचित्य propriety, suitability, fitness.—कृत ind. according to the right season.—कर्मणं what is right to be done.—कर्म ind. according to one's duties or circumstances.—कल्पन ind. according to rule.—काम a. conformable to desire. (—तं) ind. agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथा-कामाक्षितायि R. 1. 6; 4. 51.—कामिन् a. free, unrestrained.—काला the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (—तं) ind. at the right time, opportunistly, seasonably; सोपमपेज-जागर कथकालं स्वपकवि R. 17. 51.—कृत a. as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. (—तं) ind. according to the usual practice.—क्रमे, क्रमेण ind. in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10. 9. 26.—क्रमे ind. according to one's power, as much as possible.—क्षेमण ind. safely, comfortably.—ज्ञान a. 1. foolish, senseless stupid.—2. barbarous, outcast.—ज्ञान ind. to the best of one's knowledge or judgment.—उत्तेष्ट ind. according to rank, by seniority.—तथैव ind. according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be.—तथ a. 1. true, right.—2. accurate, exact. (—यं) narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (—यं) ind. 1. exactly, precisely.—2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be.—सुति ind. to the heart's content.—वर्तते ind. according to observation.—दिक्, दिशं ind. in all directions.—निदिष्ट a. 1. as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिदिष्टव्यापारा मन्त्रो.—2. as prescribed or laid down; यथानिदिष्टं संपादितं व्रतं V. 3.—व्याय ind. jointly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1.—पुर् ind. as before, as on previous occasions.—पूर्व a. —पूर्वक a. being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (—यं) —पूर्वक ind. 1. as before; Ms. 11. 188.—2. in due order or succession, one after another; एते माम्या यथापूर्व

Y. 1. 35. —यदेक्षं *ind.* 1. In the proper or suitable place; यथायदेक्षं विनिवेशेन Ku. 1. 49; आसंजयामास यथायदेक्षं कंठे गुण R. 6. 83; Ku. 7. 34. —2. according to direction or precept. —प्रधानं, प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमात्रेण सुतान्शेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. —प्रयोगं *ind.* 1. according to usage or practice. —2. as found by experiment. —प्राणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. —प्राप्त *a.* suitable to circumstances. (—सं) *ind.* regularly, properly. —प्रापितं *ind.* as requested. —यत्नं *ind.* to the best of one's power, with all one's might. —बुद्धि, —मति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge. —भागं, —भागः *ind.* 1. according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागमोऽमी नो गंधाः —2. each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिता Bg. 1. 11. —3. in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेति R. 6. 19. —माया destiny. —भूतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. —मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (सुग.) यथासुखीनः सीतायाः पुत्रे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —यथं *ind.* 1. as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. —2. in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively; अतस्तुमाराधयतो यथायथं Ki. 1. 11; बीजवन्तो मुखायथा विप्रकीर्णा यथायथं S. D. 337. —3. by degrees, gradually. —युक्तं —योगं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. —योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper right. —रसं, —रसि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. —रूपं *ind.* 1. according to form or appearance. —2. duly, properly, fitly. —वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. —विध *a.* of such kind or sort. —विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संस्कारोभयपितृया मैथिल्यै यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. —विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. —वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted (—त्तं) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. —2. a former event. —वृद्धे *ind.* according to age or seniority; Ku. 6. 49. —शक्ति, —शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. —शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ma. 6. 88. —शीघ्रं *ind.* as quickly as possible. —शीलं *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. —श्रुत *a.* according to the report. —श्रुतं —ति *ind.* 1. as heard or reported. —2. (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts; S. 6. 25. —श्रेष्ठं *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. —संख्यं a figure of

speech in Rhetorio; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; *e. g.* शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जयं रंजयं भंजयं Chandr. 5. 107. (—रूपं), —संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. —समयं *ind.* 1. at the proper time. —2. according to agreement or established usage. —संभव *a.* possible. —संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. —सुखं *ind.* 1. at will or pleasure. —2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अंके निधाय करभोर यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणादुत पसामागौ S. 3. 22; R. 9. 48; Ma. 4. 43. —स्थानं the right or proper place (—नं) *ind.* 1. in the proper place; duly, properly. —2. instantly. —3. according to rank. —स्थित *a.* 1. according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विद्वलः Bk. 6. 8. —2. right, proper, fit. (—तं) *ind.* 1. truly, properly. —2. according to circumstances. —स्थिति *ind.* as usual, according to states or circumstances. —स्वं *ind.* 1. each his own, respectively; अध्यासते वीरयुतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ku. 14. 43. —2. individually; R. 17. 65. —3. duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1. Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अथवापिपदाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. —2. According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद्विहितारण्य R. 5. 19; Ma. 6. 1; 8. 214. —3. Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. m., यः f. या, यद् n.) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (a) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अदम्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य पुत्र्यते सुमिका तां कलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पातिताः Mā. 1; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य संवत्सरः (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatsoever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शस्त्रं विभति स्वमुज्ज्वलं बलः पाण्डीनां चमूनां क्रोधापस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जन्तान्तकस्त्यक्तोहं Ve. 3. 30; क्रियते यद्येवा कथयति U. 1; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि वीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles; सिद्ध्य, चन, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatsoever',

'any whatsoever' 'any'; कृतो वा सुतपुत्रो वा योवा को वा भवाम्यहं Vo. 3. 33; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c.; यत्किञ्चित्देव 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानिच मित्राणि &c. —*ind.* 1. As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; तस्योयं जन्मवादी यत्संपत्संपदमनुब्रूयन्नातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिद्विज्ञा मनुस्यका यद्योत्पश्यतायाश्चित्तनीवाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. —2. Or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; मियमाश्चिते लोते त्वया मे. . . यदियं पुनरप्यपानमेवा परिपुत्रार्थमुक्ती मया हृदा V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भव्यया न यद्यदेवमं न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. —*Comp.* —अपि *ind.* although, though; चक्रः पंथा यदपि भवता Me. 27. —अर्थ, —अर्थे *ind.* 1. for which, wherefore, why, on which account; यद्यनं यदर्थमस्ति हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः S. 6; Ku. 5. 52. —2. since, because; नूनं देवं न ज्ञप्य हि पुत्र्येवातिवर्तितुम् यद्यं यत्तथा नेव न लभे विपत्तौ विभो Mb. —कारणं, —कारणात् *ind.* 1. wherefore, on which account. —2. since, because. —कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. —मालव्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'); Pt. 1. 318. —वा ind. or else, whether; नैवादिवा कतरको वरीयो यदा जयम यदि वा नो जयः Bg. 2. 6 (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —इत् an adventure. —तस्य *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमंगलाज्ञमया को वचनस्य परतस्य कथितमिह मे इदं Ve. 1; Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यत् काले दा] 1. When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदेव तदेव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रभृति —नदाप्रभृति from what time—from that time forward. —2. If (= यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविद्ये दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. —3. Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1. If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयः कृत्यं घटेत सुदृढो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Mb. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि वृत्तचक्रिको ह्येति इति वृत्तिरिति मतिवारे Gīt. 10; पले

कृते यदि न सिद्धयति कोत्र (= कस्तर्हि) वीष. H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if; वद प्रदीपे स्फुट चन्द्रतारका विभावरी यद्वरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. -3 Provided that, when. -4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियते 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्व स्पष्टं यदि किल भवेद्वैमोभस्तवति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though,' although; Si. 16. 82; Bg 1. 38; S. . 31; यद्विवा or, यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bb. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānt and ancestor of the Yādavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurā -Oomp. -कुलोद्भवः, -नन्दनः, -अग्रहः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

यदृच्छा [यद् न-च्छ-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instruments singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance'; किन्नरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽज्ञासीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c.; वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽगता श्रुतमभावा दृष्टोऽपि नंदिनी B. 3. 40; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. -Oomp. -अभिज्ञा voluntary or self-offered witness. -शब्दः a proper name, a word like दिव्य, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c.; असंयाद्वतः कंचिदर्थं जाति-क्रियायुगे। यदृच्छाशब्दवस्तुतः संज्ञायै जन्म केचल Si. 2. 47. -संवादः 1. accidental conversation. -2. spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातश्च ind. Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिका A son who offers himself for adoption.

यंत् १. 10 U. (यंत्रिते, यंत्रयिते) 1 To restrain, curb, check; शापयंत्रित-पौलस्त्यबलकारकचमदौ R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्र 1, 10 U. (यंत्रिते, यंत्रयिते) 1 To restrain, curb, check; शापयंत्रित-पौलस्त्यबलकारकचमदौ R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्र [यंत्र-अच्] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in यद्वयंत्र (see the quotation under this word). -2 A fetter band fastening tie, thong.

-3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कृपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so तैलं, जलं &c. -5 A bolt, look. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. -अलः a printing-press. -उपलः a mill, mill-stone. -कण्डिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्मकृत् m an artist, artisan -गृहं; an oil-mill -2. a manufactory. -गोलः a kind of pea -वेष्टितं any magical work, an enchantment. -तन्त्र m. 1. a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. -तोरणं a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it). -द्वार a. secured by a bolt: (as a door). -नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -पेषणी a hand-mill. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रकः [यंत्र-कुल] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. -कं 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रण-गा [यंत्र-युट् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रण-द्वंतुरंतरे व्यल्लिख्यं चतुष्टेन पक्ष्मि N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction; check; द्वियंत्रणा तत्क्षगमन्वभूतकन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; युरु-जनयंत्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बंध); निबिडपीनकुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधमधात् प्रतिबध्नाति N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलमुपचारयंत्रणया M 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रित p. p. [यंत्र-क्त] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -Oomp. -कृत्, -वाच् a. 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यंत्रित a. or s. 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यम् 1 P. (यमति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यमने Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसति, यस्यति, यंतु, यत; desid. यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वा-ङ्मनसो यज्ञः Kath. ; यतचित्तारम्भः bg. 4. 21; see यत. -2 To offer, give bestow. -3 Ved. To support, sustain. -4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. -Caus. (यमयति) To restrain, check &c.

यम a. [यम-यञ्] 1 Twin, twin-born -2 Coupled. -मः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तसं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽसुनैव N. 13. 16. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished: -शरीर-साधनपेक्षं नित्यं यकम् तयमः । नियमस्तु स यकम् नित्यमार्गमुत्साधनं ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Si. 13. 23. and Xi. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्हता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्यं दमश्चरति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुवंश्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिर्दानं च । प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश ॥ sometimes only five yamas are mentioned: -अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यकर्मलक्षता । अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥). -5 The first of the eight angas or means of attaining Yoga; the eight angas are: - यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणा-भ्यानसमाधयोऽष्टाङ्गानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्तात्रेयस्त्वयि यमा-दपि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (i. e. नकुलसद्वैद्यौ) कथं न मास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेभु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 2. 126. -8 One of a pair of couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crew. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. -मं 1 A pair or couple -2 (Ingram.) The twin letter of any consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. -मी N. of the river Yamunā. -Oomp. -अङ्गः, -अनुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. -अरिः, -द्विः, -रिपुः &c. N. of Vishṇu. -ईश the Nakshatra Bharapt. -किंकरः a messenger of death. -कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth worm. -कीलः N. of Vishṇu. -कोटिः, -टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankā. -ज a. twin-born, twin; यमजो आसीत् यमजो ॥ 6. 4.

'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (—*द्वारः* pl.) the last eight days of the month *Āsvinā* and the whole of *Kārttika* (regarded as a period of general sickness). —*दूतः* —*दूतकः* 1. a messenger of death. —2. a crow. —*दूतिका* tamarind. —*देवता* the asterism *Bharan̄t*. —*द्वितीयः* the second day in the bright half of *Kārttika* when sisters entertain their brothers (*Mar* मासर्वाज) ; cf. *मातृदेविया*. —*धानी* the abode of Yama ; नरः संसारतो विनाशिते यमधानीजवनिका Bh. 3. 112. —*धारा* a kind of double-edged weapon. —*पाशः* the noose of Yama. —*पुरुषः* Yama's servant or minister. —*मिया* the fig-tree. —*मगिनी* N. of the river *Yamunā*. —*यातना* the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). —*राज* m. Yama, the god of Death. —*वाहनः*, —*वयः* a buffalo. —*सभा* the tribunal of Yama. —*सूर्य* a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —*स्वसृ* f. 1. N. of the river *Yamunā*. —2. N. of *Durgā*.

यमक a. [यम स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. —2 Two-fold, double. —कः 1 A restraint, check. —2 A twin, one of a pair, a fellow. —3 A great moral or religious duty ; see यम (4). —कं 1 A double bandage. —2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated ; see Kāv. 3. 2-52) ; आद्यसि वर्णसंयोगोच्चरं यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61, 3. 1 ; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी. f.) [यम ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. —2 Stopping, ceasing. —3 Cessation, rest. —4 Governing, managing. —ना The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen ; cf. जवनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. —लः The number 'two'. —लौ (dual) A pair. —लौ, —लौ A pair, couple. —लौ A dress consisting of two pieces. —Comp. —यत्रः N. of two trees (कोविदार and अश्वमेधक).

यमवत् a. 1 One who has restrained his passions, self controlled ; यमवतामवता च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. —2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama ; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित a. [यम-णिच्-क] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. —2 Tied, held together ; S. 1. 30.

यमिन् a. [यम णिङि, यम-इति वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —m. One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). —2 N. of *Durgā*. —Comp. —याने, N. of *Vishnu*. —मिन् m. N. of *Balarāma*. —श्रावु m. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः [यय वायोरेव यातिः सर्वत्र रयतिर्यस्य Tv.] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of *Nahaba* ; ययातिरेव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तृवृद्धता भव S. 4. 6. [He married *Devayani*, daughter of *Sukra*, and *Sarmishtha* daughter of the king of *Asuras*, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion ; (see *Devayani*). But *Yayati* fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this *Devayani* went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *Sukra* inflicted premature infirmity and old age. *Yayati*, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except *Puru*, the youngest. *Yayati* accordingly transferred his infirmity to *Puru*, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to *Puru*, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरा = यायावर q. v.

ययिः—यौ m. [of. Up. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the *Asvamedha* (or any) sacrifice. —2 A horse in general. —3 A road. —4 N. of *Siva*. —5 A cloud.

ययिन् m. N. of *Siva*.

ययुः [Up. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice ; Si. 15. 69. —2 A horse (in general).

यहिं ind. [यद्-हिङ्, of. P. V. 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. —2 Because, as, since ; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley ; यवा प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. —2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. —3 A measure of length

equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ of a *can angula*. —4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. —Comp. —अंकरा, —प्ररोहा a shoot or blade of barley. —अग्रजः 1. = यवक्षार. —2. N. of a plant (यवानि). —अञ्जं boiled barley. —अञ्जुञ्जं sour barley-gruel. —आमयणं the first fruits of barley. —क्षारा, —आह्वः, —अपर्यः, —नालजा, —जा salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash —क्षोदः, —सूतं, —विष्टं barley-meal. —लिका N. of a plant (शुक्लिनी). —कलः 1 a bamboo. —2. spikenard. —3. the *Kūṭaja* tree. —4 the *Plaksha* tree. —5. an onion. —मथयः a kind of drum. (—थं) 1. a kind of penance. —2. a measure of length. —लामः salt-petre, nitre —युकः, —युकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. —सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य a. [यव-यत् कृक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् a. Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-यच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. —2 Any foreigner, or barbarian ; Ms. 10. 44 ; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). —3 A carrot. —4 *Olibanum*. —5 A courser or swift horse. —6 Speed. —7 Wheat. —8 A kind of grass. —नाः (m. pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. —2 The Greek astrologers. —Comp. —अरिः N. of *Krishna*. —इष्टः 1. a kind of garlic. —2. a kind of onion. —3. the *Nimba* tree. (—ट्र) the wild date-tree. (—ट्र) 1. lead. —2. an onion or garlic. —3. pepper. —वेसजं benzoin. —द्विष्टः bellium. —विष्टं pepper.

यवनानी [यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-आलुक् कीर् च] The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, —यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman ; यवनी नवनीतकोमलाङ्गी Jag. ; यवनीमुखपद्मानां संह मयुमदं न सः R. 1. 61 ; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers ; cf. एव बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिहृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियवयस्या 8. 2 ; प्रविश्य शाङ्गहस्ता यवनी S. 6 ; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). —2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass ; यवसंघने Pt. 1 ; Y. 3. 30 ; Ms. 7. 75.

यवागू f. [ययते मिश्रयते यु-आगू] Rice gruel. sour gruel made from rice or

from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवागुचिरलद्वा Susr.; मूत्र-य कल्पते यवागू: Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यवासः A kind of Khadira.

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavāsa.

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवत् *q. v.*). —**उ:** 1 The youngest brother. —2 N. of Agni.

यवीयस् *a.* Younger, very young (compar. of युवत् *q. v.*). —**m.** 1 A younger brother. —2 A Sādra.

यव्य *a.* [यवना क्षेत्रं यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. —2 Suitable or fit for barley. —**य्य:** A month. —**य्यं** A field of barley.

यशदं A kind of mineral.

यशस् *a.* [अश् स्तुते अह्न धातोः उद् व Up. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. —2 Honoured. —**n.** 1 Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविदुरिवाभुसि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधने: R. 3. 48, 2. 40. —2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. —3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. —4 Favour, partiality. —5 Wealth. —6 Food. —7 Water. —**Comp.** —**कर** *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. —**काम** *a.* (यशस्काम) 1. desirous of getting fame. —2. aspiring, ambitious. —**कायं**, —**शरीरं** body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे व्यालु R. 2. 24. —**व** *a.* (यशोव्) conferring fame. (—वः) quicksilver. (—वः) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. —**धन** *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किञ्चिद्विषयाधात् यशोधनानां हि यशो गरीया R. 14. 35; 2. 1. —**धर** *a.* (यशोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. —**पदहः** (यशःपदहः) a double drum. —**भूत्** *a.* (यशोभूत्) famous, renowned. —**शेष** *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory, i. e. dead; cf. कीर्ति-शेष. (—वः) death. —**हर** *a.* (यशोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य *a.* [यशसे हिते यज्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. —2 Renowned, famous, glorious. —**स्या** N. of a plant (जीवन्ती).

यशस्यति, यशस्काम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् *a.* [यज्-विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. —2 Excellent, best. —**फ़ी** The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः —**टी** *f.* [यज्-क्तिन् नि-न संप्रसारणं] 1 A stick, staff. —2 A cudgel,

mace, club. —3 A column, pillar, pole. —4 A perch, as in वासयष्टिः. —5 A stem, support. —6 A flag-staff; as in वज्रयष्टिः. —7 A stalk, stem. —8 A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सह-कारयष्टिः &c. —9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विमुच्य सा हार-महार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलितचन्दनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. —10 Any creeping plant. —11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. afterwards meaning 'the body'); ते वीक्ष्य वेषधुमती सरसांगयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. —12 A reed. —13 The arm. —14 Liquorice. 15 Sugar-cane. —**Comp.** —**ग्रहः** a club-bearer, staff-bearer. —**निवासः** 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c. वृक्षेण यष्टिनिवासभगात् R. 16. 14. —2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. —**प्राण** *a.* 1. feeble or powerless. —2. out of breath. —**मधु** *n.*, —**मधुका** liquorice.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap wing. —2 A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. —2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). —3 An oblong pond or tank. —4 Liquorice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टु *m.* [यज्-यृच्] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यत् 1, 4 P. (यसति, यस्याति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. —**Caus.** (यासयति) To put to trouble.

यहु *a.* Ved. Great. —**हुः** A obild, offspring (पुत्र).

यह्न *a.* Ved. 1 Great, powerful. —2 Active, restless, continually moving. —**ही** A river. —**f.** (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. —2 Of night and day. —3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, यवौ, अयासीत्, यासति, यातुं, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; यवौ तद्वियाम-बलेभ्य चागुलि R. 3. 25; अन्वययो मध्यमलोकपाला 2. 16. —2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. —3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). —4 To pass away, withdraw, depart; यातु प्रभुत्वमकुसंधीयतां H. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'. —5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. —6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातु K. P. 10. —7 To last. —8 To happen, come to pass. —9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or be-

come (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). —10 To undertake न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मन Ku. 2. 54. —11 To have earna intercourse with. —12 To request, implore. —13 To find out, discover. —14 To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यता या to incur blame or censure; लघुता या to be alighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अधो या to sink; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). —**Caus.** (यापयति) 1 To cause to go or proceed. —2 To remove, drive away; प्रमदया मदयापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. —3 To spend, pass (time); ता-वत्कोकिल विसात् यापय द्विवसात् Bv. 1. 7; Ms. 89. —4 To live or spend time with; Ki. 2. 45. —5 To support, nourish. —**Desid.** (यिष्यति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. —**With** अति 1. to go beyond, transgress, violate. —2. to surpass. —**अधि** to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽ-धियास्यासि कूर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. —2 Passed, departed, gone away. —3 Passed by, elapsed. —4 Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —**तं** 1 Going, motion. —2 A march. —3 The act of driving an elephant with a goad. —4 The past time. —**Comp.** —**याम**, **यामन्** *a.* 1. stale used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वयः Dk. —2. raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरमं पूति पयुषि च यत् Bg. 17. 10. —3. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [यज् वज् कुलं] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. —2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30. —3 **Comp.** —**करणं** a sacrificial ceremony. —**संतानः** N. of Jayanta.

याच् 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचते) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat; implore (with two acc.); बलिं याचते बहुधां Sk.; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपत्यगमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1

-2 To demand in marriage; तां याचते नरत्तेर्नर्मसुहृद्भवनो शुषुभेन Mā. 1. 11.

याचकः (की. f.) [याच्-ण्वल्] 1 A mendicant, beggar; दृणादपि लड्डुस्तु-स्तुलादपि च याचकः Subhash. -2 A petitioner, Suppliant.

याचनं -ना [याच्-ण्वल्] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचनं माननाशाय; यद्यतामभययाचनं-जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. -कः The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितु m. 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl); Ku. 1. 52.

याच्चा [याच्-ण्वल्] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याच्चा मोषा वरमधिगुणे नाधने लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [यज्-ण्वल्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boiled rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [यज्-ण्वल्] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [यज्-ण्वल्-ल्युट्] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice Me. 3. 65; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamāna himself.

याजयितु m. The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. -f. A sacrifice.

याजिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshipping, adoring.

याजुष a. (की. f.) [यजुस्-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. -वः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadi.

याज्ञिक a. (की. f.) [यज्ञाय हिरे, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठङ्] Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusa grass. -4 N. of several

trees अश्वत्थ, रुद्रि, पलाश, &c. -0comp. -आञ्जयः N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय a. 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. -यः One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य a. 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. -ज्यः The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्वनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Rākṣhasa. -नः 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon -0comp. -नः Bdellium. -धानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातु f. [Un. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. -मः 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यातुकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [या-ट्] 1 Going, motion, journey : Mv. 6. 1; R. 13. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; गार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यात्रायात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालभिय-नाथस्य यात्राप्रसेन Mā. 1; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive 'rain; यदुत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Mā. 6; 6. 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्र-प्रसिद्धर्थे Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च तेन प्रसिद्ध्यदर्कनेनः Bg. 3. 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा च व हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185; लोक-यात्रा Ve 3; Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषोदिता लोक-यात्रा नित्यं कीदृशयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचारः Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -0comp. -उत्सवा a festive procession. -करणे an expedition, a march. -प्रसेनः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक a. (की.) 1 Marohing. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign. -3 Requisite for the support of life. -4 Usual, customary. -कः 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. -नः 1 A march, an expedition or campaign -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

यात्राकथाचं 1 That which happens under any circumstances. -2 What happens occasionally.

यात्राकामी-काम्यं Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथार्थिक a. 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यं 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न सन्ति याथार्थ्यविद्ः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; याथार्थ्य-वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitability. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोपर्य अण्] 1 A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Kṛishṇa. -वी N. of Durgā. -वं A stock of cattle.

यादस् n. 1 Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादांसि जल-जंतवः Ak. ; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -0comp. -पतिः, -नाथः (also यादसो-पतिः and यादसोनाथः) 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृश् a. (की. f.), यादृश्, यादृश a. (की. f.) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक a. (की. f.) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected. -कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [या-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. -2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 84. -3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics); अहितान्प्रत्यभीतस्य रणे यानं Ak. ; Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. -नः Ved. A road, way. -0comp. -करः a carpenter. -पात्रं a ship, boat. -भगः a shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. -यानं driving or riding in a carriage. -ज्ञाला a coach-house.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.

यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

यापन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cansing to go or go away. -2 Coring. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). -न, -ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cura or alleviation (of a disease) -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापन. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

यपित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time) -2 Expelled, removed &c.

यत्ता Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यानं a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical. -2 Artificially refused.

यामः Sexual union, copulation.

यामः [यम् यत्र] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; अविविक्तमयामा रात्रिके पश्यन्तीति U. 1. 27; यामिनाद्यामिनीयामा-स्ममादमिच चेतना R. 17. 1; ३० यामयती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -Comp. -यौघः 1. a cock. -2. a goog or metal plate on which night-watches are struck. -युद्धं, -युद्धिभिः, -माही = यामयोर (2) ; मंदूयश्विभिरयाजितयामयुद्धः B. 6. 56. -यमः a stated occupation for every hour. -हृदि *f.* being On watch or guard.

यामक *m. dual.* N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसु.

यामन् *n.* Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामयती Night; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty for guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका. यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरवि सवित रति दिवर्गति यामि-म्यः। यामिनयन्ति दिनानि च सुखदुःख-विक्रान्ति मनासि K. P. 10. -2 Turmo-ric. -Comp. -यति 1. the moon. -2. camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. -रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामिः-मी *f.* 1 A siator (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यामुन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यमुना-अण्] Be-
99

ing in the Yamunā —नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामियः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [यमो देवास्य-तस्येदं वा ण्य] 1 Southern; द्वारं राधयुष्यं Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. -इयः 1 A servant of Yama. -2. N. of Agastya. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Viahqu. -5 Sand d-wood. -इयं The Bharaṇṇ Nakshatra. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजूकः [यज्ञ यज्ञ ऊक] A per-
former of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इयसील), ते यायजूतः सह मिधु-सुख्यः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vagrant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुष्पकलेन चान्ये प्रागर्चुर्यया जगद्दर्शनीयं Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्नयमजनि या-यावकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कार. -4 N. of a family (to which Rājāsokhara belonged). -५ The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving, tra-
velling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in. -3 Leading to; चित्रकूटयायिनि वरमणि U. 1.

याय *a.* Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley. -य 1 Food prepared from barley -2 Lac, red lac.

यायकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red lac; लम्पते रम वस्त्रि कृततया यायकेन विषयापि पुनर्याः Si. 10 9, 5. 13, 7. 67; Ki. 5. 40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 A wealeas barley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean.

यायव *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correla-
tive of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'; पुरे ताव-तमेवाय च तयोति रचिरातव. दीर्घिकाकमलो-
म्बेवो यावन्मात्रेण साधयते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावत् एवाजी तावाच्च दृष्टे स ते R. 12. 45, 17. 17. -2 As great; as large, how great or large. यावन्मय उदपनि सव-
तः संस्तुतावके। तावान्मयैव वेदेवु ब्राह्मणस्य
चित्रासतः Bg. 2 46, 18, 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or सङ्ख्य); यावत् इतं तावज्जुक्तं G. M. -ind. 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (a) as far as for, up to, till; (with
nec.). ; सत्यमयानं यावदुज्ज्वलतेऽस्य U.

7; कियं तमवधि यावदुस्मच्छरिति चित्रकारे
णालिखितं U. 1; सर्वकालं यावत् Pt. 1.
(b) just, then, in the meantime
(denoting an action intended to be
done immediately); तथाचत् युधिष्ठी-
माह्वय संगीतकमलुत्तिष्ठामि S. 1; यावद्विनां
छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. (c) As
much as. (d) That, in order that. (e)
Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत्
and तावत् have these senses:—(a) as
long as, so long as; यावद्वि तोषा न-
शकस्तावन्नजिपतिवारो रक्तः Maha M. 8
(b) as soon as, scarcely when, no
sooner than; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावद्वेदं
गच्छामि.. तावद्विनीयं सत्प्रास्थितं ते H.
1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (c)
while, by the time; आश्विनवर्षातेनो
यावद्वेद्याहमुपावते तावदावृष्टाः कियंतां
वजिनः S. 1, often with न when यावत्
is translated by 'before' यावदेन सर्वतो
नोरतंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरङ्गमयित्त्या V.
4 (d) when, as (= यदा); यावदुःयाव
निरिक्ते तावद्वसोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp.
—अंतं अंतय ind. upto the end, to
the last —अथ *a.* corresponding
to requirement, as many as may be re-
quired to convey the meaning (said
of words); यावदर्थयद्वा वाच्यमेवमादाय
माधवा विरराम Si. 2. 13. (—र्थे) ind. 1.
as much as useful. -2 in all senses;
वयमपि च निरामीरमहे यावदर्थ Bk. 3. 30
v. 1. —इत्थं, —इति *ind.* as much as is
desired. —इत्थं *ind.* as much as is
necessary. —कालं *ind.* as long as.
—जन्म, —जीवं, —जीवेन *ind.* for life,
throughout life, for the rest of one's
life. —यमान *a.* as great or big. —बलं
ind. to the best of one's power.
—भारिक or उक्त *a.* as much as said.
—मात्र *a.* 1. as large, extending as
far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2.
33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little.
—शक्यं, —शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible,
to the best of one's power, soयादस्तर्हं.
यावत् *m.* Ved. 1 A rider, horse-
man. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driv-
ing &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यवन-अण्, पु-णिच्
लु वा] Belonging to the Yavannans;
न वदेयावनीं भावं याजे; कंठनतेरपि Su-
bbāsh. —नः Incense. —नं Mixing,
mingling.

यावनालः A kind of oorn. —ली
Sugar extracted for Yavannāla.

यावशुकः Salt-petre.

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2
Fodder, provisions.

याटीक *a.* (की *f.*) [याटः प्रहरणमस
ईक] Armed with a club. —कः A
warrior armed with a club.

यातः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the
Nirukta.

यु 1. 2 P. (योजि, युज् ; *caus.* यावयति ; *causid.* विदधति or युजति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युजोति) To detach, separate ; as in युज-सिद्ध. -III. 9 U. (युजति, युजिते) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To con-
sue. -With यति to mix ; अन्योन्यं स्म यतिषुः शब्दाश्च शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* [यु-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to ; (with loc.) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skillful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -क्तः A saint who has become one with the Supreme spirit. -क्तं 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. -क्तं *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -द्वन्द्व *a.* punishing justly ; R. 4. 8. -नमस् *a.* attentive. -रथः a kind of elixir. -रथ *a.* 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.) ; जन्म यस्य पूर्ववत् युक्तरूपमिदं त्वं S. 1. 12 ; अनुकारिणि पूर्ववत् युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2. Fit for, corresponding to.

युक्ति *f.* [यु-क्ति] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduct on. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना) ; पञ्च लक्षितं वाचो-युक्तं Mā 1. 1. -13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances such as time, place &c. ; युक्तिव्यक्तिपादद्वन्द्वसंवाधोऽनुविधिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events ; of. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A

sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युज्यते *ind.* 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skillfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. -कथनं statement of reasons. -कर *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skillful. -3. established, proved. -4. argu-
mentative.

युक्तिः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skillfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिम् *य.* 1 Clever, ingenious fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense) ; युगयुगपदाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 87 ; Si. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace ; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलित Si. 9. 72 ; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence ; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world ; (the Yugas are four:—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि ; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000 ; 1,296,000 ; 864,000 ; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga *q. v.* ; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age) ; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थं संवत्सरे युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8 ; युगप्रतिवर्तिनः S. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years. -6 A generation, life ; आसप्तमद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64 ; जस्तुर्बर्षे युगे त्रेपारं पंचमे सप्तमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि *Mat.*). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years. -9 A measure of length equal to four *Maasas*. -10 A part of a chariot or p. pugh. -Comp. -अंगकः a year. -अवधः I. N. or Prajāpati. -2 of *Siva*. -अन्तः 1 the end of the yoke. -2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world ; युगात्कालप्रतिबद्धतामनो जयति यथा सप्तिकाव मासत Si. 1. 23 ; R. 13. 6. -3. meridian, midday. -अन्तर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the sky ; युगांतरमासः सविता S. 4. -अवधि end or destruction of the world ; Si. 17. 40. -आद्या the first day of a Yuga. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -क्षयः destruction of the world. -धरा the pole of a carriage. -पद्मः, पद्मः the mountain ebony. -पार्श्व

a. going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बाहु *a.* long-armed : Ku. 2. 18.

युग्मधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time ; Ku. 3. 1 ; oft. in comp. ; S. 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple ; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence ; cf. युग्म.

युग्म *a.* Even ; युग्मात् युग्मात् जायते निरोऽयुग्मस्तु रात्रिषु । तस्माद्युग्मात् युग्माधी संविशेवार्त्तवे सिद्धे Ms. 3. 43 ; Y. 1. 79. -रम् 1 A pair, couple ; see अयुग्म.

-2 Junction, union. -3 Conduence (of rivers). -4 Twina. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence ; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति श्लोकः. -6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. -ज *a.* twin, twin-born. -पद्मः mountain ebony.

युग्मक = युग्म above.

युग्म *a.* [युगाय हितः यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by ; as in अश्वयुगे रथः -रथः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot horse ; हरिश्चरं रथं तस्मै यजि-षाय पुर्व्वः R. 12. 84. -रथः A vehicle, carriage. -Comp. -बाहुः a coachman.

युञ्ज 1. 7 U. (युजति, युज्ते, युजोते, यु-जते, अयुज्यते, अयुज्यते, अयुज्यते, योज्ते, युज्ते) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add ; तमर्षिदेव भारत्या सुतया योजुर्वहति Ku. 6. 70 ; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to ; भानुः सङ्गयुक्तोऽयं एव S. 5. 4 ; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with ; as in युगयुक्तः. -4 To use, employ, apply ; प्रज्ञते कर्मणि तथा सङ्गदः पाथ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26 ; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon ; मनाः संयम्य मञ्जितो युक्त आसीत् मत्परः Bg. 6. 14 ; युज्जे-र्व सङ्गत्मानं 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं युजते -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with ; रचिरीतजहा तपारयये पुनरोपेन हि युज्यते महा Ku. 4. 44 ; R. 8. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of ; इष्टयुगेऽयं Mv. 7 ; इष्टेन युज्यते S. 5 ; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.) ; वा यस्य युज्यते युक्तिः तां कलु भावेन तथैव

सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Mā. 1 ; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रमुखं स्वयं युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for ; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 28, 50. -5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards ; 3. 75, 14. 35 ; Kī. 7. 13. -6 To be fastened or harnessed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess obtain. -9 To be made ready. —Caus. (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together ; परस्परं स्तुद्ध-पीयशोभं न चदिदं द्वंद्वयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow ; R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use ; शत्रुभिर्योजयच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. -4 To turn or direct towards ; पापाक्षिवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigate. -6 To perform, achieve. -7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place. -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 To surround. -12 To despise, think lightly of. -13 To appoint to. —Desid. (युज्यते) 1 To wish to join, yoke, give &c. —II. 1 P., 10. U. (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c. ; see युज् above. —III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (id. ntical with the *pass.* of युज् 1). —IV. 10 A. (योजयते) To censure.

युज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c. -2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on. -4 Even, not odd. —*m.* 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. -2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. -3 A pair, couple (*n.* also in this sense). —*m.* (dual) 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -2 The two *Asvins*.

युज्य *a.* Ved. 1 Connected, united. -2 Related to -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind. —*यज्* ; A kinsman. —यज् 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

युजान् *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. —यज् 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A Brahmana who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A Brahmana.

युत् 1 A. (योते) To shine.

युत् *p. p.* [युक्त] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with ; as in युगमन-युते नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated. —यत् A measure of length (= 4 *hastus*).

युक्त् *a.* Connected, joined, united. —यत् 1 A pair. -2 Union, friend-

ship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. -9 The foremost part of the foot. -10 Don't.

युतिः *f.* [युक्ति] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition. -5 (In astr.) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध 4 A. (युज्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war ; Bg. 1. 23 ; Bk 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —Caus. (योजयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with R. 12. 50. -3 To vanquish, conquer. —Desid. (युज्यते) To wish to fight. —Writu नि to wrestle, box. —यति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered. -2 Conquered, subdued. —युद्ध [युध्-माद्यौ क] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat ; वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. —Comp. —अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce.

—आचार्यः a military preceptor. —उद्योगः, —उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकरणं a war-implement. —उन्मत्त *a.* frantic in battle. —कारिन् *a.* fighting, contending.

—युत् chance of war. —युः —युनिः *f.* a battle-field. —यार्तः military stratagems or tactics, manoeuvres. —रंग 1. a battle-field, battle-arena. -2 N. of Kārttikya *a.* —विद्या, —ज्ञानं military science or art, science of war. —वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism ; see R. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर.

—शालिन् *a.* heroic, valiant. —सारः a horse.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest ; निवातयिष्यन्मुधि यातुधानात् Bk. 2. 21 ; सवति बाह्वदुता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63. —*m.* A hero, soldier.

युधजित् *m.* N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pānd va prince, also called 'Thastro', 'Omāmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. [He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He

was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhārati war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see युधिष्ठिर.]

युध् *a.* Ved. Martial, warlike. —यज् 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युयुता Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युयुत्सु *a.* Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. —युयुः A combatant.

युयुधानः 1 N. of Indra. -2 A Kshatriya, warrior. -3 N. of Sātyeki.

युष् 4 P. (युष्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. —Caus. (योजयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् *a.* [योतीति युवा, यु-कृतिन् Up. 1. 154] (युवतिः —ती or यूनी *f.* ; compar. यवीयस् or कवीयस् ; superl. यविष्ठ or कविष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. —*m.* (nom युवा, युवाती, युवान्, acc. pl. युवः, instr. pl. युवतिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth ; सा युनि तस्मिन्मिलाव-बंधं ज्ञात्वाक शालीनतया न वक्तुं R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive) ; जीवति तु वश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163 ; I. 2. 65, II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. —Comp. —खलति *a.* (ति-ती *f.*) bald in youth. —गृहः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. —जरत् *a.* (ती *f.*) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. —राज् *m.*, —राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince ; (अतो) द्वयेन चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35.

युवतिः —ती *f.* [युवन्-ति कृष् वा] A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals) ; युव-युवतिसंभवं किल सुनेरपत्यं S. 2. 8 ; so ह्ययुवतिः. —ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun ; (nom. त्वं युवा, युव) Thou, you ; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours.

युष्मादृशू —अ *a.* Like you.

यूकः —का A louse ; Ms. 1. 45.

युति *f.* Mixing, union, junction, connection ; करोमि वो बहिर्व्यूतेन पिप-द्वधं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 69.

युथं [यु-युक्त् युथं दीवः] A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts) ; क्रीरन्तेषु समो-दंशी दियताम यूथे तथेयं वशा V. 4. 25 ;

S. 5. 5. -Oomp. -नाथः, -यः, -पति
1. the leader of a troop or band. -2
the head of a flock or herd (usually
of elephants), a lordly elephant ;
नजयूथय यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 24.
—सुखः the chief of a troop or herd
(as of elephants &c.).

यूय a. [यूयत्] 1 Belonging to
a troop or herd (at the end of
oomp.), as in ययूयया. -2 Belonging
to a herd or flock, being at the head
of a herd

यूयिका, -यूयी A kind of jasmine
or its flower ; यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4.
24. Me. 26.

यूपः [यूप् एवो० शीर्वः; cf. Up. 3. 27.]
1 A sacrificial post (usually made of
bamboo or Khadira wood) to which
the victim is fastened at the time of
immolation ; अपेक्षते साधुजेने वैदिकी
इमशानशूलस्थ न यूपसक्रिया Ku. 5. 73 ;
R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -Oomp.
—आहुतिः f. an oblation at the erection
of the sacrificial post. —कटकः a
wooden ring at the top of the Yūpa.
—कर्णः that part of the Yūpa which
is sprinkled with ghee. —द्रुः द्रुमः the
Khadira tree. —ध्वजः the sacrifice
personified. —लक्ष्यः a bird. (?) —व्रकः
the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूय 1 P. (यूयति) To injure, kill,
hurt.

यूयः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूयः -यं, यूपय m. n. Soup, broth,
pease-soup. (यूपय has no forms for
the first five inflections, and is op-
tionally substituted for यूप after acc.
dual).

येन ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of
यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by
which, wherefore, on which account,
by means of which ; किं तयेन मनो
हर्तुमर्हत्यात न हृष्यता R. 15. 64, 14.
74. -2 So that ; दर्शय त चौरसिंहं येन
न्यापाद्यामि Pt. 4. -3 Since, because.

येय् I. 1 A. (येते) To try, strive,
attempt. -II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble.
-2 To flow.

योक्तु m. [युज्-युक्] 1 One who
yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coach-
man. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योकत्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong,
halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a
plough. -3 The rope by which an
animal is tied to the pole of a car-
riage.

योगः [युज् मावादी यज् कुल्वं] 1 Joining;
uniting -2 Union, junction, combina-
tion ; उपरगताते शशिनः ससुपगता रोहिणी
कोन S. 7. 22 ; सुपमहता महते सुगाय योगं
Ki. 10. 25; (य) योगस्तद्विचोपयवोरिवास्तु

R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connec-
tion; तमेकमापेक्ष्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखे निर्वि-
चतमिवावृत्ते रविवि R. 3. 26. -4 Employ-
ment, application, use ; एतेस्पाययो-
गेस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिश्रितं Ms. 9. 10 ; R.
10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course,
means ; कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1. 'in the
course of conversation'. -6 Conse-
quence, result ; (mostly at the end
of comp. or in abl.) ; रक्षायोगाद्यमपि
तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14 ; Ku. 7.
55. -7 A yoke. -8 A Conveyance,
vehicle, carriage. -9 (a) An
armour. (b) Putting on armour.
-10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness.
-11 An occupation, a work, business.
-12 A trick, fraud, device. -13 An
expedient, plan, means in general.
-14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence,
assiduity ; Ms. 7. 44. -15 Remedy,
cure. -16 A charm, spell, incantation,
magic, magical art. -17 Gaining,
acquiring, acquisition. -18 The
equipment of an army. -19 Fixing,
putting on. -20 A side; an argument.
-21 An occasion, opportunity. -22
Possibility, occurrence. -23 Wealth,
substance. -24 A rule, precept. -25
Dependence, relation, regular order
or connection, dependence of one
word upon another. -26 Etymology
or derivation of the meaning of a
word. -27 The etymological meaning
of a word (opp. रुटि) ; अवयवशक्तियोगः.
-28 Deep and abstract meditation,
concentration of the mind, contempla-
tion of the Supreme Spirit, which in
Yoga phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः,
सती सती योगविमुहदेहा Ku. 1. 21 ; V.
1. 1 ; योगेनान्ते तदुत्पत्तिं R. 1. 8. -29
The system of philosophy established
by Patanjali, which is considered to
be the second division of the Sāṅkhya
philosophy, but is practically reckoned
as a separate system. (The chief
aim of the Yoga philosophy is to
teach the means by which the human
soul may be completely united with
the Supreme Spirit and thus secure
absolution; and deep abstract medita-
tion is laid down as the chief means
of securing this end, elaborate rules
being given for the proper practice
of such Yoga or concentration of
mind). -30 A follower of the Yoga
system of philosophy. -31 (In
arith.) Addition. -32 (In astr.).
Conjunction, lucky conjunction.
-33 A combination of stars. -34 N.
of a particular astronomical divi-
sion of time (27 such Yogas are
usually enumerated). -35 The prin-
cipal star in a lunar mansion. -36
Devotion, pious seeking after god.
-37 A spy, secret agent. -38 A
traitor, a violator of truth or con-

fidence. -Oomp. —अंजं a means of
attaining Yoga ; (these are eight ;
for their names see यं 5). —अंजनं
a healing ointment. —अनुशासनं the
doctrine of the Yoga. —आचारः 1
the practice or observance of Yoga.
-2. a follower of that Buddhist
school which maintains the eternal
existence of intelligence or विज्ञान
alone. —आचार्यः 1. a teacher of
magic. -2. a teacher of the Yoga
philosophy. —आधमनं a fraudu-
lent pledge ; Ms. 8. 165. —आरूढ a.
engaged in profound and abstract
meditation. —आसनं a posture suit-
ed to profound and abstract medi-
tation. —ईश्वरः, ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. an
adept in or a master of Yoga. -2.
one who has obtained superhuman
faculties. -3. a magician. -4. a
deity. -5. an epithet of Śiva. -6.
a Vetāla. -7. an epithet of Yājñā-
valkya. —इह 1. tin. -2. lead. —कक्षा
= योगपट्टं below. —कन्या N. of
the infant daughter of Yasodā
(substituted as the child of Deva-
ki for Kṛishṇa and killed by
Kāmsa). —क्षेमः 1. security of pos-
session, keeping safe of property.
-2. the charge for securing property
from accidents, insurance. -3. wel-
fare, well-being, security, prosperi-
ty ; तेषां निर्यामिषुकानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म-
स्पृहं Bg. 9. 22 ; सुधाया मे जनन्या योग-
क्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. -4. property,
profit, gain. (—मौ, —मे or —मं, i. e.
m. or n. dual or n. sing.) acquisition
and preservation (of property),
gain and security, preserving the
old and acquiring the new (not
previously obtained) ; अलम्पलाभो
योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लक्ष्यस्य पालनम् ; see
Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. —गतिः
f. primitive condition. —चक्षुस् m. a
Brāhmaṇa. —चूर्णं a magical powder,
a powder having magical virtues ;
कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चंद्र-
मुसय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum. —तर्पणं
= योगनिद्रा. —तारका, —तार the chief
star in a Nakshatra or constellation.
—दानं 1. communicating the
Yoga doctrine. -2. a fraudulent gift.
—धारणा perseverance or steady con-
tinuance in devotion. —नाथः 1. an
epithet of Śiva. -2. of Datta.
—निद्रा 1. a state of half contempla-
tion and half sleep, a state between
sleep and wakefulness, i. e. light
sleep ; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1 ; H.
3. 75 ; Bh. 3. 41. -2. particularly,
the sleep of Viṣṇu at the end of a
Yuga ; R. 10. 14 ; 13. 6. -3. N. of
Durgā. —निद्रास्तुः N. of Viṣṇu. —नि-
लयः N. of Śiva. —पट्टं a cloth thrown
over the back and knees of an ascetic
during abstract meditation. —पतिः

an epithet of Viṣṇu. —पादुका a magical shoe. —पारंगः N. of Siva. —बलं 1. the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. —2. power of magic. —भाषना (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. —माया 1. the magical power of the Yoga. —2. the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity (भवतः सज्जनया शक्तिः). —3. N. of Durgā. —रंगः the orange. —रत्नं a magical jewel. —राजः 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. —2. one well-versed in Yoga. —रुद्र a. having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); e. g. the word रंज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आपव or 'parasol'. —रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invulnerable or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —बतिका a magical lamp or wick. —बाह्वा a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिह्वाध्वनीय, उपसर्जनीय, and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. —वासिष्ठ N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of Yoga). —वाहिन् m., n. a medium for mixing medicines; e. g. honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं मधु Susr. —वाही 1. an alkali. —2. honey. —3. quicksilver. —विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. —विद् a 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. —2. conversant with Yoga. (—m.) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a practiser of Yoga. —3. a follower of the Yoga doctrines. —4. a magician. —5. a compounder of medicines. —विधिः practice of Yoga or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. —विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a Sūtra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his Mahābhāṣya; e. g. see अद्वैतो मातृ P. I. 1. 12). —शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायेन् a. half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. —शाब्धं the Yoga philosophy. —समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदं येषं दुर्बलं योगसमाधिना रजुः R. 8. 24. —सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. —सूत्रं aphorisms of the Yoga system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः ind. 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपोबलयोगतः &c. —2 Suitably, properly. —3 Conjointly. —4 Conformably to, in accordance with. —5 In due time, opportunely. —6 Through devotion. —7 By the power of magic. योगश्च n. 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. —2 The half of lunar month. योगित a 1 Charmed, enchanted. —2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् a [युज्-विभुज्, योग-इनिवा] 1 Connected or endowed with. —2 Possessed of magical powers. —3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. —4 Practising Yoga. —m. 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मोपभयेन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योर्जुन। सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः Bg. 6. 32, see the sixth Adhyāya *inter alia*; सेवा धर्मः परममहानो योगिनामस्त्वगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्त्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. —2 A magician, sorcerer. —3 A philosopher of the Yoga system of philosophy. —4 N. of Yājñavalkya. —5 n. Of Arjuna. —6 Of Viṣṇu. —7 Of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. —2 A female devotee. —3 N. of a class or female attendants on Siva or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight). —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईशः 1. the chief of saints. —2. N. of Yājñavalkya. —ईश्वरि the chief of magicians. —वृन्दः a kind of reed. —निद्रा light sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य a. [योगमर्हति यद्, युज् पठ्य वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योयं दृश्यते नरः. —2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. even gen. or in comp.). —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Fit for Yoga or abstract meditation. —5 (In Nyāya phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. —र्यः 1 A calculator of expedients. —2 The asterism Pushya. —र्य 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरयोग्यश्च R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अश्वयोग्या &c. —2 Martial exercise, drill. —र्य 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. —2 Sandalwood. —3 A cake. —4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युज्ययोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसे Rām. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Appropriateness. —4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of senses, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; e. g. अग्निना शिवति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined: —एकपदार्थोऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबन्धो वाचाभावाः S. D. 2.

योजक a. [युज्-कृत्] 1 One who yokes or harnesses. —2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. —3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः.

योजनं [यज्-भावाद् यो] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. —2 Applying, fixing. —3 Preparation, arrangement. —4 Grammatical construction, constraining the sense of a passage. —5 A measure of distance equal to four Krosas or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं बाह्यमानस्य तुषण्या H. 1. 146. —6 Exciting, instigation. —7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (योग q. v.). —8 Erecting, constructing; (also योजन in this sense). —9 Ved. Effort, exertion. —10 A road, way. —ना 1 Junction, union, connection. —2 Grammatical construction. —Comp. —नद्या 1. musk. —2. N. of Satyaṣṭi, mother of Vyāsa. —3. of Śtā.

योजनिक a. Measuring so many Yojanas.

योजनीय a. 1 To be joined or united. —2 To be added. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितु a. 1 Joining, combining. —2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितुश्चनीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योटकः A combination of stars.

योतः 1 A measure (in general). —2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रं See योत्रं.

योद्धा m. [युध्-वृत्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युध्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहासमदीयेरपि योधहृक्चैः Mb. —2 War, battle. —Comp. —अगारः, —रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. —धर्मः the law of soldiers, military law. —संरावः mutual defence of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युध्-भावे-त्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. —2 A weapon. —नः A warrior, combatant.

योधिव m. [युध्-जिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः m. f. [यु-नि Up. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female or gan of generation. —2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराण्या सा हि लोकस्य निर्गमिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्तं Ku. 2. 9. 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. —3 A mine. —4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. —5 Home, lair. —6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि, पशु &c. —7 The asterism पूर्व-

beloved. -5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant ; ओज्जु संमूर्ति रक्तमाला. गी-
तायुं चारिमुं गवायं R. 16. 64. -6
Fond of play, sporting, playful.
-रक्तः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower.
-3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of a tree
(हिङ्गल). -रक्त 1 Lac. -2 The
plant गुन्ना. -रक्त 1 Blood. -2 Cop-
per. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5
Vermilion. -Comp. -रक्त a. 1.
dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with
blood. (-रक्त) red sandal. -रक्त a.
1. red-eyed -2. fearful. (-रः) 1.
a buffalo. -2 a pigeon. -3 a crane
(सारस). -4. the Chakora bird.
-रक्तः a coral. -रक्तः 1. a bug.
-2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc
of the sun or moon. (-रः) 1. a
coral (also m. and f.). -2. saffron.
-रति(ती)सारः dysentery. -अ-
धर a Kinnari. -अधिमेधः inflam-
mation of the eyes. -अपहं myrrh.
-अंशर a. clad in red garments.
(-रं) a red garment. (-रः) a va-
grant devotee wearing red gar-
ments. -अर्धुः a bloody tumour.
-अर्धुः n. a form of piles. -अ-
शोकः the red-flowered Asoka ; M.
3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आम a.
red-looking. -आमयः any viscous
containing or secreting blood (as
the heart, spleen, or liver). -उ-
त्पल the red lotus. -उत्पलं red
chalk, red earth. -कंठ, -कंठिः a.
sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo.
-कंदः, -कंदलः a coral. -कंदः the
red-flowering Kadamba. -कमलं
the red lotus. -केशरः the coral
tree. -केशरः, -केशरदः a red lotus-
flower. -गंधवः myrrh. -ग्रीवः 1.
a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon.
-घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (-घ्नि) the
Dhūrvā grass. -चंदनं 1. red-sandal.
-2. saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्विः
f. vomiting blood. -जिह्वा a
lion. -जुहः a parrot. -तेजः n.
leech. -दंतिका, -दंती N. of Durgā.
-दुग्ध m. a pigeon. -गन्तुः 1.
rou chalk, orpiment. -2. cop-
per. -नासिकः an owl. -पः a do-
mon, an evil spirit. (-पः) 1. a
leech. -2. a Dikṣi. -रक्तः N. of
Garmā. -रक्तः a kind of mendicant,
Pt. 4. 34. -रक्तः the Asoka
tree. -रक्तः blood seed. -रक्तः a
leech. -रक्तः a. red footed. (-रः)
1. a bird with red feet, a parrot.
-2 a war-chariot. -3. an elephant.
-रायिन् m. a bug. -रायिनी a leech.
-रायः, -रं cinnabar. -रं 1. a
red plumbe. -2. a spontaneous dia-
charge of blood from the nose and
mouth. -रिक्त derangement of the
blood produced by bile. -रुद्रः N.
of several plants. -रुधिर, रूधिरक,
रुधिर, रूधिर, पुष्पाग &c. -रुधिर = रक्त-

रक्त q. v. -प्रमेहः the passing of
blood in the urine. -फलः the fig-
tree. -भक्षः flesh. -भावा. 1. red.
2. loving, amorous. -नंजरः the
Nicotia tree. -मंदलं a red lotus-
flower. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding,
letting out blood. -राजिः a particular
disease of the eye. -रेणुः 1. ver-
million. -2. the Poonā tree. -3.
an angry man. -4. a bud of the Pa-
lāsa tree. -लोचनः a pigeon. -वटी;
-वटी small-pox. -वर्णः 1. lac. -2.
the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower.
-वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-वर्णः) 1. red-
coloured. -2. cochineal insect. (-वर्णः)
gold. -वसन, -वासस a. clothed in
red. (-m.) a Brāhmaṇa in the
fourth order of life. -वालुक, -का
vermilion. -वी(वी)जः the pome-
granate tree. -जासनं vermilion.
-जीर्णकः a kind of heron. -जुगिः a
kind of poison. -संकोचः safflower.
-संकोचकं a red lotus-flower. -संजं
saffron. -संज्ञिका a leech. -संज्ञकं
the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned,
enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing,
amusing. -4 Bloody. -रक्तः 1 A red
garment. -2 An impassioned man,
amorous person. -3 A sporter. -रक्तं 1
Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः f. [रं-क्ति] 1 Pleasingness,
loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attach-
ment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The *Gunjā* plant or its
seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्त m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To pro-
tect, guard, take care of, watch, tend
(as cattle) ; rule, govern (as
earth) ; भवानिमां प्रतिकृति रक्षतु S. 6 ;
ज्ञास्यसि कियन्तु नो मे रक्षति मौर्विकिणां
इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to di-
vulge ; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve,
save, keep away from, spare (often
withabl.). ; सखीनानां दुःखसनीयता रक्षा-
यि Mk. 4 ; दर्शनपथादहयते Ratn. 1 ;
अतथं चैव लिप्येत लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H.
2. 8 ; आरुर्ध्वं धने रक्षेत U. 1. 42 ; R.
2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid ; रक्षते
वायव्योक्ष K. ; Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Pre-
serving, guarding, watching. -Comp.
-पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (रक्षिका f.) [रक्ष्णुल]
Guarding, protecting. -रक्षः A pro-
tector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [रक्षन्त्यु] Protecting, protec-
tion, preservation, watching, guard-
ing &c. (Also रक्षः). -रणी A rein,
bridle. -रणः 1 A protector. -2 N. of
Vishnu. -जा Protecting.

रक्षण(णी)रक्तः Morbid retention of
urine.

रक्षन् n. [रक्षते इतिस्मात्, रक्ष-अण्]
1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a
goblin ; चतुर्दशसहस्रानि रक्षसा भीम-
कर्मेणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणस्त्रयस्त्रयानो रणे
हताः U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, in-
jury. -Comp. -रक्षः, -नाथः an epi-
thet of Rāvaṇa. -रक्षः white mustard.
(-रक्ष) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night.
-पराः a contemptible demon. -सर्प
an assembly of demons.

रक्षरश्च Demoniacal nature, fiendish
cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष-भवि अ टाप्] 1 Protection,
preservation ; guarding ; मयि सुदिहि
लोकानं रक्षा युष्मास्वदस्थिता Kn. 2. 28 ;
S. 2. 14 ; R. 2. 4, 8 ; Me. 43. -2
Care, security. -3 A guard, watch.
-4 An amulet or mystical object used
as a charm, any preservative ; as in
रक्षाकरं q. v. below. -5 A tutelary
deity. -6 Ashes. -7 A piece of silk
or thread fastened round the wrist
on particular occasions, especially on
the full-moon day of Śrāvapa, as an
amulet or preservative ; (रक्षी also
in this sense). -8 Lac. -Comp.
-अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted
with protection or superintendence,
a superintendent or governor. -2. a
magistrate. -3. the chief police-
officer. -अपेक्षकः 1. a porter ; door-
keeper. -2. a guard of the women's
apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an
actor. -करं, -करकं a preservative
casket, an amulet, a magical or
charmed casket ; अहो रक्षाकरं कमलस्य
मणिचंभे न दूषयेत् S. 7. -रुद्धं a lying-
in chamber ; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः पर्यादि-
ष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पत्रः a species
of birch tree. -पालः, -पुष्पः a watch-
man, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp
kept burning as a sort of protection
against evil spirits. -पुष्पः, -मणिः,
-रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an
amulet or preservative against evil
spirits. -मंगलं a ceremony perform-
ed for protection (against evil
spirits &c.).

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A
policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2
An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a
preservative).

रक्षितु. रक्षन् a. Protecting, guard-
ing, ruling &c. ; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A
protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A
guard, watchman, sentinel, police-
man ; अये पदस्थं इव मा नाम रक्षिणं
Mk. 3.

रक्षणः Protection.

रख् 1 P. (रक्षति) To go, move.

रग 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2
Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager.

—**रु**: 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Vijayajites* in which he gave away everything to Brāhmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. —2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. —Comp. —**नंदनः**, —**नाथः**, —**पतिः**, —**भेदः**, —**सिंहः** &c. epithets of Rāma. —**प्रतिनिधिः** the image or representative of Raghu, i. e. Aja; R. 5. 63. —**वंशः** the family of the Raghus. —(न) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kālidāsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. *तिलकः N. of Rāma.

रक a. 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. —2 Slow. —कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; *प्रेतरकः* Mā. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रकु: A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रग 1 P. (रंगति) To go, move.

रंग: [रङ्ग माते वङ्] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. —2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगविभोप सभाते S. D. 281. —3 A place of assembly. —4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अग्रे रंगवद्ध-चित्तवृत्तिरातिरिक्त इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; रंगस्य दुर्गतिरित्यतिवर्तते नर्तकी यया दृ-स्यात् पुद्गलस्य नवात्मनः प्रकाश्य विनि-वर्तन प्रकृतिः M. Sarva. S. —5 A field of the battle. —6 Dancing, singing, acting. —7 Mirth, diversion. —8 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरे-र्गं कर्पयत्येवं रणविति निवृत्तिः Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. —9 An extract of Khadira. —गः, —गं Tin. —Comp. —**अंगनं**—an arena, an amphitheatre. —**अवतरणं** 1 entrance on the stage —2. an actor's profession. —**अवतारकः**, —**अवतारिन्** m. an actor. —**आजीवः** 1. an actor. —2. a painter; so, —**उप-जीविन्** m. —**कारा**, —**जीविनः** a painter. —**चरः** 1. an actor, a player. —2. a gladiator. —**जं** red lead. —**जीवकः** 1 an actor. —2. dyer, colourist. —**रु**: 1 borax. —2. an extract of Khadira. —**देवता** the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public

diversions generally. —**द्वार** 1. a stage-door. —2. the prologue of a play. —**पद्मी**—**पुष्पी** the indigo plant. —**पीठं** a place for dancing. —**बी(बी)जं** silver. —**भूतिः** f. the night of full moon in the month of Āsvin. —**भूमिः** f. 1. a stage, theatre. —2. an arena, battle field. —**संघः** a theatre. —**मल्लो** a lute. —**मातु** f. 1. lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it. —2. a bowl, pincers. —**वस्तु** n. a paint. —**वाटः** an arena, a place enclosed for plays dancing &c. —**विद्या** the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. —**गङ्गा** a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

रंग्यं Dancing.

रंगिन् a. 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. —3 Passionate, impassioned. —4 Acting on a stage.

रङ्ग I. 1 U. (रङ्गति) 1 To go. —2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रङ्गदुर्वा-सं Bk. 14. 15. —II. 10 U. (रङ्गते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

रङ्ग f. Speed, haste; cf. रङ्ग.

रच् 10 U. (रचयति, रचित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचि-तो नी कुंजाराद्यादिभिः Amaru. 40; रच-यति शयनं सचकितनयनं Git. 5. —2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्थंनैः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुभिर्दुना रचयितुं क्षारांशु-रिहते Bh. 2. 6; मौढौ वा रचयोजलि-वे S. 3. 40. —3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वघोषी जगन्नाथो विश्वहृदा मरीरचत् Āsvad. 26; S. 3. 15. —4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरं कुरवककुसुमं Git. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. —5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. —6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनं—ना [रच्-यच्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिवेक°, संगीत° &c. —2 Formation, creation, production; अयैव क्वापि रचना वचन-वलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so प्रकुटिरचना Me. 50. —3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुंज मम वचनं सवररचनं Git 5; R. 10. 77. —4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तु रचना S. D. 422. —5 Dressing the hair. —6 An array or arrangement of troops. —7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. —8 Stringing together (flowers &c.)

रचयि m. f. A composer, author.

रचित p. p. 1 Arranged. —2 Pre-
pared. —3 Made, formed. —4 Strung
together. —5 Composed, written.
—6 Adorned. —7 Furnished with. —8
Directed towards (as the mind).

रजः See रजस्

रजकः [रङ्ग-वल्गु नलोपः] 1 A washer-
man. —2 A parrot. —की 1 A washer-
woman. —2 An epithet of a woman
on the third day of her courses.

रजका A washer woman.

रजत a. [रङ्ग-अतच् नलोपः Up. 3. 111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. —2
Whitish. —तं 1 Silver; शुक्लो रजत-
मिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22.
52. —2 Gold. —3 A pearl ornament
or necklace. —4 Blood. —5 Ivory,
—6 An asterism, a constellation. —7
A mountain. —Comp. —**अग्निः** N. of
Kailāsa. —**कूटः** N. of a peak of the
Malaya mountain. —**धुतिः** N. of
Hanumat. —**प्रस्थः** N. of Kailāsa.

रजनः [रङ्ग-यच्] A ray. —नं 1
Colouring, dyeing. —2 Safflower
(also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः —नी f. [रजतेभ्य, रङ्ग-कनि वा
कात्] 1 Night; हरिस्मिन्मयी रजनि-
रिवामीमिवमपि याति विरामं Git. 5. —2
Turmeric. —3 Red lac. —4 N. of
Durgā. —Comp. —**करा** 1. the moon.
—2. camphor. —**चरः** 1. a night-
stalker, demon, goblin. —2. a thief.
—3. a night-watcher. —4. N. of the
moon. —जलं night-dew, hoar-frost.
—**पतिः**, —**रणः** the moon. —**सुखं** night-
fall, evening.

रजनिमग्न a. Passing for or looking
like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् n. [रङ्ग-अधृत् नलोपः] 1 Dust,
powder, dirt; धृष्ट्याः तद्वगजसा मलि-
नीभवति S. 7. 17; आस्मीद्वैतेरपि रजो-
भिरलंघनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33.
—2 The dust or pollen of flowers;
भूयात्कुसुमधरजोदुष्टेषु रजाः (पयाः) S.
4. 10; Me. 33, 65. —3 A mote in a
sun-beam, any small particle (of
matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1.
362. —4 A ploughed or cultivated
land, arable field. —5 Gloom, darkness.
—6 Foulness, passion, emotion moral
or mental darkness; अपये पदमर्थयति
दि क्षुतवतोऽपि रजो मीलिताः R. 9. 74.
—7 The second of the three Gūṇas or
constituent qualities of all material
substances (the other two being सत्त्व
and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the
cause of the great activity seen in
creatures; it predominates in men,
is Satta and Tamas predominates in
gods and demons); अतर्जयमपारं मे
रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27;
रजोऽपि जन्मनि K.; Mā. 1. 20. —8
Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4
41; S. 66. —9 Safflower. —10 Tin. —11
Ved. Air, atmosphere. —12 A division
of the world. —13 Vapour. —14 Cloud
or rain-water. —Comp. —**गुणः** see (7)
above. —**तमस्क** a. being under the
influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*

-लोकः-कं, पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice, -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. -निमीलित a. blinded by passion; R. 9. 74. -पटलं a coating of dust. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रसः-बले darkness. -शुद्धिः f. pure condition of the menses. -हरः dirt-remover, a washerman.

रजसाक्षुः 1 A cloud. -2 Soul, heart. रजस्पति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वला a. [रजस्-वल्] 1 Duet, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses'). -2 Full of passion (रजम्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -लः A buffalo. -ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनीवर-भिरः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. -2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः f. 1 A rope, cord, string. -2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. -3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकः a kind of wild fowl; su रज्जुवालः. -वेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जुक 8 C. To use as a rope; as in सर्प रज्जुकरोति.

रंजु 1, 4 U. (रजतिने, रजतिने, रंज ; pass. रजते ; desid. रंजति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यमुल्लसतीः U. 5. 5; नेत्रं स्वयं रजयतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, pain. -3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानि च निषधराजश्चरयजती रूपार-पते नले न विदुर्बहुधुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. -4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. -5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. (रंजयतिने) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; वा रंजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदुषं भग्नपि नरं रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रंजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयत् तव हृदयेऽशं Git. 10. -3 To reconcile, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt deer (रजति only in this sense) -5 Ved. To worship.

रंजक a. [रंजयति रंज-णच् प्लु] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. -2 Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -कः 1 A painter, dyer. -2 An exciter, a stimulus. -कं 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

रंजन a. (नी f.) 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. -3 Exciting passion. -4 Conciliating, keeping contented. -नं (रजने-नेन रंज-करणे ल्यट्) 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलक्ष्मणः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽधुर्नर्या राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 The Munja grass. -6 (In gram) Nasalizing (a sound).

रंजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

रंजित p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited. -3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रट् 1 P. (रटति, रटति) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; घोराश्चरदिवुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट् च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रटनं [रट्-ल्यट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Māgha

रटितं A scream, shout, yell, cry; Mu. 1. 21.

रट् 1 P. (रटति) To speak.

रण 1 P. (रणति, रणति) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणजिराघ्ननया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुति-मंडलैः स्वरेः Si. 1. 10; चरणरणितमणि-नूपुरया परिपुरितसुरतवितानं Git. 2. -2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः -णं [रण-अच्] 1 War, combat, fight; रणः प्रवृत्तं तत्र भीमः हवगर्भसप्तं R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्वाहिर्निः-सरणे रणः Subhāsh. -2 A battle-field. -णः 1 Sound, noise. -2 The quill or bow of a lute. -3 Motion, going. -4 Delight, joy (Ved.). -Comp. -अग्रं the front or van of a battle. -अस्त्रं any weapon of war, a weapon, a sword; सस्यदे शोणितं व्योम रणमगनि प्रजजलुः Bk. 14. 98. -अग्नं-नं a battle-field. -अजिरं a battle-field, arena. -अंतकुत् m. N. of Vishnu. -अपेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स चमार रणापेतं चमूं पश्या-द्वक्षितं Ki. 15. 33. -अभियोगः engaging in battle. -अलेकरणः a heron. -आतोद्यं, -तूर्यं -दुडुभिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -कर्मन् n. fighting. -क्षितिः f. -क्षेत्रं, -युः f. -यूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. -गोचर a. engaged in battle. -गुरा the front or van of battle, the hunt of battle; तान्ते चापहितीये वृति

रणधुरां को मयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -युधितः a warrior. -युध a. fond of war, warlike. (-यः) a falcon. -यत्तः an elephant. -युधं, -युधं m., -शिरम् n. 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight; युधस्य ते रणजि-रस्ययमग्रयागी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. -रकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a goat, mosquito. (-णं) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. -रणकः, -कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरणकविद्धि बिभ्रद्वार्वर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; अतिभूमिं गतेन रणरणके-नार्यपुत्रशून्यमिवारमानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2. love, desire. (-कः) the god of love. -वाद्यं a military instrument of music. -शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. -सज्जरा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तम्भः a monument of war, trophy. रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees). रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रणेस्वच्छः A creak.

रंड a. [रण्ड-यस्य नेलम्] Maimed, mutilated. -डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. -डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. l.; प्रति-कूलामकुलजां पापां पापापुत्रवर्तिनीम् । केके-स्वाकृष्य तां रंडां पाखंडेषु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow; रंडाः पीनपयो-धराः कति सया नोद्गदमालिगताः Prab. 3. रंडका A barren tree.

रत p. p. [रत्-कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रत्). -तं 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. -Comp. -अंधुकः, -आमर्दः a dog. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अधिर्दे a. lustful, lascivious. -उ-द्वहः the (Indian) cuckoo. -कृद्विक 1. a day. -2. the sight auspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -गुरुः a husband. -ज्वरः a crow. -तालिन् m. a libertine, sensualist. -ताली a procurer, bawd. -नारीचः 1. a voluptuary. -2. the god of love, Cupid. -3. a dog. -4. lascivious murmur. -निधिः the

wagtail. —बंधः sexual union. —वर्णः a dog. —शायिन m. a dog. —हिंसकः 1. a raviisher or seducer of women. —2. a voluptuary.

रतिः f. [रत्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy ; S. 2. 1. —2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.) ; पापे रति मा कृपाः Bb. 2. 77 ; स्वयंविवि रतिः 2. 62 ; R. 1. 23 ; Ku. 5. 65. —3 Love, affection ; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्मेवावकुलैर्दय मनसः प्रवणायितं 207 ; cf. 206 also ; (it is the Sthâyibhâva of the *râsa* called *रुमार* q. v.). —4 Sexual pleasure ; वासिष्ठोयुक्कवाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38 ; so रतिसर्वस्व q. v. below. —5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. —6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kâma or Cupid ; साक्षात्कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Mâl. 1. 15 ; Ku. 3. 23 ; 4. 45 ; R. 6. 2. —7 The pudenda. —8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. —9 Ved' Rest, cessation. —Comp. —अंगं, कुहरे pudendum muliebre. —कर a. giving pleasure. —कर्मन् n. sexual union. —गृहं, भवनं, मन्दिरं 1. a pleasure-house. —2. a brothel. —3. pudendum muliebre. —तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. —हृतिः—ती f. a love-messenger ; Ku. 4. 16. —पतिः, प्रियः, रमणः the god of love ; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणवानोचरम् Mâl 1 ; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतोर्बिषः शिततां यदुत्पलपलाश-दृशः Si. 9. 66. —रसः sexual pleasure. —लक्ष्म sexual union. —लंपटः a. lustful, libidinous. —शक्तिः f. manly or virile power. —शूरः a man of great procreative power. —सर्वस्वं the all in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure ; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबासि रतिसर्वस्वमधुरं S. 1. 24.

रत्नं [रत्नैश्च रत्न-न तातादेशः] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone ; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86 ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine or fourteen ; see the word पंचरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). —2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. —3 Anything best or excellent of its kind ; (mostly at the end of comp.) ; जातो जातो यदुत्कृष्टं तद्दत्तमभिधीयते Mâl. ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं च. धेनः Mv. 1. 30 ; सो पुत्रः, क्षीं V. 4. 25 ; अपरत्नं &c. —4 A magnet. —Comp. —अंकः N. of Vishnu's car. —अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. —अनुचित् a. set or studded with jewels. —आकरः 1. a mine of jewels. —2. the ocean ; रत्नेषु लुतेषु बहुव्यमर्त्ययापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12 ; रत्नाकरं बहिर R. 13. 1. —आभरणं an ornament

of jewels. —आलोकः the lustre of a gem. —आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. —2. N. of a Nāṭikā attributed to Sṛīhara. —कंदलः a coral. —करः N. of Kubera. —संचित a. set or studded with gems. —गर्भः 1. Kubera. —2. the sea. (—मो) the earth. —दर्पणः a mirror studded with jewels. —दीपः, मदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. —2. a gem serving as a lamp ; अचिस्तंगानभिखमपि पाप्य रत्नमदीपान् Me. 68. —नाभः N. of Vishnu. —निधिः 1. the ocean. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Meru. —4. a wag-tail. —प्रभा the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —मुल्यं a diamond. —राज्य m. a ruby. —राशिः 1. a heap of gems. —2. the ocean. —सागुः N. of the mountain Meru. —सू a. producing jewels ; R. 1. 65. —सू, सूति f. the earth.

रत्नवत् a. 1 Abounding in or full of precious stones. —2 Decorated with jewels. —ती The earth.

रतिः m. f. 1 The elbow. —2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit. —m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरति q. v.).

रथः [रथेतेनेन अत्र वा, रत्-कथन् of. Up. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle ; especially, a war-chariot. —2 A hero (for रथिन्). —3 A foot. —4 A limb, part, member. —5 The body ; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. —6 A reed. —7 A Pleasure, delight. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. —2. a measure of length. (=104 *angulas*). —अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. —2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage ; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41 ; S. 7. 10. —3. a discus, especially of Vishnu ; चक्रधर इति रथांगमदः सततं बिभर्षि सुवनेषु रुद्धये Si. 15. 26. —4. a potter's wheel. (—गः) the roddy goose. —आह्वयः, नामकः, नामन् m. the roddy goose (चक्रवाक) ; रथांगमामन् विद्युतो रथांगश्रोणिर्विषया । अयं स्त्री पृच्छति रथी मनोरथशतैर्वृतः ॥ V. 4. 18 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 3. 24 ; (the male bird is said by poetato be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sunrise). —पातिः N. of Vishnu. —अश्वः a reed cane. —अश्वकः a small carriage —अश्वः a carriage-house. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईश्वर, —ज्ञा the pole of a carriage. —उद्दहः, —उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कट्या, —कट्या an assemblage of chariots. —कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright ; रथकारः रथकां भार्यी सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —कुडुबिकाः, कुडुबिन् m. A charioteer ;

coachman. —कूबरा, —रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot ; R. 1. 58. —गणकः an officer who counts chariots. —गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. —गुतिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —वरणः, —पादः 1. a chariot-wheel. —2. the roddy goose. —चर्यो chariot-exerciae, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage ; अनस्यस्तरथ-चर्योः U. 5. —ज्वरः a crow. —धुर f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of a chariot. —नीहः the inner part or seat of a chariot. —पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. —बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महोत्सवः, —यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखं the forepart of a carriage. —युद्धं 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a chariot-eer, harnesser of a chariot. —वर्त्मन् n., —वीथिः f. highway, main road. —वाहः 1. a carriage-horse. —2. a charioteer. —शक्तिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, —शिक्षा, —विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथारथि ind. 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक a. (की f.) [रथ-उत्] 1 Riding in a carriage. —2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् a. [रथ-रति] 1 Riding or driving in carriage. —2 Possessing or owing a carriage. —m. 1 An owner of a carriage. —2 A warrior who fights from a chariot ; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन् a. See रथिन् above.

रथिर a. 1 Possessing a carriage. —2 Riding in a carriage. —3 Quick, speedy. —रः =रथिन् m.

रथी a. Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. —2 Furnished with a carriage. —3 A coachman. —4 A guide, leader.

रथ्या [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse ; धावंत्यमी सुमजवाक्षमथेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8. —2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages ; (hence) a high-way, main road ; नृयो यूपः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पयंते Mâl. 1. 15. —2 A place where many roads meet. —3 A number of carriages or chariots ; Si. 18. 3

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति) 1 To split, rend. -2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To dig.

रक्षः [रक्ष-अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); यथाश्चेक पराञ्चति द्विरक्षान् रक्ष इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. -Comp. -खड्गं tooth-bite; जनय रक्ष-खड्गं Git. 10. -छद्मः A lip.

रक्षन्ति, रक्षन्ति m. An elephant. रक्ष (रक्ष) 4 P. (रक्षति, रक्ष; caus. रक्षयति) desid. रिरक्षति or रिरक्षति 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अक्षं रक्षितुमारे Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed. -Caus. (रक्षयति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रक्ष p. p. 1 Hurt. -2 Subdued, conquered.

रक्ष m. 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

रक्ष a. Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

रक्षन्, रक्षिः f. [रक्ष-वाके ल्यट् शुभाग्रः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रक्षित p. p. 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

रक्षितेवः 1 N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides, which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मवती; of. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A dog.

रक्षुः 1 A way, road. -2 A river.

रक्ष 1 A hole an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रक्षिवालक्ष्यमः प्रवेशा R. 13. 56, 15. 82; नासाग्रं Māl. 1. 1; कौचरं Me. 57. -2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point; रक्षोपतिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6; रक्षान्वेषणदक्षानां द्वि-बामासिक्तौ ययो R. 12. 11; 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine' (there being nine openings in the human body). -Comp. -अन्वेदिन, -अनुसारिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. -आगतं a disease which attacks the throat of horses.

-प्रहारिन् a. attacking (one) in his weak points. -चक्षुः a cat -वङ्गः a hollow bamboo.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रक्ष n. Ved. 1 Defect, fault. -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm.

रक्ष, रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill.

रक्ष 1 A. (रभते, रम्भ; caus. रम्भयति-ते; desid. रम्भते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रम्भ a. 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रम्भ a. [रम्भ-अच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रम्भसा इ दिगंतविदुष्या Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 61; Mu. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. -सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity; haste, speed, hasty, vehemence; अलीपु केलाभसेन बाला सुहृदमालापम-पालपंती Bv. 2. 12; रम्भसिरणरभसेन बलंती Gtt. 6; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23; Ki. 9. 47. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरम्भकृतानां कर्म-णामविपत्तेर्भवति हृद्यदाशी अत्युत्तरो वि-पाकः Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight; मनसि रम्भ-विभवे हरिरुद्यत सुकृतेन Gtt. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रम्भ 1 A. (रम्भते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रम्भे, अरम्भ, अरम्भित् Par.; रम्भते, रम्भित्, त) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रहसि रम्भे Māl. 3. 2, Me. 2. 223; U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोला-पगैर्यदि न रम्भे लोचनैर्वचितांसि Me. 27; यजेद् बह्वर्गमरंस्त नीतो Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजगिरिः कैरविष्यो रम्भे म-धुरैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तत्पुत्रेण सह रम्भे H. 3. -5 To romian, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladden, delight. -Caus. (रम्भयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. -Desid. (रम्भते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.

रम्भ a. [रम्भ-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. -सः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रम्भ a. Sporting. -काः A lover.

रम्भ Asa Foetida (हिं). -Comp. -रम्भनिः Asa Foetida.

रम्भ a. (णी f.) [रम्भति रम्भन्ति ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming; Bh. 6. 72. -सः 1 A lover, husband; प्रायेणैते रम्भ-विरेहवर्गमानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37; पमच्छ रामां रम्भोऽभिलाषं R. 14. 27; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Aruna. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. -जं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रम्भा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रम्भा 1 A lovely young woman; लता रम्भा सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्भा न रम्भा Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress; भोगः को रम्भां विना Subhāsh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रम्भाय a. [रम्भते रम्भ-आधारे-अनीवर] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome; रम्भे नैतां विदुष्यां पकृतिरम्भाय विकसितं Bv. 2. 9.

रम्भतिः [रम्भ-अच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रम्भ [रम्भति रम्भ-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, and goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kārtika. -Comp. -कांतः, -नाथा, -पतिः epithets of Vishnu. -मिवः Vishnu. -यं a lotus. -वेहः turpentine.

रम्भ 1 A. (रम्भते) To sound, bellow; to low (as cows).

रम्भः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रम्भा 1 A plantain tree; विजितर-भमृक्षं Gtt. 10; विजितरभातरुपावरोह N. 22. 43. 2. 37. -2 N. of Gauri. -3 N. of an Apsaras, wife of Nalakuṭhara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तदमृक्षुणेन सुंदरी किमु रम्भा परिणाहिना परम्भं तदणमिदि जिष्णुषेव तां धनदापत्य-तः फलसतीं N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. -ऊह a. (रु or रुफ्.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round, and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्भ a. [रम्भते रम्भ-अच्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रम्भा-स्तपोवनानां किर्यः समवलोक्य S. 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरसिजमनुविद्धं वैचल्लेनापि रम्भं S. 1. 20

1. 2. —रश्मि: The tree called चंपक. —रश्मि Night. —रश्मि Semen virile. —Oomp. —अंतर a. having the intervening spaces made pleasant; Si. 4. 11. —पुष्पः the Salmali tree. —श्री: N. of Vishnu.

रश्मि 1 A. (रसते, रसित) To go, move.

रश्मि: [रश्मि] 1 The stream of a river, current; जंघुजंजतिहतरं तो-यमादाय गच्छे। Me. 20. —2 Force, speed, velocity; U. 3. 36. —3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रश्मि m., n. Ved. 1 Water. —2 Wealth.

रश्मि: 1 N. of Kubera. —2 Agni. —3 Brahman.

रराट = उलाट q. v.

रल्लुकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket.

—2 An eye-lash; युचतिरल्लुकमल्लसमाह-तो भवति को न युचा गतचेतना. —3 A kind of deer.

रवः [र-अप] 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). —2 Singing, humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. —3 Clamour. —4 Noise or sound in general; चंदा°, धूषण°, चाप° &c. —5 Thunder.

रवण a. [र-युच्] 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. —2 Sonorous, sounding; उत्कंठावर्धने: शुद्धं रवणेन च तं Bk. 7. 14. —3 Sharp, hot. —4 Fickle, unsteady. —5 Jeating. —ज: 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. —2 The cuckoo. —ज Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [Cf. Up. 4. 138] 1 The sun; सप्तमगुणमरसमुद्रावृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. —2 A mountain. —3 The Arka plant. —4 The number 'twelve'. —Oomp. —कांसि the sun-stone (ह्यकांसि). —ज, तनया, पुत्रा, सुता 1. the planet Saturn. —2. epithets of Karna. —3. of Valli. —4. of Mann Vairasvata. —5. of Yama. —6. of Sugriva. —दिनं, वारः, —वासरः, —र Sunday. —नेत्रा N. of Vishnu. —सिन्धु 1. a red lotus flower. —2. copper. —रत्नं a ruby. —लोचना N. of 1. Vishnu. —2. Siva. —लोहं, —संज्ञकं copper. —संज्ञातिः f. the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रबीजुः The god of love.

रशना, रसना [अश्-उच् रशदेशः cf. Up. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. —2 A rein, bridle. —3 A zone, gir°le, woman's girdle; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले शोचयतु ममघनिवेशं Gtt. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 58; Me. 35. —4 The tongue; Bv. 1. 111. —Oomp. —उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the Upameya in the first comparison the Upamāna in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. —गुणः the cord of a girdle.

रश्मिः [अश् मि धातो रुट्, रश्-मि वा; cf. Up. 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope. —2 A bridle, rein; हुकेषु रश्मिषु निरायुत-पूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसेवमनात् S. 1. —3 A goad, whip. —4 A beam, ray of light; S. 7. 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरश्मि &c. —5 An eye-lash. —6 A measuring cord. —7 A finger (Ved.). —Oomp. —कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads. —सुचः the sun.

रश्मिम (व) त् m. The sun.

रस् 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; करार वन्यः परस् रसात् R. 16. 73; Si. 3. 41. —2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्तूति यज्ञोर्ध्वगुभिः V. 1. 25; रसतां निर्धरं वृषराणां Katn. 1. 19; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले Gtt. 10. —3 To resound, reverberate. —4 To sing. —5 Ved. To praise. —11. 10 U. (रसतिने, रसित) 1 To taste, relish; सूचीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13; Si. 10. 27. —2 To feel, perceive. —3 To love.

रसः [रश्-अच्] 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुरसा, कुसुमरसः &c. —2 A liquid, fluid; Ku. 1. 7. —3 Water; सहस्रगुणमुत्सृज्युमावृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18; Bv. 2. 144. —4 Liqueur, drink; Me. 2. 177. —5 A draught, potion. —6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 gunas; the rasas are six; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय); परायत्तः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mn. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. —7 A sauce, condiment. —8 An object of taste; R. 3. 4. —9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचित-रसाः प्रेमराशीभवन्ति Me. 112. —10 Love, affection; जरसा पस्मिन्महायौ रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्द्वेषिणः 6. 11 'a feeling of love'; रसावृत्ते V. 2. 21; Ku. 3. 37. —11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. —12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. —13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. —14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसराशिर्निर्मितमावृत्ती भारती कवे-र्जयति K. P. 1. (The rasas are usually eight : —ईश्वरारसश्चन्द्रणरीतिरसिमानकाः । बिभत्साञ्जुतसंज्ञी वेदवैदी गार्धे रसा रश्मताः । but sometimes शतरस is added, thus making the total number 9, निर्देश्यादिनास्ति शतोपि नवमे रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वास्तव्यरस, is also added, Rasas are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसमयं काव्यं S. D. 3.) —15 Essence, pith, best part. —16 A constituent fluid of the body. —17 Semen virile. —18 Mercury. —19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसवायिनः. —20

Any mineral metallic salt. —21 Juice of the sugar-cane. —22 Milk. —23 Melted butter. —24 Nectar. —25 Soup, broth. —26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. —27 The tongue. —28 Myrrh. —29 Gold. —30 A metal in a state of fusion. —Oomp. —अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. —अधिक a. 1. tasty. —2. abounding in pleasures, splendid S. 7. 20. (—कः) borax. —अंतरं 1. a different taste. —2. different feelings or sentiments. —अभिनिवेशः intention of affection. —अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. —2. sour sauce. —अमृतं 1. an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायन-महितो गंधेनोद्योग लघुन इव R. G. —2. (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae, i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आमंजनानि इष्टेकरसायनानि Mā. 6. 8; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37; ओषध्, कर्ण° &c. —3. alchemy or chemistry. —4. any medicinal compound. —5. butter-milk. —6. poison. —7. long pepper. (—जः) 1. an alchemist. —2. N. of Garuda. —अंजुः mercury. (—नी f.) 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. —2. N. of several plants: गृद्धी, ककमाषी, मक्षारंज, गोरक्षदुग्धा, and वासच्छदा. —आरसक a. 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. —2. elegant, beautiful. —3. having taste or flavour. —4. ambrosial; Ku. 5. 22. —5. fluid, liquid. —आदानं absorption of fluid, suction. —आधारः the sun. —आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. —2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. —आशय a. embodying or representing sentiments. —आस्वादः 1. tasting juices of flavours. —2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यास्तरसास्वादा. —आस्वादिन् m. a bee. —आहः turpentine. —इंद्रा 1. mercury. —2. the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). —उत्तमं milk. —उज्ज्वं 1. a pearl. —2. vermilion. —उपलं a pearl. —ऊनं garlic. —कर्पूरं sublimate of murex. —कर्मन् n. preparation of quicksilver. —केसरं camphor. —गंधः —गंधं gum-myrrh. —गंधकः 1. myrrh. —2. sulphur. —गर्भ 1. = रसजन. —2. vermilion. —ग्रह a. 1. perceiving flavours. —2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (—हः) the organ of taste. —ह्रः borax. —जः 1. sugar, molasses. —2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquida. —जं blood. —ज्ञ a. 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सासारिकेषु च सु-केषु च रसज्ञः U. 2. 22. —2. capable

of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1. a man of taste or feeling, a critic, in appreciative person, a poet.-2. an alchemist.-3. a physician or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue; Bv. 2. 59. (रसज्ञता-रसं means 1. poetical skill. -2. alchemy. -3. knowledge of flavours.-4. discrimination). -उद्येष्टः 1. the sweet taste. -2. the love sentiment. -तेजस् n. blood -वः a physician. -धातु n. quick-silver. -नाथः mercury. -नायकः N. of Siva. -नेत्रिका red arsenic. -पाकजः molasses. -पाचकः a cook. -प्रबंधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -मर्द blood. -भस्म n. oxide of mercury. -मलं impure excretions. -मातृका the tongue. -योगः juices mixed scientifically. -राजः, -लोहः 1. = राजन. -2. quick-silver. -विक्रयः sale of liquors. -शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. -शोधनः borax. (-नं) purification of mercury. -सिद्धि a. 1. accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयंति ते ह्युक्तिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bb. 2. 24. -2. skilled in alchemy. -सिद्धिः f. skill in alchemy. -सिद्धं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre. -स्थानं vermilion.

रसनं [रस-स्युद्] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. -2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. -3 Taste, flavour. -4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इन्द्रियं रसमाहकं रसनं जिह्वाभवति T. 8.; Bg. 15. 9. -5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वेऽपि रसनाद्रस्ताः S. D. 244. -न, Phlegm. रसना See रसना. -Comp. -रवः a bird. -लिङ्ग m. a dog.

रसमय a. (ची f.) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. -2 Juicy, liquid. -3 Savoury. -4 Charming, elegant, graceful. -5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् a. 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यद्येवोपनतं दुःकारस्तुक्तं तद्वसवः चरं V. 3. 21; संसारस्तुक्तवत्तस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फलौ 1 काव्याभूतसारसावः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह n. -3 Moist, well-watered. -4 Charming, graceful, elegant. -5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. -6 Full of affection, possessed of love. -7 Spirited, witty. -ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness. -2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell.-2 The earth, ground, soil;

Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरंगता रसरसार सारसा Nalod. 2. 10. -3 The tongue. -4 A vine or grapes.-5 Ved. Moisture. -Comp. -ओकम् m. an inhabitant of the lower world. -खनः a cock. -तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरितुं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्वातु रसातलं Bb. 2. 39. -पाणिन् m. a dog.

रसालः [रसमालाति आ ला-क वं तं] 1 The mango tree; धुंवा रसालकुसुमानि समाभ्ययेत Bv. 1. 10. -2 The olibanum tree. -3 The bread-fruit tree. -4 Wheat. -5 The sugar-cane. -ला 1 The tongue. -2 Curda mixed with sugar and spices. -3 Dūrvā grass. -4 A vine or grape. -लं 1 Gum-myrrh. -2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body. -2 A vein. -3 A nerve.

रसिक a. [रसोऽस्यस्य दत्] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. -2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. -3 Impassioned. -4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तत् इत्तं प्रवृत्ति काव्यरसिकाः शार्ङ्गलविकीर्णित Srut. 40. -5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in devoted to (usually in comp.); इयं मालती भगवता सङ्गसंयोगरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तुष्यं दीयते Māl. 6; so कामरसिकाः Bb. 3. 112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -6 Humorous, witty. -7 Fanciful. -8 Lustful. -का, 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; of. अरसिक. -2 A libertine. -3 An elephant. -4 A horse. -5 The Śārasa bird. -का 1 The juice of sugar-cane, molasses. -2 The tongue. -3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -रसं 1 Taste, feeling. -2 Tastefulness. -3 Appreciative power.

रसित p. p. 1 Tasted. -2 Having flavour or sentiment. -3 Gilded. -4 Sounded, making indistinct sound. -तं 1 Wine or liquor. -2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरेवकंठरसितप्रतिमानमेति Māl. 9. 3.

रसित् 1 Juicy, liquid. -2 Impassioned, full of feeling. -3 Tasteful, savoury.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लहान. रस्य a. Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रस्यः स्निग्धाः शिबरा हृषा आहाराः सात्त्विकमिथाः Bg. 17. 8. -रसं Blood.

रस्नं A thing, object.

रह 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति ते रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, for-

sake, desert; रहवत्यापदुपेतमावतिः Ki. 2. 14; रहयति ह्येवं स्वाधेयता Mu. 3. 4; Māl. 9. 8.

रहणं [रह-स्युद्] Desertion, quitting separation; सहकारवृत्ते समये सह का रहणस्य केन सम्सार पदे Nalod. 2. 14.

रह्य n. [रह-अहृन्] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; रहसि रमते Māl. 2. 2; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. -2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. -3 A secret, mystery. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 Trnth. -6 Swiftly. -7 A privacy. -ind. Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष कर्तव्यं विशेष्टारसंगतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. in comp.; इत्तं रहः प्रणयमपतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य a. [रहसि-भवः वत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine. -2 Mysterious. -रस्यं 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. -2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जंभकास्त्राणि U. 1. -3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधुनामनुष्ये विद्युत् विजयते U. 2. 2. -4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोऽसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं कृतवृत्तनं Bg. 4. 3. -5 An Upanishad; Ma. 2. 165. -रस्यं ind. Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken is an adj. also). -Comp. -अख्यायिन् a. telling a secret; रहस्याख्यः श्रीव स्वन्सि सुतु कर्णोत्तिकचरः S. 1. 24. -भेदा, -विभेदाः disclosure of a secret or mystery. -व्रतं 1. a secret vow or penance. -2. the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित p. p. [रह-कर्मणि क] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. -2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते मिथु-निर्भागे Y. 3. 59; युग्यरहिताः, सस्वरहिताः &c. -3 Lonely, solitary. -त Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister. -2 A spring. -3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow, वचं ते अथ रतिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5; स रातु वो दुश्मन्वचनो भाङ्कानां परंपरा K. P. 7.

राका [रा-क तस्य तेवम् Up. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; वारिष्ठं भजते कलानिधिरयं राकाधुना, म्लावति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. -2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day. -3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. -4 Itch, scab. -5 N. of the mother of स्र and हर्षवत्ता. -Comp. -ईका 1. full moon

-2. N. of Siva. —चंद्रा, -पतिः. —रमणः full moon.

राक्षस *a* (सी.फ.) [रक्ष इदं अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature : सुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वाचसुन्मस-इत्ययोः U. 5. 30. Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, innp. —2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle ; राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61 ; cf. Ms. 3. 33. also. (Krishna carried away Rukmini in this manner). —3 One of the astronomical *Yogas*. —4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the *Mudrārākṣasa*. —5 A king of the *Rākṣasas*. —स्त्री 1 A female demon. —2 Lanka or Ceylon. —3 Night. —4 A larger tooth, tusk. —Comp. —इंद्रः N. of Ravana.

राक्षा See राक्षस ; (perhaps an in correct form).

राख् 1 P. (राखति) 1 To be dry. —2 To adorn. —3 To prevent, ward off. —4 To be able. —5 To suffice, be competent.

रागः [रङ्-भावे षच् नि० नलोपकुत्वे] 1 (*a*) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (*b*) Colour, hue, dye ; Pt. 1. 33. —2 Red colour, redness ; अधरः किसलय-रागः S. 1. 21. —3 Red dye, red lac ; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालौष्ठमलं-कार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. —4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling ; मलिनैर्पि रागपूर्णं Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also) ; अथ भवतमन्तरेण कौटूक्षीरस्या दूष्टिरागः S. 2 ; see चक्षुराग also ; चरण-युगलदिवि हृदयमविशद्वागः K. 142. —5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. —6 Joy, pleasure. —7 Anger, wrath. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 A musical mode or order of sound ; (there are six primary *Rāgas* ; भैरवः कौशिकश्च हिंदोलो वीरकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bhārata ; other writers give different names. Each *rāga* has six *rāginis* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). —10 Musical harmony, melody ; तथास्मि गीतरागेण हरिणा प्रसभं हुता S. 1. 5 ; अहो राग-परिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. —11 Regret, sorrow. —12 Greediness, envy. —13 The quality called *Rajas* q. v. —14 Na-ualization. —15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. —16 A king, prince. —17 The sun. —18 The moon. —Comp. —अज्ञानिः a Buddha or Jina. —आत्मक *a*. impassioned —आयासं,

—उन्नेकः excess of passion. —खाद्य, —खाद्य see रागखाद्य. —चूर्णः 1. *Acacia Catechu* or *Khadira* tree. —2. red lead. —3. lac. —4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. —5. the god of love. —छक्कः the god of love. —द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. —द्रा crystal. —दालि a kind of pulse (मसूर). —पट्टः a kind of precious stone. —पुष्पः, —प्रसवः the red globe-anaranth. —बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions) ; भावो भावं बुद्धति विषयाद्वागबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. —युक् *m*. a ruby. —रज्जुः the god of love. —लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. —लेखा a streak or mark of paint. —देवता the god of love —बाढवः a kind of sweetmeat. —सूत्रं 1. any coloured thread. —2. a silk thread —3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् *a*. 1 Red, coloured. —2 Dear, beloved. —3 Impassioned.

रागाह *a*. One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् *a*. [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. —2 Colouring, painting. —3 Red. —4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. —5 Full of love, subject to love. —6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). —7 Delighting, rejoicing. —*m*. 1 A painter. —2 A lover ; एको रागिषु राजसे पिय-यतमावेहाधारी हरा Bb. 3. 121. —3 A libertine, sensualist. —णी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. —2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राख् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राख् *m*. An able or efficient person.

राघवः [रघोर्गोषापत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. —2 A kind of large fish ; Bv. 1. 55. —3 Sea, ocean.

रांकलः A thorn.

रांकव *a*. (सी.फ.) [रंकोरं विकारो वा तहोभजातत्वात् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair ; woollen ; Vikr. 18. 31. —चं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. —2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजतिने, राजित) 1 (*a*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent ; रेजे ग्रहमयी च Bb. 1. 17 ; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंघं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजाः Ku. 1. 38 ; राजन् राजति, धीरेरिचिनितावैधव्यदस्ते युजा K. P. 10 ; R. 3. 7 ; Ki. 4. 24.

11. 6. (*b*) To appear or look (like), shine (like) ; तोपांतमोस्त-रालीच रेजे सुनिपरंरा Ku. 6. 49. —2 To rule, govern. —3 To direct, regulate. —4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. —*Caus.* (राजयतिने) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten.

राज् *m*., राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. —2 Anything best of its kind. राजकः A little king, a petty prince. —कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns सहते य जनोऽप्ययः कियं किशु लोकाधिक धाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47 ; Si. 14. 43.

राजकीय *a*. Kingly, royal.

राजत *a*. (सी.फ.) [रजत इदं अण्] Silvery, made of silver ; Si. 4. 13. —तं Silver.

राजन् *m*. [राज-कनिच् रजयति रज् कनिच् नि० वा] 1 A king, ruler, prince, obief (changed to राज at the end of Tat. comp.) ; वंगराजा, महाराजाः &c. ; तथैव सोधुद्वयर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. —2 A man of the military caste ; a *Kahatriya* ; Si. 14. 14. —3 N. of *Yudhishtira*. —4 N. of *Indra*. —5 The moon ; राजाग्रियाः कैरविषयो रमते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126. —6 Lord, master. —7 N. of *Pritho*. —8 A *Yaksha*. —Comp. —अग्निः wrath of a king. —अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अवन्ः the *Piyāla* tree. —अधिकारिन्, —अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. —2. a judge. —अधिराजः, —इंद्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. —अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king, metropolis. —अध्वन् *m*. a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. —2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. —अन्नं 1. rice grown in Andhra. —2. food obtained from a king. —अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. —अभिषेकः coronation of a king. —अर्द्रं 1. aloe-wood, a species of sandal —2. a kind of rice (राजान्न). —अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. —अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). —आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. —आभरणं a king's ornament. —आज्ञः a superior kind of mango. —आवर्तः 1. a diamond of an inferior quality. —2. a diamond from *Vīrāṭa* country. —आवलिः—ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne. —आसंदी *Ved.* a stand on which the *Soma* is placed. —इंद्रः an excellent king ; R. 1. 12. —इष्टः a kind of onion. (—ष्टं) = राजान्न q. v. —उपकरणं (*pl.*) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —अभिः (राजकभिः or राजभिः) *a*

royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishti*; i. e., प्रसन्नवत्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. —कन्या, कन्यका a princess. —करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. —कर्णः an elephant's tusk. —कर्तुं *m.* a person who assists at a coronation. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the duty of a king. —2. royal service. —कला a crescent of the moon. —कलिः a bad king. —कार्य, —कृत्य state-affairs. —कुमारः a prince. —कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. —2. the court of a king. —3. a court of justice; (राजकुले कथं or निविद् *caus.* means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). —4. a royal palace. —5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). —क्षत्रकः a kind of mustard. —गामिन् *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). —गिरिः *N.* of a mountain in Magadha. —गुरुः a royal counsellor. —ग्रहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. —2. *N.* of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra). —ग्रीवः a kind of fish. —घात, —घातकः a king-killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जक्ष्मन् = राजक्ष्मन् *q. v.* —तरंगिणी *N.* of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kāśmīra by Kalhana. —तप्तः the कर्णिकार tree. —तालः, —ताली the betel-nut tree. —दंडः 1. a king's sceptre. —2. royal authority. —3. punishment inflicted by a king. —4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth; *N.* 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दृशद् *f.* the larger or lower mill-stone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a traitor. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिका a royal porter. —धर्मः 1. a king's duty. —2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, —धानकं, —धानिका, —धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; *R.* 2. 70. —धामन् *m.* a royal palace. —धुर *f.*, —धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नया, —नीतिः *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पट्टः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. —2. a royal fillet. —पद्मं royalty, sovereignty. —पयः, —पद्मिनी *f.* = राजमार्ग *q. v.* —पुत्रा 1. a prince. —2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. —3. the planet Mercury. —4. *N.* of a mixed

caste. —5. a *Rajpoot*. —6. a kind of mango. —पुत्री 1. a princess. —2. a female of the Rajpoota tribe. —3. *N.* of several plants: —जाती, मालती, कटुहवी &c. —4. a kind of perfume (रुका). —5. a musk-rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. —2. a minister. —पुरः the नागकेसर tree. —प्रेषः a king's servant. (—प्रेषं) royal service (more correctly राजप्रेष्य). —फणिज्झकः an orange tree. —वदरं salt. —बीजिन्, —वश्य *a.* a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भूतः a king's soldier. —भृत्यः 1. a royal servant or minister. —2. and public or government officer. —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. —भोग्यं nutmeg. —भोजः a king's fool or jester. —मन्त्रधरः, —मन्त्रिन् *m.* a king's counsellor. —मार्गः 1. a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. —2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —माषः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्ष्मन्, —यक्ष्मन् *m.* 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपरिहारिनिराययौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलं *R.* 19. 50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महोद्भूता *Si.* 2. 96; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on *Si.* 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युधत् *m.* 1. a king's soldier. —2. one who fights with a king. —योगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. —2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग *q. v.* —रंगं silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज *m.* 1. a supreme king. —2. the moon. —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. —2. *N.* of Kuberā; अंतर्वासिश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दृश्यौ *Me.* 3. —3. the moon. —रिति *f.* bell-metal. —लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. —2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् *m.* royal insignia. (—*m.*) *N.* of Yuddhisthira. —लक्ष्मीः, —श्रीः *f.* the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; *R.* 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोका a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. —2. a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाघः a royal elephant. —विजि the blue jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (of. राजनय); so राजज्ञः. —विहारः a royal convent. —शा-

सनं a royal edict. —शृंगं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः *N.* of a poet. —संसद् *f.*, —सभा *f.* a court of justice. —सदूनं a palace. —सर्षपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारतः a peacock. —स्यः, —यं 1. a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty; राजा वै राजस्येनेष्टा भवति *Sat. Br.*; cf. सम्राट् also. —2. a lotus. —3. a mountain. —स्कंधः a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. —2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वानिन् *m.* *N.* of Vishnu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill); संपरस्थंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायः *Me.* 11. —हस्तिन् *m.* a royal elephant, i. e. a lordly and handsome elephant.

राजतर-स्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य *a.* [राजन्-यत् नलोपः] Royal, kingly. —न्यः 1. A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुत्राव्युत्तयेऽनुमेने *R.* 4. 87; संयति करयिषी राजन्येयि प्रथयः *U. C.*; *R.* 3. 48; *Me.* 48. —2. *N.* of Agni. —3. A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या *A* lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kshatriyaa.

राजन्वत् *a.* Governed by a just or good king (as a country, which simply means 'having a ruler'); (वराणि देशे राजन्वत् स्यात्तोऽन्यत्र राजन्वत् *Ak.*); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमि *R.* 6. 22; *Kāv.* 3. 6. राजायेते *Deu. A.* To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी *I* A queen, the wife of a king. —2. Yellowish-red brass. —3. *N.* of the wife of the sun.

राज्यं [राजीभावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः] 1. Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः *R.* 2. 53; 4. 1. —2. A kingdom, country, an empire; *R.* 1. 58. —3. Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. —Comp. —अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven: स्वाम्यमायमुद्धरतीषाद्राष्ट्रमवलानि च *Ak.*). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. —2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहर्णं usurpation. —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; *R.* 1. 58. —करः the tribute

paid by a tributary prince. —कृतु *m.* 1. an administrator or officer of government. —2. a king. —च्युत *a.* deposed or dethroned. —तंत्र the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; *Mu.* 1. —द्रव्य a requisite of sovereignty. —पुरा, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. —भंग: subversion of sovereignty. —भोग: the possession of sovereignty. —भंश: deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —लोभ: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. —प्रवहार: administration, government business —मुख the sweets of royalty.

राजस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [रजसा निर्मित अणु] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion; ऊर्ध्व गच्छति सचस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति राजसः *Bg.* 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजिः —जी *f.* [राज-इत् वा डीप्] 1 A streak, line, row, range; सर्वे पंडित-राजराजिनिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तर *Bv.* 4. 44; दानराजिः *R.* 2. 7; *Ki.* 5. 4. —2 Black mustard.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. —2 A field. —3 Black mustard. —4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिलः [राज-इलच्] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes; किं गहीरगविसर्पिविक्रमे राजिलेषु गृहः प्रवर्तते *R.* 11. 27; cf. डेहम.

राजीवः [राजी दलराजी अत्यव्यव] 1 A kind of deer. —2 A crane. —3 An elephant. —व *a.* A blue lotus; *Ku.* 3. 45. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* lotus eyed.

राटिः A bird. —*f.* War, battle.

रादा 1 Lustre. —2 *N.* of a district in Bengal, an also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि रादा पुरी *Prab.* 2.

राण 1 A leaf. —2 A peacock's tail. —राणिका A bridle.

रतिती A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausa.

रति *a.* Ved. 1 Liberal, favour-able, generous. —2 Ready. —तिः A friend (opp. to अयतिः). —*f.* 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation. —2 A favour. —3 A gift, present. —Comp. —साच *a.* (—वाच्) bestowing gifts, liberal, beautiful.

रात्रिः —त्री *f.* [रात्रि-इत् वा डीप्] 1 Night; रात्रिगता मतिमतां चर ह्यच शयनी *R.* 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाजीता रात्रौ तरति

नर्मदाम्. —2 The darkness of night. —3 Turmeric. —4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahman. —Comp. —अद्रः 1. a goblin, demon, ghost. —2. a thief. —अंध *a.* night-blind. —करः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —चरः (also रात्रिचर) (सी. *f.*) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. —2. a watchman, patrol, guard. —3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit; (ते) यतिं वने रात्रिचरी दुहोके *Bk.* 2. 23. —चर्य 1. night-roving. —2. a nightly act or ceremony. —जं a star, constellation. —जलं dew. —जगरः 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; *R.* 19. 34. —2. a dog. —वः gnat. —तरा the dead of night. —तिथिः *f.* a lunar night. —नाशनः the sun. —पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night —चलः a demon. —मणिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —योगः night-fall. —रक्षः, रक्षकः a watchman, guard. —रागः darkness, obscurity. —वाससू *n.* 1. night-dress. —2. darkness. —विरामः 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day light. —विश्लेष-गामित्र *m.* the ruddy goose. —वेदः, वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हासः the white lotus. —हिङ्कः 1. a guard of the women's apartments. —2. a night-stalker.

रात्रक *a.* Nocturnal, nightly. —कः A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. —कं A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

रात्रिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पञ्चरात्रिक उत्सवः. —का Night.

रात्रिदिवः, रात्रिदिवा *ind.* By night and day, constantly, 'ceaselessly'; रात्रिदिवं गंधर्वः प्रयाति *S.* 5. 4.

रात्रिन्य *a.* Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark day); cf. राजनिमयः.

रात्रीण *a.* Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राध 1. 5 P. (राधोति, राध; *desid.* रिरास्तति, but रिराति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. —2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. —3 To prepare, make ready. —4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.). —5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा भूधरान् रेधुः *Bk.* 14. 19. —II. 4 P. (राधति, राध) 1 To be favourable or merciful. —2 To be accomplished or finished. —3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); कृणाय राधयति गर्भः *Sk.* (i.e. पृष्टो गर्भः शुभाशुभं परालोचयति). —4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. —5 To be ready. —6 To kill, destroy. —*Caus.* (राधयति-ने) 1 To propitiate. —2 To accomplish, complete. —3 To make ready.

राध *p. p.* [राध-कर्तरि कर्मणि वा क.] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. —2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. —3 Dressed, cooked (as food). —4 Prepared. —5 Obtained, got. —6 Successful, fortunate, happy. —7 Perfect in magical power. —8 Fallen to the lot of. —Comp. —अंतः a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine; dogma; सर्ववैनाशिकराधाति नितरामनपेक्षितस्य इतीदानीमुपपादयामः *S. B.* —अंतित *a.* demonstrated, established by proof logically proved.

राद्धि *f.* 1 Accomplishment, perfection. —2 Success, prosperity.

राधः The month called Vaisakha —वः, —धं 1 Favour, kindness. —2 prosperity. —त्री The day of full moon in the month of Vaisakha. —Comp. —रंकः 1. a plough. —2. thin rain. —3. hail.

राधनं [राध-ल्यट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. —2 Pleasure, satisfaction. —3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. —4 Acquisition, going. —5 The means of accomplishing anything. —ना Speech. —नी Worship.

राधस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. —2 Kindness, favour. —3 A gift, present. —4 Liberality. —5 Wealth, riches.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. —2 *N.* of a celebrated Gopt or cowherd-ess loved by Krishna (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gita-govinda); तदिमं राधे गुहं प्रापय *Gt.* 1. —3 *N.* of the wife of Adhiratha and foster mother of Karna. —4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. —5 Lightning. —6 An attitude in shooting. —7 Emblematic nyrobahan. —8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisakha. —Comp. —यतिः, —रमण *N.* of Krishna. —वे-दिन्, —वेदिन् *m.* *N.* of Arjuna. —युतः *N.* of Karna.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेयः An epithet of Karna.

राधस्व 1 Delight, joy. —2 Impetuosity. —3 Violence, force.

राम *a.* [रम् कर्तरि वञ्च न वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. —2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —3 Obscure; dark-coloured, black. —4 White. —मः 1 *N.* of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Janadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishna, q. v. v. (c) Rāmachandra or Sitā-rāma, son of Dasaratha and Kaushalya and the hero of the Rāmāyana; (the word is thus derived in Purāṇas:—गण्दी विश्वचनो मन्नापीश्वराचकः :

विश्वामित्रो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥) [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvāmitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvāmitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva: *वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्षुतिकमनीयं दशमुखमी-लिबलिं रमणीयं । केशव धृतपुपतिरुवा जय जगद्गिरि हरे* Git. 1]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Arupa. -4 A lover. -5 A horse -तं 1 Darkness. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठे). -3 A tamāla leaf. -Comp. -अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (नं) 1. the adventures of Rāma. -2, N.

of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24,000 verses in seven Kāṇḍas or books. -ईश्वरः La. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्र) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसति रामगिरिभ्रमेण Me. 1. -वृद्धः, -मृदः N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -जन्मन् n. the birth or birth-day of Rāma. -दूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. -2. a monkey. (-ती) a kind of baal. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -वृत्तः a kind of betel-nut tree. -वल्लभः the birch-tree. -सखः N. of Sugriva. -सेतुः 'the bridge of Rāma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक a. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः -उं Asa Foetida (हिण्डु).

रामणीयक a. (कीर्ति) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कृ Lovefulness, beauty; ja रामणीयकनिधिरिवैवता वा, Mā. 1. 21; 9. 47; तदुपनिषत्त एव शोभते मणिहारवलि रामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रम्येज्वा रम्यकरणवत्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विकसमुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general; रामा हरति द्वयं प्रसभं नराणां Ka. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Foetida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रामः A bamboo-staff carried by religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names, it is a corruption of राजन्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sāla tree. -Comp. -कार्पः the Sāla tree.

रावः [र-वञ्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; सुरजवाद्यरावः, मधुरिपुरावः Git. 11.

रावण a. [रुजिष्य] Drying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -ण N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākṣasas; सरावणो नाम निकामभीषणं बभूव रक्षः क्षतर

क्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48. [He was the son of Visrava by Keshini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulaṣṭya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his name Dasagriva Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.) He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahma, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the god was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the god gave him the name *Ravana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama and hence the expression: रामरावणयोर्द्वन्द्वं रामरावणयोरेव. -Comp. -अरिः N. of Rāma. -भगा N. of a river in Lankā.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यं इत्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाप्यथो योद्धुमारब्धं च महीं गतः Bk. 15, 78. 89. -2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [अश्वेनं ध्यामोति, अश्व-इत् यातो-रुडागमश्च; cf. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोरशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.). -3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. -अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. -गत

a. 1. heaped, piled up. -2. assumed ap —चक्र the zodiac. —त्रय the rule of three. —नाम n. a name given to a child taken from the Rāsi under which he is born. —भाग: a fraction. —अनुबंध: the addition of fractions. —भोग: the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकु 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत. -युत a. Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्र [राह-द्वर] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रद्वयलानि च Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —ष्ट्र: Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रि: f., -ष्ट्री A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिक: 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. [राष्ट्र मवः प] Belonging to a kingdom. —यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रिययालः Mk 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्वेत राष्ट्रिय-मुखायावदंगुलीयकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय).

रास 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds but particularly the gopis or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana; उत्सृज्य रासे रम्यं चक्षुर्गो Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिस्मिह निहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मन कृतपरि-हाम Git. 2; also Git. 1. -5 A chain. —Comp. —ईश्वरी N. of Rādhā. —क्रीडा, —मंडल a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S. D. 548.

रासरसः, रासेवासः 1 The Rāsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (शृंगार). -5 The sixth night after delivery (षष्ठीजाम्). -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासन a. (नी f.) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभः An ass, a donkey.

रासना 1 N. of a plant. -2 Ved. A girdle.

राहिर्यं Being without anything, destitution: destituteness.

राहुः [रा-उण्] 1 N. of a demon, son of Vipracchitti and Simhikā and hence often called *Saimhikēya*; ग्रसते हि तमोपहं सुहृन्नु राहान्नमहर्षति तमः Si. 16. 57. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu: disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the son and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.] -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter. —Comp. —उच्छिष्टं, —उत्सृष्टं = लघुत q. v. —नत a. darkened. —ग्रसनं, —ग्रसः, —वर्शनं, —पीडा, —संयसः an eclipse (of the sun or moon) —उन्नं green ginger. —भेदेन m. N. of Vishnu. —युतकं, 'the birth of Rahu', i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; of. Ms. 4. 110.

रि 1. 6 P. (रियति, रीण) To go, move. —II. 5 P. (रियति) To hurt, —III. 9 U. (रियति) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त p. p. [रिक्-क] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without. -3 Hollowed (as hands). -4 Indigent. -5 Divided, separated. -6 Worthless, useless. -7 Unloaded; see रिच्. —क 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. —Comp. —अर्कः a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. —पाणि, —हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.); अहमपि देवा मेक्षितुमरिक्त-पाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्त्ये [रिक्-यक्] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unobscured property; विभजेत्तु सुतः वित्रोरुर्ध्वं रिक्त्यमुणं समं Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु यमः रिक्त्यं रिक्त्यमर्हति S. 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. —Comp. —आयः, —ग्रह, —भागिन्, —हर a. receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (-m.) an heir. —विभागः partition of property. —हारिन् m. 1.

an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3. the seed of the fig tree.

रिक्तियन् a. 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. —m. An heir.

रिक्त्वं m. Ved. A thief.

रिक्ता 1 A nit (लिङ्गा). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिक्त्, रिग् (रिक्ति, रिगति) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

रिक्त्, रिग् 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिक्ता 1 Creeping, eliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिगि: f. Going, moving, creeping.

रिगित Motion, surging (of waves).

रिच् 1. 7 U. (रिगि, रिक्, रिक्) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिगिन्मि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आबि-र्यते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; निमिरिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोक-सुभगं दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath: (usually in p. p., see रिक्). —II. 1. 10 P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. —Caus. 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 A (रेजेते) To fry, paroh.

रिति: 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva; of. शृंग (ने) रितिः.

रिधमः 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिपुः [रि-उत्, रिषो Un. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. —Comp. —घातिन्, —घ्न, —जप, —निपातिन्, —सूदन a. killing or vanquishing foes. —भवनं, —स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house.

रिप a. Bad, vile. —य 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिक् 6 P. (रिक्ति, रिक्ति) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

रिच् 1 A. (रेचते) 1 To crackle, break. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.). -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिचय m. Ved. A thief.

रिक् 6 P. (रिक्ति) To hurt, kill.

रिक् The zodiac.

रिक्सा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिक् Yellow or pale brass.

रिक् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिक्शत् *m.* Ved. An enemy.

रिक्शः A foe.

रिक्शः (ह्यः) A kind of antelope.

रिक् 1, 4 P. (रक्षति, रक्षति, रिक्) 1 To injure, hurt, harm ; तस्येदार्थं न रक्षते Mb. ; तेन वायासतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन् रक्षते Ma. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy ; Bk. 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

रिक् *f.* An injury, hurt, harm.

रिक् *a.* Injuring, destroying.

रिक्पयति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

रिक् *p. p.* 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. -3 1 Mischievous, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. -6 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

रिक् *f.* See रिक् above. -*m.* A sword.

रिक् *a.* Injurious, hurtful.

रिक् 1 P. (रक्षति) 1 To hurt, kill ; see रिक् -2 Ved. A form of लिक् *q. v.*

रिक्शत्, रिक्शत् *m.* Ved. A thief.

री 1, 4 A. (रियते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणति, रीज ; *caus.* रियति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रीज *p. p.* Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रीज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame. 2 Shame, modesty.

रीडकः The black-bone.

रीडा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीतिः *f.* [रिक्ति] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way ; रीतिं गिराममृत-वृष्टिकरीं तदीयां Bv. 3. 19 ; सवैश्या विद्विता रीतिः Moha M. 2 ; उक्तरीयाः अनयैव रीत्या &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction ; परंपरतना रीतिर्यस्यविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्तुं रसादीनां सा पुनः रसाचतुर्विधा ।। वैदर्भी चाय गौडी च पालाडी

छाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal ; (रीति also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron. -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -Comp. -गुणं calx of brass.

रीतिकं Calx of brass. -का Brass. रीज् 1 U. (रियति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

रु 1, 2 P. (रूति, रूति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar ; to hum (as bees) ; to sound in general ; कर्णं कलं किमपि रूति जने-विचित्रं H. 1. 81 ; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A. (रुते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रु 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

रु *p. p.* [रुक्] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. -त A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general ; note (of birds), humming (of bees) ; पक्षिं, हंसं, काकिलं, अलिं. -Comp. -ज्ञः an augur. -स्वाजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रुक् *a.* Liberal, bountiful.

रुक्म *a.* [रुक्-मृ निः कुक्म्] Bright, radiant. -कम् 1 A golden ornament ; Si. 15. 78. -2 A thorn-apple. -कम् 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -Comp. -अंगद *a.* wearing golden armlets. -कारक *a.* goldsmith. -पुष्क *a.* gilded, coated with gold. -रथाः, -वाहनः N. of Droga.

रुक्मिन् *a.* 1 Wearing golden ornaments -2 Gilded. -*m.* N. of the eldest son of Bhtshma and brother of Rukmiṇī.

रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhtshma ka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna].

रुक्म *a.* 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 = रुक् *q. v.*

रुक्म *p. p.* [रुक्-क] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased, sick ; (see रुज्). -Comp. -रथ *a.* checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुज् 1 A. (रुचते, रुचते, अरुचत्, अरुचि, राचिष्यते, रुचति) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent ; रुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46 ; Ma. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable

to, please (of things) ; need with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing : न राज्ञो रुचति-रे रमणीयाः Ki. 9. 35 ; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरं H. 2. 53 ; sometimes with gen. of person ; दारिद्र्यान्मरणान्ना मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11. -*Caus.* (रोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in. -4 To resolve. -*Desid.* (रुचो-विचते) To wish to like &c.

रुक्, रुक् *f.* [रुक्-क्ति वा टा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; क्षणदायु यत्र च रुचकतां गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणिरुक् Ki. 5. 43 ; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.) ; चलयन्त्युग्ररुचस्त-बालकान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65 ; S. 1. 16 ; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning. -6 The note of the parrot or Mainā.

रुक्क *a.* [रुक्-क्] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acid. -कः 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -9 Alkali.

रुक् See रुक्.

रुचिः (ची) *f.* [रुक्-क्ति वा कीप्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness ; रुचिर्मिदुवले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णैरुचिर्मही-पतिः Si. 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light ; as in रुचिर्भर्तु *q. v.* -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.) ; पदं बहुविधं लपकं रुचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish ; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zeal, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure ; रुचक्या ' at will or pleasure '. -7 Liking, taste ; विमर्गमायाश्च रुचिः रुचति Bv. 1. 125 ' liking or love ' ; न स क्षितीशो रुचये बभूव, भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नादौ भिन्नरुचैर्जनस्य बहुधा-त्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of ' indulging in ', ' devoted or addicted to ' ; हिंसा रुचिः Mal. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment (मोतिरुचि). -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. -धामन् *m.* the sun. -भर्तु *m.* 1. the sun ; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रुचित *p. p.* 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.

be developed, increase. -3 To rise;

mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound) ; रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति वाक्यस्य Pt. 3. 111. -5 To reach to, attain. -Caus. (रोप- गति-ते, रोहगति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of ; गुण- वस्तुनरोपिताश्विः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at ; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. -Desid. (रुह- शति) To wish to grow &c.

रहू, रुह अ. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in ; as in मही- रहू पकेरह &c.

रुहकं A Fole, cave, chasm.

रुहा The Dūrva grass.

रुहन् m. A plant, tree.

रुह p. p. [रुह-क] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced ; विषयव्यासंगरुहात्मना Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended. -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about. -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known ; क्षातार्त्तिकल ज्ञायत इत्युद्यमः अत्रत्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रुहाः R. 2. 53 ; (here रुह has a sense which is योगरुह q. v.) -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself ; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense) ; स्युरस्युतिरदिताः शब्दा रुहा आखं- बलावयः ; नाम रुहमपि च स्युदपादि Si. 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -Comp. -ग्रथि a. having formed a knot ; U. 2. 26. -यौवन a. one who has attained to youth. -सौ- रुह a. firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship ; V. 1. 10.

रुढिः f. [रुह-क्ति] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety ; Si. 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage ; शास्त्राद् रुढिर्यस्य ' custom prevails over precept '. -7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptance of a word ; सुरुषार्थभाषे तयोमे रुढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2 ; सुरुषार्थभाषाः रुढिः.

रुद्ध 10 U. (रुक्षयति-ते) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind. -3 Ved. To make dry.

रुक्ष a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.) ; रुक्षरश्च वाङ्मति वायसोऽयं Mk. 9. 10 ; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent (taste). -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied ; R. 7. 70 Mu. 4. 5. -5

Cruel, unkind, harsh ; नितान्तरुक्षामि- निवेशामि R. 14. 43 ; संरुक्षमिव सुं- दरि यद्यदासीत् V. 3. 20 ; S. 7. 32 ; Pt. 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary ; स्निग्धश्चामः रुक्षिदुपरतो भीष- याभीमरुक्षाः U. 2. 14. (रुक्षीकृ means ' to make rough ' 'soil', 'besmear'). -अः A tree. -Comp. -गंधः, -गंधकः bdellium. -पत्रः the Sākhoṭa tree. -पेवं ind without the addition of any liquid ; as in रुक्षपेवं विनष्टि.

रुक्ष्ण 1 Making dry or thin. -2 (In medio.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body)

रुक्षित a. 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रूप 10 U. (रूपयति-ते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate ; रथवेगं निरूप्य S. 1. -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To settle, fix upon. -7 To examine, investigate. -8 To feign. 9 To appoint.

रूप [रूप-क भावे अचूना] 1 Form, figure, appearance ; विरूपं रूपवत् वा पुमानित्येन भुञ्जते Pt. 1. 143 ; so सुरुप, कुरुप -2 Form or the quality of colour one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisesikas ; चतुर्मात्रमाद्यजातिमान् शुणो रूपं Tarka K. ; (it is of six kinds : -शुद्ध, दृश्य, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if बिम्ब be added). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful, form, beauty, elegance, grace ; मानवीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26 ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 ; रूपं जरा हन्ति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image, a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, type, pattern. -12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer. -15 A drama, play, see रूपक. -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तयोरूपं धनं ; धर्मरूपा सखा &c.). -Comp. -अभिषोधा the perception of form or colour of

any object by the senses. -अभिघ्राहि न a. caught in the act, caught red handed. -अक्षः Cupid. -आजीवा a bailot, prostitute, courtesan. -आ- श्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -हृदियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उद्ययः a collection of lovely forms ; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -ग्रहः the eye. -ज्ञ a. perceiving forms, distinguishing visible objects. -तत्त्वं inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as ; जगोप गोरूपधर्मिणोऽयम् R. 2. 3. -धारिन् a. 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (-m.) an actor. -नाशनः an owl. -भामानुषः the addition of a fraction to a unit. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्ति f. perfection or excellences of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty ; उदपादि चास्या रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

* रूपक a. [रूप-पदार्थ] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Figurative (as words &c.). -कः A particular coin, a rupee. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). -2 Any manifestation or representation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species. -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition ; (one of the two main subdivisions or dramatic compositions ; it is divided into ten classes ; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक) ; दृश्यं तत्राभिनयं तद्व्यापारोपात्त रूपकं S. D. 272. 3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English metaphor, in which the upameya is represented as being identical with the upamāna ; तद्व्यपकमभेदो य उपमानो- पमेययोः K. P. 10 (see ad. loc. for details). -7 A kind of weight (= three gunjas). -Comp. -तालः a particular time in music. -शब्दः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [रूप-पदार्थ] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् a. 1 Having form or colour. -2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. सी A beautiful woman.

रूपित्व a. [रूप-इति] 1 Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate ; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रूप्य a. [रूप-यत्] 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 Stamped, impressed. -चं 1 Silver. -2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3 Wrought gold. -Comp. -अञ्जलि N

of the mountain Kailāsa. —अव्ययः a master of the mind.

रुक्कः The castor-oil tree.

रूप I. 1 P. (रूपति, रूपित) 1 To adorn, decorate. —2 To smear, smoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). —11. 10 U. (रूपयति) 1 To tremble. —2 To burst.

रूपणं 1 Decoration. —2 Smearing, soiling

रूपित p. p. 1 Adorned —2 Smeared, covered, overspread. —3 Soiled. —4 Made rough or rugged. —5 Pounded. —6 Perfumed. —7 Inlaid.

रे ind. A vocative particle; रे शंकरगृहाधवासिनो जानपदाः Mā. 3.

रेक्ष् 1 A. (रेक्षते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. —2 A row man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. —3 Emptying, loosening, purging. —4 A frog.

रेकणस् n Gold.

रेकणस् n. Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख-अच् लस्य र] 1 A line, streak, मदरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c. —2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मात्रमपि व्यतीतु R. 1. 17. —3 A row, range, line, series. —4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिद्विशितं S. 6. 13. —5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lanka to Meru and passing through Ujjayint. —6 Fulness, satisfaction. —7 Deceit, fraud. —Comp. —अंशः a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. —आकार a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. —गणितं geometry. —ग्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. —2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक a. (चिका f.) [रेचयति, रिच-णच् ण्वल्] 1 Emptying, purging. —2 Purgative, aperient. —3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. —कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूक which means 'inhaling breath', and कुम्भक 'suspending breath'). —2 A syringe. —3 Nitre, salt-petre. —कं BURGATIVE, cathartic.

रेचनं, ना [रिच-ल्युट्] 1 Emptying. —2 Loosening, diminishing. —3 Emitting the breath. —4 Purging. —5 Evacuation.

रेचित a. Emptied, cleared. —तं Horse's gallop.

रेक्ष् 1 A. (रेक्षते) 1 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेक्ष् m. N. of Agni.

रेद् 1 U. (रेदिते) 1 To speak. —2 To ask, request.

रेणुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. —2 The pollen of flowers. —Comp. —रूपित a. soiled with dust. (—तः) an ass. —वासः a bee. —सारः, सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जम-वृद्धि. —2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [रि-अह्व तुट् च] 1 Semen virile, seed. —2 Ved. A flow, current. —3 Progeny, offspring. —4 Quicksilver. —5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.). —Comp. —धर m. a father. —मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेतं Semen virile. —Comp. —जं An offspring or child. —जः Sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेतयं Bell-metal.

रेतः [रि-ज] 1 Semen, sperm. —2 Quicksilver. —3 Nectar. —4 Perfumed power.

रेत् 1 A. (रेपते) 1 To go, move. —2 To sound.

रेप a. 1 Contemptible, low, vile. —2 Cruel.

रेपय a. 1 Low, vile. —2 Wicked, a wretch. —3 Miserly. —4 Cruel, savage. —नः 1 A spot, stain —2 Fault, sin.

रेक a. Low, vile, contemptible. —कः 1 A burr, grating sound. —2 The letter र. —3 Passion, affection.

रेकस् = रेपय.

रेत् (वृ) 1 A. (रेवन्ते) 1 To go. —2 To jump, leap.

रेम् 1 A. (रेमेते) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To low (as cows).

रेम a. Ved. 1 Crackling. —2 Sounding loudly. —मः 1 A praiser. —2 A talker.

रेमणं The lowing of kine.

रेमिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. —2 A thief. —3 A demon.

रेम् 1 A. (रेमेते) 1 To go, move. —2 To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A horn. —2 A bamboo-cane. —3 A whirl-wind. —टं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. —2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16. —3 A cow. —Comp. —मयः the planet Saturn. —रमणः N. of Balarāma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadā; रेवारोधासं वेतसीतकले चेतः समुत्कण्ठते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19. —2 The indigo plant. —3 N. of Rati.

रेव् 1 A. (रेवते, रेवित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. —2 To neigh.

रेवणं, रेवा Roaring, neighing.

रे 1 P. (रयति) 1 To sound. —2 To bark at.

रे m. (Nom. राः, राधै, रायः) 1 Wealth, property, riches. —2 Gold. —3 A sound.

रेवत a. (ती f.) Rich, wealthy. —तः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Saturn. —3 N. of a mountain.

रेवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रेकं 1 A hole. —2 A boat, ship. —3 Moving, shaking. —कः 1 Brightness. —2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रेतिक, रैत्य a. Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [रुक्-वच्] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयन्ति कमपद्ययुजं न रोगः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. —Comp. —अंतकः, हन्त m. a physician. —आ-यतनं the body. —आर्तः, अश्वित, ग्रस्त, भाज् a. afflicted with disease, sick. —उपशमः cure or alleviation of disease. —घ्न a. curative, medicinal. —घ्न 1. a medicine. —2. the science of medicine. —घ्नः f. the body. —राजः consumption. —लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. —ज्ञातकः a physician. —ज्ञातिः f. alleviation or cure of a disease. —शिला red arsenic. —श्रेष्ठः fever. —हृद् a drug. —हन् m. a physician. —हर a. curative. (—र) a medicine. —हारिन् a. curative. (—m.) a physician.

रोगितः a. 1 Diseased. —2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् a. Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य a. Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच a. Illuminating, enlightening.

रोचक a. [रुक्-ण्वल्] 1 Brightening, enlightening. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Exciting appetite. —कं 1 Hunger. —2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. —3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. —4 The plantain.

रोचन. *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [रुच-ल्यु रोचयति वा ल्यु] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. -नः 1 A stomachic. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants:—पञ्जड, आरवध, दाडिन, कंज, अंकोठ, &c. -नं 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright sky, firmament.

रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Salmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान *a.* 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु *a.* [रुच-ष्णु] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोह 1 P. (रोहति) To despise.

रोह *a.* Satisfied. -हः Crushing, grinding.

रोदनं [रुद-ल्युट्] 1 Weeping; see रुदन्. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदध *n.* [रुद-अधृ] (in dual), **रोदसी** *f.* Heaven and earth; रवा अध्वनैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदातेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 18. 15.

रोधः [रुध-वृत्] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; Si. 10. 19. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादिति प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरुते S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege; मीतिरोधमसहिद सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक *a.* Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [रु-ल्युट् रुद वा] The planet Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* [रुध-अधृ] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णीतव प्रसाधं V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Mo. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -Comp. -वक्र, -वती 1. a river. -2. a rapid river. -वयः a rapid river. **रोधिन्** *a.* Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोध्नः A kind of tree (= रोध्र *q. v.*). -घ्न, -घ्नं Sin. -घ्नं Offence, injury.

रोपः [रुह-णिच् हस्य पः, कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [रुह-णिच् हस्य पः ल्युट्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application (said of sores).

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on; see रुह caus.

रोमः A hole, cavity. -नं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -कं 1 A kind of salt (पञ्चुलवण). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. -पत्तनं the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् *n.* [रुमन्ति Up. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp.

-अंकः a mark of hair; बिभ्रती श्वेत-रोमांकं R. 1. 83. -अंचः a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमांचो रोमबिक्रिया S. D. 167. -अंचित *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. -आली,

-आवलिः, -ली *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोपावलिबधुः K. P. 10; रोमाजि also. -उद्गमः, -उद्गमः erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -कूपः, कं

गर्तः a pore of the skin. वेसरः, -केसरं, -मुच्छं a whisk, *chourie*. -पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill; Ch. P. 34. -भूमिः *f.* 'the place of the hair', i. e. the skin. -रंध्रं a pore of the skin.

-राजिः, -जी, -लता *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्वी नवरो (लो) मराजिः Ku. 1. 38, Si. 9. 22. -दाहिन् *a.* cutting-off hair. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेदः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9. 46; Ku. 5. 10.

-विध्वंसः a louse. -दह्यः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपयुश्च झरिरे मे रोम-हर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 20. -हर्षण *a.* causing thrill horripilation, -thrilling, awe inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरा-

(लो) महर्षयानि दीधोर्षयानि U. 2; संवादिममर्थोपलब्धं रोमहर्षण Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Suta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. (-णं) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमंथः [रोमं मध्नाति मंथ-अण् पूषो गलोचः T; v.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud

उदीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंथः Mbh. ; छायावद्भक्तवृकं मृगकुलं रोमंथम-भ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a.* [रोमाणि संत्यस्य श्च] Hairy shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुब्धन् सशोको मुखि-रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंबः A bear; तस्या रोलंबावली केश-जालं Dk. ; Bv. 1. 18.

रोषः [रुच-वृत्] Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोऽपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. -आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissonant.

रोषण *a.* (जी *f.*) [रुच-युच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a.* Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a.* [रुह-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider'. -हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth development (fig.). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः [रुह-ल्युट्] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -णं 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen virile. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहतः A tree in general. -ती A tree-creep.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a.* Born under the asterism Rohini. -णः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of several plants: -वट, रोहितक, खड्ग.

रोहिणिः = रोहिणी *q. v.*

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red face. -2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उप-रागतिं शशिः सनुपगत रोहिणी योमं S. 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the month of Bhādrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohiṇi). -पतिः, -वि-पवद्भुजः, the moon. -रमणः 1. a bull

2. the moon. —शकटः the constellation Rohini figured by a cart ; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनन्दनश्चेद्विनति रुषिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.). —सुतः, भवः Mercury.

रोहित् *m.* 1 The sun. —2 A kind of fish. —*f.* Ved. 1 A red, maro. —2 A doe.

रोहित् *a.* (रोहिता or रोहिणी *f.*) Red, red-coloured. —तः 1 Red colour. —2 A fox. —3 A kind of deer. —4 A red horse. —5 N. of Harischandra's son. —6 A kind of fish. —तं 1 Blood. —2 Saffron. —3 A straight rain-bow. —Comp. —अग्निः fire.

रोहित् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Rising, growing. —2 Long, tall. —*m.* N. of several trees:—रोहितक, बट, अश्वत्थ.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. —2 A kind of deer.

रोहिम *a.* (रमी *f.*) Golden.

रोहिमणेयः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmiṇī.

रोक्ष्य 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. —2 Roughness, harshness, cruel-

ty; प्रतिषेधरोक्ष्य R. 5. 58; निदिश 14. 58.

रोचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Yellowish. —कं The tartar of the teeth.

रोच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood. —2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रोद्र (द्रु) 1 P. (रोद्र-ङति) To despise.

रोद्र *a.* (द्र-द्रा *f.*) [रुद्र अण्] 1 'Rodra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. —2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. —3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). —4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. —द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. —2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. —3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. —4 N. of Yama. —5 Winter. —द्रं 1 Wrath, rage. —2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. —3 Heat, warmth; solar heat. —Comp. —कर्मन् *a.* doing dreadful acts. (—*n.*) a terrible magic rite. —वृक्ष *a.* frightful-looking, terrific.

रोषिर *a.* (री *f.*) [रुषिर-अण्] 1 Bloody. —2 Caused by blood.

रोष्य *a.* Made of silver, silver, like silver. —त्वं Silver.

रोमं A kind of salt.

रोमक *a.* Roman —कं A kind of salt.

रोरव *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru; R. 3. 31. —2 Dreadful, terrible. —3 Fraudulent, dishonest. —तः 1 A savage. —2 N. of one of the bells; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिण *a.* (नी *f.*) Born under the Nakshatra Rohini. —तः 1 The sandal tree. —2 The fig tree —3 N. of Agni.

रोहिणेयः 1 A calf. —2 N. of Balarama. —3 The planet Mercury. —4 The planet Saturn. —यं An emerald.

रोहिष *m.* A kind of deer.

रोहिषः See रोहिष. —वं A kind of grass. —वी 1 A doe of the Rohiṣa kind. —2 A creeper. —3 A kind of Dūrvā grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. —2 A short syllable (in prosody). —3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लक्षयतिन्ते) 1 To taste. —2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. —2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of breadfruit tree. —चं The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel; cf. लघुट.

लकटः 1 Lao. —2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष *l.* 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. —II. 10 U. (लक्षयतिन्ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; अर्धपुत्रः शम्भुद्वय इव लक्ष्यो V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. —2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वभूतपद्वतिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. —3 To define;

इदानीं कारणे लक्षयति &c. —4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा मंगलशब्दः श्रोतसि सबाध इति तटं लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तटं सबाधः स्यात्तत्पर्योक्तं लक्षयत् K. P. 2.; अत्र गोशब्दो बाधोकार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. —5 To aim at. —6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्ष [लक्ष-अञ्] 1 One hundred thousand (*m.* also in this sense); इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh. ; त्रयो लक्षारु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. —2 A mark, but, aim, target; प्रत्यक्षवदकारो लक्षं बद्ध्वा Mn. 1. —3 A sign, token, mark. —4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; लक्षतुतः स्थितेति Dk. 'feigning sleep'. Comp. —अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs

लक्षक *a.* [लक्ष-कृत्] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. —कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षण [लक्ष्येणेन लक्ष-करणे अट्] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; यद्य-

दुर्गलं कलहं लक्षणं Ku. 5. 67; अनारंभो हि कार्यो प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh. ; उपकारावकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः II. 4. 15. अस्वाक्षेणो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धिर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47; गर्भलक्षणं S. 5; पुद्बलक्षणं 'the sign or organ of virility'. —2 A symptom (of a disease). —3 An attribute, a quality. —4 A definition, accurate, description; असाधारणधर्मी लक्षणम्. —5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वाविंशलक्षणोपेतः; लक्षणसंपत्तायां गवामथाः सप्तौ K. 64. —6 Any mark or features of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विषयस्त्वं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73; क्लेशावहा भर्तृलक्षणाई R. 14. 5. —7 A name, designation, appellation (oft at the end of Comp.); विद्विशा लक्षणा राजधर्मा Ms. 24. —8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in आदित्यलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. :—गुणेः प्रतीतिं तु कृतलक्षणमित्यलक्षणे). —9 An aim, a scope, a

object. -10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Me. 8. 406. -11 Form, kind, nature. -12 Effect, operation. -13 Cause, occasion. -14 Head, topic, subject. -15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष्) ; प्रसुतलक्ष्णः Mā. 7. -16 A line, spot. -17 Observation, seeing. -णः 1 N. of Lakshmana. -2 The crane. -णः 1 An aim, object. -2 The Rhet.) An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word ; it is thus defined:—युक्तार्थभावे तयोरेकस्मिन् प्रयोजनात् । अयोर्धो लक्ष्यते यस्या लक्षणा-रोहिता क्रिया K. P. 2 ; लक्षणा शक्यसंवेदस्या-त्यर्थोपपत्तिः Bhāṣā P. ; see S. D. 13 also. -3 A goose. -Comp. -अग्नित् a. possessed of auspicious marks. -ज्ञ a. able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). -ग्रह a. ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जहल्लक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्ष्म्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. -2 Having good marks.

लक्षस्रग् ind By hundreds of thousands, i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. [लक्ष-क्त] 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. -2 Denoted, indicated. -3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. -4 Defined. -5 Aimed at. -6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. -7 Inquired into, examined. -8 Considered, regarded.

लक्ष्मि 8 U. 1 To aim at, direct. -2 To point to, refer or allude to ; इयं कथा मामिव लक्ष्मीकरोति S. 7.

लक्ष्मण a. [लक्ष्मन् अण् न वृद्धिः] 1 Having marks. -2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. -3 Prosperous, thriving. -णः 1 The crane. -2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels, and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the mother-hero of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to. Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu ; (see R. 15. 92. 95).

He married Urmila by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu]. -णः A goose. -णः 1 A name, an appellation. -2 A mark, sign, token. -Comp. -प्रसूः N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मन् n. [लक्ष्-मानन्] 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic ; Si. 11. 30 ; 8. 41, Ki. 11. 18 ; 14. 64 ; R. 19. 30 ; Ku. 7. 43. -2 A speck, spot ; मलिनमपि हिमालोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ; Mā. 9. 25. -3 Definition. -4 The chief, principal (प्रधान). -m. 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. -2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. [लक्ष्-मि सुट् च Tv.] 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth ; सा लक्ष्मी-रुपकुर्वते यया प्रेषां Ki. 8. 13 ; मानर्लक्ष्म-नः प्रसादवशात् वा वा अमी स्तुत्युपाः Subhāsh. Bh. 3. 64 ; तुष्णिम लब्धलक्ष्मी-नं तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -2 Good fortune, good luck. -3 Success, accomplishment U. 4. 10. -4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour ; lustre ; मलिनमपि हिमालोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ; U. 6. 24 ; Mā. 9. 25 ; लक्ष्मीसुखा सकलस्य ज्ञानकर्मणः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2 ; Ku. 3. 49. -5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or ' jewels ' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं देहि लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 39. -6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion ; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामकभायं परि-बाधभारो साक्षीमपि त्यक्तवतो वृषस्य । वक्षस्यसंघट्टसु वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहिते-न लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86, 12. 26. -7 The wife of a hero. -8 A pearl. -9 N. of turmeric. -10 Superhuman power. -11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. -2 the mango tree. -3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कांतः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a king. -युद्ध the red lotus-flower. -सातः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a king ; सि-हय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुक Ki. 1. 44. -3. the betel nut tree. -4. the clove tree. -पुत्रः 1 a horse. -2. N. of Kusa and Lava. -3. N. of Cupid or Kāma. -गुणः a ruby. -पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). -पूजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Kārttika (chiefly by bankers

and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). -कलः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसतिः f. ' Lakshmi's abode, the red lotus-flower. -वारः Thursday. -वेष्टः turpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः, सहोदरः 1. epithets of the moon. -2. camphor. -3. N. of the horse of Indra.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. -2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. -3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -m. The bread-fruit tree.

लक्ष्य pot. p. [लक्ष्-यत्] 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible ; कुल्लक्ष्यचिह्नं महता हि वृत्तिः Ki. 17. 23. -2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in-comp.); दूरालक्ष्यं सुरगतिधनुश्चाक्षणा तारणेन Me. 75 ; प्रवेष्टमानाधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. -3 To be known or found out, traceable ; यमामनेत्यात्ममुद्योऽपि कारणं कथं स लक्ष्य-प्रभवो भाषयति Ku. 5. 81 ; of. अलक्ष्य also. -4 To be marked or characterized. -5 To be defined. -6 To be aimed at. -7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. -8 To be regarded or considered as. -क्ष्यः A magical formula recited over weapons. -क्ष्यं 1 An aim, a hint, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also); उत्कर्षः स च धर्म्यनां यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5 ; वृद्धिं लक्ष्ये बुधनम् Mn. 1. 2 ; वर्णनं कौतुकवशा-मायं बद्धलक्ष्या U. 5. 11 ; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67 ; Ku. 3. 47, 64 ; 5. 49. -2 A sign, token. -3 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण) ; लक्ष्येक्षेक्षे लक्षणस्यावर्त-नमप्यातिः Tarka K. -4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v. ; वाच्यलक्ष्यसंगत्या अपरिः K. P. 2. -5 A pretence, sham, disguise ; इदानीं परीक्ष किं लक्ष्यसुसुप्त परमाद्यसुप्तमिदं इयं Mk. 3 ; 3. 18 ; कर्तृ-प्रवणमना सकामिसिद्धिालक्ष्येण प्रातिवृ-मंजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 81. -6 A lae, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) perceptible, as a dhvani. -प्रेक्ष, -प्रेष hitting the mark ; Ki. 13. 27. -नीचि f. the visible road (ब्रह्मलीकमार्गः). -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark. (-m.) an arrow.

लक्ष्, लब्ध 1 P. ; (लक्षति, लब्धति) To go, move.

लुग् I. 1. P. (लगति, लग्) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to ; इयमाद्य ईदृश्य करानवासेर्नैवाक्षलक्ष्या लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8 ; यमनसमंघं कंडे लग्ना निदृश्य निदृश्य मा Mā. 3. 2. -2 To touch, come in contact with ; लग्नु-सिच कुतप्रयत्ना K. 193 ; कणं लगति

काव्यस्य प्रगैरन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विदितेति हि पुर एव जने संपदीरिताः खलु लगति गिरः Si 9 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनाष्टिः संपद्यते लग्नां Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचिद्विद्युज्यते Pt. 4. 'I shall be detained there for some days'. -II. 10 U. (लगयति ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लग्ना a. 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast; लग्नविद्युः एकावली लग्न V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious; (see लग्). -ग्रः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. -ग्र 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः, -दिने, -दिवसः, -वासराः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -मुहूर्तः, -वेला, -समया auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -ग्रह a. tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -युजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. -मंडले the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -युद्धि f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नका A sur'y, ban, bondsman.

लग्निका Incorrect form of लग्निका q.v.

लग्नक a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लग्नकः, लग्नकः, लग्नकः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लग्नक m., लग्नकः Wind.

लग्नक a. (उ or ह्यो f.) 1 Light, not heavy; तुणादपि लग्नकस्तुलादपि

च याचकः Subhāsh. ; रिक्ता सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्वतः गौरवात् Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1. 253; Si. 9. 39, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise; लघुवैशेष्यदा सरस्वती R. 8 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्य इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106. -6 Weak, feeble. -7 W etched, frivolous. -8 Active, light, nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid; किञ्चित् पश्चाद् वज्र लघुः गतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food). -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12. 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. -16 Pure, clean. -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger, Mv. 6. 53. -m. N. of the Nakshatras -Iṣṭa, Pushya, and Āsvini. -n. 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agal'cchm, or a particular variety of it. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight'; S. 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघ्विषया S. 4 'risen early'. -Comp. -आग्निः, आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -इत्थान, -समुत्थान n. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light-bodied. (-यः) a goat. -क्रम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -लघ्विका a small bedstead. -गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चित्त, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean hearted. -2. frivolous. -3. fickle, unsteady. चिभिदा colocyth. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लवक). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन a. melting easily. -नामन् m. agalloobum. -पञ्चिका the Rocharā plant. -पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant (Mar. मोरेल). -पाक, -पाकिन् a. easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न a. 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. -बद्ध, बद्धी f. a kind of jujube. -भ्रमः a bumble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लयं a kind of fragrant root (वीरगूल). -राशि a composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). -वासस a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1. ill-behaved, low, vile. -2. light, frivolous. -3. mismanaged,

ill-done. -वेदिन् a. making a clever bit. -हस्त a. 1. light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. -2. active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लग्नयति Den P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितोत्तुर्गती लघ्विषया पुर R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहसि लघ्वेद्वारव्या वा तदायभिर्गो कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. -3 (a) To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18 (b) To make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लग्नम m. [लघोर्भावः इति चि वि] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness, spirit; मातृपतासुलभो लग्नमिदं यन्ममणि मां नियोजयति K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लग्नित a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.)

लघ्विषय a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.)

लघुता, लघ्व 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (a) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इदमेति लघुता यति स्वयं प्रख्यापितेभ्यः. (b) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness.

लघुक 8 U. To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघुकृत p. p. 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लक्ष्मी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लंका [लङ्-अङ्-मुच्] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā', i. e. Rāvaṇa or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लक्ष्मी The bit of a bride.

लेश 1 P. (लेशति) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.

लजः 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, paramour.

लजकः A lover, paramour.

लजलं A plough.

लजूलं The tail of an animal ; cf. लजूल.

लज्ज 1 U. (लज्जते, लज्जति ; desid. लिङ्गविभक्ति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend ; अन्ये चालेधिषु शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress ; लज्जते स्म हृमिरेव विमानि N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food. -5 To dry, dry up (Paras.) -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure ; पल्लवाश्च हरिणो लज्जितुमगच्छति M. 4. —Caus. or 10 U. (लज्जयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond ; सागरः हृष्येद्वेण क्रमेणैकेन लज्जितः Mb. ; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse (as distance) ; R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend ; R. 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey ; R. 9 9 ; Y. 2. 187. -5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard ; हस्त इव च्युतिमलिनो यथा यथा लज्जयति खलु मुजन्तं दुर्पणमिह तं कुर्वते तथा तथा निर्मललज्जायं वा. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert ; भगवं न लज्जयति कोपि विधिपणीतं Subhāsh. ; Mk. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt ; एष खलु केसरिणीं च लज्जयति S. 7 ; नास्ति खलु विधेरलज्जनीयं V. 4 ; R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse ; (यज्ञः) जगत्प्राज्ञं तदुपेक्षित्वया भवदुर्लभं चित्तं समोद्यतः R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

लज्जक a. Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लज्जन् [लज्ज-यद्] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general ; युयनेव पथि शीघ्रलज्जनाः Ghaṭ. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) ; नभोलज्जन् R. 16. 33 ; जनोयमुच्चैः पदलज्जनेरहकः Ku. 5. 64. ' wishing to attain or aspire to a high position. ' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing ; as in दुर्मलज्जन्. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping violating, transgression ; अजालज्जन्, नियमलज्जन् &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting ; पण्यितलज्जन् य-मार्हकामा V. 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An offense, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury ; as in आपलज्जन् q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence ; Si. 12. 25

(where it means ' leaping ' also). -10 One of the paces of a horse.

लज्जनीय, लज्ज a. 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken ; अ-लोच्यतेरपि रजोभिरलज्जनीयाः S. 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disregarded. -5 To be fasted ; see लज्ज.

लज्जित p. p. [लज्ज-क्] 1 Lept over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted ; लज्जित एव भूयोऽपि सकुललाध्याधिना S. 6.

लज्ज 1 P. (लज्जते) To mark, see ; cf. लज्ज.

लज्ज 1. 6 A (लज्जते) To be ashamed. -II. 1 P. (लज्जति) To blame &c. ; see लज्ज I. -III. 10 P. (लज्जयति) 1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal ; (according to some लज्जयति also in this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be ashamed, to blush ; cf. लज्ज.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [लज्ज भावे अ] 1 Shame, कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. ; विहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; शृंगारलज्जां निरूपयति S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 7 ; R. 7. 25 ; लज्जे स्वं मज्ज सिधौ Subhāsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. -अज्वित a. modest, bashful. -आवह, -कर a. (रा or री f.) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious ; Pt. 5. 10. -शील a. bashful, modest. -रहित, -युग्म, -हीन a. shameless, impudent, immodest.

लज्जाशु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f. N. of the sensitive plant (also लज्जिनी-)

लज्जावत् a. 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarrassed, perplexed.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लज्जा = लज्जा.

लज्जा A present, bribe.

लज्ज 1. 1 P. (लज्जति) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लज्जयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लज्जा [लज्ज-अच्] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band ; cf. कृता -3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmi. -4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute harlot.

लज्ज 1 P. (लज्जति) 1 To be a child. -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लज्ज A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लज्ज 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. -पर्ण large cinnamon.

लज्जकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लज्ज a. (Connected with the Prākṛita लज्ज which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely ; अतिश्रुता कालो लज्जमलनाभोगमुलभः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators render लज्ज by सलाह्य) ; तस्याः पाद-नखश्रेणिः शोभते लज्जमुखः Vikr. 8. 6. Bihaga has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean ' young pretty woman ', ' a handsome woman ' ; s. g. शिवा वर्णनया समस्तलज्जमालेकारतासेवयति 8. 86 ; अनर्घलावण्यनिधानधूमिर्न कस्य लोभं लज्जामा तनोति 9 68 ; केशध्वनिभवे-लज्जभागां विद्वतामिह जगाम तमिह 11. 18.

लज्जः A rogue, rascal ; see लज्जक.

लज्जः 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy.

-3 N. of a Rāga in music. -4 N. of a caste. -हृत् 1 A kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लज्ज 1. 1 P. (लज्जति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लज्जति, लज्जयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लज्जयति-ते) 1 To fuddle, carouse. -2 To annoy.

लज्ज a. Beautiful, handsome (a Prākṛita word) ; see लज्ज.

लज्ज = लज्ज q. v.

लज्ज, लज्जुकः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लज्ज 1 P. 10 U. (लज्जति, लज्जयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लज्ज Excrement, ordure.

लज्जः London (a modern formation, probably from French Londres)

लता [लज्ज-अच्] 1 A creeper, creeping plant ; लताभावेन परितप्तमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञलता R. 3. 7 ; (often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning ' arm ', ' eyebrow ', ' lightning ', to denote beauty, tenderness, thin-

ness &c.; भुजलता, बाहुलता, झूलता, बिष्-
लता; सो खड्ड, अलक, &c.; cf. Ku. 2.
64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9. 46. -2
A branch. -3 The creeper called
Priyangu. -4 The Mādhavi creeper.
-5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls.
-8 A slender woman. -9 A woman
in general. -10 The *Durvā* grass.
-Comp. —अंशुलि: f. a branch serving
as a finger. —अंतं a flower. —अंशुजं
a kind of cucumber. —अकं: a green
onion. —अलक: an elephant. —अनन: a
particular position of the hands
in dancing. —उद्धम: the upward
winding or climbing of a creeper.
—कर: a particular position of
the hands in dancing. —क-
स्तुरिका, कस्तुरी musk-creeper. —गृह:
—हं a bower surrounded with creep-
ers, an arbour; Ku. 3. 41. —जिह्वा,
—रसन: a snake. —तटा: 1. the *Sila*
tree. -2. the *Tāla* tree. -3. the orange
tree. —पनस: the water-melon. —पद्म:
N. of Vishnu. —प्रताना: the tendril of
a creeper; R. 2. 8. —भवनं an arbour,
a bower. —मणि: coral. —मंथप: a
bower, an arbour. —मृग: a monkey.
—यष्टि: f. Bengal madder. —यावकं a
shoot, sprout. —बलया: —यं an arbour.
—वृक्ष: the cocoa-nut tree. —वेष्ट: a
kind of coitus or mode of sexual
enjoyment. —वेष्टनं, वेष्टितकं a kind of
embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A
string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3
To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं
किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -4 To wail,
lament. —Caus. (लयति-ते) To cause
to talk &c. —With उद् to call out
loudly to.

लपन [लप-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Talking,
speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित p. p. Spoken, said, chattered
&c. —ते Speech, voice.

लपितका A kind of prepared food.

लक्ष: Vad A quail.

लम् 1 A. (लभते, लभे, अलभ्य, लभ्यते,
लभ्य, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain,
gain, acquire; लभेत सिकतासु तैः समि-
यन्तः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; चिराय य-
थाश्रयं लभे दिग्गजे: Si. 1 64. -2 To
have, possess, be in possession of.
-3 To take, receive. -4 To catch,
take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3.
-5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिदलभते
पथि. -6 To recover, regain. -7 To
know, learn, perceive, understand;
अमणं...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhāṣā P. 6;
सत्यमलभमाना Kull. on Ms. 8. 109. -8

To be able or be permitted (to do a
thing) (with inf.); मनुमपि न लभ्य-
ते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे.
(The senses of लम् are modified ac-
cording to the noun with which it
is used; i. e. गर्भे लम् to conceive
become pregnant; पदं or आस्पदं लम्
to gain a footing, take a hold on; see
under पद; अंतरं लम् to get a footing,
enter into; लेभेऽन्तरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R.
6. 66 'was not impressed on the
mind'; चेतनां, संज्ञां, लम् to regain
one's consciousness; जन्म लम् to be
born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लम् to enjoy
ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लम् to get an
audience of &c.) —Caus. (लेभयति-ते)
1 To cause to get or receive, cause
to take; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, con-
fer or bestow upon; नोदकं शरायं माण-
वकं लंभय V. 3. -3 To cause to suffer.
-4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out,
discover. —Desid. (लिप्सते) To wish
to get, long for; अलभ्यं चैव लिप्सते
H. 2. 8.

लब्ध p. p. [लभ-कर्मणि क] 1 Got,
obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, re-
ceived. -3 Perceived, apprehended.
-4 Obtained (as by division &c.);
see लम्. —अथा A woman whose hus-
band or lover is faithless (perhaps
for विलम्ब). —अथं That which is
secured or got; लब्धं रत्नेष्वक्षयान् H.
2. 8; R. 19. 3. —Comp. अंतर a. 1.
one who has found an opportunity.
-2. one who has got access or
admission; R. 16. 7. —अवकाश, अव-
सर a. 1. one who has found an
opportunity. -2. (anything) that has
gained a scope (for work); लब्धावका-
शा मे मार्थना S. 1. -3. one who has
obtained leisure, being at leisure; so
लब्धक्षण. —आस्पद a. one who has
gained a footing or secured a posi-
tion; M. 1. 17. —उदय a. 1. born,
produced, sprung; लब्धोदय चांद्रम-
सीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has
got prosperity or elevation; स त्वत्तो
लब्धोदयः 'he owes his rise or eleva-
tion to you'. —काम a. one who has
got his desired object. —कीर्ति a. be-
come widely known, famous, cele-
brated. —चेतस्, संज्ञा a. one who
has come to his senses, restored to
consciousness. —जन्मन् a. born, pro-
duced. —नामन्, शब्द a. renowned,
celebrated. —नाशः the loss of what
has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा
मृत्युः —पशमनं 1. securing or keeping
safe what has been acquired. -2.
bestowing on a worthy recipient;
Kull. on Ms. 7. 56 —लक्ष, लक्ष्य a. 1.
one who has hit the mark. -2. skilled
in the use of missiles. —दर्श a. 1.
learned, wise; चित्रं स्वकीये विषये
समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धदर्शः
Rāj. P. -2. famous, renowned,

celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भाञ्ज a.
respecting the learned; कृच्छ्रलब्धमपि
लब्धदर्शनभाञ्जं तं विदेशं धनं सलक्ष्मणं R.
11. 2. —विद्य a. learned, educated,
wise. —सिद्धि a. one who has attained
perfection or his desired object.

लब्धि: f. [लभ-क्ति] 1 Acquisition,
gaining, acquirement. -2 Profit, gain.
-3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम a. Obtained, acquired, re-
ceived.

लभनं [लभ-ल्युट्] 1 The act of get-
ting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiv-
ing.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One
who solicits, a solicitor. —सं A rope
for tying a horse (—m. also).

लभ्य a. [लभ-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Capable
of being acquired or obtained,
attainable, obtainable to be reached;
मांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्धाहृतिव धामनः
R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be
found; Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable,
proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be
furnished or provided with.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लंपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous,
hankering after; दुष्टिभक्तलंपट इव Ratn.
2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute,
addicted to licentious pleasures. —उः
A libertine, profligate, rake; (लंपट
in the same sense).

लेफः A leap, jump, spring.

लेकनं Leaping, jumping.

लेंब 1 A. (लंबते, लंबते) 1 To hang
down, hang from, dangle; ऋषयो ह्यत्र
लंबते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick
to, hold on to, rest on; ललंबिरे सदासि-
लताः मिया इव Si. 7. 25; पस्थानं ते
कथमपि सले लंबमानस्य भावि Me. 41
(where लें means 'hanging down
towards' or 'resting upon' the back
or hips). -3 To go down, sink,
decline or hang down (as the sun),
fall down; लंबमाने दिवाकरे; Si. 9. 20;
Ki. 9. 1; स्वयंभुवनलंबितकज्जलमुज्ज-
लय प्रिय लोचने Git. 12 (= गलित). -4
To fall or lag behind. -5 To delay,
tarry. -6 To sound. —Caus. (लंबयति-ते)
1 To let down, cause to hang down.
-2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To
stretch out, extend (as the hand);
करणे वातायनलंबितेन R. 13. 21; को लंबये-
दाहरणाय हर्षं 6. 75. -4 To cause to be
attached, join. -5 To depress. —With
उद् to stand up, stand erect; पाद्वेकेन
गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले । तिष्ठाम्युलंबितस्ता-
वयावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंब a. [लंब-अच्] 1 Hanging down,
hanging from, pendent, dangling;
पादं चोपमं तापितं लंबहरः R. 6. 60, 84
Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached
to -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5

Long, tall. — 1 A perpendicular. — 2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. — 3 A bribe. — 4 Comp. — उदर *a.* big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (—रः) 1 N. of Ganges. — 2 a glutton. — ओष्ठः (लंबो-बौ-ष्ठः) a camel. — कर्णः 1. an ear. — 2. a goat. — 3. an elephant. — 4. a falcon. — 5. a demon or Rākshasa. — गुणः, — उया, — रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. — जठर *a.* pot-bellied, portly. — पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. — स्निग्ध *a.* naving fat or protuberant buttocks.

लंबकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). — 2 The complement of latitude, co latitude (in astr.).

लंबनः [लंबं लु लुट् वा] 1 An epithet of Siva. — 2 The phlegmatic humour. — नं 1 Having down, depending, descending &c. — 2 Fringe. — 3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). — 4 A sort of long necklace. — 5 A mode of fighting.

लंबा 1 An epithet of Durgā. — 2 Of Lakshmi.

लंबिका The soft palate or uvula. — लंबित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. — 2 Suspended. — 3 Sunk, gone down. — 4 Resting on, attached to (see लंब्).

लंबुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लंभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. — 2 Meeting with — 3 Recovery. — 4 Gain.

लंभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. — 2 Recovery

लंभित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. — 2 Given. — 3 Improved. — 4 Employed, applied. — 5 Cherished. — 6 Spoken to, addressed.

लम् 1 A. (लयते) To go, move.

लयः [ली-अच्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. — 2 Lurking, hiding. — 3 Fusion, melting, solution. — 4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction; universal destruction (प्रलय); लये या 'to be dissolved or destroyed'. — 5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यंते शिवरूपिणं लयवशादात्मनस्यमात्मता Mā. 5. 2. 7; दयानलयेन Git. 4. — 6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रुत, मध्य, and विलंबित); किमलयेः सत्ययैरेव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पश्यन्मासो लयमनुगता M. 2. 9. — 7 A pause in music. — 8 Rest, repose. — 9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. — 10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. — 11 An embrace. — 12 The supreme being. — 13 The union of song, dance, and

instrumental music. — 14 Comp. — अकः the sun at the destruction of the universe. — आरंभः — आलंभः an actor, a dancer. — कालः the time of destruction (of the world). — गत *a.* dissolved, melted away. — पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लयनं [ली-ल्युट्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. — 2 Rest, repose. — 3 A place of rest, house.

लव् 1 P. (लयति) To go, move.

लल 1. 1 U. (ललति-ते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic; पनस-फलानीव वानरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; गज-कलभा इव बंधुला ललामः 4. 28; लल-जगद्वोरकोदराणां Mā. 5. 15. — II. 10 U. or Caus. (ललयति-ते, ललित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle; लालने बहुवो दोषास्ताब्दे बहुवोद्युताः । तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् II Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. — 2 To desire. — III. 10 U. (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. — 2 To loll the tongue. — 3 To desire.

लल *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. — 2 Lolling. — 3 Whining, desirous. — 4 Comp. — जिह्व = ललजिह्व q. v.

ललत् *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. — 2 Shaking, flashing, moving about; Mā. 5. 5. — 3 Lolling. — 4 Comp. — जिह्व *a.* (ललजिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. — 2. savage, fierce. (—ह्वः) 1. a dog. — 2. a camel.

ललनं [लल-ल्युट्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. — 2 Lolling the tongue. — नः 1 A child. — 2 The Śāla and Piyāla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठ नाकलोकललनाभिरिवरतं रिरंसे Si. 15. 88. — 2 A wanton woman. — 3 The tongue. — 4 Comp. — द्रियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. — 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटं [लल-अच् इत्य लः, ललमटति अट्-अच् वा Tv.] The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे मेखितं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. — 4 Comp. — अकः an epithet of Siva. — तटं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. — पट्टः — पट्टिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. — 2. a tiara, fillet. — रेखा 1. a line on the forehead. — 2. a wrinkled brow. — 3. a coloured sectarian mark on the forehead. — रेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकं 1 The forehead. — 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटपत्र *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the forehead; ललाटपत्रपति वपनः

Mā. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटपत्रपतिः E. 13. 41. — 2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिललाटपत्रपतिदुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. — पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. — 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; भस्मललाटिका K. 139; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयत् 157.

ललाटल *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम *a.* (मी f.) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. — 2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. — नं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (*m.* also in this sense); अहं तु तामाश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. — 2 Anything the best of its kind. — 3 A mark on the forehead. — 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. — 5 A banner, flag. — 6 A row, series, line. — 7 A tail. — 8 A mane. — 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. — 10 A horn. — मः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers down on the forehead.

ललामन् *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. — 2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्तोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. — 3 A banner, flag. — 4 A sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. — 5 A tail; see ललाम.

ललित *a.* [लल्-क] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. — 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. — 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललितललितैर्योस्मिन् प्रायैरङ्गुलिमिविभ्रमैः (अङ्गकैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितान् विधातुः R. 6. 37; 19. 39; 8. 1; Mā. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. — 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; विपश्चिन्सा ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6; संवृतिव ललितानिभयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. — 5 Desired. — 6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. — 7 Tremulous, trembling. — तः N. of a musical scale. — तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. — 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; सुकुमारतयांतां निष्पासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. — 3 Beauty, grace, charm. — 4 Any natural or artless act. — 5 Simplicity, innocence. — 6 Comp. — अभिनय *a.* consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. — अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. — वत् *a.* 1. elegantly composed; S. 3. — 2. consisting of amorous

words. "बंधनं" an amorous composition. —महारः a soft or gentle blow. —ललित a. excessively beautiful; U. 1. 20. —लुलित a. unnerved yet charming; Mā. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). —2 A wanton woman. —3 Muq. —4 A form of Durgā. —5 N. of various metres. —Comp. —दशमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvin. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

लवः [ल-अ] 1 Plucking, mowing. —2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). —3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. —4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललवचः Me. 21, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57. 16. 66; अश्व 15. 97; अश्वत् Ki. 5. 44; दूषेपलक्ष्मीलव-कृति दास इव Gt. 11; सोपुणं, अप-राधं, ज्ञानं, सुखं, धनं &c. &c. —5 Wool, hair. —6 Sport. —7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). —8 The numerator of a fraction. —9 A degree (in astr.). —10 Loss, destruction. —11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). —12 A kind of quail. —व 1 Cloves. —2 Nutmeg. —व ind. A little; लवमपि लवने न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः [ल-अङ्ग] The clove plant; ह्रीपांतराजीतलवंगपुष्पः B. 6. 57; ललित-लवंगलतापरिलीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gt. 1. —व Cloves. —Comp. —कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण a. [ल-अङ्ग] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. —2 Lovely, handsome. —वा 1 Saline taste. —2 The sea of salt water. —3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17. 26. —4 N. of a hell. —ज 1 Salt, sea-salt. —2 A fictitious salt. —Comp. —अतकः an epithet of Satrugna. —अविशः the salt ocean; जं sea-salt. —अंबुराक्षः the ocean; आभाति चेला लवणांबुराक्षे R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. —अंभस् m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (—न.) salt water. —आकतः 1. a salt-mine. —2. a receptacle of salt water, i. e. the sea. —3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —आलवः the ocean. —उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. —2. nitre. —उद्दः 1. the ocean. —2. the sea of salt water. —उद्दकाः, उद्दधिः, उद्दका &c. the ocean.

—सररं a kind of salt. —जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. —मेहः a kind urinary disease. —समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिमत् m. 1 Saltiness. —2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवणं [ल मावे कर्मणि च ल्युट्] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.). —2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of oreaper; मया लवः पाणिलोलितलवलीकंदलनिभः U. 3. 40.

लवाकः 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. —2 The act of cutting or mowing.

लवाणकः A sickle, scythe.

लवि a. Sharp, edged. —विः = लविन.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लव् 10 U. (लावति-ते) To exercise or practise any art; of. लव्.

लव्यु(व्यु)नः लं Garlic; निखिल-रसायनमहितो बंधेनोद्येन लव्युन इव R. G (= Bv. 1. 81); पक्षासौरव्यलव्युनः Bv. 1. 93.

लव् 1. 1, 4 P. (लवति-ते, लवति-ते, लवति) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अवि q. v.) —II. 10 U. (लावति-ते) = लव् q. v.

लवित p. p. Wished, desired.

लव्यः An actor, a dancer.

लव् 1. 1 P. (लसति, लसति) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; सुकहारेण लसता वसतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; करवाणि चरितद्वयं सरसलसदलककरागं Gt. 10; Amarn. 16; N. 22. 53. —2 To appear, arise, come to light. —3 To embrace. —4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. —5 To sound, resound. —Caus. (लावति-ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. —2 To cause to dance. —3 To exercise an art.

लसकः = लसक q. v.

लसा [लसति, लस्-अङ्] 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spit, saliva.

लसित p. p. [लस्-क] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लस्.

लसीका 1 Saliva. —2 Pus, matter. —3 The juice of the sugar-cane. —4 Lymph.

लस्य a. 1 Embraced, clasped. —2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्य 1 A. (लज्यते, लजित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); क्विजं प्रहरणकं न लज्यते Bān. 2; Bk. 15. 33. —2 To

blush. —Caus. (लज्यति-ते) To put to shame; R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरिः—री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करेणोरिक्षसासे जननि विजयंतां लहरिः G. L. 40; इनां वीर्य-लहरिं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितां 53; 80 आनंदं, कवणां, सुधां &c.

ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; लहः लङ्गा Bk. 14: 92, 15. 53.

ला f. 1 Taking, receiving. —2 Giving.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) [लकुट-प्र-रणमसङ्] Armed with a club or cudgel. —कः A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

लासकी N. of Sita.

लाक्षणिक a (की f.) [लक्षण-वि-यति ण्] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. —2 Characteristic, indicative. —3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. q. v. v.). स्वाभाविको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जकादि-या K. P. 2. —4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. —5 Secondary, inferior. —6 Technical —कः A technical term.

लाक्षण्य a. [लक्षणं वेति ण्य] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. —2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret signs.

लाक्षार [लवतेज्या लव् वृषो वाक्षः] 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article or decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; of. अलक ; it is said to be obtained from the ochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); निहृत्तश्चरणोपभोगमुल्लसो लाक्षारसः के-नचित् (तदभा) S. 4. 4; R. 6. 14; Ki. 5. 23. —2 The insect which produces the red dye. —Comp. —लवः, लवः N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa. —प्रसादः, —प्रसाधनः the red Lodhra tree. —रक a. dyed with lac.

लासिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with lac. —2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लास् 1 P. (लासति) 1 To be dry or arid. —2 To adorn. —3 To suffice, be competent. —4 To give. —5 To prevent.

लायडिक See लाकुटिक.

लास् 1 A. (लासते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [लघोर्भावः अण्] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance. -5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतघ्नियः स्मृते भवन्ति विदुः Mu. 3. 14; Bg. 2. 35. -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of constitution. -9 Activity, dexterity; readiness; हस्तलाघवं Versatility; बुद्धिलाघवं. -10 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning; (अल्पाव्यक्तिसापेक्षं लाघवं), आकाशो लाघवादेकः Tarka. K. -11 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगल [लण् कलच् प्रथो वद्धिः] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -Comp. —ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. —दंडः the pole of a plough. —उजः N. of Balarāma. —पद्धतिः f. a furrow. —कालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक a. (की f.) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिक m. [लांगलमस्यास्ति इति] 1 N. of Balarāma; बंधुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली याः भिवेदे Me. 49. -2 The cocoa nut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुल 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगुलं [लण्-ऊलच् प्रथो] 1 A tail; लांगुलचालमधश्चरणवपात...त्वा पिंडद्वयं कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wags his tail'. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary.

लांगुलिक m. A monkey, an ape.

लाजः लाञ्ज 1 P. (लाजति, लाञ्जति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजा [लाञ्ज-अच्] Wetted grain. —जाः (pl.) Parched for fried grain (f. also); (तं) अवाकिरन्वाललताः पद्मराजालाजैरिव पौरकस्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80. —जं = उशीर q. v.

लाञ्ज 1 P. (लाञ्जति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. -2 To deck, decorate.

लाञ्छनं [लाञ्ज् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; नवाब्धुवानीकमुर्धनलाञ्छने (धनुषि) R. 3. 53; U. 4. 20; Mr. 1. 18; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with', 'characterized by' &c.; जतिः देवस्य तथा विवाहमहोरसचे

साहसलाञ्छनस्य Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so श्रीकण्ठपदलाञ्छनः Māl. 1. 'bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकण्ठ'. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लाञ्छित p. p. [लाञ्छ-क] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; एष च (लाटावुपासः) प्रायेण लाटजनमिषरवाह्लाटावुपासः S. D. 10. —टः 1 A king of the Lāṭas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man. -Comp. —अधुपासः one of the five kinds of अधुपास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Maṇaṭa:— शास्त्रस्तु लाटावुपासो भेदे तात्पर्यमात्मनः, e. g. वदने वर-वर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं वृथाहरः । वृथाकरः कृत्तु पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत् ; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता दबद्धनस्तु हिन्दीधितस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दबद्धनस्तु हिन्दीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 8.

लाटक a. (टिका f.) Relating to the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटि 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाह 10 U. (लाहयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss; cf. लह्.

लाटनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p. p. Taken, received.

लाति f. Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लाडुः (वृ) A kind of gourd.

लाडुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [लभ् भावे वच्] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरस्यागमयेण बुद्धिलाभमन्यत R. 12. 10; शरीरलाभे 7. 34, 11. 92; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते स्वस्त्यर्थे जतुर्नैव लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कुर्या लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. -3 Enjoyment, -4 Capture, conquest. -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. —करः, कृत a. profitable, advantageous. —लिप्ता desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. —लिप्त a. 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामजकं The root of a particular fragrant grass (वरिजमूल).

लापद्वयं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक a. (नी f.) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन a. (लिका f.) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. —नः A sort of poisonous mouse. —नं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing; सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषास्तादने बहवो गुणाः; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; प्रणामलालसाः K. 14; ईशानसे-र्षनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. -2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालनं Gt. 1; शोकं, दुःखमा° &c. —साः = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [लल्-ल्युट् भावे अ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद्).

लालसीक Sauce.

लाला [लल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. —भक्षः N. of a hell. —मेहः passing mucous urine. —स्रवः a spider. —स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To omit saliva; Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) [ललाटं प्रभो-भोलं पर्याति उच्] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. -2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राप्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. -3 Useless; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant. —कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. —का A jesting reply.

लालित p. p. 1 Carecoed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. —तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ललितस्य भावः वच्] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; वृद्धिनः पदलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालित्व m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of neoklaos.

लाव a. (की f.) [लृ कतिरि वृत्] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशस्थ-चिल्लवं R. 13. 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -वः 1 Cutting. -2 A quail

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योष्य-ते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण a. (जी f.) [लवणे संस्कृतं अण्] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. (की f.) [लवणे संस्कृतं अण्] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; लीलयेव सुतनीस्तुल्ये-त्वा गौरवाद्भ्रममपि लावणिकेन Si. 10. 38. (where it means ' a salt-merchant ' also). -कः A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं [लवण्यस्य भावः ध्वञ्] 1 Saltiness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिद्विन्वितं S. 6. 13; 7. 18; (लावण्य is thus defined in Sabdak:—मुक्ताकलेषु छायायास्तत्त्वमिवान्तरा । प्रतिभाति यद्वन्मे तद्वावण्यमिहोच्यते ॥). -Comp. -अजिते the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावु See लाव.

लापुक a. (का or की f.) Covetous, greedy, avaricious

लासः [लस-वृत्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing; मञ्जुजनितलासेः Rs. 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth.

लासक a. (सिका f.) [लस-ण्डुल्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. -कः 1 A dance. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Siva. -कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यं [लस-ण्वत्] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये आस्यति करय लास्यमधुना ...वाचा विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes.

—स्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End. -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लितुकः See लकुच.

लित्वा. लिखा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. -2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 trasarenu) जालातगते भानी यच्चाणु इत्येते रजः । तैत्तिरीयसंहिताया; or वसरेणोष्ट्री विभेया लिखैका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लितिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; अरासिकेषु कवित्वनि-वेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; तारासरेयमतिरिक्ते कठिण्या निशा-लिखद् व्योम्नि तमः प्रशस्ति N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87, S. 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिधिविधेव लिखितेव Mā. 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; मृग-मवतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रज-नीकरे Gīt. 7; मत्स्यद्वयं विरहतलु वा भावगम्यं लिखति Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मिरथा पापौ खड्गलेखं लिखेत् K. P. 10; केशयद्वा खलु तदा दृपदारमजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितेतिव वीक्षितो यै Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किञ्चिद्दे चरणेन केवलं लि-लेख वाण्याकुलोचना ध्रुवं Ki. 8. 14; मूषनी दिवमिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. -4 To lance, scarify. -5 To touch, graze. -6 To peck (as a bird). -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [लिख्-भावाद्वा ल्युट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. [लिख्-क] Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. -ता N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with श्रुत). -कं 1 A writing, document. -2 Any book or composition.

लित्यः A nit, the egg of a louse : of. लिखा.

लिख् 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिथुः 1 A deer. -2 A fool, block-head. -न. The heart.

लिङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their termina- tions (the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ्).

लिङ् I. 1 P. (लिङ्यति, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -II. 10 U (लिङ्यति ते) 1 To

paint, variegate. -2 To infect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिंग [लिङ्-अच्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपार्थिवलिंगधारी R. 8. 16; अथवा प्राकृष्यैरेव लिंगैर्मम राजोपचारा संमति V. 4; सुनिर्देहलिंगवृत्ती 14. 71; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a de- ceptive badge; लिंगेमुद्रः सद्भवविक्रिया- स्ते R. 7. 30; अगणकलिंगधारी Mu. 1; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85, see लिंगिन् below. -3 A symptom, mark of dis- ease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism; parti- cularly the assertion of the *hetu's* being found in the एव or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term; it is thus defined:—आविष्यस्यमेतादृश्विगम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex; युगाः पूजाभ्यान् युगिणु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram). -10 The genital organ of Siva wor- shipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as स्नेहः, वियोगः, साहचर्यं &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कृपिते मकरवजः the word कृपित् re- striots the meaning of मकरवज to ' Kāma '; see K. P. 2 and commen- tary ad. loc. -13 (In Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the in- destructible, original of the gross or visible body; of. एवकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (प्रातिपदिक). -16 (In Śān. phil.) Pradhāna or Prakṛ- ti; q. v. -17 The effect or product, (that which is evolved out of a pri- mary cause and itself becomes a pro- ducer.) -00omp. -अर्थ the glans pe- nile. -अव्युत्पासनं the laws of gramma- tical gender. -अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -वेदा, -सारी the subtle frame or body; see लिंग (13) above. -धारिण a. wearing a badge. -नाशः 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis. -3. loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or character- istic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire); see बहिष्पादपदमवा- नयं परितः इति लिंगपरामर्शः. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Pūrāṇas. -प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *lin- ga*. -वर्धन a. causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gen- der. -वृत्ति a. hypocritical. -वृत्तिः a

religious hypocrite. —वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*. —स्वः a religious student.

लिङ्गः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिङ्गम् Embracing.

लिङ्गवत् *a.* 1 Having marks. —2 Having various sexes or genders. —3 Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

लिङ्गिन् *a.* [लिङ्गस्यवद्भि] 1 Having a mark or sign. —2 Characterized by. —3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); सः यस्मिन् लिङ्गि विदितः समयाद्यो बुधित्विरे हेतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1 ; so आर्यलिङ्गि. —4 Furnished with a *linga*. —5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. —6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. —7 Having a subtle body. —*m.* 1 A religious student, Brāhmaṇa ascetic ; Pt. 4. 39. —2 A worshipper of *Siva's linga*. —3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. — An elephant. —5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term ; i. e. वद्वि is the लिङ्गिन् in the familiar instance पश्यतो वद्वि मात् भूमात्. —6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. —7 the supreme being (as the sustainer of *linga*). —8 The cause or source. —9 N. of a Saiva sect. —Comp. —वेद्यः the dress of a religious student.

लिङ्ग A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

लिङ्गु A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini for nominal verbs.

लिङ्गु *a.* Ved. Slimy, sippery (लिङ्गि).

लिप् 6 U. (लिपिते लिप) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear ; लिपतिव तमो गानि Mk. 1. 34. —2 To cover, over-spread ; Si. 3. 48. —3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate ; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64 ; न मां कर्माणि लिपन्ति Bg. 4. 14. 18. 17 ; Ms. 10. 106. —4 To inflame, kindle ; तस्यालिपत शोकान्नि स्वातं काष्ठमिव उज्ज्वल Bk. 6. 22.

लिपः Smearing, anointing.

लिपिः, —*वी* *f.* [लिप् इक् वा क्] 1 Anointing, smearing. —2 Writing, hand-writing. —3 The written characters, letters, alphabet ; यवनलिपिपा Vārt. ; लिपेर्यावद्ग्रहणेन वाक्कर्मणं नवी-दुखेनेव सङ्गदमाविशत् R. 3. 28 ; 18. 46. —4 The art of writing. —5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं द्वादशो भविष्यति वैष्णवी लिपि ललाटेऽर्धजन्मस्य जायसी N. 1. 15, 138. —6 Painting, drawing. —Comp. —कृत्

1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. —2. a writer, scribe. —3 an engraver (also लिपिकर). —कारः a writer, scribe. —*अ* *a.* one who can write. —*न्यासः* the art of writing or transcribing. —कलक a writing-tablet or board. —शाला a writing school. —सज्जा writing materials or apparatus. लिपिका See लिपि.

लिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. —2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. —3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). —4 Eaten. —5 United, joined.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, लिप्तिका A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्ता, [लप् सन्-भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining ; Bv. 1. 125. —2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

लिपिः, —*वी* *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

लिपिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिपट *a.* Libidinous, lustful. —ट A libertine, lecher.

लिपाकः [लिप् आकृन् घृषो] 1 The citron or lime tree. —2 An ass. —क A citron or lime.

लिपिः, लिपिः *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

लिप् 1. 6 P. (लिशति) 1 To go, move. —2 To hurt ; see लि. —II. 4 U. (लिशति ते) To become small, be decreased.

लिप *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिप्सः An actor, a dancer.

लिह 2 U. (लेदि, लीडे, लिहेश-लिहिह, अलिहित-न, अलीद, लेक्षयिते, लेड्, लीड ; desid. लिहति-ते) 1 To lick ; कपाले माज्जितः पय इति करालिहं कश्चिन् K. P. 19 ; Bv. 1. 99 ; Ki. 5. 38 ; Si. 12. 40. —2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap ; N. 2. 99, 100.

लीढ *p. p.* [लिह्-आधावे क्] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c. ; see लिह्.

ली 1. 1 H. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. —II. 9 P. (लीनाति) 1 To adhere. —2 To melt, usually with लि. —III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to ; M. 3. 5. —2 To clasp, embrace. —3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cover ; (भुङ्गमानाः) लीयते सुकुलारेषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26 ; हरिश्चन्द्रचरितं द्वाग्गल-न्याकुलं लीयते निभृत Bv. 1. 106 ; R. 3. 9 ; S. 6. 16 ; Ku. 1. 12, 7. 21 ; Bk. 18. 13 ; Ki. 5. 26. —4 To be dissolved, melt away. —5 To

be sticky or viscous. —6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to ; माधव मनसिजिज्ञासभया-विष भावनया त्वयि लीना Git. 4. —7 To vanish, disappear. —*Caus.* (लायति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लायते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured' ; जटाभिलीयते = पूजामधिगच्छति ; cf. P. I. 3. 70).

लीः *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to. —2 Embracing. —3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन *p. p.* [ली-क्] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. —2 Lurking, hid, concealed. —3 Resting or reclining on ; S. 6. 16. —4 Melted, dissolved ; Mā. 5. 10. —5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with ; नद्याः सागरे लीना भवन्ति. —6 Devoted or given up to. —7 Disappeared, vanished ; (see ली).

लीका A nit ; see लिप्ता.

लीला [ली-क् लिङ्गं लानि लाक-वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement ; क्लृप्तं ययौ कन्दुकलीलयति वा Ku. 5, 19 ; oft. used as the first member of comp. ; लीलाकमलं, लीलाद्युक्तः &c. —2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport ; उरुहृदलीलागतिः R. 7. 7 ; 4. 22 ; 5. 70 ; ध्रुपति प्रसन्नमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किमु सति कारणे स्म-र्यः Si. 8. 24 ; Me. 35 ; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः— अत्रात्रवल्लभसमागमनायिकाया-सख्याः पुरोऽत्र निजविचित्रविदुद्वया । आ-लोक्येश्वरतिहास्यलिकनार्यैः प्राणेश्वरयुक्तिमाकल-यति लीलाम् ॥). —3 Ease, facility, mere sport, oblige a play ; लीलाया जयान 'killed with ease'. —4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien ; यः संपत्ति प्राप्तपिः नाकिलील R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinkin'. —5 Beauty, charm, grace ; सुहृदरलोकितामंडलीला Git. 6, R. 6. 1 ; 16. 71. —6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham as ; लीलामनुष्यः, लीलानटः &c. —Comp. —अ(आ) गारा-न्, —युह, —वेष्टम् *n.* a pleasure-house ; R. 8. 95. —अंग *a.* having graceful limbs. —अञ्जित *a.* sportively handsome. —अञ्ज, —अञ्ज, —अरविङ्ग, —कमलं, —तमरसं, —पकं &c. 'toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything ; R. 6. 13 ; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. —अवतारा the descent (of Vishnu) on the earth for amusement. —उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. —2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —कलहः 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel ; of. प्रणयकलहः. —चतुर *a.* sportively cunning ; Ku. 1. 47. —चरनं a sportive dance —महृष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. —मार्ज mer

sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रति: f. diversion, sport. —वज्र an instrument like Indra's thunder bolt. —वापी a pleasure-tank. —बुक a parrot kept for pleasure. —साध्य a. to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment.

लीलायति-ने Den, U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

लीलायति Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलायत् a. 1 Sportive, playful. —2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. —2 An amorous or wanton woman. —3 N. of Durgā. —4 N. of a well-known smathematical work by Bhāskara chārya. —5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् ind. A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुक् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुक् 1 P. (लुङति, लुङति) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. —2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुक् f. 1 Plucking out. —2 Dropping out.

लुक्, —लुक् Peeling, plucking out. लुङति p. p. 1 Peeled. —2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुङ् 1. 1 A. (लोटति) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. —2 To shine. —3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 U. (लोटयति) 1 To speak. —2 To shine. —III. 1, 4 P. (लोटति, लुटयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; of लुङ्. —2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुङ् or लुङ्).

लुङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुङ् 2. 1 P. (लोटति) To strike, knock down. —II. 1 A. (लोटते) 1 To roll on the ground. —2 To go, move. —3 To resist, oppose. —III. 10 U. (लोटयति) To rob, plunder. —IV. 6 P. (लुङति) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; माणिलुङति पावेडु काचः किरासि चायते H. 2. 68; लुङति न सा हिमकर-किरणेन Gīt. 7; हारोय हरिणाक्षीण-लुङति सनमहले Amaru. 100; यहे यहे पश्य तवाभरणं मुरधे सुवर्णाचलये लुङति Bv. 2. 176; Bk. 14. 54 —2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुङन् [लुङ-स्युङ] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुङिन p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुङ् 1. 1 P. (लोटति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. —Caus. (लोटयति) To stir, churn, agitate; (used with ति in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. —II. 6 P. (लुङति) 1 To adhere. —2 To cover.

लुङ् 1. 1 P. (लुङति) 1 To go. —2 To steal, rob, plunder. —3 To be lame or crippled. —4 To be idle or lazy. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुङयति) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. —2 To disregard, despise.

लुङ् 1 Robbing. —2 Rolling.

लुङक a. (की f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तद्व्यानां हृदयलुङाकी परिवर्द्धमाना निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितशकुनयः केयं लुङाः कता B. R. 6. —कः 1 A thief. —2 A crow.

लुङ् 1 P. (लुङति) 1 To go. —2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. —3 To be idle. —4 To be lame. —5 To rob, plunder. —6 To resist.

लुङकः [लुङ-कृत्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुङन् [लुङ-स्युङ] Plundering, robbing, stealing; यद्वयं देत्या इव लुङनाय काव्यायचोराः प्रयुजीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुङ् 1 Robbing, plundering. —2 Rolling.

लुङकः 1 A robber. —2 A crow.

लुङिः —की f. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुङ् 10 U. (लुङयति) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुङिका 1 A round mass or ball. —2 Proper conduct.

लुङी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुङ् 1 P. (लुङति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To suffer pain, be afflicted

लुङ् 1. 4 P. (लुङति) 1 To confound, perplex. —2 To be perplexed or confounded. —3 To be suppressed or destroyed. —II. 6 U. (लुङति, लुङ्) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अहमयं वचसा सखि लुङति N. 4. 105. —2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. —3 To seize, pounce upon. —4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear.

—Pass. (लुङ्यते) 1 To be broken or violated; be lost; तद्वयं भागो न लुङ्यते Ms. 9. 211. —2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). —Caus. (लुङयति) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. —2 To omit, neglect. —3 To cause to swerve from; सत्वाद् लुङमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —Desid. (लुङ्यति, लुङोष्यति); freq. लोळ्यते or लोलोषि.

लुङ p. p. [लुङ्] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. —2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.) —5 Omitted, neglected. —6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुङ्. —तं Stolen property, booty. —Comp. —उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an upama in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —एव a. wanting in words. —पिंडो-दकृषि a. deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ a. deprived of reason.

लुङ् 1. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. —II. 4 P. (लुङयति, लुङ्) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रामो लुङ्ये सुनाय. —2 To allure, entice. —3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —Caus. (लुङयति) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुष्टये बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —2 To excite inst. —3 To entice, seduce; allure, attract; लोभयमानयनः श्रुयांस्तु-केमंलालुङ्यपदेनितंतिभिः R. 19. 26. —4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

लुङ् p. p. [लुङ्] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. —2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; asin धनलुङ्, मांसलुङ्, गुणलुङ् &c. —लुङ् 1 A hunter. —2 A libertine, lecher.

लुङकः 1 A hunter, fowler; सुग-मीनसञ्जनानां वृजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तिनाम् । लुङकधीवरपिङ्गुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. —2 A covetous or greedy man. —3 A libertine. —4 The star Sirius. —5 The hinder part.

लुङित p. p. Perplexed, disturbed. लुङ् 1 P., 10 U. (लुङति, लुङयति) To torment, harass.

लुङिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुङ् 1 P. (लोटति, लुङति) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुङितवृद्धि मदादिष्व चत्सले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. —2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. —3 To press down, crush; see लुङित below. —Caus. (लुङयति) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुङापः लुङायः [लुङ् ध्वज्यं क, तमागति अन्] A buffalo; सूरविपुतधरित्रीविचित्र-कापो लुङायः.

लुङित p. p. [लुङ्] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; मुरालयमासिनिमिष-मंभोजोत्तसं नौलुङितं चण्डे R. 16. 34.

59. -2 Disturbed, touched ; लुलित-मकरंदो मधुकर्तः Vo. 1. 1. -3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair) ; Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured ; S. 3. 26. -5 Pressing on, touching ; अनतिलुलितज्याघातांकं (कनक-बलयं) S. 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping, nnerved ; अलसलुलितयुग्मन्यध्व-संजातलेखात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24 ; गदोत्केटा ललितलुलितरंगेस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4. 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful ; वनं लुलितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लृ 1 P. (लोषति) See लृ.

लृभः An elephant in rut.

लृह 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for ; cf. लृभ.

लृ 9 U. (लृणति, लृणति, लृण ; caus. लावयति-ने ; desid. लृणयति-ने) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) ; शरासनज्याम-लृणाद् विडौजतः R. 3. 59 ; 7. 45, 12. 43 ; पुरिमवक्त्रं लृणीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51 ; क्रीडाति काकैरिव लृणयते Pt. 1. 187 ; Ku. 3. 61 ; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate ; लोकानलायीहिजिताश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -WITH आ to pluck (gently) ; Ku. 2. 41. -विम to cut, lop or pluck off ; U. 3. 5.

लृता [लृत्] 1 A spider, -2 An ant. -Comp. -तंतुः a cobweb. -मकंदकः 1. an ape. -2. a kind of jasmine.

लृतिका A spider.

लृण p. p. [लृ-कृ] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.) -3 Destroyed. -4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded. -नं A tail.

लृणक a. Cut, divided. -कः 1 A cut, division ; wound. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लृमं [लृ-मृ] A tail. -Comp. -विषः having poison in the tail, an animal that stings with its tail.

लृ I. 1 P. (लृषति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 10. U. (लृषयति-ने) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लृह् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

लृह् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लेशः [लिष्-वच्] 1 A writing, document written document (of any kind), a letter ; लेशोयं न मेमिति नोद्यममिदं बुद्धा मदीया यता Mn. 5. 18 ; निधारितः लेशेन खलुर्व्या खलु पाचिकं Si. 2. 70 ; अर्गलेश Ku. 1. 7 ; मन्मथ-लेश S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अक्षरं writing (opp. अलिख्य).

-अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हा a kind of palm tree. -रुचयः N. of Indra. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2 deed, document (legal). -संदेशः a written message. -हारा, -हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख्-वृत्] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. -कं Writing down, transcribing. -Comp. -दोषः, -प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) [लिख्-लुत्-वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture. -7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [लिष् अ टप्] 1 A line, streak ; कान्तिर्बुधोरायतलेखयोर्था Ku. 1. 47 ; Ku. 7. 16 ; Ki. 16. 2 ; Mo. 44 ; विद्युलेखा, फेनलेखा, मृदलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting ; पाणिनिखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Māl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon ; लघ्वोदया चांद्रमसीष लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34 ; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark ; उवासे सपावकस्य-पावलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य a. [लिष्-वृत्] To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -रूपं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing. -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -4 An inscription. -5 Painting, drawing. -6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरूढ, -कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing. -गुण a. painted, drawn in picture. -चूर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. -पत्रं, -पत्रकं 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. -प्रदेशः a document. -स्थानं a writing place.

लेह् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations.

लेटयति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep. -4 To shine.

लेहं Excrement, feces.

लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लपे) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [लिप्-वच्] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing ; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors (पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father, i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees) ; लेपभाजश्चतुर्थायाः पित्राद्याः पिंडभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भागिन्, -युक् m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree ; Ma. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः [लिप्-लुट्] Incense. -नं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering ; Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् a. Smearing or covering with. -m. A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -त्वं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत् m. 1. a model maker. -2. a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign Leo of the zodiac.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A kind of worm. -हा A certain position of the fingers.

लेलिहाना 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Siva.

लेशः [लिष्-वच्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity ; क्लृप्त (v. l. खर्) -लेनैरभिक्तं S. 2. 4 ; अमवालिजेः Ku. 3. 38 ; भाक्, गुणं &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two kalas). -4 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually consid-

ered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.:—*युग्यसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्य साधनतया युग्यत्वेन च वर्णने* लेशः ; for examples see *ad. loc.* (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). —Comp. —उक्त *a.* only suggested, or hinted, at, insinuated. **लेखा Light.**

लघुः [लिप्-तु] A clod, lump of earth. —Comp. —भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेशिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिह-घञ्] 1 Licking, sipper ; as in मधुने लेहः Bk. 6. 82. —2 Tasting. —3 A lambative, an electuary. —4 Food. —5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. —ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहनं Lioking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिका Borax.

लेह्य *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by lioking, to be lapped up. —ह्य 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. —2 Food in general.

लेह्ये N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लैगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लिग-ठञ्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign, or mark. —2 Inferred (अनुमित). —कः A maker of images, statuary.

लेण 1 P. (लेणति) 1 To go, approach. —2 To send. —3 To embrace.

लोक् I. 1 A. (लोकेते, लोकिते) To see, view, perceive. —II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, लोकिते) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. —2 To know, be aware of. —3 To shine. —4 To seek.

लोकः [लोकयतेसी, लोक-घञ्] 1 The world, a division of the universe ; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, i. e. मूर्तलोक, सुषुप्तलोक, स्वर्गलोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपस्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक ; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; i. e. अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). —2 The earth, terrestrial world (मूर्तलोक) ; इहलोक in this world (opp. परत्र). —3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. —4 The people or subjects (opp. the king) ; स्वयम्भुवनिरभिलाषः स्थितसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7 ; R. 4. 8. —5 A collection, group, class, company; आकुललीलात् परलोक-

पालात् R. 6. 1; or ज्ञानं तेन क्षितिपाल-लोकः 7. 3 —6 A region, tract, district, province. —7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) ; लोकवृत्त-लीलाकैवल्यं Br. Sū. II. 1. 33 ; यथा लोके कस्यचिद्विदितेष्वस्त राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). —8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedio usage or idiom) ; वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लोकिकाः, मितयजिता वासिणारया यथा लोके वेदे चति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लोकिकवैदिके चिति प्रयुज्यते Mbh. ; (and in diverse other places) ; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —9 Sight, looking. —10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. —11 Ved. Open space ; space, room, (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly' ; as लोकविज्ञात ; so 'विद्विष्ट'). —Comp. —अक्षः space, sky. —अतिग *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. —अतिशय *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. —अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon ; सर्वं पण्डितराजः जितिलकेनाकारि लोकधिकं Bv. 4. 44 ; Ki. 2. 27. —अधिपः 1. a king. —2. a god or deity. —अधिपतिः a lord of the world. —अनुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. —अन्तर 'another world', the next world, future life ; R. 1. 69 ; 6. 55 ; लोकांतरे गन्-माप् &c. 'to die'. —अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवाम्भतो मे R. 14. 40. —अभिभविन *a.* 1. overcoming the world. —2. Per- vading the whole world (as light). —अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. —अयनः N. of Nārāyaṇa. —अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents ; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light ; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness ; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ; लोकालोक-व्यापनं धर्मराशः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रस- र्त्तुं Si. 16. 83 ; Mv. 5. 10, 45 ; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇ- dārkar's note on I. 79 of Mā. 10th Aot). (—कौ) the visi- ble and the invisible world. —आचरः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world ; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशलं लोकाचारविचरिताः Pt. 5. 43. —आत्मन् *m.* the soul of the uni- verse. —अदिः 1. the beginning of the world. —2. the creator of the world. —आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (—तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (—तं) materis-

ism, atheism ; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadaśa- samsamgraha). —आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. —ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). —2. Brahman. —3. quicksilver. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying ; Pt. 1. 371. —2. common talk, public opinion. —उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual ; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70 ; U. 2. 7. (—1) a king. —एकबंधुः an epithet of Śākyamuni. —एवणा desire for heaven. —कंदकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. —2. an epithet of Ravana ; see कंदक. —कथा a popular legend. —कर्तु, —कृत् *m.* the creator of the world. —कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world. —2. regarded by the world. (—रूप) a period or age of the world. —कति *a.* liked by the people, popular ; V. 6. 21. —कारणकारणः an epithet of Siva. —गतिः *f.* actions of men. —गाथा a song handed down among people. —चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. —चारित्रं the ways of the world. —जननी an epithet of Lakshmi. —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. —2. any conqueror of the world. —3. a sage. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. —तत्त्वं knowledge of man- kind. —तत्त्वं course of the world. —तु- वारः camphor. —त्रयं, —त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively ; उरक्षातलो- कत्रयकंदकेऽपि R. 14. 73. —द्वारं the gate of heaven. —धातुः a particular division of the world. —धातु *m.* an epithet of Siva. —नाथः 1. Brahman. —2. Viṣṇu. —3. Siva. —4. a king, sovereign. —5. a Buddha. —नेतु *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पः, —पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world ; ललितभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता म- र्त्ता ब्रह्ममयाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18 ; R. 2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78 ; (the *lokapa- las* are eight ; see अष्टविशाल). —2. a king, sovereign. —पक्षिः *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Viṣṇu. —3. a king, sovereign. —पथः, —पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. —पितामहः an epithet of Brahman. —प्रकाशनः the sun. —प्रवादः general umour, current report, popular talk. —प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known. —बंधुः, —बंधवः 1. the sun —2. Siva. —बाह्य, —बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. —2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (—ह्य) an outcast. —भगवन्, —भाविन *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. —मर्वादा an established or current custom. —मातु *f.* an epithet of Lakshmi. —मार्गः an established

custom. —यात्रा 1. worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलियं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; याचव्यं संसारस्तावत्प्रसिद्धेयं लोकयात्रा Vc. 3. —2. a popular usage or custom. —3. worldly existence, career in life; Mā. 4, 6. —4. support of life, maintenance. —रक्षः a king, sovereign. —रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity. —रवः popular talk or report. —लेखः a public document. —लोचनं the sun. —वचनं a popular rumour or report. —वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवाद-अवगाहसी R. 14. 61. —वार्ता popular report, public rumour. —विद्विह a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. —विधिः 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. —2. the creator of the world. —विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. —विश्रुति f. 1. world-wide fame. —2. unfounded rumour, mere report. —इत्त 1. the way of the world, custom prevalent in the world. —2. an idle talk or gossip. —वृत्तान्तः, व्यवहारः 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. —2. course of events. —व्यवहार a. commonly used, universally current. —वर्त general practice or way of the world. —युतिः f. 1. a popular report. —2. world-wide fame. —संघति f. fate, destiny. —संकरः general confusion in the world. —संग्रहः 1. the whole universe. —2. the welfare of the world. —3. worldly experience. —4. propitiation of mankind. —साक्षिक a. attested by witnesses. —साक्षिन् m. 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. fire. —सिद्ध a. 1. current among the people, usual, customary. —2. generally received or accepted. —स्थिति f. 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence; the stability or permanence of the world; Bh. 2. 22. —2. a universal law. —हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. —हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (—त्तं) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकैष्यण a. Filling or pervading the world; लोकैष्युः परिमलौ परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कडुतापि नितान्तरस्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोकाय a. 1 World-wide. —2 Usual, customary. —3 Right, real. —4 Heavenly. —5. Granting free space.

लोमः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see. —III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [लोच-कृद्] 1 A stupid person. —2 The pupil of the eye. —3 Lamp-black, collyrium. —4 A kind of ear-ring. —5 A dark or blue garment. —6 A bow-string. —7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. —8 A lump of flesh. —9 The slough of a snake. —10 A wrinkled skin. —11 The wrinkled brow. —12 A plantain tree.

लोचन a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, brightening. —2 Visible. —न [लोचये-नेन लोच-कणे ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. —2 The eye; शेषान्मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयिष्या Me. 110. —3 Comp. —लोचरा, —पथा, —मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. —हिता blue vitriol.

लोढ 1 P. (लोडति) To be mad or foolish.

लोद् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोढनं Rolling, wallowing.

लोढा, लोढिका Sorrel.

लोढः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोढ 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोढनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः 1 Tears. —2 A mark, sign, token. —त्तं 1 Booty. —2 Salt.

लोत्रं [लृ-ङ्] Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण (or लोत्रेण) युक्षितस्य कुंभीलकस्यास्तु वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोधः, लोधः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोधदुमं साधुमतः प्रकुलं R. 2. 29; युक्तेन सालस्य लोधपाण्डुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [लृ-भावे षत्] 1 Taking away, deprivation; robbing, plundering. —2 Loss, destruction. —3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. —4 Violation, transgression; धर्मलोपभवात् R. 1. 76. —5 Want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. —6 Omission, dropping; तद्वक्ष्येय लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10. —7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.); अवर्जनं लोपा P. 1. 1. 60. —8 Being perplexed or confounded. —9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [लृ-ङ्] 1 Violation, transgression. —2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपायुद्धा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of

different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ivala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife].

लोपाकः, लोपाकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming. —2 Subject to elision.

लोप्त्रं See लोप.

लोभः [लृ-भावे षत्] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चक्षुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55. —2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.); कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आनन-स्पशलोभात् Me. 109 —3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man). —Comp. —अन्विता a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. —आत्मन् a. greedy-minded, avaricious. —विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन a. (नी f.) Alluring, enticing. —न [लृ-ङ्] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. —2 Gd.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; S. 1. 21; G. 19.

लोभित p. p. Allured, attracted; enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. —2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail. —2 The hair on the body.

लोमकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. [लृ-भानि] The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. —Comp. —अञ्चः 1. = रोमाञ्च q. v. —2. wool, down. —3. a tail. —आलि-ली, —आवलि-ली, —राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. —कर्णः a hare. —कीटा a louse. —कृपाः, —गर्ता, —रंध्रे, —विषरं a pore of the skin. —दं morbid baldness. —पादः N. of a king of the Angas; U. 1. 4. —मणिः an amulet made of hair. —वाहिन् a. feathered. —ज्ञातनं depilatory (removing the hair of the body). —स-द्वर्षण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. —सारः an emerald. —हर्षः, हर्षण, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. —हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोमश a. [लोमानि बाहुभ्येन संयस्य श] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. —2 Woollen.

-3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. —अः A sheep, ram. —आ- 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol. —Comp. —पुष्कः the Sirtaha tree. —माजराः the civet-cat. लौमश्यं 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल a. [लोह्-अच् इत्य लः, लुल् षच् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुल्लोलशिखामाजिह्वं जगज्जिह्वं तन्मिवातिवर्द्धं Ki. 3. 20; लोलाशुकस्य पञ्चानुकुलितांशुकानि V. 2. 22; ततस्ततः मरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23; लोलापार्श्वः लोचनैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियाः संश्रयद्वेषरुद्धं स्वभाषलोलित्यपराः प्रसूते R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. -5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अये लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोभूत् U. 3. 6; इत्थं कपवती रुणादि रक्षणाप्यपारलोलोमुलि K. 4. 14; कर्ण लोलः कथयितुमयुधाननखस्यलोलभात् Me. 109; Si. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. —लः 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. —Comp. —अक्षि n. a rolling eye. —अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. —जिह्वा a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. —लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless. लोलित p. p. Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप a. [लुभ् गृह् अच् षोऽन् भव्य पः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलो- लुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुम्ब्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवस- तिमाम्निर्द्वौ मधुकर विस्मृतोत्थेनां कथं S. 5. 1; मिथस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः S. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). —या Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लोह् 1 A. (लोहे) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, —हः A clod, a lump of earth; परद्रव्येषु लोहवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोहकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोहघातं हत, Mu. 2. —हः Rust of iron. —Comp. —हः —भेदः —नः an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोहकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोहः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron.

—हः, —हः 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold. -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fish-book. —हः The red goat. —हः Aloe-wood. —Comp. —अजः the red goat. —अभिसारः, —अभिहारः N. of a military oermeony resembling नीराजन q. v. —अमिश्रः the flesh of the red-haired goat. —उत्तमं gold. —कतिः a leadstone, magnet. —कारः a blacksmith. —किं रूत of iron. —वातकः a blacksmith. —चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. —जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. —जालं a coat of mail. —जित् m. a diamond. —माषिन् m. borax. —नालः an iron arrow. —पृष्ठः a heron. —प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. —बद्ध a. tipped or studded with iron. —मारक a. calcining a metal. —मुक्तिका red pearl. —रजस् n. rust of iron. —राजकं silver. —लिम्बं a bowl filled with blood. —वरं gold. —वर्मन् n iron-armour, mail. —शङ्कुः an iron spike. —श्लेषणः borax. —सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [ल्ह-इत् रस् लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured; अस्तासावतिमात्रलोहिततलो वाह घटोत्सेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सुहृत्पुत्रपुत्रलोहिनीभिश्चैः शिखाभिः शिखिनां वलीदाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper made of copper. —तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputra. -6 A kind of rice. —तः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. —तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 3. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. (—क्षं) the armpit, thigh-joint; bip. —अंगः 1. the कापिल tree. -2. the planet Mars. —अवस् n. copper. —अर्मन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. —अशोकः a variety of Aesha (having red flowers). —अश्वः fire. —आननः an ichneumon. —आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. —हृक्षण a. red-eyed. —उद् a. having red or blood-red water. —कल्माष a. red-spotted. —कृष्ण a. dark-red. —क्षयः loss of blood. —शिवः an epithet of Agni. —चन्दनं saffron. —पुष्पकः the granate tree. —मुक्तिका red chalk. —शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. —शबल a. dappled with red.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. —कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. -2 the planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. —कं 1 a Bell metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden; so लोहितायति.

लोहितमन् m. Redness.

लोहितः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputra; see लोहित.

लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Châr-vâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) [लोके विहितः प- सिद्धो हितो वाङ्म्] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विषिं वै- विकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbb. quoted under लोह 8). -6 Belonging to the world; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. —का, (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world -2 The human race, mankind. —कं Any general or worldly custom. —Comp. —ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसेपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा यं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लोह् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लौल्यं [लोलस्य भावः ध्वज] 1 Fickle; neas, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness - lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालोह्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 31.

लोह a. (ही f.) [लोहेभ्य लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. —हः Iron; Bk. 15. 54. —हा A kettle —Comp. —आत्मन् m., —युः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. —कारः a blacksmith. —जं rust of iron. —बंधः —धं an iron-fetter, irons. —भाहं an iron vessel. —मलं rust of iron. —शङ्कुः an iron-spike.

लोहिता The trident of Siva.

लोहितक a. Reddish.

लोहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः ध्वज स्वार्थे षच् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; चक्रेयं तीर्णलोहितस्य तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्यो- तिषेद्वरः R. 4. 8; (where Malli. says; तीर्णं लोहित्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). —त्यं redness.

ल्वी, ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति, ल्विनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach.

व.

व a. Powerful, strong. वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness. -7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -9 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Rāhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. व N. of Varuṇa (Medini). —ind. Like, as; in मणी बोद्धव्यं लं वेते मियो वस्ततो मम Sk.; (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [वमति उद्भिरति वम-श तस्य नेलम् Tv.] 1 A bamboo; धनुर्वेदविद्युजोऽपि निशुजा किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंश-मयो युगवानपि संगमिश्रेणेन पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also); Me. 79. -2 A race, family dynasty, lineage; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः सधुर्वाति H. 2; धुर्वमयो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंशकर, वंशस्थिति &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe; कृञाद्विरापादितवंशकृत्य R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things); सार्धोद्धतः रवद्वनवंशचक्रैः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The Śāla tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten hastas). -12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo manna. -Comp. —अग्रं, —अंशुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane. -2. the shoot of a bamboo —अनुकीर्तनं genealogy. —अनुक्रमः genealogy. —अनुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. —आयत a. inherited. —आवली a pedigree, genealogy. —आवः bamboo-manna. —कठिनाः a thicket of bamboos. —कफः cottony seeds floating in the air. —कर a. 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race; वंशस्थिति वंशकरणेन तेन R. 18. 31. (—रः) 1. a son; रवपि सधुस्त्वस्य वंशकरस्य सुखं प्रक्षिप्यते V. 5. -2. an ancestor. —कर्मुरोचना, —रोचना, —लोचना bamboo-manna. —कृत m. the founder or perpetuator of a family. —क्रमः family succession. —कर्मि bamboo-manna. —चरितं the history of a family. —चितकः a genealogist. —छेत् a. the last of a family. —ज a. 1. born in the family of; R. 1. 31. -2. made of bamboos. -3. sprung from a good family. (—जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant. -2. the seed

of the bamboo. (—जं) bamboo-manna. (—जा) bamboo-manna. —तंडुलः the seed of the bamboo. —वर a. 1. perpetuating a family; U. 7. 3. -2. supporting a family. —धान्यं = वंश-तंडुल q. v. —मतिम् m. a huffoon. —नाडि (लि) का a pipe made of bamboo. —नाथः the chief or head of a race. —नेत्र the root of sugar-cane. —पत्र a bamboo-leaf. (—त्रः) a reed. —पत्रकः 1. a reed. -2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (—कं) yellow orpiment. —परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. —पूरकं the root of sugar-cane. —सूत्र m. the supporter or head of a family. —मेरुय a. hereditary. (—यं) a hereditary estate. —राजः a very high bamboo. —लक्ष्मीः f. 1. a family, descent. -2. a thicket of bamboos. —सकरा bamboo-manna. —सलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vṛṇā. —स्थितिः f. the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31; V. 5. 15.

वंशका 1 A kind of sugar-cane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of flesh. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिक a. Lineal, genealogical. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमज्जा-सीधुपि करसरोजाद्विकलितं H. D. 108; कंतरिण्येषोपेहत् न बोधेवांसि वंशीरवः Git. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weightt -Comp. —वरः, —वारि m. 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश्व a. [वंशे मयः वत्] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. —द्वयः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.); इतरस्यि रवोर्वंश्या R. 15. 35. -2 A forefather, an ancestor; वृन् मया परं वंश्याः रिवंशियते वंशिनः R. 1. 66. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A bull.

वंहू See वंद्.

वंक See वक्.

वकुल See वकुल.

वक्तु 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य pot. p. [वच्-तव्य] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared; तच्चहि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible. -6 Depend-ent. —व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-रथं 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्त्र a. or m. [उचितं बहु वक्ति, वच्-वृच्] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2 Eloquent, an orator; अग्रियस्य च पटवस्य वक्ता ओता च दुर्लभा Rām.; किं करिष्यति वक्ताः ओता यत्र न विद्यते; दुर्गुरा यत्र वक्तास्तत्र मोक्षं हि शोभनं Subhāsh. -3 A teacher, an expounder. -4 A learned or wise man in general. -5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रं [वक्तव्येन वच्-करणे दृक्] 1 The mouth. -2 The face; पटवश्च सुदुरीकसे न वन्निता मये न चादृग्मुखा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzle, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to anuṣṭubh; See S. D. 567; Kāv. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. -Comp. —आसवः saliva. —सुराः a tooth. —जः a Brāhmaṇa. —तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. —तुङ्गः N. of Gaṇeśa. —वल्गु the palate. —वटः a veil. —वह्म a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. —परिस्वः speech. —भेदिन् a. pungent, sharp. —रश्मि the aperture of the mouth. —वासः an orange. —शोधनं 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. a lime, citron. —शोधिन् n. a citron. (—m.) a citron, tree.

वक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; वक्रः यथा वदति भवता प्रस्थितस्वोच्छराशी Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्रभणितो Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यरच-नारम्भीयाः...सुधुवां प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति also. -3 Curled, curling, orisped (as hair). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition.

-6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet).
-7 Prosodially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. —2 The planet Saturn.
-3 N. of Siva. —4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्र 1 The bend or arm of a river. —2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). —Comp. —अंग a crooked limb. (—गः) 1. a goose. —2. the ruddy goose. —3. a snake. —उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mamata thus defines it:—पटुकमन्ययावाक्यमन्ययान्येन योग्यते । श्लेषेण काङ्क्षा वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विषा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (पन्था केयं रियता ते &c.). —2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo; सुबुधुर्वाणभट्टश्च कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥ —3. sarcasm. —कंदः the jubate tree. —कंदकः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः —खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गति, गामिन् a. 1. winding, meandering. —2. fraudulent, dishonest. (—तिः f.) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait. —ग्रीवः a camel. —चतुः a parrot. —तुहः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. a parrot. —वृक्षः a boar. —दृष्टिः a. 1. squint-eyed, squinting. —2. having a malignant or evil look. —3. envious. (—f.) squint, an oblique look. —नरः 1. a parrot. —2. low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, —पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the Palāsa tree. —बालधि, —लांगूलः a dog. —भगितं prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. —2. deceit. —वक्रता a hog.

वक्रता, —रन् 1 Crookedness. —2. Retrograde motion. —3 Failure, mishap. —4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

वक्रि a. 1 Equivocating. —2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित a. Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् a. 1 Crooked. —2 Retrograde. —m. A Jain or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् m. [वक्र-इमन्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. —2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्रां बुजसौरभं स च सुधास्वदी गिरां वक्रिमा Gt. 3. —3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रिकु 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्रिह 1 P. 1 To become crooked. —2 To retrograde.

वक्रिमावः 1 Curve. —2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.

वक्रोष्ठिः f. वक्रोष्ठिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. —2 To be powerful. —3 To be angry. —4 To accumulate.

वक्षणे 1 The breast. —2 Refreshment. —3 Fire. —गः —गः pl. 1 the stomach or abdomen. —2 The sides; flank. —3 The bed of a river. —4 A river.

वक्षयः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. —2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् n. [वक्ष् अक्ष् हृत् व] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34. —2 Ved. Strength. —m. An ox, a bull. —Comp. —जः, —वहः, —वहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोवहः, वक्षोवहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. —स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.

वक्ष्, वक्ष् (वक्षति, वक्षति) To go, move.

वक्ष् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. —2 To go.

वक्षः 1 The bend of a river. —2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वकरः The bend of a river.

वका The pommel of a saddle.

वंकिलः A thorn.

वंक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be f. only by some)). —2 The timber of a roof. —3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n. also in these two senses).

वक्षर्ण 1 The groin. —2 The joint of the thigh.

वक्ष्णः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To go. —2 To limp, be lame.

वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; बंगालरूपेण तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्धतान् R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारत्य बङ्गपुत्रांतः मिये वङ्गदेश इति श्रुतः; (see App. III). —गः 1 Cotton. —2 The egg-plant. —गं 1 Lead. —2 Tin. —Comp. —अरि yellow orpiment. —ज 1. brass. —2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —घुल्लजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वक्ष् 1 A. (वक्षति) 1 To go. —2 To go swiftly. —3 To begin. —4 To censure, blame.

वक्ष् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वक्षि, उवाच, अवोषत्, वक्ष्यति, वक्षुं, उक्त) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिषु वक्षि K. P. 10; (oft. with two acc.);

वाच्यदुस्ते नियमप्यमिध्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच वाच्यवाच्य मोक्षितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाच्ये Ram. —2 To relate, describe; रङ्गनाममन्त्रं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. —3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां महच्चानारसारथिः S. 2; Me. 98. —4 To name, call; तदेकसप्ततिशुणं मन्त्रं वरनिहोच्यते Me. 1. 79. —5 To signify, denote (as sense). —6 To recite, repeat. —7 To censure; reproach. —Caus. (वाचयति) 1 To cause to speak. —2 To go over, read, peruse. —3 To say, tell, declare. —4 To promise. —Desid. (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विवक्षता दोषमपि क्षुतामना रथ्येकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81.

वक्षन् n. Ved. 1 A path, road. —2 A hymn of praise.

वक्षन् m. A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वक्ष् a. Talkative. —ग्र 1 A speaker. —2 A sound. —3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वक्ष्यः Ved. A sound, noise.

वक्षः 1 A parrot. —2 The sun. —वा 1 A kind of talking bird. —2 A kind of aromatic root. —च Speaking, talk. —Comp. —अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वक्षः a. Talkative, eloquent. —m. A Brāhmaṇa.

वक्ष्वा A kind of talking bird.

वक्षन् [वक्ष्-वृत्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. —2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken) sentence; ननु वक्षुर्विशेषनिःस्पृहा शुण्यमुक्त्वा वचने विपश्चितः Kt. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिमहोच्चनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —3 Repeating, recitation. —4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. —5 An order, command, direction; महच्चनात् 'in my name,' 'by my order.' —6 Advice, counsel, instruction. —7 Declaration, affirmation. —8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). —9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधराक्षयः मेघवचनः. —10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). —11 Dry ginger. —Comp. —उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. —कर a. obedient, doing what is ordered. (—रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. —करिन् a. obeying orders, obedient. —कमः discourtesy. —ग्रहिन् a. obedient, compliant, submissive. —पद्म a. eloquent. —मार्गं mere words, unsupported assertion. —विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —शतं a hundred

speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —सहायः a companion in conversation. —रिपत a. (वचनेरिपत also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय a. [वच्-अनीय] 1 To be said, spoken, or related. —2 Censurable, blameable. —वच् Blame, censure, reproach ; न कामदृष्टिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82 ; वचनीयमिदं व्यचरितं रमण. रवाममुयामि यद्यपि 4. 21 ; भवति योजयितुं वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75 ; Ki. 9. 39, 65 ; Mk. 4. 1.

वचः 1 A cock. —2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचन n. 1 A speech, word, sentence ; उवाच यास्या प्रथमोक्तिं वचः R. 3. 25, 47 ; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36 ; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते कलं Subhāsh. —2 A command, order, precept, injunction. —3 Advice, counsel. —4 A hymn. —5 Singing, a song of birds. —6 (In gram.) Number. —Comp. —कर a. 1. obedient, compliant. —2. executing the orders of another. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्रः the ear. —प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking ; अव्यकरणं (मनीयवचःप्रवृत्तिः S. 7. 17.

वचस a. Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसापतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त p. p. 1 Said, spoken. —2 Uttered, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or संभावित.). —3 Told, addressed ; असावुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. —क्त A speech, words collectively ; a sentence. —क्त —क्त A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each). —Comp. —अनुक्त a. spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहारः a brief description, resume, peroration, recapitulation. —निर्वाहः defending an assertion. —पुरुषः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्त speech and reply, discourse. —वाक्यं a dictum, decree,

उक्तिः f. 1 Speech, expression, statement ; उक्तिर्यतिरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chāndr. 5. 120 ; Ms. 8. 104. —2 A sentence. —3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word ; as in एकयोक्त्या पुण्यवती दिवाकरनिशाकरो Ak.

वच्. 1 I P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. —II 10 U. (वाजयति-ते)

1 To trim, prepare. —2 To feather an arrow. —3 To go, move.

वज्र a. [वज्र-उ. 2. 28] 1 Hard, adamant. —2 Severe. —3 Forked, zigzag. —4 Grass. —ज्रः, —ज्र 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi q. v.) ; अजंमने ममितायु सुराः सकदैरा हि वैश्वैरस्याधिष्य धनुनि विजयं पौरुहते च वज्रे S. 2. 15. —2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. —3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels ; मणौ वज्रतमुक्तीणि सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —4 A diamond in general, an adamant ; वज्रादपि कठोरानि सूत्रानि कुशमादपि U. 2. 7 ; R. 6. 19. —5 Sour gruel. —ज्रः 1 A form of military array. —2 A kind of Kusagrass. —3 N. of various plants. —4 A kind of pillar. —ज्रं 1 Steel. —2 A kind of talc. —3 Thunder-like or severe language. —4 A child. —5 Emblic myrobalan. —6 The blossom of the sesamum or Vajra plant. —Comp. —अंगः a snake. —अव्यसः cross-multiplication. —अजतिः the thunder-bolt of Indra. —आकरः a diamond mine ; R. 18. 21. —आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. —आघातः 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. —2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. —आभाः a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आयुधा an epithet of Indra. —आसनः a diamond-seat. —कंकटः an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका N. of the mother of Sākya-muni. —कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft ; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mā. 9. 37 ; cf. U. 1. 47. —कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. —केतुः N. of the demon Nāraka. —क्षारः an alkaline earth. —गोपः = इन्द्रगोपा q. v. —चंचुः a vulture. —चर्मन् m. a rhinoceros. —जित् m. N. of Garuda. —जलनं, —ज्वाला lightning. —तुंडः 1. a vulture. —2. mosquito, gnat. —3. N. of Garuda. —4. of Ganesa. —तुल्यः lapis lazuli or azure stone. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. —दक्षिणः N. of Indra. —दंतः 1. a hog. —2. a car. —दंशनः a rat. —देहः, —देहिन् a. having an adamant or very hardy frame. —धरः 1. an epithet of Indra ; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. —2. an owl. —नाभः the discus of Krishna. —निर्वोचः, —निर्व्येवः a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra, वज्रं सुसुज्ज्वलिवज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. —3. an owl. —पातः. —पातनं a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt ; U. 4. 24. —पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. —2. a valuable flower. —भूत् m. an epithet of Indra. —मणिः a diamond, an adamant ; Bh. 2. 6. —मय a 1. hard, adamant.

—2. cruel, hard-hearted —हुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. —रवः a hog. —लेपः a kind of very hard cement ; वज्र-लेपदितेव Mā. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57). —लोहका a magnet. —वधः 1. death by thunderbolt. —2. cross-multiplication. —व्यूहः a kind of military array. —गन्धः a porcupine. —सार a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt adamantine ; कश्च जिज्ञासनापाता वज्र-सारां ज्ञाते S. 1. 10 ; रवमपि क-सुमवाणाम् वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. —सूचिः, —चो f. a diamond-needle. —हृदयं an adamant heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. —2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वज्रिन् m. 1 N. of Indra ; ननु वज्रिण एव श्रीर्यमितद्विजयंते द्विषतो यद्वयं पक्ष्याः V. 1. 15 ; R. 9. 24. —2 An owl. —3 A Buddha saint.

वच् 1 P. (वजति) 1 To go, to arrive at ; वंचुश्चाहवक्तिं Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. —2 To wander over. —3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. —4 To go crookedly. —5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. —Caus. (वंचयति), 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun ; अहिं वंचयति ; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषां Bk. 8. 43. —2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also) ; सूक्ष्मस्वामवंचयंत Bk. 15. 15 ; कथमप्यवंचयते जनमनुगतमसमशरज्जरदूतं Git. 8 ; (वंचने) वंचयन् प्रणयिनीरुपा सः R. 19. 17 ; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49 ; R. 12. 53. —3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of ; R. 7. 8.

वंचक a. [वंच्-णिच्-ङ्गुल] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. —2 Cheating, deceiving. —कः 1 A rogue, cheat, a swindler. —2 A jackal. —3 Muskrat. —4 A tame ichneumon.

वंचतिः Fire.

वंचयः 1 Cheating, rogues, deceit, trickery. —2 A cheat, rogue, a swindler. —3 The cuckoo.

वंचनं-ना [वंच्-लुट्] 1 Cheating. —2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery ; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वेति Mk. 1. 5 ; स्वर्वाभितोषितुकुलं वंचनमिव भेजिरे Ku. 6. 47. —3 An illusion, delusion. —4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance ; दृष्टिपातवंचना Mā. 3 ; R. 11. 36.

वंचित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. —2 Deprived of. —स A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक a. (को f.) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —का A jackal.

वजुल *a.* Crooked. —लः [वजु-उल्लङ्घ] 1 A common cane or reed, आम्रजुवजुललत नि च तान्यमूनि नीरधनीलनिचुलानि मरित्तानि U 2. 23; or मजुलवजुलकुजगर्गं विचकर्ष करेण दुहले Gt 1. —2 A kind of flower. —3 The Ashka tree. —4 A kind of bird. —ला A cow that yields much milk. —Comp —दुयः the Asoka tree. —मियः the ratan.

वट I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. II. 10 U. (वटयति-ते) 1 To tell. —2 To divide, partition. —3 To surround, encompass. —4 To tie, string, connect. —*Caus.* (वटयति) To speak.

वटः [वट-अन्] 1 The fig-tree; अपं च विचक्रुदयागेनि वटमनि वटः इर्यामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. —2 A small shell or cowrie. —3 A small ball, globule, pill. —4 A round figure, a cipher. —5 A kind of cake. —6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). —7 Equality in shape. —Comp. —पञ्च a variety of the white basil. (—त्रा) a jasmine. —वालिन् *m.* a Yaksha.

वटका 1 A kind of cake. —2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटार *a.* Wicked, villainous. —रः 1 A cook. —2 A mat. —3 A turban. —4 A thief, robber. —5 A burning stick. —6 Fragrant grass.

वटारका, —वटारका A cord, string.

वटिक A pawn at chess.

वटिका 1 A pill. —2 A chessman. —3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar.आवोळी) made of rice and Masha.

वटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. —*m.* = वटिक *q.* *v.*

वटी 1 A rope or string. —2 A pill, bolus.

वटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling, oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; अपलोर्व वटुः S. 2; निवार्यतामालि किमप्यव वटुः पुनर्विचक्षुः सुकुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. वटु also. —2 A religious student or Brahmachārin *q.* *v.*

वटुकः 1 A boy, lad. —2 A Brahmacārīn. —3 A fool or blockhead.

वटुरिन् *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

वट् 1 P. (वटति) 1 To be strong or powerful. —2 To be fat.

वटर् [वट् अन्] 1 Dull, stupid. —2 Wicked. —रः 1 A fool or blockhead. —2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow —3 A physician. —4 A water-pot.

वटभिः —भी See वलभिः-भी.

वटवा 1 A mare. —2 The nymph Aśvinī who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Aśvins,

see संज्ञा. —3 A female slave. —4 A harlot, prostitute. —5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजवोषित्). —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः the submarine fire. —धुखः 1. the submarine fire. —2 N. of Siva.

वट्टा A kind of cake.

वटिलं See वटिश्वा.

वट् *a.* Large; big, great.

वण् 1 P. (वगति) To sound.

वणः Sound, noise.

वणिज् *m.* [Up. 2. 70] 1 A merchant, trader; वसवामः कोबल जीविकावैतं ज्ञानपथं वणिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —*f.* Merchandise, trade. —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.*, —क्रिया traffic, trade. —जनः 1. Merchants (collectively). —2. a trader, merchant. —पथः 1. trade, traffic. —2. a merchant. —3. a merchant's shop, a stall. —4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —हृत्तिः *f.* trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. —सार्धः a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वणिजका A merchant.

वणिज्यं, वणिज्या Trade, traffic.

वंद 1 P., 10 U (वटति, वंढयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वंद *a.* Unmarried. —रः 1 A part, portion, share. —2 The handle of a sickle. —3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वंदकः [वंद्-वन् स्वार्थे क] 1 Dividing, distributing. —2 A distributor. —3 A part, portion, share.

वंदन् [वंद्-ल्युट्] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वंदाला, —वंदाला 1 A contest of heroes. —2 A shovel, hoe —3 A boat.

वंद् 1 A. (वंढते) To go alone or unaccompanied

वंद *a.* 1 Unmarried. —2 Dwarfish. —3 Crippled. —रः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. —2 A servant. —3 A dwarf. —4 A javelin, dart.

वंदरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. —2 The new shoot of the palm tree. —3 A rope for tying (a goat &c). —4 A dog —5 The tail of a dog. —6 A cloud. —7 The female breast.

वंद् I. 1 A. (वंढते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. —2 To surround, encompass. —II. 10 U. (वंढयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वंद् *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. —2 Unmarried. —3 Emasculated. —रः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. —2 An ox without a tail. —रः A unchaste woman; cf. रः.

वंदरः 1 A miser, stingy person. —2 A eunuch.

वंदाल See वंदाल.

वत् *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; धनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; so भगवत्, भास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). —2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; इदृशवत् जनकारमजायत R. 14. 43. —*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पश्चिः.

वत् See वत्.

वव *a.* 1 Bounded, spoken, uttered. —2 Aaked, begged. —3 Hurt, killed.

वत्सः See अवत्स; कपोलविलोलवत्सं Gt. 2.

वत् *f.* A river of heaven. —*m.* 1 A road. —2 A disease of the eyes.

वतोका A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वत्-स; Up. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the young of an animal; देवाद्य वत्समिव लोकमहं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; यं संप्रसेला परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. —2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अपि वत्स कुतं कुतमतिविशेषेण, किमपराजं वत्सेन U. 6. —3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्वात्सा 'one whose children are living'. —4 A year. —5 N. of a country; (its chief town was कीर्ताषी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). —रः 1 A female calf. —2 A little girl; वत्से सीते 'dear Sitā' &c. —रः The breast. —Comp. —अक्षी a kind of cucumber. —अक्षः a wolf. —ईशः, —राजः a kind of the *Vatsas*; लोके हारि च वत्सराजपरितं नाटये च वत्सा वत्सं Ratn. 1. —काम *a.* fond of children. (—मा) a cow longing for her calf. —तन्त्री a rope for tying calves. —वृत्तः a kind of arrow. —जम्बः 1. N. of a tree. —2. a kind of very strong poison. —पत्तनं N. of the town Kausāmbī. —पाला 'a keeper of calves', N. of Kṛishṇa or Balarāma. —वन्धा a cow longing for her calf. —शाला a cow shed.

वस्तुकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. -2 A child. -3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -क Green or black sulphate of iron.

वस्ततरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox ; महोक्षता वस्ततरः स्तुशक्तिव R. 3. 32. -री A heifer ; ओत्रिषया-स्यागताय वस्ततरी वा महोक्ष वा निर्वपेति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वस्तिका A heifer.

वस्तरः [वस्-तरन् Up. 3. 71] 1 A year ; Y. 1. 205. -2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month Phālguna. -आदिः the month of Mārgaśīrṣa. -क्षणं a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. [वत्सं लति ला-क] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring : an वत्सला धेनुः, माता &c. -2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards ; स्व-द्वत्सलाः क स तपस्वि जनस्य हता Mā. 8. 8 ; 6. 14 ; R. 2. 69, 8, 41 ; so शरणा-गतवत्सल ; वीनवत्सल &c. -लः 1 A fire fed with grass. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 The sentiment of affection (वात्सल्यस्य). -ला A cow fond of her calf. -लं Affection, fondness : Pt. 2. 9

वत्सलपति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for ; नूनमनघत्पता मां वत्सलपति S. 7.

वत्सिन् m. Childhood, youth, early youth.

वस्तीवः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions ; see below ; उवाच, अवाही, वदित्वि, वदितु, उदित ; pass. उद्यते विवदित्वि) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to ; वद् प्रदीये स्फुटचन्द्र-तारका विभासरी यद्यवजाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. -2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform ; यो गोत्रादि वदति स्वयं. -3 To speak of, describe ; Bg. 2. 29. -4 To lay down, state ; Ms. 2. 9 ; 4. 14. -5 To name, call ; वदति वर्ण्यवर्णनां धर्मकं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45 ; तद्वचपाकीर्णमः निर्वदतां वदंरपणंति च तां पुराविद् Ku. 5. 28. -6 To indicate, heapeak ; कुतज्ञतामस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. -7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing ; कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति ; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c. -8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.) ; शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.) ; Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm -11 To toil, exert,

labour (Atm.) ; क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वादयति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. -2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument ; वीणादि वदयती Vikr. 1. 10 ; वादयते मुहु वेणु Gīt. 5. -3 To speak, recite.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं [उद्यतेनेन वद् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The face ; आसीद्वृत्तवदना च निमोचयंती S. 2. 12 ; so सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. -2 The mouth ; वदनं विनिवेदिता भुजंगी पिष्टुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. -3 Aspect, look, appearance. -4 The front point. -5 First term (in a series). -6 The summit or apex of a triangle. -Comp. -आसवः saliva. -श्यामिका 1. blackness of the face. -2. a kind of disease.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a See वदाम्.

वदामः An almond.

वदर See वदर.

वदाल 1 A whirlpool. -2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. [अत्यं वदति वद्-अच नि०] 1 A sneaker, eloquent. -2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य a. 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. -2 Speaking kindly or affably. -3 Liberal, munificent, generous ; Ms. 4. 224. -न्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man ; शिरसा वदान्यधुरवः सादरेन वदंति सुतरवः Bv. 1. 19 ; तस्मै वदान्यधुरे तस्मै नमोस्तु 1. 94 ; N. 5. 11 ; R. 5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a lunar month) ; as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. शुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable ; cf. अवय. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month ; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). -द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वध् 1 P. (वधति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for ह् in the Aorist and Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction ; आरमनो वधमाहती कासी विहनत्सकरा V. 5. 1 ; मधुवधः homicide ; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 Paralysis. -4 Disappearance. -5 Multiplication (in math.). -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -Comp. -अंगकं a poison. -अर्ह a deserving capital punishment. -उदकं a. resulting in death, proving fatal. -उद्यत a. 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. -उपायः

a means of killing. -कर्मधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an executioner. -जीविन् m. 1. a hunter. -2. a butcher. -वधः 1. corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.) -2. capital punishment. -निर्णेकः atonement for murder. -भूमिः f. -स्थली f., -स्थानं 1. a place of execution. -2. a slaughter-house. -स्तम्भः the gallows ; Mk. 10.

वधक a. (धक्ता, धिका f) Killing, destructive, injurious. -कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वधञ्ज A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधर n. A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, f. -वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधुः [उद्यते पितृमहान् पतिगृहे बह ऊ-धुक् च ; of. Up. 1. 83] 1 A bride ; वरः स वध्या सह राजमार्गे प्राप ध्वजच्छा-यनिवारितोष्णं R. 7. 4. 19 ; समानयंस्तु-ल्यक्षुणं वधुवरं चिरस्य वाचयं न ततः प्रजा-पतिः S. 5. 15 ; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse ; इयं नमति वः सवर्णिनी चानवधु-रिति Ku. 6. 89 ; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law ; एषा च वधुकुलमहत्-राणां वधुः U. 4. 4. 16 ; तेषां वधुस्तमसि नंदिनि पाथिवानां 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general ; हरिरिह दुग्धवधुनिकरे विलामिनि विलमति केलिपरे Gīt. 1 ; स्ववशांसि निम्नमवतामवतां न व-धुवधानि विमुञ्चति धिवः Ki. 6. 45 ; N. 22. 47 ; Me. 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal ; वधुवधुः a doe ; व्याघ्रवधुः, गज-वधुः &c. -Comp. -वधुवेशः, -पवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. -जनः a wife ; female, woman. -पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). -वधं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधुदक्षयनः A lattice, window.

वधु (धु) दी 1 A young woman or female ; रथे वधुदीमारोप्य पायः काप्येव गच्छति Mv. 5. 17 ; गोपवधुदीडुकूलचौ-राय (कुणाय) Bhāṣā P. 1. -2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य a 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished. -व्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom ; Mu. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -Comp. -वदहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. -भूमिः f., -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. -माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to

be executed. —शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. —2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्र 1. A leathern strap or thong ; Si. 20. 50. —2. Lead. —ध्र A leathern thong.

वध्रि a. Castrated, emaculated.

वध्रिका m. A castrated person, eunuch.

वध्रचः A shoe.

वन I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. —2 To aid. —3 To sound. —4 To be occupied or engaged. —II. 8 U. (वनाति, वनुते, usually वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.) ; तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. —2 To seek for, seek to obtain. —3 To conquer, possess. —4 Ved. To like, love. —5 To wish, desire. —6 To make ready, prepare for. —7 To hurt, injure. —III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वनयति) 1 To favour, aid. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To sound. —4 To confide in.

वन [वन-अच्] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees ; एको वनः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 150 ; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति राणिनाम्. —2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thicket ; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनात्सीमाः R. 16. 16. 6. 86. —3 A place of abode, residence, house. —4 A fountain, spring (of water). —5 Water in general ; Si. 6. 73. —6 A wooden vessel. —7 Wood, timber. —8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. —9 Ved. A cloud. —10 Light ; a ray of light. —11 Worshipping. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest' ; वन-वराहा, वनकटुली, वनपुष्प &c.). —Comp. —अग्निः a forest-conflagration. —अजः the wild goat. —अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest ; R. 2. 58. —2. the forest region itself, wood ; U. 2. 25. —अंतरं 1. another wood. —2. the interior of a forest ; V. 4. 26. —अजिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. —अरिष्टा wild turmeric. —अचकः a florist, maker of garlands. —अलकं red earth or ruddle. —अलिका a sun-flower. —आलुः a hare. —आलुकः a kind of bean. —आपगा 'wood-river', a forest-stream. —आर्द्रक the root of wild ginger. (—का) wild ginger. —आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —आश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. —आश्रय 1. an inhabitant of the wood. —2. a sort of crow or raven. —वत्साहा a

rhinoceros. —उद्धवा the wild cotton-plant. —उपद्रवः a forest-conflagration. —ओकस् m. 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. —2. an anchorite, a hermit. —3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. —ऊगा wild pepper. —कवली wild plantain. —करिन् m, —करजः, —गजः a wild elephant. —कार्पासि (मिः f.) the wild cotton tree. —कुङ्कुटः a wild fowl. —कोलिः f. the wild jujube tree. —खंडं a forest. —गजः the wild ox. —गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. —गुप्तः a spy. —गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. —गोचरा a. 1. frequenting woods. —2. living in water. (—रः) 1. a hunter. —2. a forester. (—रं) a forest. —ग्रहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress ; S. 2. —चंदनं 1. the Devadāru tree. —2. alowood. —चंद्रिका, —उयोस्मना a kind of jasmine. —चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. —चरा a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (—रः) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman ; उपस्थुरास्थितश्चिदाधियः क्षययज्ज्जो वनचरा वसति Ki. 6. 29 ; Me. 12. —2. a wild animal. —3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. —चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. —छागः 1. a wild goat. —2. a boar. —छिन् m. a wood-cutter. —जः 1. an elephant. —2. a kind of fragrant grass. —3. the wild citron tree. (—जं) a blue lotus-flower. —जा 1. wild ginger. —2. the wild cotton tree. —जीविन् a forester, woodman. —तिका the yellow myrobalan tree. —दः a cloud. —दाहः a forest-conflagration. —द्वीपः = वनकः. —देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad ; R. 2. 12. 9. 52 ; S. 4. 4 ; Ku. 3. 52. 6. 39. —द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. —धरा an avenue of trees. —धितिः f. Ved. a hatchet. —धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. —धृा a woodman. —पल्लवः the shoot of a tree. —पांडुलः a hunter. —पार्श्वं the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. —पुष्पा a forest-flower. —पूरकः the wild citron tree. —पवेशः commencing a hermit's life. —प्रस्थ a. retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (—स्थः) a wood situated on a table-land. —प्रियः the cuckoo. (—प्रं) the cinnamon tree. —प्रहिणः, —प्रहिणः a wild peacock. —पू f. forest-ground. —मक्षिका a gad fly. —मल्ली wild jasmine. —माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Kṛishṇa ; R. 9. 51 ; it is thus described: —आजावुलेनी माला सर्वतुङ्गमोज्ज्वला । मध्ये शृङ्गकृदाव्य । वनमालेति कीर्तिता । धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —मालिन् a. adorned with a chaplet of wood-

flowers. (—मः) an epithet of Kṛishṇa ; धीरसमीरे यमुनानिरे वसति वने वनमाली Glt. 5 ; तव विरे वनमाली सखि सीदति ibid. —मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. —मुच a. pouring water ; R. 9. 22. (—मः), —मूतः a cloud. —मुद्रः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचरा wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः —जी f. 1. a grove or long row of trees. —2. a long tract of forest. —3. a path in a forest. —रहं a lotus flower. —रुद्री f. 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. —2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper ; दूरीकृता खलु गुणवद्धानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. —वह्निः, —हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest ; S. 4. 9. —2. a wild or nomadic life. —3. a forest-dweller, a forester. —वासनः a civet cat. —वासिन् m. 1. a forest-dweller, forester. —2. a hermit ; so वनस्थायिन्. —बीजः, —बीजकः the wild citron tree. —हृतानी the egg-plant. —वीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus. —धन् m. 1. a jackal. —2. a tiger. —3. a civet cat. —मंकटः a kind of pulse. —मद्, —संवासिन् m a forester. —समृद्धः a thick wood. —संपवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. —सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. —2. a hermit. —स्था, —स्थी the holy fig tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground ; Ku. 3. 29. —स्रज् f. a garland of forest flowers.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्पति नि० वृद्ध] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. —2 A tree in general ; तमास्तु विभ्रं तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य कि. 3. 74. —3 The Soma plant. —4 A stem, trunk. —5 A beam ; pole, post. —6 A sacrificial post. —7 An offering to Vanapatī. —8 A wooden amulet. —9 A scaffold. —10 An ascetic. —Comp. —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वनने Ved. Wealth.

वनम् a. Ved. 1 Loveliness ; or glory. —2 Wealth. —3 A wood.

वनायुः N. of a district ; R. 5. 73. —Oomp. —जः a. produced in Vanāyu, (as a horse)

वनहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 N. of Agni. —2 A heap. —3 Asking, begging. —f. Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood ; as in अज्ञांक-वनिका.

वनिन् a. Ved. 1 Worshipping. —2 Desiring. —3 Giving, bestowing. —4 Abounding in water. —5 Living in a forest. —m. 1 A tree —2 The Soma-

plant. -3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha q. v.

बनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्थे न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

बनेकिमुक्तः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly; also बनेविल्लकाः in this sense.

बनेचर a. [बने चरति चरट् अलुक् स०] Dwelling in a wood. —रः 1 A forestor, woodman; बनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. —2 An ascetic, a hermit. —3 A wild beast. —4 A sylvan, satyr. —5 A demon.

वनिता p. p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. —2 Served, worshipped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनिता इति वदन्ति लोकाः सर्वे वदन्ति ते । युनां परिणता मेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पाणिनीयवृत्तिः Me. 8. —2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. —3 Any beloved woman. —4 The female of an animal. —Comp. —द्वि m. a misogynist (woman-hater). —विलासः wanton pastime of women.

बनिदुः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice —2 The rectum.

बनिष्णु a. Begging, requesting; (याचक).

बनीकः A beggar.

बनीपकः, बनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; बनीयकानां स हि कल्पयूद्धः N. 15. 60.

बनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg (as alms). —2 To ask, entreat, request. बहूः Ved. A malicious person (द्विषक).

बहुक्ष a. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. —2 Devoted or attached to. —3 A worshipper, one who honours. —m. 1 A plotter, an enemy (द्विषक). —2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

बहु 1 A. (बहुते, बहुति) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः विवर्ते बहु पापतीपरेभ्यो R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. —2 To adore, worship. —3 To praise, extol. —With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81. बहुकः A praiser.

बहुक्षः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. —2 One who deserves praise.

बहुन [बहु-सुट्] 1 Salutation, obeisance. —2 Reverence, adoration. —3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c (by touching his feet). —4 Praising, extolling. —5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. —न 1 Worship, adoration. —2 Praise. —नी 1 Worship, adoration. —3 Praise. —3 Solicitation. —4 A drug for reviving the dead. —Comp. —माला,

—मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

बहुनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

बहुदा 1 A female beggar. —2 Parasitical plant; (बहुदाकः, —की, —का, —बुदरः also in this sense).

बहुदा a 1 Praising. —2 Reverential, respectful. —नी, civil; परमपुत्रीतो महासुनिबुदाः Mu. 7. —n. Praises. —m. A panegyrist, bard.

बहुनि m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; चर्मवदेवराजपुत्रागिरो बहूनि नीलकंठाः V. 4. 4; (the barda form distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother). —2 A captive, prisoner.

बहुदी f. See बहुदी. —Comp. —पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

बहु a. 1 Adorable, venerable. —2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. —3 Landable, commendable, praiseworthy. —या 1 A parasitical plant. —2 Yellow pigment.

बहुदः A worshipper, votary. —प्रं Prosperity.

बहुधुर a. See बहुधुर.

बहुध्या See बहुध्या.

बहुः [Up. 2. 23] A co-partner.

बहु a. [बहु-भवः भू] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in woods, wild; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास बह्या-मेवाय संविधा R. 1. 94; बह्यानां मार्ग-शास्त्रिणो 45, 88. —2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. —3 Wooden. —न्यः 1 A wild animal. —2 A wild plant. —न्य Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.); R. 12. 20. —Comp. —इतर a. tame, domesticated. —गजः, —द्विषः a wild elephant.

बहु 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. —2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

बहु 1 U. (बपति, बपते, उव; pass. उपते; desid. निबपसति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यधिरिगे बीज-मुत्था न वता लभते कले Ma. 3. 112; न विद्यामिरिगे वयेत् 2. 113; यादृशं बपते बीजं तादृशं लभते कले Subhāsh; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. —2 To throw, cast (as dice). —3 To beget, produce. —4 To weave. —5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). —Caus. (बापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put in to the ground.

बपः 1 Sowing seed. —2 One who sows, a sower. —3 Shaving. —4 Weaving.

बपन [बप-सुट्] 1 Sowing seed. —2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 152. —3

Semen virile, seed. —नी 1 A barber's shop. —2 A weaving instrument. —3 A weaver's shop (तनुशाला).

बपा [बप-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. —2 A hole, cavity. —3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. —4 The skin of the intestines. —Comp. —कृत् m. marrow.

बपिलः A procreator, father.

बपुः The body.

बपुनः A god, deity.

बपुष a. Ved. 1 Handsome. —2 Wonderful. —प्रं Beauty (of form).

बपुस् a. [बप-उसि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.). —n. 1 (a) Body, person; (स्मरं) बपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नव वपः कातमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषो संक्ष-पसौ च वृद्धा Me. 80; परिचा क्षतजतुल्य-वपुः Bri. S. 30. 25. —2 Essence, nature; Ms. 5. 96. —3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. —4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. —5 Ved. Water. —Comp. —गुणः, —प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty; संधुक्ष्यतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 32; वपुःप्र-कर्षादजयद्वक् रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. —धर a. 1. embodied. —2. beautiful. —स्रवः a humour of the body.

बपुमत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; वृद्धो जगतीभुजा मुनिः स वपुमानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. —2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

बपु m. [बप-भृच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंभकरिता बपुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. —2 A father, procreator. —3 A poet, an inspired sage. —4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः-प्रं [उपते अत्र वप्-रं] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; बेलवप्रमलयां (उदी) R. 1. 30. —2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see वप्रकीर्ण below. —3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; वृहत्तिलावप्रधनेन वससा Ki. 14. 40. —4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तीव्रं महाव्रतमिवात्र चरति वप्रा Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. —5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; वनय-प्रतेवुरवप्रमया Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. —6 The foundation of a building. —7 The gate of a fortified town. —8 A ditch. —9 The circumference of a sphere. —10 A field in general. —11 The lutting of an elephant or bull. —12 Dust. —प्रः 1 A father. —2 A Prajāpati. —प्रं Lead. —Comp. —अभि-

घातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.) ; Ki. 5. 42 ; cf. तदाघातः. —क्रिया, —क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound ; वपक्रिया-मृशवतस्तदेषु R. 5. 44 ; वपक्रीडापरिणत-गजमेक्षणयं दृष्टे Me. 2.

वपकः The circumference of a wheel.

वपिः 1 A field. —2 The ocean. —3 Difficult position (दुर्गति).

वपी A mound of earth, hillock.

वञ्च 1 P. (वञ्चति) To go, move.

वस् 1 P. (वमति, वात, caus. वामयति, वमयति ; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth ; रक्तं चावमिषुर्मुखे Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. —2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also) ; किमपि यथावा निकृतं इव तेजसि वमति U. 6. 14 ; S. 2. 7 ; R. 16. 66 ; Me. 20 ; अविविद्युगतिपि सत्त्वविभक्तिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधारां Vās. —3 To throw out or down ; वातमालया R. 7. 6. —4 To reject.

वमा Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. —2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [वम-स्य्] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. —2 Drawing out, taking or getting out ; as in वसन्तिभिर्यववमनं R. 15. 29 ; Ku. 6. 37. —3 An emetic. —4 Offering oblations. —5 Pain. —नञ् Heimpr. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः [वम-इत्] 1 Fire. —2 A cheat, rogue. —मिः f. 1 Sickness, nausea. —2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंशः A bamboo (वंश).

वंशारवः The lowing of cattle.

वङ्गः —घ्नी An ant. —0000. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वङ् 1 A. (वञ्ते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वपनं Weaving.

वयस् n. [अज-अवृत्तं वयमावः] 1 Age, any time or period of life ; गुणाः पु-जास्थानं युगिषु न च लिङ्गे न च वयः U. 4. 11 ; न च वयः R. 2. 47 ; पश्चिमे वयसि 19. 1 ; न च वयः वयस्तेजो देवः Bh. 2. 38 ; तेजसां हि न वयः समीपयते R. 11. 1 ; Ku. 5. 16. —2 Youth, the prime of life ; वयोपते किं वसितापिलासाः Snbhāsh. ; so अतिक्रान्तवयाः. —3 A bird in general ; लक्ष्मीयाः समवे वयः वयः N. 2. 62 ; वयः वयोवयोवयसि वयं R. 9. 53 ; 2. 9 ; Si. 3. 55, 11. 47. —4 Crow ; Pt. 1. 23 ; (here it may mean ' a bird '

also). —5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. —6 Energy, strength. —7 Health, soundness of constitution. —Comp. —अतिवयः, —अतीत a. (वयोतिव &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —अधिक a. (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. —अवस्था (वयो-वस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age ; Māl. 9. 29. —कर a. causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. —गत a. 1. come of age. —2. advanced in years. (—ते) the departure of youth, —परिणतिः, —परिणामः ripeness of age ; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. —2. duration of life. —वृद्ध a. (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संघा 1. transition from one period of life to another ; वयो वयःसंघः. —2. puberty, maturity, (period of coming of age). —स्थ a. (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. —2. grown up, mature. —3. strong, powerful. (—स्थः) a friend ; contemporary. (—स्था) 1. a female companion. —2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —3. small oardamome. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः f. (वयो-हानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. —2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. [वयसा तुल्यः वयः] 1 Being of the same age. —2 Contemporary. —स्या A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age). —स्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुनं [वय-उन्] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. —2 A temple (said to be m. also in this sense in Upadishātras). —3 A rule, precept, order. —4 Manner, custom. —5 Clearness.

वयोधस् m. A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा a. Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous. —2 Giving strength or health. —3 Giving food. —धाः f. Strength, power.

वयोरनं Lead.

वय 10 U. (वयसिने, strictly caus. of वृ or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get ; see वृ.

वर a. [वृ कर्मणि अप्] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest ; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp. ; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 ; वेदविद्वां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54 ; Ku. 6. 18 ; वरवरा, तववरा, सरिवरा &c. —2 Better than, preferable to ; संविद्यो वारिणा वरः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 352. —रा 1 The act of choosing,

selecting. —2 Choice, selection. —3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते वयु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः) ; वरं वृ or वाच् ' to ask a boon ' ; यीतास्मि ते पुत्रं वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63 ; भवत्सुखवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32 ; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). —4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. —5 A wish, desire in general. —6 Solicitation, entreaty. —7 Charity, alms. —8 Surrounding, enclosing. —9 Obstructing, checking. —10 A bride-groom, husband ; वरं वर-यते कस्या ; see under वय (1) also. —11 A suitor, wooer. —12 A dowry. —13 A son-in-law. —14 A dissolute man, libertine. —15 A sparrow. —रं Saffron ; (for वरस् see separately). —Comp. —अंग a. having an excellent form. (—गः) 1. an elephant. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. N. of Cupid. (—नी) turmeric. (—नं) 1. the head. —2. the best part. —3. an elegant form. —4. pudendum muliebre. —5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह a. 1. worthy of a boon. —2. very worthy, highly esteemed. —3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् m. an astrologer. —आरोह a. having fine hips. (—रः) 1. an excellent rider. —2. a rider on an elephant or horse. —3. mounting, riding. (—हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman ; कामं कुर्व वरारोहे देहि मे परिभनं Māl. 6. 11. —आलिः the moon. —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. —2. the chief seat, seat of honour. —3. the China rose. (—नः) 1. a door-keeper. —2. a lover, paramour. —इन्द्रः 1. a chief, sovereign. —2. Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Shiva. —उक्षः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —ऊतुः an epithet of Indra. —वन्दनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. —2. the pine tree. —तदु a. fair-limbed. (—तु f.) a beautiful woman ; वततुवरयवती नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —ततुः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. —स्वचः the Nimba tree. —व a. 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. —2. propitious (—वः) 1. a benefactor. —2. N. of a class of Manes. —3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. ' हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (—वा) 1. N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. —2. a maiden, girl. —वक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bride-groom by the father of the bride. —वानं the granting of a boon. —वुमः agallochum. —निधयः the choice of a bride-groom. —वक्त्रः the party of the bride-groom (at a wedding ; R. 6. 86. —वृद्ध N. of Lopamudra. —व्रतानं, —वाजा the setting

out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —कलः the cocoa-nut tree. —बहिः saffron. —युवतिः स्त्री f. a beautiful young woman. —बहिः N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama; see नवरत्न; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vartikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —लक्ष्मणः received as a boon. (—वधः) the *Champaka* tree. —वरसला a mother-in-law. —वर्णः gold. —वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. —2. a woman in general. —3. turmeric. —4. lac. —5. N. of Lakshmi. —6. of Durgā. —7. of Sarasvatī. —8. the creeper called *Priyangu*. —9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of Siva. —सुरतः a. 1. very wanton. —2. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —सखः f. 'the bride-groom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरका [वृ-इत्] 1 A wish, request, boon. —2 A cloak. —3 A kind of wild bean. —4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —कः 1 The cover of a boat. —2 A towel, wiper.

वरण [वृ-इत् लृ-वा] 1 Choosing, selecting. —2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. —3 Surrounding, encircling. —4 Covering, screening, protecting. —5 The choice of a bride. —6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). —7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —गः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. —2 A bridge. —3 The tree called *Varuṇa*. —4 A tree in general; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणः करिणां युवे सनत्वनलदाः Ki. 5. 25. —5 A camel. —6 A kind of ornament on a bow. —7 N. of Indra. —Comp. —माला, —सखः See वरलक्ष्.

वरटः [वृ-अट्] 1 Gander. —2 A kind of grain. —3 A kind of wasp. —वा-स्त्री 1 A goose; नमस्तुतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. —2 A wasp or a variety of it; मो वषट् एते खड्ग वारुणाः पुत्रा अर्थकल्पवर्ता वरटामीता इव गोपालवारका अरण्ये यत्र वज्र न ज्वायते तत्र तत्र मण्डति Mk. 1. —टः A jasmine flower (कुंदपुष्प).

वरणसी More usually written वराणसी q. v.

वरहः [वृ-अह] 1 A multitude, group. —2 A pimple or eruption on the face. —3 A veranda. —4 A heap of grass. —5 The string of a fish hook. —6 Pocket. (The word वरहलक्ष्मण in यद्विदानीमहं वरहलक्ष्मण इव

वृक्षसिद्धयः पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall,' which if raised high, is sure to topple down; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरहक a. 1 Large, great, spacious. —2 Frightened. —3 Miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mound of earth. —2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. —3 A wall. —4 An eruption on the face.

वरदा 1 A dagger, knife. —2 A kind of bird (सरिका). —3 The wick of a lamp.

वरंडालः The castor-oil tree.

वरवा 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather); Si. 11. 44. —2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative; ससुखयन् भूतिमनार्थसंगमाहर् बिरोधोपि समं मदात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case); वरं मोक्षं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यद्वत्...वरं भिक्षाशिल्पं न च परधनास्वादनमुक्तं H. 1; वरं प्राणस्यानो न पुनरधमानासुपगमः ibid.; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः; याज्ञा मोघा वरमधिष्ठे नार्थमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वारयितु m. A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. —लः 1 A goose. —2 A kind of wasp.

वरम् n. Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved. Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 Turmeric. —4 N. of Pārvatī.

वराक a. (की f.) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तमया न उक्तं कृतं यस्त वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1; परिकुञ्जिज्जहानजीविता वराकीं वायुर्कपटे Māl. 10. —2 Low, vile. —3 Impure. —कः 1. N. of Siva. —2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरमस्य अटित अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A coveris. —2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A coveris; वारा काणवराडकोपि न मया सुखेऽपुना सुखं मा Bb. 3. 4. —2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. —3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). —Comp. —रजम् m. the tree called नागकेश.

वराटिका A coveris; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, —वरालकः Cloves.

वराशिः —सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [वराय अभीष्टाय सुस्तद्विलाभाय आहति भूमि आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A boar, hog; विसृज्य क्रियतां वराहतनिभिर्मुस्ताक्षरिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. —2 A ram. —3 A bull. —4 A cloud. —5 A crocodile. —6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. —7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar-incarnation; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंक-कलेव निमग्नः। केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. —8 A particular measure. —9 N. of Varāhamihira. —10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —Comp. —अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. —कंदः a kind of esculent root. —कर्णः a kind of arrow. —काणिका a kind of missile. —कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. —क्रांतः the sensitive plant. —व्रादशी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Māgha in honour of Vishnu. —नामन् n. an esculent root. —मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine-gems' at the court of king Vikrama). —शुभा N. of Siva.

वराहः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमम् m. 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. —2 Ved. Circuit, compass. —3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् n. Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. —2 Wealth. —3 Room, space. —4 Pleasure, happiness. —5 Ease.

वरिषति (स्ति) त a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्था 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. —2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. —2 Largest, greatest. —3 Widest. —4 Heaviest. —5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उद्ग q. v.). —वः 1 The francolin partridge. —2 The orange tree. —हं 1 Copper. —2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhāyā, wife of the sage. —2 The plant called शतावरी.

वरिमम् m. Excellence &c.; see वरिमम्.

वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good; *Māl.* 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उह q. v.). -4 Extremely tender or younger. -*n.* Ved. Rest, repose.

वरी (ली) वरुः An ox, a bull.

वरीधुः *N.* of Cupid, the god of love.

वरुटः *N.* of a class of Mlechchhas.

वरुहः *N.* of a low caste.

वरुणः [व-उन् वृ. 3. 53] 1 *N.* of an Aditya (usually associated with Mitra). -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणा याति मध्ये सत्यः दृते अवपश्यन्ननामात्; वरुणो यादमासर्गं Bg. 10. 29; रश्मिर्विश्वेभ्यो वरुणाभि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ताः Rv. 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति Mb.; अतिस्त्वन्मित्रं वरुणस्य दिशा भ्रममन्वरज्यदुष्टपारकरः Si. 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The sun. -6 The Varuna tree. -Comp. -अंगरुहः an epithet of Agastya. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलयः, -आवासः the ocean. -वैध, -वैवत the Nakshatra Satabhi. sbaj. -पाशः 1. a shark. -2. the noose of Varuna. -लोकः 1. the world of Varuna. -2. water.

वरुणानी Varuna's wife.

वरुणाविः *f.* *N.* of Lakshmi.

वरुत्रं A cloak, mantle.

वरुतु *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. -त्री A guardian deity.

वरुथं [व-ऊन् वृ. 2. 6] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरुथो रथगुप्तिर्यो तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). -घः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वरुथिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अचन्मिक्रथेन वरुथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्धृताः R. 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. -नी An army; स्तूलितसलिलादुत्थयेनां जगाम वरुथिनी Si. 12. 77; R. 12. 50.

वरुथ्य *a.* [व-थ्य] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेद्विच्छति युद्धमार्णं पार्णि वरुथ्येन R. 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; यथा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिवेदुथिं दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरुथ्यः Bv. 2. 158; तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही Rv. 3. 62. 10; R. 6. 84, Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. -यं Saffron.

वरोटः The Marubaka plant. -ठे Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वरुः [वृ-अल्] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. -Comp. -ककरः a strap or rope of leather (ककरः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वरुः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वरुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [वृ-वृ] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यवेदि श्रेयोऽप्यनुपायिर्वर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; eo पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side Ku. 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class; of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyāya in Rīgveda. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (वर्ग, अर्थ, and काम). -Comp. -अंरयं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants, i. e. a nasal. -यनः the cube of a square. -घातः the fifth power -पदं, -मूलं the square root. -प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. -वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गण Multiplication.

वर्गवति Den.. *P.* To multiply.

वर्गज्ञ *ind.* In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन् *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गिण *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. -वर्ग्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या वरुथ युजते भूमिका तां वरुथ भावेन तथैव सर्वे पर्यायः पाठिताः Māl. 1; वरुथना वरुथिरे वरुथस्त्वयः Si. 5. 15.

वर्च 1 *A.* (वर्त्ति) To: shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्चस् *n.* [वर्च्-अहर्] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. -Comp. -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चस्वित् *n.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जन [वृ-ज्युट्] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्ज ind. To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); यौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रान्ताः S. 4; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. -उर्ध्व A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण 10 *U.* (वर्णयति, वर्णते) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णवर्णोऽप्यस्मिन्स्तु Subhāsh. -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णते जयदेवन हरेरिति प्रणेतन Gīt. 3; Ki. 5. 18. -3 To praise; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [वर्ण-अच्] 1 A colour, hue; अतः शुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वदग्राहं जलमवने शाङ्गिणी वर्णचोरे Me. 46; R. 8. 42. -4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामनुपूरणं Vāt. ; न कश्चिद्द्वर्णानामप्यप्यनुपूरणं अजते S. 5. 10; R. 5. 19. -5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species; as in सर्वजं अमरं. -6 (a) A letter, character, sound; नमे वर्णविचारक्षमा वृत्तिः V. 5. (b) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. -7 Fame, glory,

celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजारंजन-
लक्ष्यवर्णः R. 6. 21. -8 A good quality,
merit, virtue. -9 Praise. -10 Dress,
decoration. -11 Outward appearance,
form, figure. -12 A cloak, mantle.
-13 A covering, lid. -14 The order
or arrangement of a subject in a
song (गतिक्रम); उपात्तवर्णं चरिते पिना-
किना Ku. 5. 56. 'celebrated in song,
made the subject of a song.' -15 The
hauntings of an elephant. -16 A qua-
lity, property. -17 A religious obser-
vance. -18 An unknown quantity.
-19 The number 'one'. -20 Applica-
tion of perfumed unguents to the
body. -21 Gold. -22 A musical mode.
-क 1 Saffron. -2 A coloured unguent
or perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen.
-अधिपः a planet presiding over a
caste or class. -अपसदः an outcast.
-अपेत a. devoid of any caste, out-cast,
degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean.
-आगमः the addition of a letter; भवे-
द्गणमाद्गमः Sk. -आत्मन् m. a word.
-आश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages
of life; R. 5. 19. -उदकं coloured
water; R. 16. 70. -कुपिका an ink-
stand. -क्रमः 1. the order of castes
or colours. -2. alphabetical order
or arrangement. -गत a. 1. coloured.
-2. algebraical. -चारकः a painter.
-ज्येष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa. -तुलिः, -तुलिका,
-तुली f. a pencil, paint-brush. -द a.
colouring. (-दं) a kind of fragrant
yellow wood. -दात्री turmeric. -दूतः
a letter. -दूषक a. violating the dis-
tinctions of castes. -धर्मः the pecu-
liar duties of a caste. -पातः the
omission of a letter. -पात्र a paint-box.
-पुष्पं the flower of the globe-ama-
ranth. -पुष्पकः the globe-amaranth.
-प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं
aloe-wood. -मातु f. a pen, pencil.
-मातुका N. of Sarasvatī. -माला,
-राशिः the alphabet. -रे(ले)खा obalk.
-वर्ति, -वर्तिका f. a paint-brush,
pencil. -वादिन् m. a panegyrist.
-विपर्ययः the substitution or change
of letters; (मवेत्) सिद्धो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.
-विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोढकः 1.
a house-breaker. -2. a plagiarist
(lit. word-stealer). -वृत्त a metre re-
gulated by the number of syllables
it contains (opp माहावृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः
f. the institution of caste. -शिक्षा in-
struction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa.
-संयोगः marriage between persons of
the same caste. -संशयः confusion of
castes. -संकरः 1. confusion of castes
through intermarriage. -2. mixture or
blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः
K. (where both senses are intended).
Si. 14. 37. -संघातः, -समाघातः the
alphabet. -स्थानं an organ of utter-
ance. -हीन a. outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण-ण्वल्] 1 A mask,

the dress of an actor. -2 A paint,
colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. -3 A
paint or anything used as an unguent
or pigment; एतैः पिष्टमालवर्णकानिभैरा-
लितमभोधैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. -4
A bard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6
Sandal (the tree). -7 A letter, syllable.
-का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour
for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Ver-
milion. -5 A cloak, mantle. -क 1 A
paint, colour, pigment; S. G. 15. -2
Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A
circle, orb.

वर्णनं-ना [वर्ण-ल्युट्] 1 Painting. -2
Description, delineation, representa-
tion; स्वभावो नस्तु विभादेः स्वक्रियारूप-
वर्णनं K. P. 10. -3 Writing. -4 A
statement, an assertion. -5 Praise,
commendation. (-ना only in this
sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णटः 1 A painter. -2 A singer. -3
One who maintains himself by his
wife (श्रीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्णा अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संवस्था-
त्] 1 The mask or dress of an actor.
-2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen,
pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. -परिग्रहः
the assumption of a character or
mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य
माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Mā. 1.

वर्णित p. p. [वर्ण-क्] 1 Painted. -2
Described, represented. -3 Extolled,
praised.

वर्णिन् a. [वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इति] (At the end
of comp.) 1 Having the colour or
appearance of. -2 Belonging to the
caste of. -m. 1 A painter. -2 A
scribe, writer. -3 A religious student,
a Brāhmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku
5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी
विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19. -4 A
person of any one of the four prin-
ciple castes. -Comp. -लिग्निन् a. dis-
guised as or wearing the marks of a
religious student; स वर्णिलिगि विदितः
समाययो युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2
A woman belonging to any one of
the four principal castes. -3 Turme-
ric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य a. To be described; (often
used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or
प्रस्तुत q. v.). -वर्ण्य Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.)
Living, livelihood; as in कल्यवर्त q. v.
-Comp. -जन्मन् m. a cloud. -लोहं
bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. [वर्त-ण्वल्] 1 Living, being,
existing. -2 Devoted to. -कः 1 A

quail. -2 A horse's hoof. -क A sort
of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन a. [वर्त-ल्युट् वा] 1 Abiding, liv-
ing, staying, being &c. -2 Station-
ary. -नः A dwarf. -नी 1 A road,
way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding,
grinding. -4 Sending off, despatch-
ing. -5 A spindle. -नं 1 Living,
being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing.
-3 Action, movement, mode or
manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुपाते-
स्वावर्ते वर्तमानि U. 1. 26; (the word
may here mean 'abode or residence'
also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at
the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood,
maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turn-
ing round, revolving. -7 Rolling on,
moving about. -8 Appointing. -9
A means of subsistence, profession,
occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour,
proceeding. -11 Wages, salary,
hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A
spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनी 1 The eastern part of India,
the eastern country. -2 A hymn,
praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). -निः f. 1 A
way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved.
A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान a. [वर्त-शानच्] 1 Being,
existing. -2 Living, being alive,
contemporary; प्रायश्चित्तस्य भासकवि-
सोमल्लकविमिमादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्त-
मानकविः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं
परिवर्तते बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or
moving round, revolving. -4 Dwell-
ing in. -नः The present tense
(in gram.); वर्तमानसानीपते वर्तमानवद्वा
P. III. 3. 131. -नं Presence.

वर्तकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An
eddy, a whirlpool. -3 A crow's nest.
-4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तन् n. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -नी f. [वर्त इत् वा क्रीप्] 1
Anything wrapped round, a pad,
roll. -2 An unguent, ointment,
eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic
(in the form of a ball or pill);
सा पुनर्मम प्रथमवर्तनात्म्यमुत्तमवर्तिरिव
चक्षुरोरानं बहुधापादयती Mā. 1; इयममृत-
वर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव
लोचनतापहंत्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. -3
The wick of a lamp; Mā. 10. 4.
-4 The projecting threads or un-
woven ends (of a cloth), the fringe.
-5 A magical lamp. -6 The pro-
tuberance round a vessel. -7 A
surgical instrument (such as a
bongie). -8 A streak, line. -9
Swelling in the throat. -10 A swell-
ing formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush ; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1 ; अं-
गुलिद्वयसंख्यवर्तिकाः R. 19. 19. -2
The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour,
paint. -4 A quail ; Māl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) [वृत्-णि] (Uan-
ally at the end of comp.) 1 Abiding,
being, resting, staying, situated. -2
Going, moving, turning. -3 Aoting,
behaving. -4 Performing, practising.
वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. -2 Being,
abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary,
fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिन् n. Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. -2
A way, path. -3 Abode, residence.
वर्ती (ति) x: A kind of quail.

वर्तुल a. [वृत्-बुल] Round, cir-
cular, globular. -लः 1 A kind of
pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. -लं A
circle.

वर्त्मन् [वृत्-मन्] 1 A way, road,
path, passage, track ; वर्त्म भानोत्स्य-
जायु Me. 39 ; परासीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रवक्ष्ये
स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land' ; आकाशवर्त्मना
'through the air.' -2 (Fig.) A
way, course, an established or pre-
scribed usage, the usual manner or
course of conduct ; सम वर्त्मद्विगच्छति
मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वज्ञः Bg. 3. 23 ; रेखासात्र-
मपि धुण्णादामनोवर्त्मनः परम् । न व्यतीतुः
प्रजास्तस्य निर्यतुर्नसिद्धतयः R. 1. 17
(where the literal sense is also
intended) ; अहमेत्य पतेगवर्त्मना पुनरंका-
अयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the
manner of a moth.' -3 Room, soope
for action ; न वर्त्म कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां
Ki. 14. 14. -4 An eye-lid. -5 An
edge, a border. -Comp. -कर्मन् n.
'roadwork', engineering. -पतः
deviation from the road. -बंधः,
-बंधकः an affection of the eye-lids.
-रोगः a disease of the eyelids.

वर्त्मनि-नी f. A road, way.

वर्त्रे a. Ved. Protecting. -त्रे A
dam, dike.

वर्ष 10 U. (वर्षयति-ते, also वर्षयिषति)
1 To out, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्षः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 In-
creasing, causing increase or pro-
sperity. -3 Increase, augmentation.
-र्ष 1 Lead. -2 Red lead.

वर्षक a. [वृत्-णिष् ष्वल्] 1 In-
creasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3
Filling. -कः A carpenter.

वर्षकिः, वर्षकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. [वृध्-णिष् ल्युट् वा] 1 In-
creasing ; growing. -2 Causing to
increase, enlarging, magnifying.
-नः 1 A bestower of prosperity.
-2 A tooth growing over another

tooth. -3 N. of Siva. -नी 1 A
broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water-jar
of a particular shape. -न 1 Grow-
ing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase,
prosperity, magnifying, enlargement.
-3 Elevation. -4 Exhilaration (of
spirits), animation. -5 Educating,
rearing. -6 Cutting, dividing ; as
in नाभिर्वर्धन. -7 A means of streng-
thening restorative. -8 Filling.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which
sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान a. [वृध्-मान] Growing,
increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil
plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N.
of Vishnu. N. of a district (said
to be the same as the modern Bard-
vāna). -4 Sweet citron. -नः, नं 1
A pot or dish of a particular shape,
lid. -2 A kind of mystical diagram.
-3 A palace or temple built in the
form of the above diagram. -4 A
house having no door the south
side. -ना N. of a district (the
modern Bardvāna.) -Comp. -पुरं the
city Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot,
lid or cover.

वर्धपने [वर्षे क्ते करोति, वृत् निष्-आप् ष
ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing.
-2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or
the ceremony connected with this
act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4
Any festival in general when wishes
for prosperity and other congra-
tulatory expressions are offered ; cf.
पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased.
-2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4
Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing,
thriving.

वर्ध्ने 1 A leather strap or thong
-2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्ध्नी A leather strap or
thong.

वर्धन् n. Ved. 1 Form, figura. -2
Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्ध्नी 1 P. (वर्कति) 1 To go, move.
-2 To kill.

वर्धन् n. [वृध्-मन्] 1 An armour,
a coat of mail ; स्वहृदयमर्धनि वर्मकरोति
सजलनलिनीदलजालं Glt. 4 ; R. 4.
56 ; Mu. 2. 8. -2 (Hance) Shelter,
protection. -3 Bark, rind. -m. An
affix added to the names of Ksha-
triyas ; as चंदवर्धन् प्रहारवर्धन् cf. ; दास.
-Comp. -हर a. 1. wearing armour.
-2. old enough to wear armour (i. e.
to take part in battle) ; सम्प्रग्विनी-
तम्ये वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् a. Mailed, furnished
with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्षे a. [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or
selected, eligible. -2 Best, most
excellent, chief, principal (mostly
at the end of comp.) ; अन्वीतः स क-
तिपयैः किरातवर्षैः Ki. 12. 54. -वर्षः
The 'god of love. -वर्षा 1 A girl
choosing her own husband. -2 A
girl in general.

वर्षट् See वर्षट्.

वर्षणा See वर्षणा.

वर्षर a. [वृ-अर्त् उट् च] 1 Stammer-
ing. -2 Curled. -रः 1 A barbarian.
-2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An
outcast. -4 Curly hair. -5 The clasp
of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing.
-र, -री 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind
of basil. -र 1 Yellow sandal-wood.
-2 Vermilion. -3 Gum-myrrh. -Comp.
-वत्यं white sandal-wood.

वर्षरक A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्षरीकः 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of
basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्ष (वृ) रः A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्षे [वृष् भावे षन् कर्तरि अच् वा]
1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain ; वि-
पुस्तनितवर्षेण Ma. 4. 103 ; Me. 35. -2
Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down,
a shower of anything ; सूरभि सूरवि-
सुक्तं पुष्पवर्षे पपात R. 12. 102 ; so हर-
वर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal
effusion -4 A year (usually only
n.) ; इत्यंति वर्षाणि तथा सहोदयमभ्यस्यतोश्च
व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; न वर्षर्षे वर्षाणि
द्वादश वक्ष्यतां Dk ; वर्षभोग्येण ज्ञापेन
Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a
continent ; (nine such divisions are
usually enumerated : -1 कुट्ट ; 2 हिम-
य ; 3 स्यक ; 4 इलावृत ; 5 हरि ; 6 केतुमाळा ;
7 मद्राथ ; 8 किनर ; and 9 भारत) ; एतद्
दृष्टव्यं भारतं वर्षमस्य मम वर्तते वक्षो Si.
14. 5. -6 India (= भारतवर्ष). -7 A
cloud (only m. according to Hema-
chandra). -Comp. -अंशः, अंशकः,
-अंगः a month. -अंबु n. rain-water.
-अयुतं ten thousand years -अविद्
m. the planet Mars. -अवसानं the
autumn or Sarat season. -आधोषः a
frog. -आमवः a peacock. -उपलः
hall. -करः a cloud. (-री) a cricket.
-कोशः, -वः 1. a month. -2. an
astrologer. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः ' a Varaha
mountain, ' i. e. one of the moun-
tain-ranges supposed to separate the
different divisions of the world from
one another ; (they are seven : -हिम-
वान् हेमकुटश्च निषधो मेरुश्च च । चैतः कर्णो च
शृंगी च सन्ति वर्षपर्वताः). -ज a. (वर्षेज

also) produced in the rainy season. —धरः 1. a cloud. —2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments ; M. 4 ; (वर्षवर्ष in the same sense). —पाकिन् *m.* the hog-plum. —पूगः a series or collection of years. —पतिबंधः a drought. —प्रियः the Chātaka bird —वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. —वृद्धिः *f.* birth-day. —शतं a century, one hundred years. —सहस्रं a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षण [वृष-ल्युट्] 1 Raining, rain. —2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also) ; द्रव्यवर्षणं ' showering or bestowing wealth '.

वर्षणिः *f.* [वृष-अति] 1 Raining. —2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. —3 An act, action. —4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon ; ग्रिष्मे षष्ठाग्रिमस्यस्यो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेऽयः Y. 3. 52 ; Bk. 7. 1. —2 Rain (sing. in this sense). —Comp. —कालः the rains, the rainy season ; no वर्षासमया. —कालीन *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. —मध्वजनः a high wind. —यू *m.* 1. a frog. —2. a kind of insect (इंदोप). —वृः, स्त्री *f.* 1. a female frog or a little frog. —2. hog-weed. —3. an earth-worm. —रात्रः 1. a night in the rainy season. —2. the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. —कं Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृष उक्त्] Raining, watery, pouring down water ; वर्षुकश्च किमपः कुतोक्षतेरेषुद्वय परिहार्यसू. वरः Si. 14. 46 ; Bk. 2. 37. —Comp. —अब्दः, —अब्दः a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. —2 Strongest. —3 Largest (superl. of वृद्ध q. v.)

वर्षीयसू *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older ; very old. —2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q. v.)

वर्षम् The body ; see below.

वर्षमन् *n.* [वृष-यनिन्] 1 Body, form. —2 A measure, height ; वर्षम द्विपानं विरुवंत उच्चकैवेनेचरेण्याश्चरमाच्चक्षिरे Si. 12. 64 ; गजवर्षमं किरातेभ्यः शङ्खसुर्व्वेद्वारः R. 4. 76. —3 A handsome or lovely form. —4 Surface (as of a mountain) ; Māl. 9. 5.

वर्ह
वर्ह
वर्हण
वर्हिण
वर्हिन्
वर्हिस्

See वर्ह, वर्ह, वर्हण,
वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस्

बल्ल 1 A (बल्लते ; but sometimes बलति also ; बलित्) 1 To go, approach, hasten ; अग्न्योर्न्य शरद्विहरेव बल्लते Mv. 6. 41 ; पण-यिन् परिरेष्युमथागना बल्लिरे बलिरोचित मध्यमाः Si. 5. 38, 6. 11. 19. 42. ; त्वद-भिसरणरभसेन बल्लती पतति पदानि किंचति चलती Git. 6. —2 To move, turn, move or turn round ; बलितकंधर Māl. 1. 29 ; दृष्टिरन्यतो न बलति K. —3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to ; हृदयमव्ये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्बल्लते बल्लत् Git. 7 ; Nalod. 3. 5. —4 To increase ; बल्लस्युरानिस्वना S. D. 116 ; अमंदं कर्षणज्वरजनितचित्ताकुलतया बल्लद्वा-धा राधा सरसमिदमुचे सहचरी Git. 1. —5 To cover, enclose. —6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. —WITH वि to move to and fro, roll about ; स्वि-यति कूणति वेष्टति विबलति निमिषति वि-लीकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. —सं 1. to mix, blend. —2. to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.* ; see संवलित).

बलन [बल्ल भावे ल्युट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. —2 Moving round in a circle. —3 (In astr.) Deflection. —4 Agitation, excitement.

बलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. —2 Moved, turned round, bent round. —3 Surrounded, enclosed. —4 Wrinkled ; Ki. 11. 4. —5 Cast, darted ; Māl. 8. 11.

बल see बल.

बलक्ष see बलक्ष.

बलग्रः, —ग्रं The waist.

बलभिः, भी *f.* [बल्यते आच्छाद्यते बल्ल-अभि वा ङीप्] (Also frequently writ-ten बडभिः-भी) 1 The sloping roof the wooden frame of a thatch ; ध्रुवे-र्जालविनिःसृतैर्बलभयः सदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2. ; सौधान्धत्यर्थतापादलभिमपरिचयद्वेवि-पारावतानि M. 2. 13. —2 The topmost part (of a house) ; दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा भवनबल-भीततवातायनस्था Māl. 1. 15 ; Ma. 38 ; Si. 3. 53. —3 N. of a town in Saurāshtra ; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु बलभी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

बल्लब See अबल्लब.

बल्लयः —यं [बल्ल-अयन्] 1 A brace-let, armband ; विहितविश्वविससिकिसलय-बल्लया जीवति परमिह तव रत्निकलया Git. 6 ; Bk. 3. 22 ; Ma. 2. 60 ; R. 13. 21, 43. —2 A ring, coil ; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. —3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. —4 A circle circumference (oft. at the end of comp.) ; भ्रातृबल्लयः Dk. ; वेलावयवलयो (बली) R. 1. 30 ; दिग्बल्लय Si. 9. 8. —5 An enclosure, a bower ; as in लतावलयमंडप. —यः 1 A fence, hedge. —2 A branch. —3 A sore throat. (बल्लयीक ' to form into a bracelet ' ; Kn. 5. 66 ; बल्लयी ' to serve as a bracelet or girdle ').

बल्यित *a.* 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed ; Bh. 3. 26 ; U. 4. 30. —2 Whirling round. —3 Curling, Māl. 5. 6.

बलाक See बलाक.

बलाकिन् See बलाकिन्.

बलासकः 1 The cuckoo. —2 A frog. बलाहक See बलाहक.

बलि-ली *f.* (Also written बलिः-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin) ; बलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतम् —2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty) ; मध्येन सावेदिविलम् मथा बलिचयं चारु बभार बाला Kn. 1. 39. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —4 A line made on the body with fragrant unguents. —Comp. —भृत् *a.* curled, having curls (as hair) ; कुसुमोत्खचितान् बलीभूतश्चलयन् भृंगरश्च-स्तवालकान् R. 8. 53. —मुखः, —बदनः a monkey ; Māl. 9. 31.

बलिकः-कं The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिन, बलिभ *a.* [बलि-न म वा] Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid ; Si. 6. 13.

बलिमत् *a.* Wrinkled.

बलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, oggling.

बलिश-शी A fish hook.

बलीकं The edge of a thatched roof ; Si. 3. 53.

बलुकः A kind of bird. —कं The root of lotus.

बल्ल *a.* Strong, robust, powerful.

बल्ल् 10 U. (बल्लयति-ते) To speak.

बल्लकः-ल्लकं [बल्ल-संवाणे क, कस्य नेष्वं]

1 The bark of a tree ; स बल्लकावासि तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्थु न कथं धर्मजयः Ki. 1. 35 ; R. 8. 11 ; 11 ; Bk. 10. 1. —2 The scales of a fish. —3 A part, fragment (संब). —Comp. —तरुः a kind of tree. —द्रुमः the birch tree. —लोध्रा a variety of the Lodhra

बल्लकत्त *a.* A fish (having scales).

बल्लकलः-लं [बल्ल-कलन् कस्य नेष्वं] 1 The bark of a tree. —2 A garment made of a bark, bark-garment, ह्यमधि-कमनोष्ठा बल्लकेनापि तन्नी S. ; 1. 20, R. 12. 8 ; Ku. 5. 8 ; हेमबल्लकलाः 6. 6 ' wearing golden bark-dresses ' ; (cf. चौरारिहाः in Ku. 6. 93). —Comp. —संबीत *a.* clad in bark.

बल्लिकः A thorn.

बल्लकुटं Bark, rind.

बल्ल् 1 U. (बल्लति-ते, बल्लित्) 1 To go, move, shake ; Si. 12. 20. —2 To leap, bounce, bound, ; go by leaps, gallop (fig. also) ; बल्ल्य बल्लति सक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. —3 To dance prance ; द्वारे

हमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्गयति यद् दयितः।
Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125; Si. 18. 53. -4 To
be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat;
निजिताखिलमहाणवोषधिर्वदसारममृतं व-
वल्गिरे Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger,
vaunt; विद्यासत्रविनिर्गलकमुषो वल्गयति
चेर्यामरा; Bv. 1. 72.

वल्गन Leaping, jumping, gall ping;
R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आला गृह्यते
हस्ती वाजी वल्गामु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.

वल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bound-
ed, leaped &c. -2 Moved, mad to
dance; Kāv. 2. 73. -त 1 A gallop,
one of the paces of a horse. -2
Swaggering, boasting, vaunt; निमि-
त्तादपराधेषादुपकस्येव वल्गिते S. 2. 27.

वल्गु a. [वल् संवर्णे उ गुल् व Tv.] 1
Lovely, beautiful, handsome, at-
tractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Kī.
18. 11. -2 Sweet; Bv. 2. 136. -3
Precious. -adv. Beautifully, splen-
didly, Pt. 1. 62. -ल्लुः A goat.
-Comp. -पत्रः a kind of wild pulae.
-वल्गुक a. Handsome, lovely, beau-
tiful. -क 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A
wood.

वल्गुलः The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. -2 A
chest.

वल्गुयति Den. P. 1 To be hand-
some. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3
Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्भ् 1 A. (वल्भते) To eat, devour

वल्भने 1 Eating. -2 Food.

वल्मिक, वल्मिकि m., n. See वल्मीक.

वल्मी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an
ant-hill.

वल्मीका-क [वल् ईत् मुट् व Up. 4. 25]
An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by
white ants, moles &c.; धर्म शनैः
संचितुपादल्मीकमिव पुत्तिकाः Subhāsh.;
Me. 15; S. 7. 11. -कः 1 Swelling of
certain parts of the body, elephantiasis.
-2 The post Vālmiki. -Comp.
-शीर्षं a kind of antimony (used as
collyrium).

वल्मु (ल्यु) ल् 10 P. (वल् ल्यु-ल्यति) 1
To cut oil. -2 To purify.

वल् 1 A. (वल्ते) 1 To cover. -2 To
be covered. -3 To go, move.

वल् [वल्-वल्] 1 Covering. -2 A
weight of three Gunjas. -3 Another
weight of one Gunja and a half; or
of two Gunjas (in medicine). -4
Prohibiting. -5 Winning corn. -6
A Masha of silver.

वल्की [वल् कु गाय. ' डीप.] The
(Indian) lute; अजस्रमास्फालितवल्की.

गुणक्षतोऽम्बलागुह्यनकाद्याभक्षया Si. 1. 9,
4. 57; Ks. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्भ a. [वल्-अभच् Up. 3. 125]

1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supre-
me. -भः 1 A lover, husband; (वेदः)
स्वयं विलसति त्वयं वल्भालोकनेन Māl.
3. 8; Si. 11. 33. -2 A favourite; Pt. 1
53. -3 A superintendent, an overseer.
-4 A chief herdsman. -5 A good horse
(one with auspicious marks). -भा
A beloved female, mistress, wife;
वहुवल्भाराजानः श्रूयते S. 3; Mu. 3. 9.
-Comp. -आचार्यः N. of the celebra-
ted founder of a Vaishnava sect.
-पालः a groom.

वल्भायित A mode of sexual en-
joyment; cf. पुष्पायित.

वल्भरं [वल्-अल्] 1 Aloe-wood. -2
A bower. -3 A thicket (गहन). -4 A
branching foot-stalk.

वल्भरिः-री f. [वल्-अरि वा कीप्.] 1
A creeping plant; अनपायिनि संभवद्भुमे
गन्धम्रे पतनाय वल्भरी Ku. 5. 31; तमो
वल्भरी Māl. 5. 7. -2 A branching foot
stalk.

वल्भवः (वी f.) See वल्भ; Si. 12. 39.

वल्भिः f. [वल्-इत्] 1 A creeper,
creeping or winding plant; भूतेशस्य
भुजंगवल्भिलयमन्तर्जुदा जटाः Māl. 1.
2. -2 The earth. -Comp. -दूर्वा a kind
of grass.

वल्भी f. A creeping plant, winding
plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper.
-वृक्षः the Sāla tree.

वल्भरं [वल्-उल्] 1 A bower, an
arbour. -2 A place overgrown with
creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branch-
ing foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated
field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness.
-6 Dried flesh.

वल्भरी [वल्-ऊल्] 1 Dried flesh.
-2 The flesh of the (wild) hog.
-र 1 A thicket. -2 A desert,
wilderness. -3 An uncultivated
field. -4 Ground impregnated with
salt.

वल्ह 1. 1 A. (वल्हते) 1 To be pre-
sistent or excellent. -2 To cover
-3 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To
give. -II. 10 U. (वल्हयति-ते) 1 To
speak. -2 To abate.

वल्हिक, वल्हीक See वल्हिक, वल्हीक.

वल्ह 2 P. (वल्ह, उल्लिखित) 1 To wish,
desire, long for; निःस्वो वल्हि शतं शती
दक्षशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमो हि वीर्यप्रभवं
भवस्य जयाय मेनायकुशलितं देवाः Ku. 3.
15; S. 7. 20; वल्हि भागुरिहोपमवा-
च्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To
shine (कान्ति).

वल्ह a. [वल्ह कर्तरि अच् भावे अण् वा] 1
Subject to, influenced by, under the

influence or control of, usually in
comp.; शोकवशा, मृत्युवशा &c. -2
Obedient, submissive, compliant.
-3 Humbled, tamed. -4 Charmed,
fascinated. -5 Subdued by charms.
-शः, -शी 1 Wish, desire, will. -2
Power, influence, control, master-
ship, authority, subjection, submis-
sion; स्ववशा 'subject to oneself',
independent; परवशा 'under the in-
fluence of others'; अनयत् प्रयु-
शक्तिसंपदा वशमेको द्रुपतीनमेतरान् R. 8.
19; वशं नी. or आनी to reduce to
subjection, subdue, win over; वशं
गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to,
give way, yield, submit; न युचो वशं
वशिनामुत्तमं गंतुमर्हति R. 8. 90; वशे कृ
or वशीकृत to subdue, overcome, win
over; to fascinate, bewitch. -वशात्
(abl.) is frequently used adverbially
in the sense of 'through the
force, power or influence of', 'on
account of', 'for the purpose of';
देववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. -3
Being tamed. -4 Birth. -शः The re-
sidence of harlots. -Comp. -अनुय,
-ग, -वर्तिन् (so वशंगत) a. obedient to
the will of another, submissive, sub-
ject. (-m.) a servant. -आदयकः a
porpoise. -क्रिया winning over, sub-
jection. -ग a. subject, obedient;
नमस्यामो देवास्तु इतिदिष्टेति वशगाः
Bh. 2. 94; Pt. 1. 139. (-ग) an
obedient wife.

वशवद् a. Obedient to the will of
compliant, submissive, subject, under
the influence of (lit. and fig.); कौ-
पस्य किं तु करभोरु वशवद्वायुः Bv. 3. 9,
2. 136, 157; N. 1. 33; सादृशं गुह-
र्यं वशवद्बद्धनमनेगनिवासं Git. 11; अग्नि-
सारयते कान्तिं या मन्त्रपशवद्वा S. D.

वशका An obedient wife.

वशा [वल्-अश्] 1 A woman. -2 A
wife. -3 A daughter. -4 A husband's
sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren wo-
man. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female
elephant; कौरवेषु ममोर्वशी विपतमा
यूधे तथेयं वशा Vi. 4. 25.

वशिः Subjugation. -2 Fascinat-
ing, bewitching. -n. Subjection.

वशिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe-
wood.

वशिता-स्वं 1 Subjection, control. -2
Bewitching, fascinating.

वशिन् a. (वी f.) [वशः अस्यस्य इति]
1 Powerful. -2 Being under control,
subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One
who has subdued his passions (used
like a noun, also); प्रस्थापयामास वशी
वासिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1. S. 5.
28. -m. Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A
sage.

वशिनी The Sāml tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. —रं Sea salt.

वशीकृत See वशिष्ठ.

वशीकरण 1 Fascinating, attracting. —2 A cause of attraction or allurements; एकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Māl. 6. 17. —3 Subduing, subjugation.

वश्य a. [वञ्च-यत्] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवश्यवैधियात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. —2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled; Bg. 6. 36. —3 Under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient : तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्दृश्यः समुद्धो धर्मिकः सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (सना) इदं व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिबन्धं Ku. 3. 50. —इयः A servant, dependent. —इया An humble or obedient wife; यं ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वागवश्येवाबुधवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has full command of language). —इयं Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वष् 1 P. (वशति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् ind. An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय वषट्, पूज्ये वषट् &c. —Comp. —कर्तुं m. the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. —कारः the formula or exclamation वषट्.

वष् 1 A. (वष्कते) To go, move.

वष्कयः A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves, (विरसृता गौः).

वसु 1. 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवासीत्, वसयति, वस्तु, उवित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc. ; but sometimes acc.); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. —2 To be, exist, be found in; वसति हि मेष्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति, भूतिः श्रीहोर्धुतिः कीर्तिर्दक्षे वसति नालमे Subhāsh. —3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). —Caus. 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. —2 To receive hospitably. —3 To dwell, inhabit. —Desid. (विवसति) To wish to dwell. —II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; वसने परिधसरे वमाना S. 7. 21, Si 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10. —Caus. (वासयति) To cause to put on. —III. 4 P. (वसयति) 1 To be straight. —2 To be firm. —3 To fix. IV. 10 U. (वासयति) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. —2 To love. —3 To take, accept. —4 To hurt, kill. —5 To offer,

—V. 10 U. (वसयति) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः —ती f. [वस्-अति वा डाप्] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1. 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. —2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. —3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); अलकामतिवाहो वसतिं वसुसंपदा Ku. 6. 37; 80 दिनयवसतिः, धर्मकवसतिः. —4 A camp, halting place (शिविर). —5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका बभूव वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः = रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c; तिष्ठो वसतीरचित्वा 7. 33; 11. 30. —6 A Jaina monastery. वसथं An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसनं [वस्-आधारे लुट्] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. —2 A house, residence. —3 Dressing, clothing, covering. —4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; उरसंगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. —5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for sarna).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख); मधुमाघौ वसंतः Susr.; सर्वे मिये चाकतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; बिहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Git. 1. —2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; सुहवः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. —3 Dysentery. —4 Smallpox. —5 (In dramas) A nickname for the Vidūṣaka or buffoon. —Comp. —अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring; वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मादयितुं रूपं प्रेष्य S. 1. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phālguna, and identified with the Holi festival. —कालः the spring-tide, vernal season. —वोषिन् m. a cuckoo. —जा 1. the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. —2. the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव. —तिलकः —कं the ornament of the spring; कुल्लं वसंत-तिलकं तिलकं बमालया Chand. M 5. (—का —कं) N. of a metre; see App. 1. —इतः 1. the cuckoo. —2. the month called Chaitra. —3. the musical mode शिंदोल. —4. the mango tree. —इती the trumpet-flower. —द्वुः, —द्वसः the mango tree. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha. —वधुः, —योधः —सखा epithets of the god of love.

वसा [वस्-अन्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, enet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 16. —2 Any oily or fatty exudation. —3 Brain. —Comp. —आदवः, —आदवकः the Gangetic porpoise. —छटा the mass of the brain. —पायिन् m. a dog.

वसिः [वस्-इत्] 1 Clothes. —2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. —2 Dwelling. —3 Stored (as grain). —व Abode, residence.

वसिरं Sea salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. —2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु a. 1 Sweet. —2 Dry. —3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. —4 Ved. Good. —n. [वस्-उत्] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुधेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्कृता वसुमानस्य वसुने मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. —2 A jewel, gem. —3 Gold. —4 Water. —5 A thing, substance. —6 A kind of salt. —7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). —8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. —m. 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense); सेयं धूरिवसोर्धमेरिव सुता वृत्तोर्ध्वे वर्तते Māl. 5. 24; Ki. 18; (the Vasus are eight in number : —1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or वव, 5 अमिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्युष, and 8 वामास ; sometimes अह is substituted for आप ; वरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चेवानिलोऽनलः । प्रत्युषश्च वामासश्च ववश्चोऽहोऽविति सूताः). —2 the number 'eight'. —3 N. of Kubera. —4 Of Siva. —5 Of Agni. —6 A tree. —7 A lake, pond. —8 A rein. —9 The tie of a yoke. —10 A halter. —11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्विभवे तव वसु विषयालयादपरिगणिका Si. 9. 10; शिथिलवसुमनाधे मग्नमापस्योधौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). —12 The sun. —f. 1 A ray of light. —2 Light, radiance. —3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). —Comp. —औकसारा 1. N. of Amarāvatt, the city of Indra. —2. of Alakā, the city of Kubera. —3. of a river attached to Amarāvatt and Alakā. —कीटाः, —कुमिः a beggar. —मातिः f. Ved. wealth. —वा the earth. —वैवः N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son of Sūra,

a descendant of Yadu. °धुः -सुतः &c. epithets of Krishna. —रेवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhanishthā. -देव्या the ninth day of lunar fortnight. —धर्मिका crystal. —वा 1. the earth; बहुधेयमेवरेवतां त्वया R. 8. 83; S. 7. 33. —2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4. °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varna. —धारा, —भारा the capital of Kubera. —प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्राणः an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् m. fire. —रोचिस् m. a sacrifice; religious ceremony. —अर्घ्यं 1. wrought gold. —2. silver. —वेणः N. of Karna. —स्थली N. of the city of Kubera.

वसु(सू)कः The plant called Arka. —कं 1 Sea-salt. —2 Fossil-salt.

वसुंधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुंधरा; R. 4. 7; S. 6. 23.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. —नी The earth; वसुमत्या हि दृषाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; S. 1. 25.

वसुला A god, deity.

वसुरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वस्तु 1 A. (वस्तुते) To go, move.

वस्तुः 1 Going, motion. —2 Application, perseverance.

वस्तुय See वस्तुय.

वस्तुयणी Sho वस्तुयणी.

वस्तुराटिका A scorpion.

वस्तु 10 U. (वस्तुयति-ते) 1 To hunt, kill. —2 To ask, beg, solicit. —3 To go, move. —4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. —स्तः A goat; see वस्त. —Oomp. —अंजी benzoin.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

वस्ति m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. —2 The abdomen, the lower belly. —3 The pelvis. —4 The bladder. —5 A syringe, clyster. —Oomp. —मल urine. —निर्गच्छ n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. —2. the neck of the bladder. —शोचनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder).

वस्तु n [वस्तु] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुवस्तुवारोप्यज्ञानम्. —2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा सुदु वस्तु हिमिर्तुं मुदुनैवारभते कुपतका 3. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विदुः सुरवे प्रवेयं 5. 18. 3. 5; वस्तुनीष्ट-व्यनारः S. D. —3 Wealth, property, possessions. —4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. —5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also) : अरुतिप्रत्ययादेवेनामवस्तुकां संभाषयामि

M. 1. —6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of any poetic composition; कालिदासप्रथितवस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्था-तव्यमस्माभिः S. 1; अथवा सुदुस्तुपुरुष-वस्तुमानात् V. 1. 2; आशीर्नमस्क्रिया-वस्तुनिर्विशो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6; Ve. 1. —7 The pith of a thing. —8 A plan, design. —f. Ved. A day (?). —Oomp. —अभावः 1. absence of reality. —2. loss of property or possessions. —उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration; see S. D. 420. —उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin who thus illustrates it : —(जीवमिव ते वस्तुं नेने नीलायले इव । इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तुमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 16; (it is a case of Upamā where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted). —उपहित a. applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material; किया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). —रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतत् ind. 1 In fact; in reality, really, actually. —2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. —3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. —4 In fine.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence; Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं [वस्-वृत्] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. —2 Dress, apparel. —Oomp. —अगारः-रं, -युहं a tent. —अंचलः, —अंतः the hem of a garment. —आगारं a clothier's shop. —कुट्टिमं 1. a tent. —2. an umbrella. —गुधिः the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel); cf. नीवि. —निर्णेजकः a washerman. —परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. —पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. —पूत a. filtered through a cloth; वस्त्रपूतं पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. —भेदकाः, —भेदिक m. a tailor. —योजिः the material of cloth (as cotton). —रंजनं safflower. —विलासः foppery in dress.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्तं [वस्-नः Up. 3. 6] 1 Hire, wages (in this sense m. also). —2 Dwelling, abiding. —3 Wealth, substance. —4 A cloth, clothes. —5 A skin. —6 Price. —7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रसा A tendon, nerve.

वस्तिक a. Mercenary, hireling.

वस्मन् n. Ved. 1 A garment. —2 An abode.

वह् 10 U. [वह्यति-ते] To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ते, उवाह, ऊहे, अवा-शीत्, अवोढ, वश्यति-ते, वोढुं, ऊढ; pass. उवाहते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft. with two acc.); अजं ग्रामं वहति; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1. 1; न च हव्यं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. —2 To bear along, cause to move on-ward, waft, propel; जलानि या तीर-निस्वातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामसु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; त्रिभोतसं वहति यो गगनमतिष्ठ S. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. —3 To fetch, bring; वहति जलमियं Mu. 1. 4. —4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain; न गर्भा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; तत-ते चापह्वितीयं वहति रणधुरं को भरयार-वकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.'; वहति सुवन-अर्थो देशः कणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17. —5 To carry off; take away; अद्वैतं हृगं वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किंरिह Me. 14. —6 To marry; यदुहया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. —7 To have, possess, bear; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषधाराय पवीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. —8 To assume, exhibit, show; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तिः Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. —9 To look to, attend to, take care of; दुग्धाया मे जन-न्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4; तेषां निरत्या-भियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं बहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. —10 To suffer, feel, experience; Bv. 1. 94; १० दुःखं, हव्यं, शोकं, तोषं &c. —11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on; वहसं क्लीबवर्द्धं वहतं Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K. ; Pt. 1. 43, 291. —12 To flow (as rivers); प्रत्यगुहमहोदया Mb. ; परो-पकाराय वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. —13 To blow (as wind); मंदं वहति मासतः Rām. ; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. —14 To breathe. —Caus. (वहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. —2 To drive, impel, direct. —3 To traverse, pass or go over; स बाह्यत राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाह-येद्वशको Me. 38. —4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23. —5 To place in a boat. —6 To proceed, go. —7 To carry out, complete, finish. —8 To go to visit. —Desid. (विवहति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

ऊढ p. p. 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. —2 Taken. —3 Married; Ku. 5. 70, —दः A married man. —डा A girl who is married. —Oomp. —कं ऊढ a. mailed —भार्थ a. one who

has married a wife. -वयसः a young-man.

ऊहिः *f.* 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [वह्-कर्तरि. अच्] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद्). -8 A measure of four Droṇas. -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहतीः -वहा A river, stream in general.

वहतुः 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहनं [वह-ल्यट्] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting. -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

वहित *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहंतः 1 Wind. -2 An infant.

वहल *a.* See वहल. -ऊः A raft, boat.

वहित्रं, वहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, boat, vessel; प्रत्युपयुज्यते किमपि व, हित्रं Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजलं धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Gīt. 1.

वहिस् See वहिस्.

वहिष्क *n.* Outer, external.

वहेहकः The Bibhitaka tree.

वह्निः [वह्-नि] 1 Fire; अग्रेणे पति-तो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subhāsh. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle. -5 The marking-nut plant. -6 Lead-wort. -7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. -9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse. -Comp. -कृ *a.* 1. igniting. -2. stimulating digestion, stomachic. -कृद् a kind of agallochum. -गन्धः 1. incense. -2. resin. -गर्भा 1. a bamboo. -2. the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ. -दीपकः safflower. -नामन् *m.* 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. lead-wort. -मोग्यं clarified butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रत्नम् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. gold. -लोहं, -लोहकं copper. -वर्णं the red water-lily. -वल्गुमः resin. -वर्जं 1. gold. -2. the common lime. -शिल्पं 1. saffron. -2. safflower. -सखः the wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree.

वह्नी 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वह्नीक, वह्नीक see वह्नीक, वह्नीक.

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. च. -2 It has also the following senses:—(a) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा वह्नी वा G. M.; अरिते ते माता स्मरति वा तात U. 4. (b) like, as; जाता मये तुहिनमयितां पश्चिनी वाग्य-रूपा Me. 83; मणी वोद्वेप्य लब्धे Sk.; हृद्यो गर्जति चातिद्विपतलो दुर्बोधो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवत्क्रियया पञ्चोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35, 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो णो वा चित्तिरिति P. VI. 4. 99, 91. (d) Possibility; (in this sense, वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वाग्यस्य चक्षसि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (f) Indeed, truly. (g) Only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or', 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभो-स्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमादुपराद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुगौर-वाद्वा नवानाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्विरवधानं दीयमानं प्राथये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.).

वा 1. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्तधा सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतोऽबुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वायति. ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2 (वाजयति. ते) To shake. -With आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिशंकामशुभिकावानावाग्मातरि-श्वा निहति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -प्र, -वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरश्चराणां R. 6. 23. -11. 4 P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -11. 10 U. (वायति. ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (शी *f.*) [वंश-अण्] Made of bamboo. -शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश-ठक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes. -कः [वच्. वञ्] Speech, uttering; as in नमोवाकं प्रशामहे U. 1. 1.

वाकुल See बाकुल.

वाक्यं [वच्-प्यत् वच् कः] 1 Speech words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्ति-युक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; पदसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K.; औत्पार्थिकं च भवेद्वाक्ये समारे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In estr.) The solar process for all astronomical computations. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. -उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Daṇḍin; see Kāv. 2. 43. -अलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. -पदं a word in a sentence. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛhari. -पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition. -2. the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; वाक्यभेदास्त्वहनगमत् Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -विशारदः *a.* eloquent, skilled in speech. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सदोवावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone whet-stone. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Certainty, determination. -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

वागा A bride.

वागारु *a.* Breaking one's promises, perfidious, faithless.

वागाशानिः A Buddha.

वायुरा [वा-हिंते उरश्च गच् च] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जन-वायुरासु पतितः क्षेमण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-रतिः) a fowler, huntsman; Ms. 10. 32.

वायुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वागिमन् *a.* [वाच् अस्त्यर्थे गिमनिः चश्च कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124] 1 Elo-

quent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. —m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man ; अनिलोहितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो ब्रूया Si. 2. 27, 109 ; Ki. 14. 6 ; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -3 N. of Vishnu.

वाग्य *a.* [वाचं यच्छति, यच्-ड] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. —म्यः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वांक्ष 1 P. (वाञ्छति) To wish, desire.

वाक् *f* [वच्-क्विप् दीर्घोऽसंस्कारणं च Up. 2. 67.] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ) ; वागर्थाविच संयुक्तौ वागर्थमपिपत्ये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech ; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4 ; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थे वाग्युच्यते । ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽध्वनि U. 1. 10 ; निनिश्चिताधिमिति वाचमावदे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows' ; R. 1. 49 ; Si. 2. 13, 23 ; Ku. 2. 3. -3 A voice, sound ; अग्नेरिणि वायुद्वचरत् U. 2 ; मनुष्यवाच R. 2. 33. -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise. -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -Comp. —अपहारकः (वागपहारकः) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts. —अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning ; R. 1. 1 ; see above. —असिः cutting speech (cutting like a sword) ; स्फुरजसाधोविदुषोति वागसिः Ki. 14. 12. —आह्वरः (वागाह्वरः) verbosity, bombast. —आत्मन् *a* (वागात्मन्) consisting of words ; अये मज्झोसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. —ईशः (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -3. an epithet of Brahman ; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvati. —ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brahman. (-रि) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. —कृषभः (वागृषभः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. —कलहः (वाकलहः) a quarrel strife. —कीरा (वाकीराः) a wife's brother. —गुहः (वागुहः) a kind of a bird. —गुणः (वागुगुणः) a merit or excellence of speech ; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra.). --गुलिः, -गुलिका (वागुगुलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a kind &c ; cf. तालकं कवचान्. —चपल *a.* (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. —चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. —छलं (वाक्छलं) 'dis-

honesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication ; एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छलं Mu. 2 ; केनेदममुने मे वाक्छलात् वृष्टं K. 330. —जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk ; अनिलोहितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो ब्रूया Si. 2. 27. —ह्वरः (वाग्ह्वरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language. —वृहः (वाग्बृहः) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2. restraint of speech, control over words ; cf. विद्वहः. —वृत्त (वाग्बृत्त) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed. (-त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. —द्विद्व (वाग्द्विद्व) *a.* 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. —द्वलं (वाग्द्वलं) a lip. —दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. —दुष्ट *a* (वाग्दुष्ट) 1. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brahmana not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. —देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech ; वाग्देवतायाः संमुख्यमाधत्ते S. D. 1. कुल science, learning. —द्वेषः (वाग्द्वेषः) 1. the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound ; द्वेषोच्यते परिकृतो वाग्द्वेषाद् गदयो हतः H. 3. -2. abuse, defamation. -3. an ungrammatical speech. —निबन्धन (वाग्निबन्धन) *a.* depending on words. —निश्चयः (वाक्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. —निष्ठा (वाक्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). —पटु *a.* (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. —पति *a.* (वाक्पति) eloquent oratorical. (-तिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वचसपतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. —पादक्यं (वाक्पादक्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. —प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. —प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. —प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. —बन्धनं (वाग्बन्धनं) stopping the speech, silencing ; Amaru. 13. —मनस *m.* (the dual वाक्मनसी in Vedio language) speech and mind ; अपेनं तुमुदुः स्तुत्यमवाक्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15. —मार्गं (वाक्मार्गं) mere words. —मुखं (वाग्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. —यत (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or ordered his speech, silent. —यमा (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. —यामः (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. —युद्धं (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. —योधः (वाग्योधः) stopping the speech, silencing. —यज्ञः (वाग्यज्ञः) 1. adamant words ; अहं दारुणो वाग्यज्ञः U. 1. -2. harsh or severe language.

—विद्वध *a.* (वाग्बिद्वध) skilled in speech. (-म्य) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. --विचयः (वाग्बिचयः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language ; नास्ति मे वाग्बिचयः प्रशंसितं V. 3 ; रघूनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तन्नुवाग्बिचयसि सन् R. 1. 9, Māl. 1. 26. —विलासः (वाग्बिलासः) graceful or elegant speech. --व्यवहारः (वाग्ब्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion ; प्रयोगमयानं हि नाट्यज्ञानं किमत्र वाग्ब्यवहारेण M. 1. —व्ययः (वाग्ब्ययः) waste of words or breath. —व्यापारः (वाग्ब्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2. the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. --संयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाक्मय *a.* (वाक्.) 1 Consisting of words ; R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words ; Ms. 12. 6 ; Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. --यं 1 Speech, language ; म्यस्तज्जम्भेर्लोतिरेभिर्दशभिरक्षरैः । समस्तं वाक्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. 1 ; Ku. 7. 90 ; Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence. -3 Rhetoric. --यी The goddess Sarasvati.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant मदन.

वाच्यम *a.* Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn ; उपास्थिता देवी तद्वाच्यमो भव V. 3 ; विद्वांसो बहुधातले परवचाभ्रश्लाघासु वाच्यमाः Bv. 4. 42 ; वाच्यमस्मात् R. 13. 44. —मः A sage who maintains a rigid silence.

वाचक *a.* [वच्-ण्वल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यञ्जक) ; साक्षात्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. —कः 1 A speaker. -2 A reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. -Comp. —पदं a significant word.

वाचनं [वच्-णिव् स्वार्थे वा णिच् लृट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance ; as in स्वास्ति-वचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q. q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक *a.* (की. f.) [वचनेन निर्दिष्टं टक्] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [वाचः पतिः पठयल्ल्] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue ; तद्वीर्यस्य कृति

भिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (= Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism -3 An oath.

वाचाट a. [वाच् आटच् वस्य न कः] Talkative, garrulous : talking much or idly ; अरे वाचाट Ve. 3 ; Mv. 6 ; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. [वाच् आलच् वस्य न कः] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. -2 Talkative, garrulous ; see वाचाट ; Si. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering.

वाचिक a. (का, की f.) [वाचा कृतं वाच् ढक् वस्य न कः] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words ; वाचिकं पाठ्यम्. -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of month. —क 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication : वाचिकमप्यार्येण सिद्धार्थकाच्छात्रस्यमिति लिखितं Mn. 5 ; निर्धारितेभ्यं लेखेन खलूकः वा खलु वाचिकः Si. 2. 70. -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp. -पत्र 1. a letter. -2. a newspaper. —हारकः 1 a letter. -2. a messenger, news-bearer.

वाचिन् a. (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. —क्तिः f. 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech ; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mā. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य a. [वच्-कर्मणि प्यत्] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed ; वाच्यस्तथा मद्रचनास्त राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; cf. लक्ष्य and श्रव्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible ; Si. 20. 34 ; एभिर्दुक्तो महीपालः प्राप्तेनाति खलु वाच्यता H. 3. 129, 4. 17. —वच् 1 Blame, censure, reproach ; प्रमदामलु संस्थितः शुचा वृपतिः सज्जिति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84 ; चिरस्य वाच्यं न वतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिधा q. v. ; cf. लक्ष्य and श्रव्य ; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यमतिभासादेव चादत्तामतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -Comp. —अर्थः expressed meaning. —चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अयम्) division of Kāvya or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्दचित्र) ; see चित्र also. —वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता, -वच् 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाजः [वज्-वञ्] 1 A wing. -3 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. —जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. —वेयः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. —सन्तः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Śiva. —सन्तिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi Samhitā or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyins.

वाजिन् a. [वाज-अस्त्वर्थे इनि] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. —m. 1 A horse ; न गर्धभा वाजिपुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17 ; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हर्षश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1 ; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 65 ; Si. 18. 31 -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -4 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. —नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Ushas (dawn). -3 Food (Ved.). -Comp. —पृष्ठः the globe-amaranth. —भक्षः a chick-pea. —भोजनः a kind of kidneybean. —मेघः a horse-sacrifice. —शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The sound of curdled milk.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणे Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वांछ 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) 1 To wish, desire ; न संवत्सरास्तस्य न भिक्षुस्तस्यः मियाणि वाञ्छन्त्यसुभिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19. -2 To seek for, pursue. —With अभि, -सं To wish, desire or long for ; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छन् Wishing, desiring.

वांछा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.) ; वांछा सज्जनसंगेन Bh. 2. 62 ; Ki. 4. 25.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. —सं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छिन् a. 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful. —नी 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A wanton.

वाच् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः -टं [वट्-वञ्] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court ; स्ववाटकुक्कुटाविजयद्वयः Dk. ; so वेशः. इमजानं &c. -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain. -Comp. —धानः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a Brāhmaṇa female ; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden ; अयं वृक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; so पुष्पं, अशोकं &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard ; वाटीमुचि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5. -5 A road. -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य a. Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. —पुष्पं 1 sandal. -2 saffron. (-पुष्पं) the plant अतिवला.

वाट्या, वाट्याला, वाट्याली N. of the plant अतिवला.

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive.

वाडवः [वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां सद्यो वा अण्] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brāhmaṇa —वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. —आग्नेः -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडवेयः [वडवा-ढक्] A bull. —यौ (m. dual) The two Asvins.

वाडव्यं A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

वाट See वाट.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom. -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatī.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. -2 A dancing girl, an actress. -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman ; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language ; वाच्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धारयति Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice ; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak. ; so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition : महाणि मा कुर्वन्निवात्मनाद्वेण मास्त्वमग्रमनसां सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41 ; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात p. p. [वा-क] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. —तः 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind,

the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover. (वृद्ध). -Comp. -अन्तः 1. an antelope (वातघ्न). -2. a horse of the sun. -अन्तः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind -अर्ध a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-न्) 1. a window, an air-hole ; Māl. 2. 11 ; Ku. 7. 59 ; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. -अरिः 1. the castor-oil tree. -2. N. of several plants :— शम्भूली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भागी, खुडी, विंङ्ग, जलुका &c. -अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. -आर्च 1. fermentation. 2. Soma. -3. Water. -आमोवा musk. -आलिः ली f. a whirlwind ; एतेन वातालीपुञ्जितेन शुद्धकर्णयुजेन प्रच्छाद्ययमि Mk. 8. -आहत a. 1. shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout. -आहतिः f. a violent gust of wind. -आह्विः f. 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् n. breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुम्भः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -केलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् m. a bird. -गुल्मः 1. a high-wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. -उष्ण fever arising from vitiated wind. -तूल cottony seeds floating in the air. -धृष्ट 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. -ध्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -पिच a form of gout. -पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhitma or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपा excess of wind. -प्रसी m., f. a swift antelope. -फुल्लान् flatulency in the bowels (caused by indigestion). -मंडली a whirlwind. -मृगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रूपः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain-bow. -3. a bribe. -रोगा, -रवाधि gout or rheumatism. -रस्ति f. suppression of urine. -रुद्धिः f. swelled testicle. -वैरिन् m. the castor-oil tree. -जोषि the lower belly. -युल colic with flatulency. -सहः a. gouty. -सारधिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् a. (नी f.) Gouty.

वातमज्जः A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातरा. 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow-shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल a. (ली f.) [वातरागभेदं लालि-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापिः N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -हिम् m., -ह्वन् m. epithet of Agastya.

वातिः [वा-किच्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -वा, -वमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant ; (वाणिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक a. (की f.) [वातादगतः ठक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. -रुः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय a. Windy. -यं Rice-gruel.

वातुल a. 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed ; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirlwind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातुल a. See वातुल.

वातु m. Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानां सङ्घः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind ; वात्याभिः पृथ्वी-कृता दश दिग्भ्यश्चैतयो दुःतः Bv. 1. 31 ; R. 11. 16 ; Ki. 5. 39 ; Ve. 2. 21 ; Māl. 5. 6 ; 10. 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [वात्सल्य भावः स्नेह] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general ; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 ; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98 ; so भार्या, प्रजा, शरणार्थ, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सिः -रसी f. The daughter of a Sūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kāmasūtra (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः [वद्-वञ्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk ; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 ; so केतववादः Git. 8 ; सारवाद &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation ; अराध्यवादाश्च बहुन् वदित्वेति तवहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account ; शाकुन्तलादीनिहिताश्चावाञ् Māl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion,

dispute, controversy ; वादे वादे जायते नन्दबोधः Subhāsh. ; सीमा. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine ; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवाद् निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work) ; परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution' ; so नास्तिक. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अश्ववादी (m. du.) 1. assertion and reply, pliant and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् a. causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त a. disputed, वाद्यग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः -चञ्चु a. clever in repartees or witty replies. -यतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a. dispute, controversy. -रत a. disputations. -वादिन् m. a Jaina. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वाद्यकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [वद्-णिच् कर्मणि ह्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादिता p p. 1 Cannot be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument ; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. -गणः a band of music.

वादिन् a. [वद्-णिच्] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -m. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist ; तस्याप्रीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वामिनो निग्रहः Mu. 5. 10 ; R. 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-णिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -Comp. -करः a musician. -भाणं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वाद्र a. (री f.) Made or consisting of cotton. -र The cotton shrub. -र Cotton cloth.

वाद्रंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वाद्रायण See वाद्रायण.

वादलः The sheat-flah.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन -ना, वाधी See वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु (धृ) कर्म Marriage.

वाध्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. -न 1 Dry or dried fruit (*m.* also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसदृशे प्रतिष्ठिते स्था-क] 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhūka tree. -4 the Pālāsa tree.

वानरः [वानं वनसंबन्धि फलादिकं राति-गृहाति रा-क ; वा विकल्पेन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. -रि A female monkey. -Comp. -अश्वः a wild goat. -आचातः the tree called Lodhra. -हृद्गः N. of Sugriva or of Hanumat. -मियः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower ; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan ; स्मरानि वानीरपत्रेषु सुता R. 13. 35 ; Ms. 41 ; Mā. 9. 15 ; R. 13. 30, 16. 21 ; U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (सुता).

वांत *p. p.* [वृ-वृ] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अदः a dog. -आशिनः *m.* a foul-feeding demon.

वांति *f.* 1 Vomiting -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -वृ *a.* emetico.

वाण्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [वृ-वृ] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing ; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. -द्वंद्वः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापिः -पी *f.* [वृ-वृ वा क्रीप् ; Up. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water ; वापी

वास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गं Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the Chātaka bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण) ; विलोचने दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाष्य तद्विचित्रवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8 ; Me. 78. 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side ; वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9 ; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense ; *e. g.* वामेनात्र बटस्तमध्व-गजनः सर्वोत्सना सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable ; तद्वद्दो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gt. 12 ; Mā. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature ; यायेवं युधिष्ठीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याध्वः S. 4. 17. (*c*) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory ; S. 6. -4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad ; Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming ; as in वामलोचना *q. v.* -6 Short. -नः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine). -नं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः, -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the Tantras. -आपदिना the Pīlu tree. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -ऊरु, -ऊरु *f.* a woman with handsome thighs ; तद्विदं विषद्विषपते कथं वद वामोक्षं चित्ताधि-रोहणं R. 8. 57. -दृश *f.* a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवा 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva. -धूः *f.* a beautiful eye-browed woman ; Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes ; विष्णुराक्षस्य जयिनीस्तः स्तुवे वाम-लोचनाः K. P. 10 ; R. 19. 13. -शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature ; crooked-tempered ; तदेहि वामशीलं मालतीं नि-धेस्तेयामः Mā. 7. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवल-व्यते Mā. 8 (where both senses are intended.)

वामन *a.* 1 (*a*) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy ; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (*b*) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length ; वामनाचि-त्वि क्रीपमाजनं R. 19. 51 ; कथं कथं तानि (विनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (वन्र) ; शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिबंधेन छलवामनं विनयवाम-नं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy ; पद्म-लभ्ये फले मोहादुद्धादुरिष वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Viṣṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि) ; छलपति विक्रमणे बलिमज्जुत-वामन पद्मलक्ष्मीरजनिजतपपावनं केशव

धृतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gt. 1 ; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvṛitti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* dwarfish. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman ; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gaufi. -4 Of Lakshmi. -5 Of Saras-vatī.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgā.

वामी 1 A mare ; अधोद्वामीज्ञतवा-रितारं R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [वे-वृ] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -द्वंद्वः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. -2 Aerial. -ची The north-west quarter (presided over by Vāyu).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः [वय एव अण् Up. 3. 120] 1 A crow ; चलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्क-यति Mk. 10. 3. -2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. -आहः a kind of esculent vegetable. -हृद्यः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [वा-उण् युक् च Up. 1. 1] 1 Air, wind ; वायुविधूययति चंपकपुष्प-रेणुः K. R. ; आकाशात् विकुर्वाणात्सर्व-गंधवहः शुचिः । बलवाज्जयते वायुः स वै स्पृशंयुगो मतः Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other :—आवहः त्वहश्चैव सर्वश्रीद्वहस्तथा । वि-कहाह्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्). -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the re- gent of the north-west quarter). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated :—माण, अपान, समान, ध्यान and उदान. -4 Morbid

affliction or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north-west. -गंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -गति a. swift as wind, very fleet. -गुह्यः 1. a hurricane, storm. -2. a whirlpool. -गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त a. 1. affected by wind, flatulent. -2. gouty. -जातः, -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुखः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. -वाहः a cloud. -निद्रा a. affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -निवृत्तिः f. 1. a lull, calm. -2. cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -रुल 1. hail. -2. the rain-bow. -भक्षः, -भक्षणः, -शुक्ल m. 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. -2. a snake; cf. पवनान्न. -रोषा night. -रुग्ण a. broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्त्मन् m, n. the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. -वरः a goose, gander. -वृ a cloud. -वरं 1. water. -2. silk. -3. speech. -4. the seed of the mango. -5. a curl on a horse's neck. -6. a conch-shell. -धिः the ocean. -भवं a kind of salt. -घुष्पं (वाःघुष्पं) cloves. -भटः an alligator. -घुच् m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सङ्गं (वाःसङ्गं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः [व-वश्] 1 That which covers, a cover. -2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवति. -3 A heap; quantity. -4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. -5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. -6 Time, turn; शङ्कस्य वारः समाप्तः Pt. 1; अप्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 13; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारम् 'many times' कतिवारम् 'how many times'. -7 An occasion, opportunity. -8 A door, gate. -9 The opposite bank of a river. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Ved. A tail. -रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. -2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). -Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -युवति f., -योषि f., -वनिता, -विलासिनी, -सुंदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1. a wife's brother (according to Trik.). -2. the submarine fire. -3. a hair-dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings

are given in Madini). -वृ (वृ) वा the plantain tree. -मुख्य the chief of a number of harlots. -वा (वा) णः, -णं armour, a coat of mail; अगमरकैतकं रजः 1 तद्योधवारवाणानामयस्नवटवासता R. 4. 55; Si. 15. 118. -वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. -2. a musician. -3. a year. -4. a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. -वाणी a harlot. -वुषा 1. corn. -2. the plantain tree. -वेला a time or period of the day when no act is performed. -सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

वारक a [व-णिच् षुल्] Obstructing, opposing. -का 1 A kind of horse. -2 A horse in general. -3 One of the paces of a horse. -रं 1 The seat of pain. -2 A kind of perfume (वाळ or ह्रीवै).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. -2 The ocean. -3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. -4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटं 1 A field. -2 A number of fields. -ट्टा A goose.

वारण a. (णी f.) [वृ-व्यु ह्युट् वा] Warding off, resisting, opposing. -णं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसंतुर्वाणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. -2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Resistance, opposition. -4 Defending guarding, protecting. -णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विसंतुर्वाणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Kr. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -बुध्वा, -बुद्धा, -बुद्धभा the plantain tree. -साहस्यं N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी

वारणावतः-तं N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति वृजोवदं माण्यपूरः Mā. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp -2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वारह a. (हा f.) [वारहस्येदं वि-वत्वात् अण्] Relating to a boar; वरा हीमात्मयोनेस्तनुमवनविधावारिष्ठतस्यानुकुर्यात् Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -हः 1 A boar. -2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which

we are at present living). -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The Sakti of Viṣṇu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -Comp. -कंद्व N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. [वृ-इण् Un. 4. 124] 1 Water; यथा स्वनम् स्निग्धेण नरो वारिधिगच्छति Subhāsh. -2 A fluid. -3 A kind of perfume (वाळ or ह्रीवै). -रि, -री f. 1 A place for fastening an elephant; वारी वारी सस्मरे वारणानां Si. 18. 56; R. 5. 45. -2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water pot. -6 N. of Sarasvatī. -7 Speech. -Comp. -ईशः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Viṣṇu. -उज्ज्वं a lotus. -ओकः a leech. -कपूरं a kind of fish (हलीय). -कुञ्जक the plant गुणटक -किमिः a leech. -चत्वरः a piece of water. -चर a. aquatic. (-रः) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -चामरं moss. -ज a. produced in water. (-जः) 1. a conch-shell; Si. 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. (-जं) 1. a lotus; Si. 4. 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant (गीरवर्ण). -4. cloves. -सत्करः 1. a cloud. -2. the sun. -चा an umbrella. -द्वः a cloud; वितर वारिद्वं वारि द्वाहोरे Subhāsh.; Bv. 1. 30. (-द्वं) a kind of perfume. -द्वः the Chataka bird. -धरा a cloud; नववारिधरोद्वाद्द्वोभिमवित्त्यं च निरातपत्वरः स्ये V. 4. 3. -धारा a shower of rain. -धिः 1. the ocean; वारिधिमुतामह्यां दिव्युषः शतैः Gīt. 12. -2. a jar or pot. -नाथ 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3. a cloud. -4. the habitation of the serpent race. -निधिः the ocean. -पथा, -यं 'journey by sea', a voyage. -प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. -सर्पि, -सुख m., -रा a cloud. -यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; M. 2. 13. -रथः a raft, boat, float. -राशिः 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. -रहं a lotus. -लोमन् m. N. of Varuṇa. -वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. -वाहा, -वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142 -ज्ञः N. of Viṣṇu. -संभवः 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony. -3. the fragrant root called उशीर q. v.

वारी See वारि (f.)

वारीटः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुटः A bier.

वारुण a. (णी f.) [वरुणस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to Varuṇa; साययेज्जतं वदन् पाशैरेष्यते वारुणैर्बुधैः Mā. 8. 82. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. -3

Given to Varuna. —**न**: N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. —**न** Water.

वारुणी: 1 N. of Agastya. —2 Of Bhṛigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuna). —2 Any spirituous liquor; पयोपि शोडिकीहस्ते वारुणस्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended); Ku. 4. 12. —3 The asterism शतभिषज्. —4 Dūrva grass. —5 N. of the wife of Varuna. —6 A kind of Dūrva. —**Comp.** —**वल्लभ**: an epithet of Varuna.

वारुहः The chief of the serpent-race. —**ह**: —**ह** 1 The rhenn or excretion of the eyes. —2 The ear-wax. —3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. —**हो** A door-step.

वारुंद्री N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्क्षं *a.* (की *f.*) [वृक्ष-अण्] 1 Consisting of trees. —2 Made of or belonging to a tree. —3 Made of bark. —**क्ष** A forest.

वार्क्षं *a.* Made of trees. —**क्ष्यं** An enclosure made of trees &c.

वार्णिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, **वार्ताकिः** *f.*, **वार्ताकिन** *m.*, **वार्ताकी** *f.*, **वार्ताकु** *m. f.* The egg-plant. **वार्तिक** A kind of quail.

वार्त्त *a.* [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. —2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). —3 Following a profession. —**स** 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेदि राजन् R. 5. 13; 13. 71; स वृत्तः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्य-द्राजे न संतति 15. 41; Si. 13. 68. —2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुद्ये: Ki. 13. 34. —3 Chaff.

वार्त्त 1 Staying, abiding. —2 Tidings, news, intelligence; सागरिकायाः का वार्त्ता Ratn. 4. —3 Livelihood, profession. —4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2; Ma. 10. 80; Y. 1. 311. —5 The egg-plant. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. —**Comp.** —**आरम्भः** a commercial undertaking or business. —**मात्रं** 1. mere report. —2. superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. —**वहः**, —**हरः** 1. a messenger —2. a chandler. —**वृत्तिः** one who lives on agriculture. —**व्यतिकरः** general or common report.

वार्त्तायनः A news bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृत्ति-टक्] 1 Relating to news. —2 Bringing news. —3 Explanatory, glossarial. —**क**: 1

An emissary, a spy. —2 A husband-man (a man of the third tribe). —**क** [वृत्तिल्लेखे कृतो ययः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थ-व्यक्ति (or चिन्ता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —**Comp.** —**करः** N. of Kātyāyana.

वार्त्तपुत्रः N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

वार्त्तिक [वृद्धात्ता सहस्रः तस्य मावः कर्म वा वृत्] 1 Old age; किमिदं पारयभरणानि योयने धृतं स्वया वार्त्तिकशोभि बलकलं Ku. 5-44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. —2 The infirmity of old age. —3 A collection of old men.

वार्त्तिक 1 Old age. —2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्त्तिक = वार्त्तिक.

वार्त्तिक, **वार्त्तिकिक**, **वार्त्तिकिन** *m.* A usurer.

वार्त्तिक्य Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्त्तिक, **वार्त्तिकी** *f.* A leather thong.

वार्त्तिकीणसः 1 A rhinoceros; see वार्त्तिकीण also. —2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्त्तिकीण A collection of men in armour.

वार्त्तिक A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

वार्त्तिक A kind of blue fly.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. —2 Annual.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वर्ष-वर्ष वा मयः टक्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season; वार्त्तिकं संजहारो धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्वयो R. 4. 16. —2 Annual, yearly. —3 Lasting for one year; मातृवाणां प्रमाणं स्यात्तु किं वै दशवार्त्तिकी; so वार्त्तिकमयं Y. 1. 124. —**क** N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्त्तिकी 1 A descendant of Vṛishni. —2 Particularly Krishna. —3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्त्तिक

वार्त्तिक

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See वार्त्तिक, वार्त्तिक, वार्त्तिक, वार्त्तिक, वार्त्तिक, वार्त्तिक, वार्त्तिक, वार्त्तिक.

वालखिल्य See वालखिल्य.

वाल: N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugriva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him.].

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel, अकृतज्ञ-स्योपकृत वालुकास्त्रिभुवितम्. —2 Powder. —3 Camphor in general. —**का**, —**की** A kind of cucumber. —**Comp.** —**अलिका** sugar.

वाल्य See वाल्य.

वालक *a.* (की *f.*) [बलक-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वालकल *a.* (की *f.*) [बलकल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. —**ल** A bark-garment. —**ली** Spirituous-liquor.

वाल्मीकिः, —**वाल्मीकि**: [वल्मीक मयः अण् इत् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyana. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word marā (which is Rama inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the 'valmika' he was called Valmiki, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of Krauncha birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushtubh metre. This was a new

mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama.]

वाङ्मयं Being beloved or favourite.

वाक्पटु *a.* [वक् पटु लक्-ऊकञ्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वाक्पटुः A kind of basil.

वावुटः A boat, raft.

वावुस् 4 *A.* (वावुते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love ; ततो वावुत्पमानसौ रामशालां व्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वावुत् *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाह 1. 4 *A.* (वाहते, वाहित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl ; hum (as birds), sound in general ; (शिवाः) तं श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76 ; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशन 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire
वाशिनं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant; अयं यद्यत्तं वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनी-रिव द्विपः R. 19. 11 ; (also written वाशिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र *a.* Ved. Roaring, bellowing, -श्र 1 A day. -2 A bull. -श्र 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. -श्र 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल *a.* Large, great. -ल 1 A warrior.

वाष्पः -ष्प See वाष्प.

वाष् 1. 10 *U.* (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant ; वासिताननविशेषितगंधा Ki. 9. 60 ; प्रकटितपटवासेवासयन् काननानि Git. 1 ; U. 3. 16 ; R. 4. 74 ; Me. 20 ; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -Il. 4 *A.* See वाष्.

वासः [वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा वञ्] Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling ;

वासो यस्य द्वेः करे Bv. 1. 63 ; R. 19. 2. Bg. 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -0omp. -अ(आ)-वारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् *n.* the inner apartments of a house ; particularly bed-chamber ; धर्मासनाद्विशति वास-गृहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7 ; समयः खलु ते वासगृह-प्रवेशस्य V. 3. -कर्णा 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. -त-बृलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -गंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -वादिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on ; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयादिषु निशानिद्रा-लसा वह्निः V. 3. 2 ; Me. 79. -योगा a kind of fragrant powder. -सजा = वासकसजा 1. 7.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) [वास्-वस्-निच् वा वञ्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -0omp. -सजा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her ; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā ; S. D. thus defines her : -कुरुते मंदनं यास्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेश्मनि । सा तु वासकसजा स्वाद्विदितवियसंगमा ॥ 120 ; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसजा Git. 6.

वासनं [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c. ; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निष्पाधार-भूते संयुतादिर्कं समुद्रे यथ्यादियुक्तम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory ; of. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination ; संसारवासनाबद्ध-सुखला Git. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard ; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मधुर मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित *p.* [वास्-क्] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, po-

pulous. -6 Possessing, having. -7 Famous, celebrated. -न्तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge ; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासः An ass...

वासतेय *a.* (वी. *f.*) [वासते हितं साधु वा द्रव्यं] Habitable. -वी Night.

वासंत *a.* (ती. *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). -तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain ; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers) ; वसते वासंतीकुसुमसङ्कु-मारेवयवैः Git. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid ; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Vernal ; वासंति-कस्तकविः S. 6. -कः 1 The Vidūshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः -रं A day (of the week). -रा N. of a Nāga. -0omp. -संगः morning.

वासव *a.* (वी. *f.*) [वहरेव स्वार्थे अण् वक्षीन संत्यस्य अण् वा] Belonging to Indra ; पांडुरा वासवी विगयासीत् K. ; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -वा N. of Indra ; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -वं The constellation Dhanishṭhā. -0omp.

-वत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य त्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र ज्ञेयः she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana ; (see Māl. 2.). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketa, but carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.]

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyāsa.

वासस *n.* [वस-आच्छादने असि णिञ्] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes ; वाससि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि युहति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22 ; Ku. 7. 9 ; Mo. 59. -2. A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. -कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent. -चंडः 'a piece of cloth', a rag, tatter.

वासिः *m., f.* An adze, a small hatchet, obisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासि (रश्मि) ष्ट *a. (ष्टी f.)* [वसि-सिद्ध-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishtha, as a *Maṇḍala* of the *Rigveda*. -ष्टः A descendant of Vasishtha. -ष्टी The Gomati river.

बाहुः 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 The 'constellation पुनर्वसु'.

बासुकिः, बासुकेयः N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

बासुदेवः [वसुदेवस्य अण्] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Krishna.

बासुरा [वसु-उरण्] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

बासुः *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवासि बासु शिरसि गृहेता Mk. 1. 41 ; बासु प्रसीद Mk. 1.

बास्त See बास्त.

बास्तव *a. (वी f.)* [वस्त्वै अण्] 1 Real, true, substantial. -2 Determined, fixed. -वः Anything fixed or determined.

बास्तवा Dawn.

बास्तविक *a. (की f.)* [वस्तुनो निर्वृते ठक्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established.

बास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident ; पुरोस्य बास्तव्यकुटुंबितं ययुः Si. 1. 66. -2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -व्यः A dweller, resident, an inhabitant ; नामादिगंतबास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Mā. 1. -व्यः 1 A habitable place, house. -2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

बास्तिकं A collection of goats.

बास्तु *m., n.* [वस्तुण् Up. 1. 77] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place ; रवेरविषये बास्तु किं न वीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3. 18. -Comp. -पानः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of

a house. -संशमनं-शान्तिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N. of Iudra.

वास्त्येय *a. (वी f.)* 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त्र *a.* [वस्त्र-अण्] Made of cloth. -वः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See वास्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह 1 A. (वाहने) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [वह-वञ्] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.) ; as in अंडुवाह, तोयवाह, &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse ; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull ; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras ; बाहो भारचतुष्टयं. -Comp. द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. -श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहक [वह-वृक्] 1 A porter. -2 A coach driver. -3 A horseman.

वाहनं [वाहयति वह-णिच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind ; Ms. 7. 75 ; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse ; स द्रुमापयशः प्रापदाश्रमं श्रौतवाहनं R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाह्य *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन *a.* [वह-णिच्] Bearing, carrying. -*m.* A chariot.

वाहिनी [बाहो अस्यस्याः इति ङीप्] 1 An army ; आशिषं प्रयुजे न वाहिनी R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horses, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

वाहसः 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen. -3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहिर्यं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य. -ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. -ह्यः A carriage.

वाह्निः N. of country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bread horse.

वाह्नि (ह्री) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas : -कः 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fostida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses :—(a) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विद्युक्, विह, विच्छ &c. ; (b) the reverse of an action ; as क्री 'to buy' -विक्री 'to sell' ; स्मृ 'to remember' -विस्मृ 'to forget' ; (c) division ; as विभज्, विभाग ; (d) distinction ; as विशिष्ट, विशेष, विविक्, विवेक ; (e) discrimination ; अद्वयव्युत् ; (f) order, arrangement ; as विधा, विरच ; (g) opposition ; as विरुद्, विरोध ; (h) privation ; as विनी, विनयन ; (i) deliberation, as विचिद्, विचार ; (j) intensity ; विष्वत. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (a) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर, i. e., it forms Bah. comp., विषवा, व्यसुः &c. ; (b) intensity, greatness ; as विकराल ; (c) variety, as विचित्र ; (d) deference ; as विलक्षण ; (e) manifoldness, as विविध ; (f) contrariety, opposition, as विरोध ; (g) change, as विकार ; (h) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

विः *m., f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

विंश *a. (शी f.)* Twentieth. -शः A twentieth part.

विंशक *a. (की f.)* Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशतितम *a. (मी f.)* Twentieth.

विंशिन *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः-तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were

made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* [विकच-ञ्च्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचकिञ्चुकसंहतिरुच्यते: Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. -3 Destitute of hair. -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26; विकचनक्षत्रकुसुदे: Mu. 3. 7. -च: 1 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

विकचीकृ 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; गृध्रललाटतटघटितविकटमुकुटिना Vo. 1; विधुमिव विकटाविधुतुवद्वत्तलनगलतामृतधारे Git. 4. (*b*) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; क्षुभाविद्वंषि विकटोदरमस्तु चा U. 4. 30; आचरिष्य विकटेन विवाहवक्षसैव कुचमंडलमन्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. -4 Proud, haughty; विकटे परिकामति U. 6; Mv. 6. 32. -5 Beautiful: Mk. 2. -6 Frowning. -7 Obscure. -8 Changed in appearance. -9 Large-toothed. -टं A boil, tumour.

विकट्य 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयमाना विकट्यते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विकट्यते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

विकथन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोपविकथना भवति Mu. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. -न 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विकथा 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

विकम्प 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकद्वलोव विकम्पमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाह्वुर्दृश्य विकम्पते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. -Caus. To shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17.

विकम्प *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विकम्पित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

विक्र: Sickness, disease.

विकरण: The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful; U. 5. 26.

विकर्ण: N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तन: 1 The sun; U. 5. -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्मिक *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various business. -क: A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

विकल 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कृत्कृद्विकलेन्द्रिया: Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिविकलविकल Bv. 1. 31; प्रसूति S. 6. 24; Pt. 5. 8; Mk. 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषीदसि रोदधिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gtt; 9; विरहेन विकलद्वया Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्रुतिगुण पिकवतविकल Gtt. 12; वहति विकलः कार्यो मोहं न हृचति चेतना U. 3. 31; Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला-लो A woman during her courses. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -हृदय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22. -करण *a.* helpless, piteous; Māl. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. -पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. To unnerve, overpower; घनोभूतः शोको विकलयति च संमूर्ध्यति च U. 2. 26.

विकलीकृ 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरण 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kālā* q. v.

विकलमष *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकस्त्र 1 P. 1 To open, expand (Bg. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुत्रोरिं Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसतः Bh. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided. -Caus. To open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकसयति केरवचक्रवाल Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84.

विकस: The moon.

विकसित *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकास: Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth; U. 6. 28; see विकास also.

विकासनं Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्त्र (श्च) र *a.* 1 Opening, expanding; कुक्षयेरव जलाशयोविता मुदा रमते कलभा विकस्त्रैः Si. 4. 33. -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्धीयत वैकुण्ठाकृत्यहजादस्य विकस्त्रैः N. 2. 5.

विकालः, विकालः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day

विकालिका A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरात्रा.

विकार 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. -Caus. 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

विकास: 1 Manifestation, display exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. -3 An open or direct course; विकासोयुजगतोऽशमरिणाः Ki. 15. 52. -4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. -5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकासक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

विकासनं 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विकशि (सि) न् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. -2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

विकुण्ठ N. of Vishnu's heaven. -दा N. of the mother of Vishnu.

विकुण्ठित *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak.

विक्रमः The moon.

विकृज्जन् 1 Cooing, humming. -2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकृज्जन् A side-glance, leer.

विकृज्जिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect; विकारहेतो सति विक्रियते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ma. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, affect; Ma. 1. 75; नास्य विमं विकृतिरिति दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure (A.); हीनात्यनुपकर्तुं यि प्रज्ञानि विकृतिरिति R. 17. 58. -5 To utter (a sound); विकृर्वाणः स्वरानद्य Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless (as a wife). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (A.). -10 To rejoice (A.). -11 To feel aversion (A.). -12 To act in various ways (A.). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To dial tribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; of, विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44; S. 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं क्लृप्त परमार्थतोऽज्ञावासान्नांभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 48. -4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्च्छयमी विकारः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमेव S. 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चेत्ययं प्रभवति च संकीलपति च U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36; Mā. 1. 30. -6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. -7 Contortion, contraction (as of the features of the face); प्रमथयुक् विकारैर्हासयामास गृहं Ku. 7. 95. -8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -वेदः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; विकारहेतो सति विक्रियते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारित्व a. 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; प्रभवति भुवने कर्पूराणां विकारि च योचनं Mā. 1. 17. -2 Changing, modifying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकृर्वाण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. -4 In-

complete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled; see विकृ above. -तं 1 Change, modification. -2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form, &c.); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुली-पकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जी-वितसुख्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; U. 5. 29; Si. 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion; S. 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेषु विकृष्टना-मिदं S. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 Across throw.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; ; (see कृष्ट with वि).

विकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, cut out to pieces; अतिगोत्रं गार्धं सपदि लवणस्ते विकिरितु Mā. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकोलीकलजनिधुग्वविकिर-स्याहारिणस्तद्वुधो भागः Mā. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing (हिसन). -5 Knowledge. -जः The Arka tree.

विकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केशः, -मूर्धज a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair; विललाप विकीर्ण-मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4. -ज्ञं a kind of perfume.

विकल्प 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. -Caus. 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनि यो योऽपि

विकल्पते S. 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation; तस्मिन्नेवे निश्चयेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion; Mo. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; मायाविकल्परचित्ते R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp. -उपहारः an optional offering. -जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्परं 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश a. (झी f.) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -झी 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Vani*. -4 N. of the wife of Siva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of Siva; cf. यामहः सर्वभूतप्रकृति S. 1. 1.).

विकोश -व a. 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

विक्रः A young elephant.

विक्रम 1 A. 1 To walk along or through; विष्णुत्रेया विचक्रमे 'took 3 steps'; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, overcome, conquer. -3 To cleave; split open (P.). -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour; Mā. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; गनेषु लीलाचितविक्रमेण su. 1. 34; S. 7. 6, cf. विक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walking. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अहस्तेनः खलु विक्रमानंकारः V. I, R. 12. 27, 93. -5 N. of a celestial king of Ujjayini; see App. 11. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 Strength, power. -Comp. -अर्काः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमणं A stride (of Vishnu); छ-लयसि विक्रमणे बलिमहत्तवामन Gīt. 1.

विक्रामिन् a. 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2 Powerful, strong. -m. 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रांत p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 A lion. -तं 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel called विक्रांत.

विक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. -2 A horse's gallop or canter. -3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तु *a.* Valiant, victorious. -*m.* 1 A lion. -2 A hero, victor.

विक्रान्तः The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; इमं प्रवृद्धिजनिता नन विक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 19. 17. -2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निरुद्ध विक्रियामभि- शतः फलमेतद्वन्वत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. -3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; साधो प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रिया Subhāsh. ; लिनेर्द्वः संवृत्तविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. -4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वेक्यं Malli. 'defect'). -5 Knitting, contraction (of the eye-brows); भ्रुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगे Ku. 3. 47. -6 Any sudden movement, as in रैम- विक्रिया V. 1. 12 'thrill'. -7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. -8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. -Comp. -उपमा kind of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; see Kāv. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 A. 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense); गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषे सुतं पदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्छदान Ms. 10. 90; 8. 197, 222; Śānti. 1. 12. -2 To barter, exchange; नाक- स्माञ्छादिलिमाता विक्रीणाति तिलसिलाख Pt. 2. 65.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुशयः rescision of a sale. -रत्र a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् *m.* A dealer, seller, vendor

विक्रय्य *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रु 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly; अक्रौश विक्रौश लवाधिचं Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. -2 To utter (with acc.). -3 To call out to (with acc.). -4 To resound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

विक्रुह *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. -2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -ह 1 A cry for help. -2 Abuse.

विक्रौशन 1 Calling out, exclaiming. -2 Abusing.

विक्रुव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आच- काक्ष चनशब्दविक्रुवः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. -2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. -3 Affected by, overcome with; निरगन्तुर्धर्मबोधविक्रुवः कथपत्नीनां चरि- ते क जतयः Ki. 1. 6. -4 Agitated, ex- celled, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 26. -5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved;

निराकरणविक्रुवायाः प्रियायाः S. 6; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4. 39. -6 Disgusted with, averse from; सुगयाविक्रुवं वेतः S. 2. -7 Faltering; प्रधानविक्रुवगते- रवलंनार्थ S. 5. 3.

विक्रिन्न *p. p.* 1 Very moist, tho- roughly wetted. -2 Decayed, wither- ed up. -3 Old.

विक्रिह *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflict- ed, distressed. -2 Injured, destroyed. -ह A fault in pronunciation.

विक्रिहः 1 Wetting thoroughly. -2 Dissolution.

विक्रिहः An incorrect pronuncia- tion of the dentals.

विक्रित *p. p.* Torn asunder, wound- ed, hurt, struck. -ते Wounding, a wound.

विक्षावः 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound.

विक्षिप 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract. -5 To ex- tend, stretch out. -6 To reject, dis- card.

विक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Dis- carded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatch- ed. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agi- tated; Mā. 9. 8. -5 Refuted; (see क्षिप् with वि).

विक्षिप 1 Throwing away or asun- der, scattering about. -2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. स्फार); R. 5. 45. -3 Waving, moving about, shaking, moving to and fro; लग्न Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatch- ing. -5 Distraction, confusion, per- plexity; Mā. 1. -6 Alarm, fear. -7 Refutation of an argument. -8 Polar latitude. -9 Looking about vaguely or wildly. -Comp. -ध्रुवः (in astr.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit. -शक्ति *f.* (in Vedānta phil.) the power of Māyā (अविद्या).

विक्षिपणं 1 Throwing, casting, dis- charging. -2 Despatching, sending. -3 Scattering, dispensing. -4 Con- fusion, perplexity.

विक्षीणकः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on Siva. -2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A destroyer. -4 A place from which flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीरः The Arka tree.

विक्षुभ 1 A., 4, 9 P. 1 To be greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To confuse, disturb, perplex. -Caus. To agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

विक्षोभः 1 Shaking, agitation, move- ment; नीचि R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation of mind, distraction, alarm. -3 Con- flict, struggle.

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a. Noseless. -Comp. -नख *m.* an epithet of Brahman.

विखंडित *p. p.* 1 Broken up, divid- ed. -2 Cleft in two. -3 Disfigured, mutilated; Pt. 4. 89. -4 Refuted.

विखानसः A kind of hermit.

विखासा The tongue.

विखुरः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 A thief.

विख्या 2 P. 1 To be well-known or famous. -2 To look at, see. -3 To call, name. -4 To celebrate. -5 To make visible, illuminate. -Caus. To proclaim, announce, publish.

विख्यात *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well- known, celebrated, famous. -2 Call- ed, named. -3 Avowed, confessed.

विख्यातः *f.* Celebrity, fame, repu- tation.

विख्यापनं 1 Publishing, proclaim- ing. -2 Explanation, exposition. -3 Confessing, acknowledging.

विगण 10 P. 1 To number, compute; Y. 3. 104. -2 To regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. -3 To disregard, not to mind. -4 To reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

विगणनं 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation. -2 Considering, deliberat- ing. -3 Paying off a debt.

विगंधकः The tree called ह्यरी.

विगम् 1 P. 1 To pass away (as time &c.); संश्रयापि सपदि विगमि Si. 9. 17. -2 To go away, depart. -3 To vanish; disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जा विगमदिव दूरं सुगदुःखः Git. 11; Bg. 11. 1. -4 To die. -Caus. To spend, pass; विगमयत्युज्ज्वल एव क्षया S. 6. 4.

विगत *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. -2 Parted, separated. -3 Dead. -4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.); विगतसदा. -5 Lost. -6 Dark, obscured. -त The flight of birds. -Comp. -अर्तवा a woman past child-bearing (in whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). -कर्मव *a.* sinless, pure. -भी *a.* fear- less, intrepid. -लक्षण *a.* unlucky, inauspicious. -सूह *a.* indifferent, void of desire.

विगमः 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चावदुत्यविगमे च तस्य R. 19. 15; इतिविगम M. 5. 20; Ra. 6. 23. -2 Abandoning; कर्णविगमात् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). -3 Loss, destruction. -4 Death. -5 Separation.

विगमः 1 A naked ascetic. -2 A mountain. -3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विगह 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगहेति साधवा Ms. 9. 68; 3. 46; 11. 53 -2 To despise, condemn.

विगहनं, -ण Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Ve. 1. 12.

विगहित p. p. 1 Censured, reviled, abused. -2 Disdained. -3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. -4 Low, vile. -5 Bad, wicked. -तं Censure.

विगल 1 P. 1 To drop down, get loose; रतिविगलितचक्षुः केशहस्ते सुकेद्र्याः V. 4. 10. -2 To ooze or trickle. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To melt away, be dissolved.

विगलित p. p. 1 Trickled, oozed. -2 Disappeared, gone away. -3 Fallen or dropped down. -4 Melted away, dissolved. -5 Dispersed. -6 Slackened, untied. -7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

विगाह 1 A 1 To plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकाः) म स्वगाहत् विगाह-ममथः R. 19. 9. -2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विष्मोपि विगाहने नयः कृततीर्थः पयसा निवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1, Mu. 1. 26. -3 To stir about, agitate; विगाहमानां सरयूं च नोभिः R. 14. 30. -4 To follow, practise; तथा सुनीनां चरितं स्वगाहत् Kn. 5. 19. -5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

विगाह p. p. 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed. -2 Deep, excessive.

विगाहः Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विगुण a 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; अयाम्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परमर्तस्त्वज्ञातात् Bg. 3. 35; Si. 9. 12, Mn. 6. 11. -2 Destitute of qualities. -3 Having no string; Mu. 7. 11.

विगूढ p. p. 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. -2 Reproached, censured.

विग 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे मन्मथदेहदाहिना N. 1. 79. -2 To sing in a discordant tone.

विगान 1 Censure, reproach, dereliction, scandal. -2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency; यस्तुः कारणविषयं विगानं दर्शितं तस्यार्थवत्त्वः S. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

विगीत p. p. 1 Censured, abused, reviled. -2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

विगीति f. 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. -2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of; विग्रहे तिष्ठतां जयिनं पुरा Ki. 18. 12. -2 To quarrel, fight, contend; विग्रहं चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बलीय इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहविं विवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86; 17. 23, Ki. 14. 24. -3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). -4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. -5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). -6 To perceive, observe. -7 To stretch or spread out.

विग्रहीत p. p. 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). -2 Seized. -3 Encountered, opposed. -4 Obstructed, stopped; see विग्रह above.

विग्रहः 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. -2 Form, figure, shape. -3 The body; त्रयी विग्रहस्यैव मममयारमविषयः M. 1. 14; गुडविग्रहः R. 3. 39 9. 52; Ki. 4. 11, 12 43 -4 Resolution dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थं (ममाकार्यं) बोधकं चाक्यं विग्रहः. -5 Quarrel, strife (often love-quarrel or गणकलह); विग्रहः शयने पराङ्मुखीनां तुनेतुमचलाः म तस्वर R. 19. 38, 9. 47; Si. 11. 35. -6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Gunas or modes of policy; see गुण. -7 Disfavour. -8 A part, portion, division.

विग्रहवत् a. Having body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

विग्रही a. Decapitated.

विघट 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes; MAl. 9. 24. -Caus. 1 To separate, disperse, tear apart; विघटयत्यग्रनभोऽधोमुखः MAl. 5 2. -2 To remove, displace.

विघटनं Breaking up, ruin, destruction.

विघटित p. p. 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; U. 3. 43.

विघटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विघट्ट 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against; काद्वारवदनविघटितधीचिमालाः R. 3. 8; 4. 9. -3 विघटितानां सरलदुमानां Kn. 1. 9, Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41.

-3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

विघट्टन ना 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

विघटित p. p. 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

विघनः 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

विघसः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten; विघसो मुक्तशेषे तु Ms. 3. 285; वृत्त्यन्तकालरावकत्रयविघसव्याकीर्णमात्र इव U. 5. 6; MAl. 5. 14. -2 Food in general. -सं Bees' wax. -Comp. -आशः, -आशिन m. one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

विघातः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; क्रियादधानां मयरा विघातं Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, slaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; opposition, prevention; क्रियाविघाताय कथं पर्वतमे R. 3. 44; अध्वरविघातज्ञाते 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -Comp. -सिद्धिः f. the removal of obstacles.

विघृणित p. p. Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

विघृष्ट p. p. 1 Rubbed excessively, -2 Sore.

विघ्नः [विघ्नक] (rarely a.) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरि रव्यि S. 5. 14; मूर्तां विघ्नस्त्वप इव नः S. 1. 33; हुंकारेण च धनुः म हि विघ्नः नरोहति S. 3. 1; Ku. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Ganesa. -वाहनं a rat. -कर, -कर्तु, -कारिन् a. opposing, obstructing -ध्वंसः, -विघातः removal, of obstacles. -नायकः, -नाशकः, -नाशनः epithets of Ganesa. -प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. -राजः, -विनायकः, -हारिन् m. epithets of Ganesa. -सिद्धिः f. removal of obstacles.

विघ्नयति Dan. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

विघ्नित a. 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed; Pt. 1. 387. -2 Obscured, blinded; Ku. 3. 31.

विखः A horse's hoof.

विच्छ 3, 7 U. (वेचि, चविक, विचकि, चिक, विक) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove

from (with instr.): शंखासस बहुप्रयोधान्
जीवितेन विवेक च Bk. 14. 103.

विचकिलः 1 A kind of jasmine. -2
N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-
seeing, circumspect. -2 Wise, clever,
learned; विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5.
19. -3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13.
69. -*णः* A learned man, wise man;
न दत्त्वा कस्यचित्कन्या पुनर्दद्याद्विचक्षणः
Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षस् *m.* A spiritual teacher,
preceptor.

विचक्षुस् *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. -2
Perplexed, sad.

विचर 1 P. 1 To wander about, roam
over (oft. with acc.); इत्यान्वेशान् विचर
जलम् Me. 115: विचरार दावं R. 2. 8;
Ku. 3. 31. -2 To do, perform, practise.
-3 To act, deal, behave. -4 To deviate
from the right path, go about wan-
tonly; Ms. 9. 20. -5 To pass through,
pervade. -6 To attack, march against.
-7 To associate or have intercourse
with. -8 To go badly, fail. -*Caus.* 1
To think, reflect or meditate upon.
-2 To discuss, call in question, debate:
आज्ञां गुरुणा विचरारणाया R. 14. 46.
-3 To calculate, estimate; take into
account, consider; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो
विचार्य बलावलं Pt. 3; विचार्य यत्कृतं H.
1. 22. -4 To hesitate, doubt. -5 To
examine, investigate. -6 To seduce.
विचरित Wandering, roaming.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation,
thought, consideration; विचारमार्गः
प्रहितेन बहुधा Ku. 5. 42. -2 Examina-
tion, discussion, investigation; तद्विचारे-
विचारः -3 Trial (of a case); विव-
सलिलदुलामिमांशे मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43.
-4 Judgment, discrimination, dis-
cernment, exercise of reason; विचार-
मूढा प्रतिभासि मे रं R. 2. 47. -5 Decision,
determination. -6 Selection. -7 Doubt,
hesitation. -8 Prudence, circumspec-
tion. -*Comp.* -*ञ* *a.* able to
decide, a judge. -*च्* *f.* 1. a tribunal,
seat of justice. -2. Particularly the
judgment-seat of Yama. -*शील* *a.*
thoughtful, considerate, prudent.
-*स्थल* 1. a tribunal. -2. logical dis-
cussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge,
an examiner.

विचारण 1 Discussion, consideration,
examination, deliberation, investiga-
tion. -2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणा 1 Examination, discus-
sion, investigation. -2 Reflection,
consideration, thought. -3 Hesitation,
doubt. -4 The Mīmāṃsā system of
Philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, in-
quired into, examined, discussed. -2
Decided, determined. -*त* Delibera-
tion, thought.

विचारित् *a.* 1 Roaming, wandering.
-2 Dissolute, wanton. -3 Deliberat-
ing, judging.

विचारिका Itch, scab.

विचर्चित *a.* Anointed, smeared.

विचल 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble,
move; पतति पतत्रे विचलति पत्रे शंकित-
भवदुपयाने Glt. 5. -2 To go, pro-
ceed, set out. -3 To be agitated or
disturbed, be rough (as the sea):
व्यचालीद्वंभसं पतिः Bk. 15. 70. -4 To
deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -5 To
fall off or down -*Caus.* 1 To shake,
move, wave. -2 To cause to swerve,
lead away from. -3 To excite, agi-
tate, stir up. -4 To destroy, rescind,
annul.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking,
wavering, tottering, unsteady (fig.
also). -2 Concelted, proud.

विचलन 1 Moving. -2 Deviation.
-3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. -4 Con-
ceit, pride.

विचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather,
bring together, store up; Pt. 1. 45,
36. -2 To search for, look out for;
विचिञ्चैव समतात् इमंज्ञानवादः Māl. 5;
R. 12. 61. 13. 23; वियतमं विचिञ्चन्
V. 4. -3 To seek, investigate, ex-
amine, reflect upon; R. 10. 23; Ki.
16. 1. -4 To separate, discern, dis-
tinguish. -5 To disarrange. -6 To
select, choose. -7 To destroy, efface.
-8 Ved. To clear, prepare (as a
way).

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking
out for; दुरगविचयमन्त्रात् U. 1. 23.
-2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचित *p. p.* Searched, searched
through.

विचितिः *f.* 1 Searching, search,
seeking for. -2 Inquiry, investiga-
tion.

विचिः *m. f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave; cf.
वीचि.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, hesitation,
uncertainty. -2 Mistake, error.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, varie-
gated, spotted, speckled; Mn. 1.
4. -2 Various, varied. -3 Painted
-4 Beautiful, lovely; कश्चिद्विचित्रं
जलपत्रमद्विरं Re. 1. 2. -5 Wonderful,
surprising, strange; हसविधिलसितानां
ही विचित्रा विपाकाः Si. 11. 64. -*त्रा* A
white deer. -*ञ* 1 Variegated colour.

-2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*ञ* *a.* having
a spotted body. (-*णः*) 1. a peacock.
-2. a tiger. -*देह* *a.* having a lovely
body. (-*हः*) a cloud. -*रूप* *a.* di-
verse. -*वीर्य*: N. of a kind of the
lonar race. [He was a son of Santa-
nu by his wife Satyavati and so
half-brother of Bbīahma. When he
died childless, his mother called
Vyasa (her own son before her
marriage), and requested him to
raise up issue to Vichitravirya in
accordance with the practice of
Niyoga. He complied with the re-
quest, and begot on Ambika and
Ambalika, the two widows of his
brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and
Pandu respectively].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. -*क*
Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचि 10 U. 1 To think, consid-
der. -2 To think of, ponder over, call
to mind; विचिचरंती यमनयमानसा S.
4. 1. -3 To take into consideration,
have regard to, regard; अस्मान्माधु
विचित्य संयमधनाद्युच्यैकलं चात्मनः
S. 4. 16. -4 To intend, fix upon, de-
termine. -5 To devise, find out, dis-
cover. -6 To imagine. -7 To per-
ceive, observe (Ved.).

विचिन्वकः 1 Search. -2 Investi-
gation. -3 A hero.

विचिर्ण *a.* 1 Occupied by, wander-
ed through. -2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless,
unconscious, dead. -2 Inanimate;
Ku. 4. 33.

विचेतस् *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid,
ignorant. -2 Perplexed, confounded,
sad. -3 Malevolent, wicked.

विचेद् 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be
in motion, move about. -2 To act,
behave. -3 To exert oneself, strive,
try. -4 To roll, wallow, struggle,
writhe.

विचेष्टा 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Move-
ment. -3 Conduct, behaviour.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried,
struggled. -2 Examined, investi-
gated. -3 Misdone, done foolishly.
-*त* 1 An act, a deed. -2 Effort,
movement, undertaking, enterprise.
-3 Gesture. -4 Working, sensation,
play; किमपि चेष्टमन्यविचेष्टितं V. 2.
9. -5 Machination.

विच्छ 1. 6 P. (विच्छति also विच्छा-
यतिने) To go, move -11. 10 U.
(विच्छयतिने) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

विच्छन्दः, **विच्छन्दकः** A palace, a
large building having several stories
(ईशगृह).

विच्छेदकः A palace : see विच्छेद above.

विच्छेदं Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छेदित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Given up, abandoned, left ; Mā. 7 ; U. 1. -4 Marred, impaired, lessened ; Mā. 1.

विच्छेदय *a.* Pale, dim ; Ratn. 1 26. -*य* A gem, jewel. -*यं* The shadow of a flock of birds.

विच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide ; यदर्थे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंभाननिव तत् S. 1. 9 ; B. 16. 20 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family) ; विच्छिद्यमानसि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52 ; Amaru. 74.

विच्छिन्ति *f.* 1 (a) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off ; Bh. 3. 11 (b) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Disappearance, absence, loss. -4 Cessation. -5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge ; विच्छिन्तिवैः सुरसुन्दरीणां S. 7. 5 ; Si. 16. 84. -6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). -7 A pause in a verse, caesura. -8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty) ; स्तोकापवाक्यपरचना विच्छिन्तिः कातिपोषकृत् S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. -2 Broken, severed, divided, separated ; S. 1. 9. -3 Interrupted, prevented. -4 Ended, ceased, terminated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7 Smeared or painted with unguents. -8 Crooked, curved.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation ; Mā. 6. 11. -2 Breaking ; Si. 8. 51. -3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance ; विच्छेदमाय भुवि यस्तु कथामर्थः K. ; विच्छेदविच्छेदार्थे R. 1. 66. -4 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissension. -6 A section, or division of a book. -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue. **विच्छेदने** Cutting off, breaking &c. ; see विच्छेद.

विच्छुर 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat ; मनाजिलाविच्छुरिता निवेदुः Ku. 1. 55 ; Ch. P. 11 : V. 4. 42. -2 To set, inlay.

विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, over-spread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Besmeared, anointed.

विच्यु 1 A. 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces. -3 To err, make a mistake. -*Caus.* To throw down or destroy.

विच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed.

विच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4 Miscarriage, failure ; as in गर्भविच्युतिः.

विज् I. 3 U. (वेकि, वेकि, विक्) 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to वि with वि q. v.). -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विदकि, विज्) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afraid ; अजं विज्या कुरीय भूयः R. 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. -*Caus.* (वेजयति-ते) To terrify, frighten.

विज् *p. p.* 1 Trembling, agitated. -2 Frightened, alarmed.

विज् *m.* A bird ; a die (?) .

विजित् *m.* 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, co-heir.

विजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To generate, produce. -3 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be changed or transformed.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -*n.* A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

विजननं Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately. -*n.* Birth.

विजात *p. p.* 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. -*ता* A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः *f.* 1 Different origin. -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय *a.* 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

विजपिलं Mud.

विजयंतः N. of Indra.

विजर *a.* Young, fresh. -*र* A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general. -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित *p. p.* 1 Spoken, talked ; परिहासविजल्पेन सखे (चखः) S. 2. 18. -2 Prated, babbled.

विजि 1 A. 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue ; अजेष्ट बह्वर्ग Bk. 1. 2 ; प्रायस्वस्त्युखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुण्यायुधः Gīt. 10 ; Bk. 2. 39 ; 15. 39. -2 To surpass, excel ; अशुभं च कर्म बुजं विजयते Vb. 1. 33. -3 To win, acquire by conquest ; भुजविजितविमान B. 12. 104 ; विजितहरिपुरः 1. 59 ; Sānti. 2. 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent ; विजयतं श्वः S. 5 ; रहस्यं माधुनाममुपधि विद्युदं विजयते U. 2. 2 ; Mā. 2. 4.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph ; विजिज्यादारस्य 'conquest of the world ;' Ki. 10. 35 ; R. 12. 44 ; Ku. 3. 19 ; S. 2. 14. -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 N. of Arjuna ; the Mb. thus explains the name : -अभिप्रायि संयामे यदर्थं युद्धदुर्दान्तं नजित्वा विजिज्यामि तेन मा विजये विदुः ॥ -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. -7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -अयुधायः a means of victory. -ईशः N. of Siva. -कुंजरः a war-elephant. -छंदः a necklace of 500 strings. -हिहिमः a large military drum. -नगरं N. of a town. -मर्दलः a large military drum. -सिद्धिः *f.* success, victory, triumph.

विजया 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of one of her female attendants ; Mn. 1. 1. -3 N. of a lore taught by Visvāmitra to Rama ; Bk. 2. 21. -4 Himp. -5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव see below. -6 Yellow myrolalan. -*Comp.* -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āshvina. -दशमी the tenth day of the bright half of Āshvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasa. -4. -सप्तमी the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

विजयिन् *m.* A conqueror, victor.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. -2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु *a.* 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer ; यशते विजिगीषूणां R. 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. -*युः* 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजित *p. p.* Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -*Comp.* -आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. -इन्द्रिय *a.* having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः *f.* Conquest, victory, triumph ; Kāv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -नं (-लः, -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्न *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्नमाननं Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भ 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth, व्यजृम्भित चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितमिषांरक्षणे Mk. 5. 2 To open, expand (as a flower). -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मंगलनूर्यनिस्वताः..... केवलं सञ्चि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजृम्भतं विवोक्तसामप R. 3. 19; 12. 72; रजोधकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show, manifest oneself; तत्त्वत्विवं विजृम्भते Māl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed.

विजृम्भण 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणादं पिषु कङ्कमलेषु R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -4 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भित *p. p.* 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51 -2 Opened, blown, expanded. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42; U. 6. 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sported. -तं 1 Sport, pastime. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भितमेतत्. -4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21. -5 Fruit, result.

विज्जनं -लं 1 A kind of sauce; See विजुल. -2 An arrow.

विज्जिल =विजिन.

विजुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with. -7 To become wise or learned; Ms. 4. 20. -*Caus.* (विज्ञापयति) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता-आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यं; रामः -नम्या-ज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

विज्ञा, विज्ञान *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

विज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement.

विज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्येषतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41; (the whole of the 7th Adhyaya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music. -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lore. -*Comp.* -ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mitāksharā, a commentary on Yajñavalkya's Smṛiti. -प्राज्ञः N. of Vyāsa. -मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. -वादाः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक *a.* Wise, learned; see जित.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant -2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं -नम् 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविज्ञापि-पना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

विज्ञप्ति See विज्ञान.

विज्ञाप्यं A request; U. 1.

विज्वर *a.* Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विज्वरं The white of the eye.

विज्जोली -ली *f.* A line, row.

विट 1 P. (वेडति) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

विटः [विट्-क] 1 A paramour; रघु-द्रक्षलः क स तपस्विजनस्य इता कम्पायितः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतुं त्वां Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5, and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78. -4 A rogue,

cheat. -5 A catamite. -6 A rat. -7 The Khadira tree. -8 The orange tree. -9 A branch together with its shoot. -10 A mineral salt. -*Comp.* -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. -लवणं a medicinal salt.

विटंकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. -2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation; अयमेव महेश्वरविटंकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विटंकक See विटंक.

विटंकित *a.* Marked, stamped.

विटपः [विट् विस्तारं वा पाति विवति पाट् क Tv.] 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविटपाङ्गुकारिणी बाहू S. 1. 21, 32; यद्वनं तद्वनं पतितः क्षपिता ताद्विटपाङ्गिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or aprout; Si. 7. 53. -4 A cluster, clump, thicket. -5 Extension. -6 The septum of the sorotum.

विटपिन् *m.* [विटप-अस्यर्थे इति] 1 A tree; परितो वृक्षाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 The fig-tree. -*Comp.* -वृत्तः a monkey, an ape.

विटिः -टी *f.* Yellow sandal.

विटि(ट्ट)लः N. of a form of Viṣṇu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विटंक *a.* Bad, vile, base, low.

विटरः N. of Brihaspati.

विडू 1 P. (वडति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

विडं A kind of artificial salt.

विडम्ग *a.* Clever, skilful. -वः, -नं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विडम्ब 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) श्रुतविडम्बयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; वयःप्रकर्षणं विडम्बित्वः 3. 52; 13, 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयति मद्ययति विडम्बयति निर्भर्त्सयति रमयति विषादयति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडम्बन्ते जनेः K. 109. -3 To cheat, deceive; एवमारम्भाभिप्रायसंभावितेऽजनचित्तवासः प्रार्थयिता विडम्बते S. 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To trans-form, distort.

विडम्बः 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विडम्बनं -नम् 1 Imitation. -2 Disguise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud. -4 Vexation, mortification. -5

Paining, distressing. -6 Disappointing. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं चे तेऽस्या पुरतो विहंसना Ku. 5. 70; असति स्वयि वारुणीमिवः प्रमदानामधुना विहंसना 4. 12. विहंसित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. -4 Vexed, mortified. -5 Frustrated. -6 Low, abject, poor. -तं An object of ridicule.

विहारकः A cat.

विडालः, विडालकः See विडाल, विडालकः.

विडानं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see वीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विह्वरजं *Lapis lazuli*.

विडो (हो) जम् *m. N.* of Indra.

वितंसः 1 A bird-cage. -2 A rope-chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंडः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection; idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padarthas* or categories in Nyāya philosophy); स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनादीनो विटंडा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The oleander plant.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रश्न R. 2. 42.

वितथ *a.* False; see above.

वितथयति Den. P. To make false; Si. 7. 8.

वितडुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab.

वितन् 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch; स्फुरितविततजिह्वा Mk. 3. 12; Ki. 15. 53, Si. 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover, fill; प्रदेवविदुविततं च्चुनं मियावाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितन् स्थिता खं Mo. 58. -3 To form, make; अणीचंधादितन्वज्जिरस्तंभो तोरणज्जं R. 1. 41; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work); विराटपर्वप्रद्योतो भावदीपो वितन्वते. -7 To do or perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show; Mā. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

वितन् *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. -2 Elongated, large, broad.

-3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञा S. 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused; (see तृ with वि). -तं Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Oomp. -घञच् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row; Mā. 9. 47.

वितनु *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful. वितंतुः A good horse -*f.* A widow.

वितंत्री A disordered or discordant lute; Ku. 1. 45.

वितप् 1 A. 1 To shine; रत्नवितपतेऽर्यश्च Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat. -3 To warm oneself.

वितमस् *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quantity of ignorance (तमस्).

वितर्क 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषपुष्पादिकसो-कुमार्यो बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion. -6 A teacher in divine knowledge.

वितर्कणं 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -र्दी, वितर्दिका *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard. -2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः, -र्दी, वितर्दिका *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितर्लं The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्तिः [Cf. Up. 4. 181] A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless. -3 Dismayed, sad; शिनि पतिमंडलमन्वतो वितानं R. 6. 86. -4 Dull, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. -ना, -नं 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. -2 An awning, a canopy; विपुलेषाकनकवधिरजीवितानं

समाद्यः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिज्योतिर्वितानै-दिशः Mā. 6. 5; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A sacrifice; an oblation; वितानेष्वप्येवं त्वमम च सोमे विधिरभूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. -7 Season, opportunity. -नं Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -कं 1 An expanse. -2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Māda.

वितानायते Den. A. To act or serve as an awning; Mā. 9. 15.

वितानीक 8 U. To spread or extend over (as a canopy), overshadow.

वितुसं 1 The pot-herb called सु-निषण्णक. -2 The plant called शेवाल.

वितुसकं 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called ताम्रकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितुष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

विट् 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over, go beyond; R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते वृक्षेन वितरति S. 7; वितरति युष्मः प्राज्ञे विद्या यथेवं तथा जडे U. 2. 4; वितरति वृषो नीचतमदो Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48; निवासतेऽहजदं वितरः R. 14. 81; Mā. 1. 3; 6. 7, 3. 3, 44. -3 To cause, produce; ज्योत्स्नाशंकाभिह वितरति हंसभेर्जा Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (as medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To forgive, pardon. -8 To increase, enhance. -Caus. To carry through, accomplish (fig. also).

वितरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 A gift, donation, present; पुर्णासा बहवः कृता वितरणैरेन त्वया याचकाः Subhāsh. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning.

वितर्ण *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted; U. 3. 25, Si. 7. 67, 17. 15. -3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see तृ with वि.)

वित् 10 U. (विचयतिने; विचायतिने also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित् *p. p.* [विद् लामे क] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, ac-

quired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. -स 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power. -Comp. -आयमः, -उपार्जनं acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ma. 7. 4. -जानि a. one who has married a wife. -दः a donor, benefactor. -मात्रा property. -वर्धन a. profitable, lucrative. -समायमः acquisition of wealth, income; Pt. 1. 425.

विचित्र a. Rich, wealthy.

विचिः f [विद्-क्ति] 1 Knowledge. -2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

विचित्र 1, 4 P. To be frightened or terrified; विचित्रस्तुष्टहरिणीस्तुष्टौः कदाचैः Bh. 1. 9. -Caus. To terrify, frighten.

विचित्रः Fear, alarm, terror.

विचित्रः An ox, a bull.

विचि 1 A (वेद्यते) To beg, ask,

विचुरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief. -रा A widow; cf. विचुरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विवेद-विदा-कार, अवैदी, वेदितुं, विदित; desid. विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; न चेत्तद्विषयः कतरन्नौ गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 5; तं मोहांधः कथमयमुक्तं वेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; R. 3. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience; Mn. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; य एनं वेत्ति हतारं Bg. 2. 19; विद्विष्याद्व्यालस्यस्तं लोकं शोकहृतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bh. 2. 17; Ma. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. (वेद्यतिने) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. -2 To teach, expound; वेदार्थं स्वानवेद्यत् Sk. -3 To feel, experience; Ma. 12. 13. -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, विद्य) 1 To be, to exist; अपापाणां कुले जाते मयिपापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नास्तौ विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16; (of. the root (1) अस-) -2 To happen. -III 6 U. (विद्यतिने, विद्य) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यगुभयोर्विहते फलं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise; यथा वेदसद्विषये वस्तो विद्यति मातरं Subhāsh. ; Ma. 8. 1. 1. -3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. -4 To marry; Ma. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. (विद्ये, विद्य or विज) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for; न तुष्टेर्हृति लोकोर्यं पिबे मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience

-3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations :—वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते । विद्ये यथै सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पुत्रां च विद्यति II. of. also:—सचायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति विद्ये विचारणे । विद्ये विद्यति प्रावै रयन्लुक् इत्य. शेषिद्वै क्रमात् II.). [cf. L. video; A. S. witan; Goth. wai].

विद् a. [At the end of comp.] Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विद् 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. -2 The planet Mercury. -रा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव चरन्तीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated; well known; स्रवनविदिते वंशे Me. 9. -4 Promised, agreed to. -तः A learned man, scholar. -तं 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. -2 Cooked. -3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle; Pt. 1. 164; U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable (as dress &c.). -यः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. -य्या A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदग्धता -स्व Shrewdness, cleverness; skill, elegance &c.

विदग्धः 1 A learned man, scholar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. -यं Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle (?).

विदूरः Breaking, bursting, rending. -रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (m. pl.) [विगतः दर्भाः कुशा यतः] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विदर्भो नाम जनपदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mā. 1; R. 5. 49, 60; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. -अ 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -जा, -तनया, -राजतनया, -सुष्ठुः epitheta of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. -जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विदुः 1 P. [To break, split, crack; स्वदिपुभिर्ष्वदित्थयदसत्तये N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand.

विदुः a. 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). -लः 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A oak. -4 Mountain ebony. -लं 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker-work. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विदुलं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungency, sharpness.

विदाहिन् m. A substance causing inflammation.

विदिश f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशरथ; तेषां (दशार्णोनां) विद्युः प्रथिविदिशा लक्षणा राजधानी Me. 24. -2 N. of a river in Mālvā. -3 = विदिश p. v.

विदुः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुम्भमध्यभागः) -2 A hippopotamus.

विदुर a. [विद्-कुर P. III. 2. 162] Wise, intelligent -रः 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the younger brother of Pandu. [When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne-Dhritarashtra being blind and Pandu pale and sickly-she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pandavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. -2 Gum-myrrh.

विदून् p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदूर a. Remote, distant; सगिह्वीतरभावात्स्थी R. 13. 48; U. 6. 39. -रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaiditya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought, विदूरमुनिर्नवमेषाद्वाद्रुद्रिजया रत्नशालाकयेव Ku. 1. 21; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदूर, विदूरेण विदूरतत्त्वं or विदूरात् are often used

adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance'; 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'; *Mā.* 3. 18.). —*Comp.* —*a.* spreading far and wide. —*जं* the lapis lazuli.

विदुषक *a.* (*क्री. f.*) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. —2 Detracting, abusing. —3 Witty, humorous, jocular. —*कृ.* 1 A jester, buffoon. —2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing him self to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him: —कुमुदसंतापमित्रः कर्मयुर्विश्रामावायेः । हास्यकरः कलहानिर्विदुषकः श्लाघ्यकर्मजः ॥ 79. —3 A libertine, lecher.

विदुषण 1 Pollution, corruption. —2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदुति: A seism.

विदु 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces; *ऐन्द्रि*: किल नखैस्तस्या विदुदार स्तनौ द्विज R. 12. 22; न विदुर्धे कठिनाः खलु खियः Ku. 4. 5; R. 15. 33. —2 To rend (fig.); चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न को विदारः R. 3. 6; स घोषो धातराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19. —*Pass.* To be rent or torn (with grief &c.). —*Caus.* To rend, tear in pieces, tear or rip up; *Mā.* 5. 15; 10. 1.

विदार: 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. —2 War; battle. —3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). —*री* A swelling in the groin.

विदारक: 1 A tearer, divider. —2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). —3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. —*क* Alkaline earth.

विदारण 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). —2 War, battle. —3 The Karpikāra tree. —*ण* War, battle. —*जं* 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking, (often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); श्रुतं सखे श्रद्धाविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनसिजः नखचर्चिकियुक्तजाले Git. 1, Ki. 14. 54. —2 Afflicting, tormenting. —3 Killing, slaughter.

विदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. —2 Opened, expanded; (see *दृ* with *वि*).

विदेश: Another country, foreign land or country; भजने विदेशमाधिकेन जितस्तदनुपवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48;

को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषया को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1. —*Comp.* —*ज* *a.* exotic, foreign.

विदेशिक, **विदेशीय** *a.* Foreign, exotic. —*m.* A foreigner.

विदेह *a.* 1 Bodiless; incorporeal. —2 Trunkless. —*हा*: (*m. pl.*) N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III.); R. 11. 36, 12 26. —3 The natives of this country. —*हा* 1 The district Videha. —2 N of Janaka. —*हा* The same as विदेहवर्ग.

विदु *p. p.* [*व्यु. कृ.*] 1 Pierced, penetrated: wounded, stabbed. —2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. —3 Thrown, directed, sent. —4 Opposed. —5 Resembling. —*द्व* A wound. —*Comp.* —*कर्ण* *a.* having bored ears.

विद्वान् *n.* Ved. Knowledge.

विद्यमान *a.* 1 Being, existing. —2 Present. —3 Actual, real.

विद्या [*वि. कृ. पृ.*] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science; (*तं*) विद्यामयसनेनेव प्रमादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमाधिकं प्रबुद्धयुतं धनं &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some *Vidyas* are four: —आग्नीषिकी त्रयी वार्ता दंडनीनिश्रगाधनी Kāmandaka), चतसृष्वपि ते विद्वन्निनी द्वा विद्यासु निरुदिमानताः Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आरामविद्या; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of *Vidyas*, is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four *Vedas*, the six *Angas*, *Dharma*, *Mimamsa*, *Tarka* or *Nyaya* and the *Puranas*; see चतुर्दशविद्या (under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). —2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge; ग. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. —3 A spell, an incantation. —4 The goddess Durgā. —5 Magical skill. —*Comp.* —अनुपालिनः, अनुसन्विनः *a.* acquiring knowledge. —अभ्यासः, अभ्यासः, अभ्यासः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. —अर्थः seeking for knowledge. —अधिर *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. —अधाराः a receptacle of learning; *Mā.* 2. 11. —आरम्भः introduction of a boy to learning. —आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. —उपाजनेन = वि, योजनेन *q. v.* —*करः* a learned man. —*चण*, *चंचु* *a.* famous for one's learning. —*द्वल*: the Bhūrja tree. —*द्वतु* *m.* a teacher, an instructor. —*दान* teaching, imparting, instruction. —*देवी* the goddess of learning. —*धनं* 1. wealth in the form of learning. —2. wealth acquired by learning. —*धरा*: (*री. f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्या धरायुचितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. —*प्राप्तिः* = विद्याजन *q. v.* —*लाभः* 1. acquisition of learning. —2. wealth or any other acquisition made

by learning. —*विशिष्ट* *a.* distinguished by learning. —*विहीन* *a.* illiterate, ignorant; Pt. 1. 35. —*वृद्ध* *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. —*व्यसनः*, *व्यनसायः* pursuit of knowledge. —*व्रतस्नातकः*, *स्नातकः* a Brāhmana who has finished his course of religious studentship (*ब्रह्मचारिव्रत*).

विद्युत् 1 A. 1 To shine, sparkle be bright; व्यद्योतिष्ठ सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखिचयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20. —2 To light, illuminate (usually *caus.* in this sense).

विद्युत् *f.* 1 Lightning; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh.; Ms. 38, 115. —2 A thunderbolt. —*Comp.* —*उन्मेषः* a flash of lightning. —*जिह्वः* a kind of demon or Rākṣasa. —*ज्वाला*, —*द्योतः* a flash or lustre of lightning. —*दाम्नु* *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. —*पातः* falling or stroke of lightning. —*मिय* hell-metal. —*लता*, —*लेख* (*विद्युलता*, *विद्युलेख*) 1. a streak of lightning. —2. forked of zigzag lightning.

विद्युस्वत् *a.* Having lightning; Ms. 64. —*m.* A cloud; विद्युस्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन *a.* (*नी. f.*) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. —2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. —2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्रधि: An abscess.

विद्राण *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसघात इष्याते विद्रुतः Kn. 4. 6. —2 To melt, dissolve. —3 To become divided, burst asunder. —*Caus.* To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रतिरबाभोगभोवितनष्टविद्रावितानिजननिवहः *Mā.* 3: असौ कुम्भिभ्रांशेया खरनिखरविद्रावितमहायुध-ग्रहयामः स्वपिते गिरिगर्भे हरिपतिः Bv. 1. 52.

विद्रव: 1 Running away, flight, retreat. —2 Panic. —3 Flowing out. —4 Melting, liquefaction. —5 Censure, abuse. —6 Intellect, understanding.

विद्राव = विद्रव *q. v.*

विद्रावण 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. —2 Liquefying.

विद्रावित *a.* 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. —2 Scattered, dispersed, torn asunder. —3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

विद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). —2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. —3 Liquid, fluid.

विद्वन् 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). —2 A coral; तवाधरम्यधिष्ठु विद्वन्धु R. 13. 13; Kn. 1. 44 —3 A young shoot or sprout. —Comp. —लता 1. a branch of coral. —2 a kind of perfume. —लताका a kind of perfume. (नलिका).

विद्वत् *a* [विद्वत्-कम्] (Nom. sing. m. विद्वान्; f. विद्वती; n. विद्वन्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न विभक्ति कथाचनः तव विद्वानपि ताप-कारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. —2 Wise, learned. —*m* A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरुषु प्रवेष्टं R. 5. 18. —Comp. —कलत्र, वेदाध. —वे-
द्वत् *a*. (विद्वत्कल्प. विद्वद्भाव, विद्वद्द्वय) slightly learned, a little learned. —जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष *m.*, **विद्विषः** An enemy, a foe; विद्विषोऽप्यनुत्तरं Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विष्ट *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odious.

विद्वेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346 —2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्वेषोऽभिमतप्रासादपि गवांश्च दूरः Bharata.

विद्वेषणः A hater, an enemy. —*णो* A woman of a resentful temper. —*णं* 1 Canning hatred or enmity. —2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन्, **विद्विष्ट** *a*. Hating, inimical. —*m*. A hater, an enemy.

विध I. 6 P. (विधाति) 1 To pierce, cut. —2 To honour, worship. —3 To rule, govern, administer. —II. 1 A. (वधे) To ask, beg.

विधः [विध्-क अच् वा] 1 A kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. —2 Mode, manner, form. —3 Fold (at the end of comp., especially after numerals) त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. —4 The food of elephants. —5 Prosperity. —6 Penetration.

विध्वनं 1 Shaking, agitating. —2 Tremor, trembling.

विध्वयं Tremor, agitation.

विधवा [विगतो धर्मो वस्याः सा] A widow; सा वरान विधवा जाता गृहे रादि-ति तत्त्वति Subhash :—Comp. —आवेदन् marrying a widow. —गामिन् *m*. one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विधस् *m*. N. of Brahman, the creator.

विधा 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथाक्रमं पु-
सवनादिकाः क्रिया धुनेश्च धीरः सहस्रोपध-

न सः R. 3. 10; तस्यो देवा विधेयास्तु Bk. 19. 2; विधेयस्तु देवाः यमरमणीयां परि-
णतिं Mā. 6. 7; प्रायः क्षुभं च विधाय-
क्षुभं च जनेः सर्वेषां भगवती भावतव्यतेषु
1. 25; ये ह्ये कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1
'cause, produce, or regulate time';
नस्य तस्याश्चान् अद्वा नामैव विधायस्य
Rg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66. Vo. 1. 1,
Ki. 1. 3, 16. 62, 18. 28; (these
senses may be further modified ac-
cording to the noun with which विधा
is used; cf. कृ.) —2 To lay down,
ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, com-
mand, enjoin; प्राज्ञानाभिधर्माणां तु मो-
जातकर्म विधायते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y.
1. 72; शूद्रस्य तु सर्वेषां मातृया भार्या वि-
धायते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118; पाणिनिश्च
क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृवामित्वे सत्यात्मनेपदं विद्व-
धाति J. N. V. —3 To make, form,
shape, create, manufacture; न वेधा
विदधे नूनं महाभूतममाधिन R. 1. 29;
अगाधं चंपकजलेः स विधाय नूनं कति-
कथं घटितवायुलन चेतः S. Til. 3. —4
To appoint, depute (as a minister).
—5 To put on, wear. Pt. 1. —6 To fix
upon, direct towards (as mind &c.);
योगे धेयसमाधिसंज्ञितुलने बुद्धिं विधद्वयं
बुधा; Bh. 3. 54, Bg. 2. 44. —7 To
arrange, put in order. —8 To make
ready, prepare. —9 To settle, fix,
establish. —10 To give, grant; Ki. 14.
10. —11 To procure, furnish. —12 To
place, put, lay.

विधा 1 Mode, manner, form. —2
Kind, sort. —3 Prosperity, affluence.
—4 The food of elephants, horses, &c.
—5 Penetration. —6 Hire, wages. —7
Act, action.

विधातु *m*. 1 A maker, creator; Kn.
7. 36. —2 The creator, N. of Brah-
man; विधाना भद्रं नो वितरत मनोज्ञाय
विधाय Mā. 6. 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7.
25. —3 A grantor, giver, bestower;
Ku. 1. 57. —4 Fate, destiny; H. 1.
40. —5 N. of Visvakarman. —6 N. of
Kāma, the god of love. —7 Spirituous
liquor. —Comp. —आयुध *m*. 1. sun-
shine. —2. the sun-flower. —धुः an
epithet of Nārada.

विधात्री Long pepper.

विधानं 1 Arranging, disposing. —2
Performing, making, doing, execut-
ing; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1. : आज्ञा, यज्ञ
&c. —3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11,
7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. —4 Employment,
use, application; प्रतिकाराविधानं R. 8.
40. —5 Prescribing, enjoining, order-
ing. —6 A rule, precept, ordinance,
sacred rule or precept, sacred injunc-
tion; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17.
24 —7 Mode, manner. —8 A means
or expedient. —9 Performance of
prescribed acts or rites. —10 A rite,
ceremony. —11 Gaining, obtaining.
—12 Affixing, prefixing (as termi-

nations, suffixes &c.). —13 The food
given to elephants (to make them
intoxicated; विधानसंवादित्वाजोभिः
K. (where विधान means 'rule'
also); उत्सिहस्तगतद्वयविधानादिहस्त-
सुतिस्मृतिवाहुरिभाधिराजं St. 5. 51.
—14 Wealth. —15 Pain, agony, tor-
ment, distress. —16 An act of hos-
tility. —Comp. —गः, —ज्ञः a wise or
learned man. —युक्तं *a*. in accord-
ance with or conformable to sacred
precept.

विधानकं Distress, affliction, pain.

विधायक *a* (यिका f.), विधायिन् *a*.
1 Arranging, disposing. —2 Doing,
making, performing, executing. —3
Creating. —4 Enjoining, prescribing,
laying down. —5 Consigning, com-
mitting, delivering (to the care of).

विधि [विधा-कि] 1 Doing, perfor-
mance, practice, an act or action;
ब्रह्मध्यानाध्ययनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य
Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; अस्याः
सर्गविधौ V. 1. 8; लेखाविधि Mā. 1.
35. —2 Method, manner, way, means,
mode; Pt. 1. 376. —3 A rule, com-
mandment, any precept which en-
joins something for the first time
(as distinguished from नियम and पुरो-
संज्ञा q. q. v. v.) विधिरस्येतमप्राज्ञोः
चिकीर्षाकृतिसाधयस्वहेतुधीविधयो विधिः, व-
हाति विधिद्वयं वा हविः S. 1. 1. —4 A
sacred precept or rule, ordinance in-
junction, law, a sacred command,
religious commandment (opp. अर्थ-
वाद which means 'an explanatory
statement coupled with legends and
illustrations'; see अर्थवाद); प्रवृत्तिपरं
वाक्यं विधिः as उपनिषद्वेन स्वर्गदामा यज्ञे;
अद्वा विदं विधिश्चेति जितयं तत्समागतं S.
7. 29; R. 2. 16. —5 Any religious
act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony;
स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचरित्या स्वसंसारयो-
भवाति वृत्तौ विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. —6
Behaviour, conduct. —7 Condition;
V. 4. —8 Creation, formation; साम-
ग्र्याविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधिषु
विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7 —9 The
creator. —10 Fate, destiny, luck;
विधौ वामारंभे मम सहचरितैवा परिणतिः
Mā. 4. 4. —11 The food of elephants.
—12 Time. —13 A physician. —14 N.
of Vishnu. —Comp. —ग्र *a*. disregard-
ing prescribed rites or rules. —ज्ञ *a*.
knowing the ritual. (—ज्ञः) a Brāh-
mana versed in the ritual, a ritualist.
—दृशकः a priest at a sacrifice who
sees that everything is done accord-
ing to the precepts and corrects any
deviation from them. —दृष्ट, —विहित
a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by
law. —देशकः 1. = विधिदेशक above. —2
a preceptor, teacher. —द्वैतं diversity of
rules, variance of precept or com-
mandment. —पूर्वकं ind. according to

rule. —प्रयोगः application of a rule. —योगः the force or influence of fate. —वधुः *f.* an epithet of Sarasvati. —हीन *a.* devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधिरता 1 Desire to do or perform. —2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधिसित *n.* Intended to be done. —ते Intention, design.

विधिवत्, विधितः *ind.* According to law, agreeably to precept or rule, in conformity to prescribed rules, in due form.

विधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be done or performed. —2 To be enjoyed or prescribed. —3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परिचयः Mā. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); विद्राविधेयं नरदेवसेन्य R. 7. 62; संभाष्यमानसेनहरसेनाभिंसंधिना विधेयिकृतोऽपि Mā. 1. 1; Bg. 2. 64; अतः सौहार्द्वेन विधेयिकृतोऽस्मि Mv. 7; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. —4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अविधेयमिदं पुनर्गौरवैति विधेयतां Ki. 11. 33. —5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अत्र मिथयामहिमस्वं नातुवाच्यं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. —यं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 1. 25, 16. 62. —2 The predicate of a proposition. —यः A servant, dependent. —Comp. —अविमर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly (अविमर्शः प्राधान्यानिदिष्टो विधेयांशो यत्र K. P. 7; see examples *ad. loc.*). —आत्मन् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —ज्ञ *a.* one who knows one's duty; स भूयो यो विधेयज्ञः Pt. 1. 337. —यद् 1. the object to be accomplished. —2. the predicate.

विधुः [व्यङ्कुः Up. 1. 23] 1 The moon; सविना विधुवति विधुरापि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्या K. P. 10. —2 Campbor. —3 A demon, fiend. —4 An expiatory oblation. —5 N. of Vishnu. —6 N. of Brahman. —7. N. of Siva. —8 Wind. —9 War, battle. —Comp. —क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. —यजर (also विजरः) a scimitar, sabre. —यिया a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधुत.

विधुतिः *f.* Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वेनायक्यश्चिरं यो वदनविधुतयः पातु कीर्त्तकारवयः Mā. 1. 1.

विधुनन् 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. —2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुतदः N. of Rāhu; विधुनिषिक्तविधुतद्वन्तद्वलनगलितामृतधरं Gt. 4; आभिमुख्यं ज्ञानांकरं यथावापि वि-

धुतदः Pt. 1. 326; N. 4. 71; Si. 2. 61.

विधुर *a.* [विनता ध्वंस्य अत्र समा] 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Mā. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26; Si. 9. 77, 17. 66, Bh. 3. 8, 114. —2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मायै च विधुरे भावः कौताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरा ज्वलनातिसर्जनाकृतं मां प्रापय पर्युरतिकं Ku. 4. 32; विधुरबधुर-बधुरभक्षत Si. 6. 29, 12. 8. —3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सा वै कलकाविधुरा मधुरानमन्त्रीः Bv. 2. 5. —4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. —रः A widower. —रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. —2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress. —Comp. —दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger or alarm; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो मन्दादरा भवति H. 2. —2. a feeling of agitation.

विधुरा Cords mixed with sugar and spices.

विधु 5, 10 U., 6 P. 1 To shake, move, cause to tremble; वायुविधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; सुदुपवनविधुतान् Km. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घा-वेणी विधुग्वाना Mb. —2 To shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपोविधुतिं युतिं Bk. 9. 28; R. 9. 72. v. 1. —3 To spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. —4 To leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

विधुवनं Shaking, trembling, tremor.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. —2 Tremulous. —3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. —4 Unsteady. —5 Abandoned. —त Repugnance. —Comp. —कहमव *a.* free from sin. —केज *a.* one who has tossed about the hair; Ki. 8. 33 —निद्र *a.* awakened.

विधुतिः *f.*, विधुननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधुनित *n.* 1 Agitated, alarmed. —2 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधु 10 U. 1 To seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अङ्गुलपल्लवेन विधुतः Amarn. 79, 85 —2 To put on, wear, use; R. 12. 40. —3 To maintain, bear, support, hold up; शिरसा विधुता नियं Pt. 1. 82 (where sense 2 is also intended); Bh. 3. 23. —4 To fix upon, direct towards. —5 To separate, divide. —6 To arrange; manage. —7 To withhold, obstruct, restrain.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasped. —2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. —3 Assumed, possessed. —4 Checked, restrained. —5 Supported,

protected, borne up; (see धु with वि). —तं 1 Disregard of a command. —2 Dissatisfaction.

विधुतिः *f.* Arrangement, regulation

विध्वंस 1 A. 1 To fall to pieces. —2 To be dispersed or scattered. —3 To perish, be destroyed or ruined. —Caus. 1 To destroy, crush, annihilate. —2 To injure, hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. —2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. —3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Being ruined, falling to pieces. —2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed; Pt. 2. 113. —2 Scattered about, tossed up. —3 Obscured, darkened. —4 Eclipsed.

विनद 1 P. 1 To sound, resound. Bg. 1. 12. —2 To roar, cry out. —3 To fill with cries. —Caus. To cause to cry or utter notes; अंबुदेः शिखिगणो विनाद्यते Ghat. 10.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. —2 N. of a tree.

विनम् 1 P. To bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमति चास्य तरवः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67; Bk. 7. 52.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. —2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; S. 3. 10. —3 Sank down, depressed. —4 Bent, crooked, curved. —5 Humble, modest. —6 Changed into a lingual letter; see विनतम्. —Comp. —आनन *a.* with downcast face, dejected.

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruṇa and Garuḍa, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see गरुड. —2 A kind of basket. —Comp. —नन्दनः, —वृत्तः, —सूतः epithets of Garuḍa or Aruṇa.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. —2 Modesty, humility. —3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम् *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; Ki. 4. 2. —2 Depressed, sunk down. —3 Modest, humble.

विनम्बकं The flower of the *Tugara* tree.

विनश 4 P. 1 To be destroyed, perish, die. —2 To disappear, vanish. —3 To be lost or ruined. —4 To be frustrated or foiled. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

विनशानं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. —नः N. of the place where the river Sarasvati is lost in the sand; cf. Ms. 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टिः *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruction. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. -2 Removal. -Comp. —उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. —धर्मन्, —धर्मिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient; विषयेषु विनाशधर्मस्तु विविचस्पेक्ष-पि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. —नः A destroyer.

विनस *a.* (सा -सी *f.*) Noseless; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with *acc.*, *instr.* or *abl.*); यथा तानं विना रामो यथा मानं विना द्रुपः । यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना पतिः Bv. 1. 119; एकैविना सरो भाति सद्यः खलजनैर्विना । कदुर्बो विना कार्यमानमं विषयैर्विना 1. 116; विना बाह्वन् हस्तिभ्यः कियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7; Si. 2. 9. (विनाङ्क means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मन्वेन विनाङ्कता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of Cupid'). -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनायसंबन्ध एव विनोक्तिः R. G.; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, **विनाडिका** A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः (In Gram.) Change in to a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of व् for स् and ण् for द्.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuḍa. -5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuḍa.

विनास(सि)क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वीनाह.

विनिकृ 6 A. 1 To throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown about.

विनिक्षिप् 6 A. 1 To entrust, deliver over. -2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

विनिक्षेप Throwing down, sending forth,

विनिगद *a.* Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिग्रह 9 P. 1 To restrain, check; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing; subduing; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (6g. also); तामेकतस्तत्र विभसि गुरु-र्विनिद्रा R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्र-मंदाररजोरुणंगुली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 19. -2 To attack, assail. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of life.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विषकृद्भयान्तं भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. (where it has sense 1 also); त्रिधिहेतु-रहेतुरायसां विनिपातोपि समः समुज्जतेः Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death. -4 Hell, perdition; S. 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress. -7 Disrespect. -Comp. —शंसिन् *a.* portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्य-विनिमयेन M. 1.; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधत्-क्षुब्धनद्वयं R. 1. 26 -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters).

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes).

विनियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, check, curb; Bg. 6. 24. -2 To limit, restrict.

विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियता-हार, विनियतवाक् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check.

विनियुज् 7 A. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तास्मा कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. —*Caus.* 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. -2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposal; बहुषु विनियोगज्ञः साधनीयेषु वस्तुषु R. 17. 67; प्राणा-

यमे विनियोगः &c. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः प्रभाव्येषु Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment.

विनिर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from.

विनिर्गमः 1 Disappearance. -2 Departure.

विनिर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी *q. v.*

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्बेधः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created. -3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast). -4 Determined, destined, from.

विनिर्मुञ्च 6 P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, liberate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Release, liberation.

विनिर्वृत् See निर्वृत्.

विनिर्विद् See निर्विद्.

विनिर्विष्ट 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. —*Caus.* 1 To fix, place; Ku. 1. 49; R. 5. 63; मङ्गुरसि कुच-कलशं विनिर्विष्टाय Gtt. 12. -2 To populate or colonize. -3 To introduce. -4 To add, insert.

विनिर्वेशः 1 Entrance, settling down in a place. -2 An impression; S. 6. 14.

विनिर्वृ 10 U. or —*Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Mā. 1. 18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn back, return. -2 To cease, come to an end; संपिंडता तु पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्तते Ms. 5. 60; Bg. 2. 59. -3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, युद्धात् &c. —*Caus.* 1 To cease to cease or stop, withdraw; S. 26. -2 To restrain, withhold. -3 To renounce.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. -1 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्यं नृपविनिवृत्तये R. 6 74. -2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चयः 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चयं शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 36.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिश्चयः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहतः *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely overcome. -तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. -2 A portent, comet.

विनी 1 U. 1 To remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पदपदद्वयविनिर्वातः निद्रः R. 9. 71; विनीतसेवः 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Si. 10. 62, Ki. 7. 30, Ku. 1. 9, 5. 32. -2 To teach, instruct, educate, train; विनियुतेन युक्तो युक्तियुक्तः R. 3. 29; 5. 101. 15. 69; 18. 51; Y. 1. 311; Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue, govern, control (fig. also); वन्यान्विनेष्यन्ति दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 6. 27, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41; वनयज हव तस्मात्तोयुपायैविनेयः Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.); R. 2. 49. -5 To pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यामिनीं विनीय Gt. 8. -6 To carry through, perform, complete, finish. -7 To spend, apply to use (Atm.); ज्ञतं विनयते Sk. -8 To give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead or conduct, towards; Ku. 7. 9. -10 To bid, direct, order; Ku. 3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline. -12 To spread, stretch out.

विनयः *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret. -3 Ill-behaved. -वः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; प्रजातं विनयाधानात् R. 1. 24; Māl. 10. 5. -2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; अनुपास्यन्ति नयं सहसा विनयेन चारितप्रसराः S. 1. 29. -3 Polite conduct, gentleman like bearing, good breeding or manners; R. 6. 79; Māl. 1. 18. -4 Modesty, humility; सुदुर्लभं आर्षुवपेन विनयमाहारयेन U. 1; विद्या वृद्धिं विनयम्; तथापि नीचो विनयादुत्थत R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where Malli. renders विनय by इन्द्रियज or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing

off, taking away, removing; Si. 10. 42. -8 A man who has subdued his senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्रहीन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -भाज् *a.* modest, well-behaved. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly of affairs. -स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनीतः *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behaved. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable. -12 Lovely, handsome. (See नृ with वि also). -तः 1 A trained horse. -2 A trader. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* humble, lowly.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good behaviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin, crime.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor; स तथेति विनेतृद्वारमतेः प्रत्युक्तं वचो. विनयसर्जं सुभि R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher; अथ विनेता वृत्तानां Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39. 14. 23.

विनुद् 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2 To play on a musical instrument (वीणा, अतोद्य &c.). -3 To remove, drive away, dispel. -Caus. 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तप्यं विनोद्य दृष्टिः Gt. 10; Si. 4. 66; S. 3; 21; Māl. 9. 41. -2 To pass, spend (as time). -3 To divert, amuse, entertain; कष्टं खल्वस्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3; लतासु दृष्टिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with; लक्ष्मीर्विनोदयति येन विनयलेखी सति पृथ्वाननकादि विजयति चन्द्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; अमविनोदः. -2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते रमण-विरोधेनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; मित्रैश्च वसतं वृद्धिं सुगमामोदुविनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 Eagerness, vehement desire. -5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोप्यलुभः U. 3. 30; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमतरितसभावविनोदं Gt. 12. -6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. -2 A diversion &c.; see विनोदः.

विन्दुः *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. -2 Liberal. -दुः A drop; see विन्दुः.

विन्ध्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustan proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvata* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see Ms. 2. 21. [According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru]. -2 A hunter. -वृक्ष 1 N. of a plant (लवङ्ग). -2 Small cardamoms. -Comp. -अट्टी the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, -कूटनः epithets of the sage Agastya. -वालिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्यासि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विदः *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क] 1 Known. -2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, investigated. -4 Placed, fixed. -5 Married; (See विद्).

विदकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 U. 1 To put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यन्तीं सुविगणनया देवलीवत्-पुत्रैः Me. 87; Bk. 3. 3. -2 To fix in or on, direct towards; राने विन्यस्त-नानसाः Rām. -3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. -4 To arrange, dispose, adjust.

विन्यस्तः *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. -2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4 Arranged. -5 Delivered. -6 Present. -7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing. -2 A deposit. -3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः 'inscribing letters'; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध-विन्यासचैव विन्यासः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.'. -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle.

विर् 10 A. (व्यति ते) To throw, cast.

विप् *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. -2 A wise man. -*f.* 1 Praise. a hymn. -2 A finger.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. —**क्षः** 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent ; युगस्तस्य विपक्षेणि गुणिना लेभिरेतरं R. 17. 75; Si. 11. 59. —2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. —3 A disputant ; Ki. 17. 43. —4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (i. e. that in which the *साम्य* or major term is not found) ; निश्चितताध्वामावधानं विपक्षः T. S. ; Mu 5. 10. —5 (Ingram.) An exception. —**Comp.** —भावः, —वृत्तिः *f.* hostility.

विपक्षता—**त्वं** Hostility, enmity, opposition ; R. 3. 62.

विपक्व 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen ; bear fruit ; (समारंभाः) गभशालिसधर्मोणस्तस्य गृहं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. —2 To digest. —3 To cook thoroughly. —4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. —5 To roast. —**Caus.** 1 To cook thoroughly. —2 To melt, liquefy.

विपक्वम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled ; यच्च तप्तं तप्तस्य विपक्वं कलमय नः Ku 6. 10. —3 Cooked.

विपंक्षिका, विपंक्षी 1 A lute. —2 Play, sport, pasture.

विपद् 10 U. 1 To tear up or out ; (केतकवर्ध) विपाटयामास युवा नखाद्यैः R. 6. 17. —2 To pull or draw out, extract. —3 To root up, eradicate. —4 To open, unfold.

विपाटनं 1 Tearing open, splitting. —2 Eradication. —3 Spoliation.

विपण 1 A. 1 To sell, barter ; आभीषदेन किल चंद्रकान्तं विभिर्विराटि विपणंति गोपाः Subhāsh. —2 To bet, stake.

विपणा, विपणनं 1 Sale ; Ms. 3. 152. —2 Petty trade.

विपणिः, —**णी** *f.* 1 A market, marketplace, stall ; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथस्य विपणिः सोभारयपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24 ; R. 16. 41. —2 An article or commodity for sale. —3 Trade, traffic ; Ms. 10. 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper ; Si. 5. 24.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् 4 A. 1 To go badly ; fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). —2 To fall into misfortune or bad state, संधुष्यो विपक्षानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. —3 To be disabled or incapacitated. —4 To die, perish ; नाथवंतस्त्वया लेकास्त्वमनाया विदरस्यते U. 1. 44 ; हा तात एष ते नरेन्द्रचित्ताशानयेकरणं जने विप-

द्यते Māl. 5 ; Mk. 1. 38. —5 To obstruct. —**Caus.** To destroy, kill.

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity ; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsh. —2 Death, destruction ; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयवाही ग्रहपतुष्वे विपत्तिः Bh. 2. 99 ; R. 19. 56 ; Ve. 4. 6 ; हिमसेकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 49. —3 Agony, torment (यातना) —**त्तिः** (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier ; Ki. 15. 16.

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress ; तस्मिन्निकषया वा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. —2 Death ; सिंहादवापदिपद् वृत्तिः R. 18. 35. —**Comp.** —उद्धरणं, —उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. —**कालः** times of need, season of calamity, adversity. —**यस्त**, —**युक्त** *a.* overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. —**सागरः** 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

विपदा See विपद्.

विपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Dead. —2 Lost, destroyed. —3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. —4 Declined. —5 Disabled, incapacitated —**नः** A snake.

विपरिणाम *Caus.* To change or transform into. —**Pass.** 1 To be changed into. —2 To undergo a change for the worse.

विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः 1 A change, an alteration. —2 Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also) ; Bg. 9. 10. —2 To roll about. —3 To wander about, move to and fro. —4 To return. —5 To surround ; attend upon (with acc.).

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरी (विपरि+**र**) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. —2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless ; कल्पार्णं विदधातु वा भगवतीनीतिविपर्ययु वा Māl. 6. 3. —3 To change for the worse. —4 To go round, return.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. —2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse ; R. 2. 53. —3 Wrong, contrary, to rule. —4 False, untrue ; Bv. 2. 177. —5 Unfavourable, adverse. —6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. —7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. —**तः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —**तर** 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. —2 A perverse woman. —**Comp.** —**जर**, —**कारक**, —**कारि**, —**कृत्**, *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner ; Si. 14. 66. —**चेतसः**, —**मति** *a.* having a perverted mind.

—**रतं** inverted sexual intercourse ; cf. पुरुषायिन. —**लक्षणा** ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties.

विपरीतता, —**त्वं** Contrariety, inversion, opposition ; लोके सुखं विपरीतता वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव, नरं नयति Subhāsh.

विपर्ययः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion ; आहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना स्वया R. 11. 86 ; स्वप्नरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययो यदा 8. 89 ; नभसः स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेरिव विपर्ययः (न भाजनं) Ki. 11. 44 ; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the case ; विपर्यये स्वस्याधिपतेरुल्लेखितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Ve. 5. —2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.) ; कथमेव्य मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 ; 80 वेषविपर्ययः, Pt. 1. —3 Absence or non-existence ; समुद्राकारविपर्ययेति Ku. 7. 42 ; स्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. —4 Loss ; विद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction, annihilation. —6 Exchange, barter. —7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. —8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. —9 Hostility, enmity. —10 Perverseness, opposition.

विपर्यायः Reverse, contrariety ; V. 4 ; विपर्यय above.

विपर्ययस् 4 U. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert. —2 To change, alter. —3 To take wrongly, misunderstand ; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्ययसि जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 To undergo change, be affected, (intrane.) ; देवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरपवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8 ; (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat').

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed ; इत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. —2 Opposite, contrary. —3 Wrongly considered to be real. —**Comp.** —**युक्ता** a woman bearing no male children.

विपर्यासः 1 Change, contrariety, reverse ; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिर्वा U. 2. 27. —2 Adverseness, unfavourableness ; as in देवविपर्यासात्. —3 Interchange, exchange ; प्रवहणविपर्यासिनायता Mk. 8. —4 An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चित् *a.* Learned, wise ; विपश्चित्ता चिन्तयुतेन गुरोरो गुरुभिर् R. 3. 29.

—m. A learned or wise man, sage ; भवति ते सप्रयत्ना विपाकितं मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयति ते Ki. 14. 4 ; Pt. 1 100 :

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. —2 Digestion. —3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also) ; अग्नी पृथुस्त्वभूतः विंशति गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26 ; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed, or dignified words'. —4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth ; अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354 ; ममैव जन्मतत्प्राप्तकानां विपाक-विस्तृज्यैवपसन्नाः R. 14. 62 ; Bb. 2. 99 ; Mv. 5. 56. —5 (a) Change of state ; कष्टं वताम्पादिव द्वेषवशेन जातः दुःखामकं किमपि घृतमहो विपाकः U. 4. 6. (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity ; ईदृशानां विपाकांसि जायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3 ; विपाके घोरेऽस्मिन्मम खलु विमृदा तव सखी 4. 12. —6 Difficulty, embarrassment. —7 Flavour, taste.

विपाठः A kind of large arrow.

विपाण्डु a. Pale, pallid ; परितो विपाण्डु वृषदक्षिणः Si. 9. 3 ; Ki. 5. 6 ; 80 विपाण्डुर Si. 4. 5 ; Rtn. 2. 4

विपादनं Destroying, killing, destruction.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. —2 An enigma, a riddle.

विपाशः, विपाशा f. N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनं [वृ-इन् प्र० ; cf. Uq. 2. 52] A wood, forest, grove, thicket ; ईदृशमविपिने ललितं वितनोत शुभानि य-जस्य Git 1 ; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शाकि-मत्पात्रकार स R. 4. 31 ; Mā. 9. 2.

विपुल a. 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious ; विपुलं नितम्बद्वये M. 3. 7 ; शिरसि तनुविपुलश्च मधुपदेके Mk. 3. 22 ; कालो ह्यर्थं विपुल-विपुला च पृथ्वी Mā. 1. 6 ; 80 विपुलं पृष्ठं, विपुला कुक्षिः &c. —2 Much, ample, copious, abundant ; Ki. 18. 14. —3 Deep, profound ; Mv. 1. 2. —4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling ; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). —लः 1 N. of the mountain Maru. —2 Of Himālaya. —3 A respectable man. —Comp. —उद्य a. shady, umbrageous. —ज्यन्ता a woman with large hips. —मति a. endowed with great talents or understanding. —रसः the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुट a. Ill fed.

विपुवः The Munja grass.

विप्र [वृ-प्र प्र० अत इत्थम् ; Uq. 2. 28] 1 A Brāhmana ; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. —2 A sage, wise man. —3 The Asvattha tree. —4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. —5 A singer of hymns, praiser. —Comp. —आषिः = ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. —काष्ठं the cotton-plant. —मिव the Palāsa tree —समागमः a concourse or synod of Brāhmanas. —स्व the property of a Brāhmana.

विप्रकीर्ण p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. —2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). —3 Expanded, cutstretched. —4 Wide, broad.

विप्रलु 8 U. 1 (a) To tease, trouble, harass, harm ; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकराणि S. 7 ; (b) To oppress ; नस्मिन् विप्रहृताः काले तारकेण दिवाकसः Ku. 2. 1. —2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend ; S. 4. 17. —3 To affect, cause a change in ; कमपरमवशं न विप्रहृयुविधु-मपि तं यदमीव दुर्गति भावः Ku. 6. 95. —4 To disfigure, deform ; अभरणो-चितं रूपमाश्रममुल्लभेः प्रसाधनं विप्रकार्यते S. 4.

विप्रकारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect ; Ki. 3. 55. —2 Injury, offence. —3 Wickedness. —4 Opposition, counteraction. —5 Retaliation.

विप्रकृत p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. —2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. —3 Opposed. —4 Retaliated, requited. —5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed. —6 Irritated, provoked ; विप्रकृतः पक्षः कर्णां कुर्वते S. 6. 31.

विप्रकृतिः f. 1 Injury, offence. —2 An insult, abuse, contumely. —3 Retaliation, retort.

विप्रलुच 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract ; U. 5. 31.

विप्रकर्षः Distance, remoteness.

विप्रकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. —2 Distant, remote. —3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विप्रकृष्ट a. Remote, distant.

विप्रणक्ष See प्रणक्ष.

विप्रतिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. —2 Retaliation.

विप्रतिषेध 1 A. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. —2 To waver, vacillate.

विप्रतिषेधः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). —2 Dissent, objection. —3 Perplexity,

confusion. —4 Mutual relation. —5 Converseancy.

विप्रतिषेध p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissident. —2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. —3 Contested, disputed. —4 Mutually connected or related.

विप्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling ; कस्याद्य इव भूताना-मज्ञेयः सदा भयम् । तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं राजा युधः स्वयं युवा Mb. —2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests ; उरविप्रतिषेधं तमाचक्षते विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6 (तुल्यबलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). —3 (In gram.) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules ; विप्रतिषेधं परं कार्यं P. 1. 4. 2 ; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः । यत्र द्वौ प्रसंगावस्थार्थावकस्मिन् प्राच्यतः स विप्रतिषेधः Kāśikā ; See Mbh. also. —4 Prohibition.

विप्रति (ता) सारः 1 Repentance ; Si. 10. 20. —2 Anger, rage, wrath. —3 Wickedness, evil.

विप्रदुष्ट p. p. 1 Vitiated, spoiled, absolute. —2 Corrupt.

विप्रनष्ट p. p. 1 Lost. —2 Vain, useless.

विप्रमुच See प्रमुच.

विप्रमुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. —2 Shot, discharged. —3 Free from (in comp.).

विप्रयुज् 7 A. To separate, disjoin ; to deprive (one) of. —Pass. To be separated from (with instr.). —Caus. 1 To deprive of, free from. —2 To separate, disjoin.

विप्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. —2 Separated from, being absent or away from (with instr. or in comp.) ; अवलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी Me. 2. —3 Freed or released from. —4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विप्रयोगः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, disassociation ; as विप्र^०. —2 Especially, separation of lovers ; मा युदेवं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः Me. 115. 10 ; सद्यस्त्वया सह कुमोदरि विप्र-योगः V. 5. 16 ; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. —3 Quarrel, disagreement. —4 Being fit or deserved.

विप्रलप् 1 D. 1 To dispute, contra- dict, wrangle, quarrel. —2 To discuss, debate. —3 To lament, bewail.

विप्रलप्त 1 Discussion, debate, controversy. —2 Bewailing, lamentation.

विप्रलापः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. —2 Mu-

tual contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wrangling. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विप्रलम्ब 1 A. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain. -3 To insult, disrespect. -4 To violate, disregard.

विप्रलम्ब p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Disappointed. -3 Hurt, injured. —अथ A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāvikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :—विप्रः कुत्रापि सन्नेहं यस्या नापाति संनिधिम् । विप्रलम्बेति सा ज्ञेया नितामभवानेति ॥ 118.

विप्रलम्बः 1 (a) Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Kī. 11. 27. (b) Delusion; अतिक्लृप्ता अलु प्रियसखी अनेनालुक्लृप्तविप्रलम्बेन Māl. 6. -2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The asparation of lovers; सुशुभे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विप्रलम्भपरिशेक्तिना वचः R. 19. 18; V. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of शृंगार (opp. संगम); अपरः (विप्रलम्बः) कमलाक्ष-विरोध्याप्रवासशपथेतु क इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; गुनोपुक्तयोर्भावे युक्त्येव विप्रलम्बः । अमीहालि-गलादीनामनवातो ग्रहण्यते । विप्रलम्बः स विज्ञेयः :- उज्ज्वलमणिः—; of. S. D. 212 et seq.

विप्रलम्बनं Deception, fraud, trick.

विप्रलयः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि । अह्वणीय विवर्तनां कापि विप्रलयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विप्रलुप्त p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विप्रलुप्त 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. —Caus. 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विप्रवासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

विप्रवासनं 1 Banishment. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

विप्रोक्षित p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. -2 Banished, being in exile. —Comp —भर्तुका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्रदिनका A female fortune-teller; A. 64.

विप्रहीण a. Deprived or destitute of.

विप्रिय a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. —च Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृतमुच्यते तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 42, Ku. 4. 7; Kī. 9. 59; Si. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

विप्रुष f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविप्रुषे गृहीत्वा Si. 8, 40; स्वेदविप्रुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

विप्रु 1 A. 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; यदि न स्यात्तरपतिः सम्यक् नेता ततः प्रजा । अकर्णधारा जलधो विप्रुवतेह नौरिह H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail —Caus. 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Mā. 11. 199. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar; गुणानामायातदर्थार्थं विप्रुवति ये Si. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

विप्रुवः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सस्वविप्रुवत् R. 8. 41. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भार्य-विप्रुवत् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविप्रुवे शुचौ...मते-रादर्श इवाभिमुख्यते Ki. 2. 26 (where विप्रुव also means प्रमाणद्वयः 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; Kī. 1. 13. -11 An evil, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

विप्रुवः 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Cansing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विप्रुत p. p. 1 Drifted, about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नते वाचं विप्रुतं स्पष्टरंति U. 4. 18.

विप्रुष See विप्रुष.

विप्रुसा See विप्रुसा.

विफल a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफल-मेतद्वत्तुमपि यौवनं Gīt. 7; जगता वा विफलन किं कलं R. G; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Mā. 68. -2 Idle, unmeaning. —ला V. of a plant (केतकी).

विफली 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

विफली 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

विबद्ध p. p. 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped.

विबन्धः 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction.

विबाध See बाध.

विबाधा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विबुध 1 P., 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake; निर्मलम् नेत्रे सहसा व्युद्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious. -3 To observe, perceive; find out. —Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousness; अथ मोक्ष-रायणा सती विबुधो कामवधुर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुद्ध p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; S. 2. -2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. -3 Clever, skilful. -4 Unconscious.

विबुधा 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्य मातृपदीनां भो इत्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. -2 A god, deity; असूनुयो विबुधसखः परतपः Bk. 1. 1; गो-सर्गं न निर्वीनां महयति महेन्द्रं विबुधाः Sabbāsh. -3 The moon. —Comp अधि-पतिः, -इन्द्रः -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -द्विष्, शत्रुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विबुधानः 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 A wakening, being awake. -2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यामवर्तभावाः) in Rhetoric; निदानागोचरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R. G. -5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विबोधाकः See विबोधाक.

विब्रु 2 U. 1 To say, speak. -2 To speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly. -4 To explain, expound, interpret. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभञ्ज 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute; विभज्य मेहेन यद्विस्तारकृतः N. 1. 16; पत्रिणां व्यभज्जदश्रमाद्विः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; वपुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति

Si. 1. 3; संध्यामंगलवृषिका विभजते
छद्मविवृद्धो जनः V. 3. 2 'distributes or
places.' -2 To divide (as property,
patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः 'divid-
ed brothers'. -3 To distinguish, dis-
criminate. -4 To honour, worship.

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partition-
ed (as property &c.). -2 Divided,
separated in interest, as in विभक्ता
भ्रातरः. -3 Parted, separated, made
distinct; Si. 1. 3. -4 Different,
multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded.
-6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Orna-
mented. -8 Measured. —कः N. of
Kārttikayn. —क 1 Solitude, retire-
ment. -2 A share. -3 Property
(divided). -4 Separation. —Comp
—जः a son born after partition of
the family property (between his
parents and brothers).

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division,
partition, apportionment. -2 Divi-
sion, separation in interest. -3 A
portion or share of inheritance. -4
(In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a
case or case-termination.

विभङ्ग 7 P. To break asunder,
break to pieces, shatter.

विभंगः 1 Breaking, fracture. -2
Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg.
2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of
the eyebrows); ध्रुविभंगकुटिलं च वक्षितं
R. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle. -5 A
step, stair; R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out,
manifestation; विविधविकारविभंगं GII.
11. -7 Division.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property;
अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8;
R. 8. 69. -2 Might, power, prowess,
greatness; एतावन्मम मतिविभवः V. 2;
वाविभवः Māl. 1. 26, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5.
21. -3 Exalted position, rank, dig-
nity. -4 Magnanimity. -5 Final
beatitude, absolution.

विभा 2 P. 1 To shine; पयसा कमलेन
विभाति सरः Bh. 2. 71. -2 To seem,
appear. -3 To become visible, come
to light.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of
light. -3 Beauty; splendour. —Comp
—रः 1. the sun; वत वत लसत्तेजःपुंजो
विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. -2. fire.
arka plat. -3. the moon. -4. the
—वदुः 1. the sun. -2. fire;
रचयिष्यमित्तनुं विभावतो Ku. 4. 34;
R. 3. 37, 10. 82; Bg. 7. 9. -3. the
moon. -4. a kind of necklace.

विभात-ती Day-break, dawn; S.
5. 19.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, ap-
portionment (as of inheritance);

समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ma. 9. 120, 210;
Y. 2. 114. -2 The share of an inheri-
tance. -3 A part or share in general.
-4 Division, separation, disjunction
(regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa):
Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 3. 18. -5 The numer-
ator of a fraction. -6 A section. -7
Arrangement. —Comp. —कल्पना all-
otment of shares; Y. 2. 149. —प्रतिः
the law of inheritance. —एविका a
deed of partition —भाज् *m.* one who
shares in a property already distr but-
ed; Y. 1. 122.

विभागतः *ind.* Proportionately.

विभागज्ञः *ind.* Part by part, share
by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1 Portionable, to be
divided. -2 Divisible.

विभावरी 1 Night; अरवणि ग्रहकल-
पेदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M.
4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. -2 Turmeric.
-3 A bawd. -4 A harlot. -5 A per-
verse woman -6 A talkative woman
(मुखाक्षी).

विभाष 1 A. 1 To lay down as an
optional rule -2 To abuse, revile,
defame, censure.

विभाषः 1 An option, alternative.
-2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear
down. -2 To pierce, penetrate. -3 To
divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5
To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To
loosen, untie. -7 To alienate,
estrangle. —Pass. To change, become
changed. —Cruz. 1 To divide, separ-
ate. -2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To
dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभ्रिज *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder,
divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded.
-3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed.
-4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved
to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7
Different, various. -8 Mixed, blend-
ed, variegated; विभिन्नार्णं गरुडायजेन
सूर्यस्य रथयाः परितः स्फुरन्त्या Si. 4. 14.
-9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Be-
come faithless. —कः N. of Siva.

विभेद् 1 Breaking asunder, divid-
ing. -2 Division, separation. -3
Wounding. -4 Perplexing, bewilder-
ing. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity,
opposition. -7 Variety, distinction.

विभीतः, -तं, विभीतका-कं, विभीतकी,
विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia
Beleric, one of the three myro-
balans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrify-
ing.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means
of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow),
यदि ते संति संखेद केयमन्या विभीषिका U.
4. 29.

विभु *a.* (ध्रुवी *f.*) 1 Might,
powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3
Able to, capable of (with i *f.*);
(धनुः) पूरयितुं भवति विभवः शिखरमणि
रुचः Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self-subdued,
firm, self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न
विरकुर्याद्विभुमणि तं यद्मि स्फुटति भावाः
Ku. 6. 95 -5 (In Nyāya phil.)
Literal, existing everywhere, all-
pervading, pervading all material
things; सर्वमूर्तद्वयसंयोगित्वं विभुत्वम्. -6
Firm, hard. —सुः 1 Ether -2 Space.
-3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord,
ruler, master, sovereign, king. -6 The
supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 15; 10. 12.
-7 A servant. -8 N. of Brahman. -9
Of Siva; Ku. 6. 95; 7. 31; Ma. 1.
1. -10 Of Vishnu.

विभू 1 P. 1 To appear, become
manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice
for. -3 To pervade. -4 To be able,
be capable of, prevail. —Cruz. 1 To
think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To
be aware of, know, perceive, discover,
see; Māl. 1. 18; 5. 21; Pt. 6. 7; U.
2. 24. -3 To see or observe intently,
perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 To
decide, settle, make clear. -5 To
manifest, show, reveal. -6 To separate.
-7 To suppose, imagine. -8 To
convince. -9 To establish, prove; S.
6. 10.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition
which produces or develops a partic-
ular state of body or mind; (one of
the three main divisions of *Blava*;
the other two being अनुभाव and अभि-
चाभिभाव q. q. v. v.); रस्य सुद्वेष्टाणां लोके
विभासाः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62; its
chief subdivisions are आलंबन and
उद्दीपकः see आलंबन. -2 A friend, an
acquaintance. -3 Any exciting cir-
cumstance, (as dress &c.).

विभावक *a.* 1 Manifesting, showing
-2 Discussing.

विभावनं 1 Clear perception or
ascertainment, discrimination, judg-
ment. -2 Discussion, investigation,
examination. -3 Conception, ima-
gination. —न (In Rhet.) A figure of
speech in which effects are represented
as taking place though their causes
are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिबोधेति
फलव्यक्तिविभावना K. P. 10.

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made
clearly visible. -2 Known, understood,
ascertained. -3 Seen, conceived. -4
Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred,
indicated. -6 Proved, established.
—Comp. —एकदेश *a.* 'with whom a

part has been discovered, who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावि-
लेकदेशेन देयं यद्भिज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभूत *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great, mighty.

विभूति: *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare. -3 Dignity, exalted rank -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमन्त्रिणो विभूतिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. -5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. -6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लघिमन्, प्रावि, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. -7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभू 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरान् विभूयन्ति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; विभूषणः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपेक्षितानां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 60.

विभूरा 1 Ornament, decoration; संपेदे अमललोलोद्गमो विभूरा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall, stray from, go astray. -4 To lose. -5 To disappear, vani h. -6 To fail. -Caus. 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, mislead. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one) of.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. -2 Deprived of. -3 Destroyed, ruined.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Deceyed, lost, fallen, ruined. -3 Disappeared, vanished. -4 Deprived or devoid of.

विभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To bover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse, scatter about. -4 To be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; i'g. 16. 16. -Caus. To confuse, confound; प्रभामत्तश्चंदो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. -3 Error, mistake, blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry

of mind caused by love; विस्तृष्टवस्त्र-
स्थानं ह्यगाराद्विभ्रमो भवेत्. -5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in wrong places through flurry; विभ्रम-
स्त्रव्याकाले भूषास्थानाविवर्धय; यथात्त-
रोविभ्रममंजनानां संपादायैर्वि शिखरैर्विभार्त्त
Ku. 1. 4. (see Malli. thereon) -6 Any
amorous or sportive action, amorous
play or movement; Māl. 1. 26, 9 38.
-7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15-25.
U. 1. 20, 34, 6 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15,
16 64, Māl 7. -8 Doubt, apprehension.
-9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रत *p. p.* 1 Whittled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried -3 Mistaken, erring. -Comp.
-नयन *a.* with rolling eyes. -शील
a. 1. confused in mind. -2. intexi-
cated, drunk. (-लः) 1. a monkey.
-2. the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रति *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. -2 Flurry, error, confusion -3 Hurry, precipitation.

विभ्रान् 1 A. To shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्रान्ते मकरकेतनमर्चयती Ratn. 1. 21.

विभ्रान् *a.* Shining, splendid, bright, luminous.

विमत्सर *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विम (मं) 9 P. 1 To disperse, scatter. -2 To destroy, annihilate. -3 To confound, confuse.

विमयः Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become perplexed or confused -2 To be intoxicated or mad. -Caus. 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To intoxicate, madden.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद् *a.* 1 Free from intoxication; Pt. 1. 238. -2 Devoid of joy, sad, cheerless.

विमन् Caus To disrespect, dishonour, insult; स्वया नाम मुनिविमान्यः S. 5. 20; श्रीभिर्विमानितानां कायुरवाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. -2 At variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -4 Dubious, doubtful. -तः An enemy.

विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. -तिः *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. -2 Dislike. -3 Stupidity.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. -2 A measure. -3 A balloon, a

heavenly car (moving through the
skies); यद् विमानेन विवाहमानः R. 13.
1, 7. 51; विमानिराजकुलसंमंडलः K.;
R. 12 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7 40; V. 4.
43; Ki. 7. 11. -4 A vehicle or con-
veyance in general; R. 16 68. -5 A
palace (with seven stories); मेघ
भीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाश्चक्षुरीः Me.
69. -6 A house. -Comp. -चारिन्,
-यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः
1. an excellent heavenly car; U. 3.
-2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour
contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुहृ-
कुतः पितृव्ये Ku. 5. 43; अथवास्व
विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमनस्, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or
spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7.
-2 Absent minded. -3 Perplexed,
bewildered. -4 Displeased. -5 Chang-
ed in mind or feeling.

विमनीकृत *a.* 1 Displeased. -2
Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sad,
discomposed.

विमन्मु *a.* 1 Free from anger. -2
Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation.
-2 Impatience, non-forbearance. -3
Dissatisfaction, displeasure. -4 (In
dramas) A change in the successful
progress of a dramatic plot, a change
in the prosperous course of a love-
story caused by some unforeseen
reverse or accident, one of the five
Sandhis in a drama; it is thus de-
fined in S. D.; यच्च मुख्यफलोपाय उज्जि-
को गर्भतोऽधिकः 1 शापाद्यः सांतरायश्च स
विमर्ष इति स्मृता 336; see Mn. 4. 3;
(often written विमर्ष in all these
senses).

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spot-
less, clean (fig. also). -2 Clear,
limpid, pellucid, transparent (as
water); विमले जले. 3 White, bright.
-लः An Arhat. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. -2
Talo. -Comp. -अद्रिः the mountain
Girnār in Gujerāt (famous for its
inscriptions). -दानं an offering to a
deity. -मणिः a crystal

विमांसः -सं Unlean meat (as of
dogs).

विमादु *f.* A step mother. -Comp.
-जः a step-mother's son.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. -2 A
wrong road, evil conduct or course,
immorality. -3 A broom. -Comp.
-या an unchaste woman; विमार्गमा-
याश्च दक्षिः स्वकांति Br. 1. 125 -नामिन्

-प्रस्थित *a.* following evil courses; नियमयसि विमार्गस्थितानात् *S.* 5. 8. विमार्गणं Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, bland-ed, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); उभिविमिश्रानां *नार्यम् Mb.*; वृषत्योरिह को न को न तमसि व्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः *Git.* 5.

विमुख *a.* (खं *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. -2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न हृदये प्रथमसु कृतादेश्या संशयय प्राप्ते भिद्ये भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तयोश्चैः *Me.* 17, 27; *Mn.* 2. 7; (रघुनां) मनः परब्रवी-सुखमवृत्ति *R.* 16. 8, 19. 47. -3 Adverse; *H.* 1. 130. -4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); कृद्गाविमुक्तेन सुसुना हता स्वां वद किं न मे हृतं *R.* 8. 67.

विमुक्त 6 P. 1 To free, liberate. -2 To loosen, unbind, unfasten, untie, आसीद्विमुक्तवदना च विमोचयंती (बह-लं) *S.* 2. 12. -3 To give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वासंति युष्मिन् सायंतं *Re.* 1. 7. -4 To let go, lose, loose; *Bk.* 7. 50. -5 To except, set aside, set apart; *Ku.* 4. 31. -6 To shed, pour down (tears); चिरम-श्रुति विमुच्य राघवः *R.* 8. 25. -7 To throw, cast. -8 To take off (clothes), undress oneself. -9 To stop, cease. -10 To take, assume. —*Pass.* To be deprived of, be freed from.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. -2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. -3 Freed from. -4 Unleaded, discharged. -5 Given vent to. —*Comp.* -कृत *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation. -2 Separation. — Absolution, final liberation.

विमुद्र *a.* 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, budded, blown (as a flower &c.).

विमुह 4 P. 1 To be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; *Bg.* 2. 72; 3. 6, 27. -2 To be foolish or infatuated. —*Caus.* 1 To infatuate, bewilder. -2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विमुग्ध *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुद् *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. -2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. -3 Stupid. -4 Wise, learned. —*a.* A kind of divine being.

विमुद् 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To bruise, or crush, pound. -3 To kill, destroy. -4 To lay waste, devastate.

विमर्द 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. -2 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction; विमर्द-सुरभिर्कुलावलिना खल्वहं *M.* 3; *R.* 5. 65; कस्तूरिका शुभविमर्दसुगंधिरेति *St.* 4. 61, 11. 28. -3 Pressing together (as

in embrace). -4 Spoiling, marring; कुतूहलविमर्दकारिणा परिश्रमेण *Mk.* 1. -5 Touch; contact. -6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. -7 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दसमी भूमिमवतरावः *U.* 5, 3. 44. -8 Destruction, devastation; *R.* 6. 62. -9 Conjunction of the sun and moon. -10 An eclipse. -11 Weariness, tediousness.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. -2 The trituration of perfumes. -3 An eclipse. -4 The conjunction of the sun and moon. -5 Destroying.

विमर्दनं, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. -2 Rubbing together, friction. -3 Destruction, killing. -4 An eclipse.

विमर्दित, विमर्दित *p. p.* 1 Pounded, crushed, ground. -2 Rubbed. -3 Anointed, smeared.

विमृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch, feel. -2 To stroke, rub. -3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वय-मव संपदः *Ki.* 2. 30; रामपति स्वयमु-क्त दोषं जनापवादं स नरेन्द्रमुखं *Bk.* 3. 7; 12. 24; *Ku.* 6. 87; *Bg.* 18. 63; *St.* 10. 56. -4 To perceive, observe. -5 To examine test; तद्वन्नभवा-निमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृष्टतु *M.* 1. -6 To hesitate, doubt.

विमर्शः -र्शनं 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. -2 Reasoning. -3 A conflicting judgment. -4 Hesitation, doubt. -5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना. विमृष्ट *p. p.* Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. -2 Discharging, shooting. -3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं-ण 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. -2 Discharging. -3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. -4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. -2 Release, freedom. -3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. —*n.*, -नं *N.* of a division of Hell. —*n* 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. -2 Infatuation.

विमृष्टापनं 1 Refreshing, reviving. -2 Cleaning, wiping. -3 Causing to wither or fade away waisting away.

विंशः -वं See विंश.

विंशक See विंशक.

विंशतः The mustard plant.

विंशा-वी *f.* *N.* of a creeper.

विंशिका See विंशिका.

विंशुः The betel-nut tree.

वियत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere ether; पश्योद्यमस्तुवाद्ययति बहुतरं स्तो-कुसुमं प्रयाति *S.* 1. 7; *R.* 13. 40. —*Comp.* -गंगा 1. the heavenly Gan- ges -2. the galaxy. -चारिन् (वियञ्चारिन्) *m.* a kite. —भूतिः *f.* darkness. —मणिः (वियन्मणिः) the sun.

विषातिः A bird.

वियम् 1 P. 1 To spread out, extend. -2 To curb, restrain. -3 To give, grant, bestow.

वियमः 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Distress, pain, affliction. -3 Cessation, stop.

वियात *a.* 1 Bold (वृत्). -2 Audacious, shameless, impudent. -3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियाम See वियम.

वियु 2 P. 1 To be separated or dissolved (intran.). -2 To lose or be deprived of. -3 To exclude, deprive of. -4 To keep or ward off, prevent.

वियुत *p. p.* 1 Deprived of, separated from; *V.* 4. 18. -2 Without, devoid of.

वियुज् 7 A. 1 To leave, abandon; part with, forsake; मद्रमानसमुद्धतं वृषं न वियुक्ते नियमेन मृदत *Ki.* 2. 49; *R.* 13. 63. -2 To separate; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने दृषावती *Ku.* 5. 26. -3 To relax, slacken. -4 To disjoin, divide, sever. -5 To free or deliver from, deprive of (with instr.).; पाणैर्न वियोजयति *Pt.* 1; असुमिर्न वियुज्यते *K.* 38. —*Caus.* 1 To separate. -2 To free from, deprive of; अज्ञानता मया तैव पत्रैः शास्त्रा वियोजिता *Mk.* 4. 18.

वियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. -2 Separated from, deserted by. -3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.). -4 Failing, deficient.

वियोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेकपदे तथा वियोगः सहसा चोपनतः सद्गुः सहो मे *V.* 4. 3; स्वयोपस्थितवियोग-स्य तद्विवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते *S.* 4; संघने भ्रजमरति हि सवियोगः *Ki.* 5. 51; *R.* 12. 10; *M.* 88; *St.* 12. 63. -2 Absence, loss. -3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन् *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Absent, apart. —*m.* The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; युद्धनिः-स्वामितः कपिर्ननीषी निरणयोद्यतां वियो-गिनीति *Bv.* 4. 35. -2 *N.* of a metre; (see App. I).

वियोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. -2 Separated from, deprived of.

वियोगिनिः-नी *f.* 1 Manyfold birth. -2 The womo of animals (Kull fo

Ms. 12. 77). -3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरच् 10 U. 1 To arrange; Ki. 7. 94. -2 To compose, put together. write; R. 5. 75, Ms. 86, 103. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make; Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on. -5 To set, inlay.

विरचन-न् 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित p. p. 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set, inlaid.

विरज्ज a. Free from dust or passion. -जः An epithet of Vishnu. -जा 1 Dūrvā grass. -2 N. of the wife of Nabusha.

विरजस्, विरजस्क a. 1 Free from dust. -2 Free from passion; Si. 20. 80. -3 Free from menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरजीकु 8 U. To render free from dust.

विरजीधू 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

विरञ्च, -चिः N. of Brahman.

विरञ्ज 1, 4 U. 1 To grow discoloured or seiled, become coarse or rough; केशा अपि विरज्यन्तेतिः स्नेहाः किं न सेवहाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). -2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिरात्तरकोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चित्तयासि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bb. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. -3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. -Caus. To colour, dye.

विरक्त् p. p. 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bb. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. -क्त An unfortunate or unhappy woman.

विरक्तिः f. 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion of worldly attachment.

विरटः A kind of black agallochum.

विरणं A kind of fragrant grass; cf. वीरण.

विरम् 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end; अविरतगतयामात्रिरेव

अविरतीत् U. 1. 27; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); एतावदुक्त्वा चिरते मुनेरे R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंत किमिति चित्तं विरमति नाद्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25; न स्थिरमर्थो विरामकर्मणः R. 8. 22; वसैतस्माद्विरम विरमातः परं न क्षमोस्मि U. 1. 33; Bh. 2. 80.

विरत p. p. 1 Ceased or desisting from (which abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end; चिरतं गेयमुनिर्विरतः R. 8. 65.

विरतिः f. 1 Cessation, stop, disconnection. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments; विरतिवनितासंगमुद्रितः Bb. 3. 79.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset.

विरामः 1 (a) Cessation, discontinuance; सुयो विना न प्रययुर्विरामं Bb. 2. 80; प्रयुक्तस्याविरामे भवती ज्ञासितव्या Mbh. (b) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion; रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Gt. 5; U. 3. 15, Mā. 9. 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice; Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishnu.

विरल a. 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; विरार्षां यामो घनविरलभावः कितिहृत् U. 2. 27; 1. 20; भवति विरलभक्तिर्लघुगोपहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; विरला हि ते वायुपदेष्टारः K.; Pt. 1. 29. -5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); तत्त्वं हिमपि काश्यानां जानाति विरलो भुवि Bv. 1. 117; विरलात्पञ्चविं Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -लं Curds, coagulated milk. -लं ind. Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -Comp. -जातुक a bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -द्रवा a kind of gruel.

विरस a. 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवमान् वनांतरे निवसन् Bv. 1. 7; Mā. 1. 31; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. -सः Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers; सा विरहे तत्र दीना Gt. 4; सज्जनपि विरहः पुत्रा न मेहे ibid.; Mo. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation; see विरहं (6). -7 Loneliness. -Comp. -अनलः the fire of separation. -अवस्था the state

of separation. -आर्त, -उत्कंठ, -उत्कंठ a. suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -उत्कंठिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic compositions; see S D. 121. -उत्तरः the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wagon, hire.

विरहित p. p. 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.)

विरहित a. (णी f.) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; दृश्यति दूरतितनेन मम सखि विरहितनरादुते Gt. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; विरागकारेणु परिहृतेषु Mu. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज् 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter; Bv. 1. 83. -2 To appear or look like; R. 2. 2). -3 To be eminent or illustrious. -Caus. To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

विराज् m. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 32; तस्मात् विराजजायत Bv. 19. 9). 5 (where विराज् is represented as born from Purusha). -4 The body. -5 (1) Vedānta phil.) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. -f. N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See विराज्.

विराजित p. p. 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. -2 N. of a king of the Matsya. The Pāṇḍavas lived incongnito in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteen of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parikshit who succeeded Yudhishthira to the throne of Hastināpura. -Comp. -जः a sort of inferior diamond. -परम् n. the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond.

विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराध् 3 P. 1 To hurt, injure, of fend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराधयेते क्षमेत का Si. 2. 43; विराध् एव भवता विराद्धा बहुधा च नः 2. 41. -2 To lose, be deprived of.

विराध् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt: see the quotations under रध् with वि above.

विराधः 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a powerful Rākshasa slain by Rāma.

विराधनं 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish.

विराल See विडाल.

विरिच. विरिचनः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu.

विरिचिः 1 N. of Brahman; Vikr. 1. 46; N. 3. 41; Si. 9. 9. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva.

विरिद्धः A note, sound.

विरु 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु महचरिं दूरे मखा विरौपि ससुसुकः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; R. 6. 27. -2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरौपि न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75; जगिस्त्वाद् गृहस्य विरौपि कपाटं Mk. 3; एतेत एव गिर्यो विरुचमयूतः U. 2. 23. -3 To cry out, shout, scream.

विरावः Clamour, noise, sound; अलोकशब्दं वयसां विरावैः R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, abouting. -2 Lamenting. -णी 1 Weeping, crying -2 A broom.

विरुत् *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. -2 Resounding, filled with cries. -ते 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. -2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. -3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परधुतविरुते कले यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशं S. 4. 9.

विरुण् *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces, shattered. -2 Destroyed. -3 Bent. -4 Blended, dulled.

विरुत् 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. -2 To be eminent or conspicuous. -3 To become visible, appear. -4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). -5 To please, delight. -Caus. 1 To irradiate, illuminate. -2 To delight in. -3 To sport with.

विरुचम् *m.* A bright weapon.

विरुदः -दं 1 Proclaiming. -2 Crying aloud. -3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयो राजस्तुतिविरुदमुच्यते

S. D. 570; नदंति मद्दंतिनः परिलसंति वाजिजत्राः पठंति विरुदावरीमहितमंविरे बंदिनः ॥ R. G.

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. l.

विरुद् 7 U. To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. -Pass. 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. -2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4. 116 -3 To fail. -4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुद् *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. -2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. -3 Besieged, blockaded. -4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent -5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्यापारो हेतुविरुद्ः Tarka K.; e. g. शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् T. S. -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. -11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. -दं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. -2 Discord, disagreement. -Comp. -धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -मतिकृत् *m.* a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थपर्ययमात् विरुदमतिकृत्मानम्.

विरुधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment. -3 Restraint, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विभ्रान्तः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so: -representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; उभयवयवि पवित्र, कुण्डोपसृद्धनः, भरोपि शुद्धः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Maṇmadā: -विरुधः सोऽपि विरुधः विरुद्धेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभासः). -Comp. -उक्तिः, *f.* -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् *a.* fomenting quarrels. -कृत् *a.* opposing. (-म्.) an enemy.

विरुधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2. besieging, blockade-

ing. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरुतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging. -3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवनं S. 1. -4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोपिस्त्वा-जितपूर्वमस्तरं Ku. 5. 17. -5 Quarrelsome. -*m.* An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरुह 1 P. 1 To grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 19. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. -Caus. 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant.

विरुह *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; Mk. 1. 9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increased. -4 Budded, blossomed. -5 Ascended, mounted.

विरुप (ह) गं 1 Healing (as a sore); व्रजविरुपणं तैलं S. 4. 13. -2 Planting.

विरुहः Growing, shooting forth.

विरुक्षणं 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुक् *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; Pt. 1. 143 -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse. -दं 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes; वदुर्विराक्षे Ku. 5. 72. (-क्षः) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); दृष्ट्वा दुर्यं मनसि जं जीवयति दृष्टैः च याः विरुक्षाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः शुभं वामलोचनाः n Vb 1. 2; K. 1. 6. 21. -करणं 1. disfiguring. -2. injuring. -चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रुक् *a.* deformed.

विरुक्क *a.* 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. -कः A nickname.

विरुविन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. -*m.* A pole-cat.

विरुहः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

विरुचनं See विरुह.

विरुचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरुहः 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter

विरुहः -कं A hole, pit, chaam; Si. 5. 54. -कः A ray of light

विरुचनः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Pralāda and father of Bali; Si. 14. 74. -Comp. -भुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरु I. 6 P. (विलुति) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To break, divide. -11 10 U. (विलुति) To throw, send forth.

विलं See विल.

विलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To see, observe, perceive, notice. -2 To characterize, distinguish. -3 To be confused, be bewildered; निर्यापारविलक्षितानि सौख्य बलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

विलक्ष् a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Bewildered, embarrassed. -3 Surprised, astonished. -4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; मोक्षे बु स्तलितस्तदा भवति च व्रीडविलक्षश्चिरे S. 6. 4. -5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षितमस्तुस्तिर्दशनांशुभिः K. 233; Rtn. 3. 14.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Different, other. -3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. -4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -5 A vain or useless state. -2 Perceiving, observing.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. -2 Dis, discernible by. -3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. -4 Vexed, annoyed. -5 Undistinguished.

विलग्न 1 P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

विलग्न a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपद्म-विलग्न S. 7. 25; Si. 9. 20. -2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. -3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). -4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -5 The waist. -2 The hips. -3 The rising of constellations.

विलग्न 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निनक्षयमास विलंघिता-या R. 5. 42; 16. 32; Si. 12. 24, 8 26. -2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गन्तुं प्रवृत्ते समये विलंघ्य Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48, Ki. 2. 45, Si. 17. 12. -3 To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. -4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. -5 To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बर्ध्याप्रसात् विलंघ्य सा R. 3. 4. -6 To surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तत्र वृद्ध्या विलंघ्यते Kāv. 2. 224. -7 To cause to fail. -8 To overcome, surmount. -9 To offend, insult.

विलम्बनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping -2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलम्बित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. -2 Transgressed. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज् A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed;

यज्ञांशुकक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

विलज्ज् a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विल्लाप विकीर्णमूर्ध्ना Ku. 4. 4; विल्लाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Gīt. 3. -3 To prattle, talk idly, babble.

विलपनं 1 Talking. -2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. -3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोत्पल्लवः U. 3. 30. -4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. -2 A wail.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकाक्षीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरीः R. 12. 78.

विलम्ब 1 A. 1 To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; R. 10. 62. -2 To set, decline (as the sun &c.). -3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still; ता माह्नुर्ह्यी तत्र निवेश्य तन्वीं क्षणं स्थलं तं पुरो निषेधाः Ku. 7. 13. -4 To delay, be retarded; विलम्बितकैलः कालं निनाप स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्ब्यते स्वीकृतं तं प्रवेशय U. 1. -Caus. 1 To delay, detain. -2 To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. -3 To waste, lose.

विलम्बः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. -2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलम्बनं 1 Hanging down, depending. -2 Delay, procrastination; न कुत्र नितं विनि गमनविलम्बनं Gīt. 5; or तन्मुखे विकलं विलम्बनमसौ रम्योभितार-क्षणः ibid.

विलम्बिका Constipation.

विलम्बित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. -2 Pendant, pendulous. -3 Depending on, closely connected with. -4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. -5 Slow (as time in music). -6 Delay -7 ind. Slow, tardily.

विलम्बित् a. (नी. f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendant; नरांशुभिर्भूरि वि-
निनो घनाः S. 5. 12; गिरिवर्गमार्गविलम्बि-
केसरं 6. 17; अलङ्घ्य विलम्बिषोद्योपरोधज्ज्।
Si. 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14, 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलम्बित् चिगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वास हसज्जा Gīt. 6.

विलम्बः 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, donation.

विलयः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. -2 Destruction, death, end; नयतु मामात्मनोऽग्नेषु विलयमथा U. 7. -3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गम् to be dissolved,

to end, to be terminated; विवसोऽशुभिः, त्रमगमहिल्य Si. 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away. -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

विलस् 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विल्लास तद्वद्विल-
सति चन्द्रमसौ यद्गन्ध्या Bk. 10 68; Me. 47; R. 13. 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; येन विलसति महसद्वदो Si. 15 : 11; 9. 87. -3 To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरि-
पुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकमुणा Gīt. 7; or हरिणि सुयवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विल-
सति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; पर्यंके तथा सह विल्लास ll. 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate. -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself; (स्नेहः) रक्षयि विलसति तुल्यं बहुभालोक्तेन Māl. 3. 8. -6 To move out, dart, shoot upwards.

विलसत् pres. a. (नी. f.) 1 Glit-
tering, shining, bright. -2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Sportive playful; see विलस् above.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shin-
ing, gleaming. -2 Appeared, mani-
fested. -3 Sportive, wanton. -4 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash; रोधोभुवा सुहृदसुखं हिरण्यमीनां भा-
सतद्विलसितानि विद्वंषयति Ki. 5. 46. Me. 81, V. 4. -3 Appearance, mani-
festation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. -4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अ-
तिपिच्छानां चैकाग्रिभिरस्य वैवहतकरय
विलसितानि K. -5 Action or gesture
in general. -6 Effect, fruit, result; Māl. 2. 9.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासमन्दिरं &c. -3 Co-
quetry, dalliance, affection, Wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; कवि-
कुलसुखः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; Si. 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. -5 Flash, gleam. -Comp. -काननं a pleasure-
grove. -मन्दिरं a pleasure-house. -चे-
दितं amorous movement; Ku. 5. 13.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Ra. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love incidents; it is thus defined

In S. D. :—गुणान्वुल्लिङ्गीका इक्षलक्षणसंयुता। विदुषकविट्याश्च च पीठमर्देन मृचिता ॥ इना गम-
विमर्शानां संविश्यां दिननायका। स्वलङ्घना हनेपथ्या
विश्रुता सां विलासिका ॥ 552.

विलासिन् *u.* (मी०) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish; R. 6. 14. —*m.* 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमान-
मविलासिनी करणं पञ्च कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. —2 Fire. —3 The moon. —4 A snake. —5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. —6 Of Siva. —7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). —2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिरेव सुखमधिकरे विलासिनि विलसति कलिरे Gt. 1; Ku. 7. 69; Si. 8. 10, R. 6. 17. —3 A wanton, harlot.

विलासः 1 A cat (=विलास). —2 An instrument, a machine.

विलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, inscribe —2 To draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति रत्नसि कुरंगमर्देन भवतमम-
हरभूतं Gt. 4. —3 To scratch, scrape, tear up; मर्दं शब्दायमानो विलिखति श-
यनादुत्थितः इमां खुरेण K. P. 10; व-
लिखच्चन्द्रमुदेन पक्षी N. 2. 2; पादेन हेमं
विलिलेख पीठ R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. —4 To implant, infix; तावतापि विलिख्यते
हृदये शोकशंकरः H. 4. 72 v. 1.

विलिखनं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलेखनं 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. —2 Digging. —3 Uprooting. —4 Dividing, splitting.

विलिप् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, rub on; तथाहि चुराभिनयक्रियाद्युक्तं
विलिप्यते मौलिभिर्योक्तं Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20; 15. 6; Si. 16. 62. —2 To pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, besmeared, smeared over. —2 Polluted, stained, defiled.

विलेपः 1 An unguent, an ointment. —2 Mortar. —3 Plaster (in general). —4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. —2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.); न नानं न विलेपनं
न कुसुमं नालकृता मृचजा Bb. 2. 19; पाथ्येव चुरभिकुसुमव्यावलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. —2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired (सुवेषा). —3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्या Rice gruel.
विली 1 4 A. 1 To cling or stick to, adhere to. —2 To rest on, settle

down or alight on; पुरोक्ष यावत्तु वुचि
वलीयत् Si. 1. 12. —3 To be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; विलिख्ये
यत्कुक्षिस्थितशिशिनि वातापिवपुषा Mv. 6. 60; 7. 14. —4 To vanish, disappear. —5 To perish. —II. 9 P. To melt, liquefy.

विलीन *p. p.* 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. —2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. —3 Contiguous to, in contact with. —4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. —5 Disappeared, vanished. —6 Dead, perished.

विलुचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुह *Cius.* 1 To agitate, stir up, toss about. —2 To disturb, confuse. —3 To turn over, upset.

विलोढनं Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोहित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. — Rolling on the ground. —तं Butter—alk.

विलुठनं Robbing, lundering.

विलुप् 6 P. 1 To break off, pull out, cut off. —2 To seize, plunder, rob, carry off. —3 To mar, spoil, impair. —4 (a) To destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; म्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (b) To eat up; कस्याद्विगलितिका नियते विलुप्त U. 3. 28, Mk. 1. 9. —5 To wipe or rub off. —*Pass.* To be destroyed or lost, to perish, disappear; जराविलुप्तमानावमानचितः Dk.

विलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. —2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4 Destroyed, ruined. —5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. —2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. —2 Carrying away. —3 Destroying, destruction.

विलुध् 4 P. To be disturbed or deranged, be disordered; Bk. 9. 40. —*Caus.* 1 To allure, entice, attract; स्मर यावत्त विलोप्यते द्विचि Ku. 4. 20; अंगनास्तामयितं विलोभयत् (मुखे) R. 19. 10 —2 To divert, amuse, entertain; क दृष्टि विलोभयामि S. 6; लालत-
लताविलोभयमानयनो मवावृत्तं विनोद-
यत् V. 2.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. —2 An allurement, a temptation, seduction; प्रयुज्य सामाचारितं विलोभनं भयं वि-
भेदाय धियः प्रदर्शितं Ki. 14. 7; R. 8. 60 —3 Praise, flattery.

विलु 1 P. 1 To move to and fro. —2 To shake, make tremulous. —3 To disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair). —*Caus.* To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित *p. p.* 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous; U. 3. 23. —2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुसुमवलाविलुलित-
केशा Gt. 7. —3 Waving, fickle, unsteady.

विलून *p. p.* Cut ² ff, lopped off, clift, cut asunder.

विलोक 10 U 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य ब्रह्मोभयमभि-
ष्ठितं स्वया महान्नः स्नेहस्यो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11; 6. 59. —2 To search for, look out for.

विलोकिन 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16 —2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. —2 Examined, thought about. —तं A look, glance; S. 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 1. 3. 67. —*Comp.* —अंशु *n* tears.

विलोम *a.* (मी०) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. —2 Produced in the reverse order. —3 Backward —*m.* 1 Reverse order, inversion. —2 A dog. —3 A snake. —4 N. of Varuna. —तं A waterwheel, machine for raising water from a well. —*Comp.* —उत्पन्न, —ज —जात —वर्ण *a.* 'horn in the reverse order'; i. e. born of a mother; whose caste is superior to the father's; of विलोमज also. —क्रिया, —विधिः 1. a reverse action. —2. a rule of inversion (in math.). —जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; दृष्टीषु विलो-
लमीभित R. 8. 59; Ku. 5. 8; Si. 8. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42; V. 2. 28, 24; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. —2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); दृष्टी विलोल-
कषरीकमानं U. 3. 4.

विलोलनं 1 Shaking. —2 Stirring, agitating.

विलोहित *a.* 1 Of a purple colour. —2 Reddish, red; चतुर्थः कोपविलोहि-
ताक्षः R. 16. 77. —तः N. of Rudra. —तः One of the tongues of fire.

विलु See विलु.

विल्व See विल्व.

विवक्षा 1 A desire to speak. —2 Wish, desire. —3 Meaning, sense. —4 Intention, purpose.

विभूतिः *f.* 1 Display, manifestation. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure, discovery. -4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विबुज् 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To abun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

विबुज्जं Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विबुज्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.); Pt. 1. 34. -4 Given, distributed.

विबुक् *p. p.* Left, abandoned, deserted. —का A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विविका.

विवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40 -2 To turn or move about. -3 To turn aside, bend; कश्चिद्विबुत्तत्रिकमिन्द्रहारः R. 6. 16; S. 12. 12. -4 To become. -5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving about; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing. -5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तद्गुणं विवर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः कर्षण एव निमित्तमेवाज्ञिषः पृथक् पृथग्विधाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47; अकाङ्क्षकाज्ञानिपातरौद्रः क एष धातुर्विवर्तः Mv. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivarta* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti: —विद्याबलेन मरुता मेधानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां कापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. —Comp. —वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round; शब्दप्राप्तविवर्तनैविगमस्युत्तिष्ठ एव श्रवाः S. 6. 4; Ve. 2. 8, 5. 40; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through various states or existences. -8 An altered condition; पुनरविवर्तः

विवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनटि विधिर्यनसो रुजं U. 4. 15; Māl. 4. 7.

विवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling; विवर्तितधूरिमय शिखरे S. 1. 23. -3 Mangled, backed, cut to pieces; Māl. 3. 17. -4 Unfolded. -5 Distorted, bent down.

विवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. -2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratulate (one) upon.

विवर्धनं 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

विवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). -3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः शरीरवयवा विवृद्धिः R. 18. 49; विवृद्धिमवाप्नुवते बभूवि 13. 4; so शोकं, हर्षं &c. -2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि यास्तत्वापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञानोयं जलधर तावको विवेकः 96; विवेकभ्रष्टाणां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 -2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; पृच्छुंगारविवेकतत्त्वमपि यत्काव्येषु लीलायितं Gīt. 12, so हृत्, धर्मः -3 Distinction, difference, discriminating (between two things); नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्ये त्वमेव तज्जुषे चत् Bv. 1. 13; Bk. 17. 60. -4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. -5 True knowledge. -6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. —Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* judicious, discriminative; Pt. 1. 262, 387. —ज्ञानं the faculty of discrimination. —दृक् *m.* a discerning man. —दृक्ची reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् *q.* Discriminating, discreet, judicious; Pt. 1. 418. —*m.* 1 A judge, discriminator. -2 A philosopher.

विवेक् *m.* 1 A judge. -2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं ना 1 Discrimination. -2 Discussion, consideration. -3 Settlement, decision.

विवाह *m.* 1 A bridegroom, husband. -2 A son-in-law.

विश्वोक See विश्वोक; विश्वोक्तं सुरविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विश्व 6 P. (विशति, विशे, अविशत्, वेशति, वेष्टे, विष्ट) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विशे कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोबन्धः Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, Me. 192; Bg. 11. 29; so दोलायमानेन चेतसा चित्तं विशे K. 199. 'fell a-thinking.' -2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विविशुः शम्भुकोरतेकाः कोशलेष्वरं R. 4. 70. -3 To sit or settle down upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5 To enter upon, undertake. —*Caus.* (वेशयति-ने) To cause to enter. —*Desid.* (विशति) To wish to enter.

विश्व *m.* 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. -2 A man in general. -3 People. —*f.* 1 People, subjects. -2 A daughter. -3 Ved. Entrance. -4 A family, tribe, race. —Comp. —पदं goods, merchandize. —पतिः (also विशापतिः) 1. a kind, lord of subjects. -2. a son-in-law. -3. a head merchant.

विशं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. वित्त. —Comp. —आकरः a kind of plant (भद्रूद). —कंठा a crane.

विशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about; विशंकते भीरु यतोऽपधीर्णा S. 3. 14; सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंभ्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते 5. 17. -2 To think to be, fancy, imagine, विशंकमाना रमितं कथापि जनार्दनं दृष्टवदेतदाह Gīt. 7.

विशक *a.* Fearless. —का Fear, suspicion.

विशंकट *a.* (दा-री *f.*) 1 Great, large, big; विशंकटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34. -2 Strong, vehement, powerful. —*इ* ind. Vehemently, intensely.

विशद *a.* 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिद्रांतविशदैः पद्मनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14 19. 39; 8. 3; प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्त्रे दृष्टान्ति न शंकितः Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. -2 White, of a pure, white colour; निर्धौतहायुलिका-विशदं हिमाभा R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; S. i

8. 70. —4 Clear, evident, manifest. —5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममारं विशदः प्रकाशं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, V. 3. —वृ The white colour. (विशद्वीकृ 8 U. 'to explain, make clear, illustrate').

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarṇa q. v. —2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. —2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशरूप a. 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. —2 Free from thorns or darts. —रूप N. of several plants: —दंती, दृढची, अजमोदा &c.

विशस्त्र 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill; U. 4. —2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशसत्तनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्त्रं दुहितुस्तथा विशसत्तनं किं दाहणोऽस्यपथः U. 4. 5. —2 Euphr. —नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. —2 A sword in general.

विशस्त p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. —2 Rude, ill-mannered. —3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्तृ m. 1 An immolator. —2 A Chāṇḍāla.

विशस्त्र a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशालः 1 N. of Kārttikeya; Mv. 2. 38. —2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). —3 A beggar, petitioner. —4 A spindle. —5 N. of Siva. —6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pāṇini and Patanjali along with Skanda; e. g. see Mbh. on P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. —Oomp. —जः the orange tree.

विशालल See विशाल. (2).

विशाला (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाले शशांकलेखामुद्यते S. 3.

विशालतनं 1 Rending asunder, cutting off. —2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशायः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, ending. —2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मधुदान-विशारदा R. 9. 29, 8. 17. —2 Learned, wise. —3 Famous, celebrated. —4 Bold, confident. —वृ The Bakula tree,

विशाल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; पूर्वविशालैरपि पुरिषालैः St. 3. 50; रथचरणविशालोऽपिलोलेक्षणेन 11. 23, 17. 47; R. 2. 21, 6. 32, Bg. 9. 21. —2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालो विशालो Me. 30. —3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. —लः 1 A kind of deer. —2 A kind of bird. —ल 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वविशालमुत्तरं पुरीं श्रीविशालो विशालो Me. 30. —2 N. of a river. —Oomp. —अस a. large eyed. (—का) 1 N. of Vishnu. —2. of Garuḍa. —3. an epithet of Siva. (—को) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशालता -त्वं 1 Greatness, magnitude. —2 Eminence.

विशालः a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. —सः 1 An arrow; माधव मनसिजविशालभयादिषु भाषयया स्वदि लोमा Git. 4; R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. —2 A kind of reed. —3 An iron crow.

विशाला 1 A spade. —2 A spindle. —3 A needle or pin. —4 A minute arrow. —5 A highway. —6 A barber's wife.

विशित a. Sharp, acute.

विशिपं 1 A temple. —2 An abode, a house. —3 A palace.

विशिष्य 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. —2 To distinguish, discriminate. —3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकांक्षितवर्तनदाहणो विशिष्यो विशिष्यमि मनोवर्जं Mā. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. —4 To surpass, excel; विशिष्यको वा विशिष्य यस्याः अर्थं शिलोकीति लङ् स एव Si. 3. 63. —Pass. 1 To be different from; R. 17. 62. —2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.); तस्माद्दुर्गं विशिष्यते H. 3. 50; Mv. 7. 39; मोनारत्नं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; 3. 203; (also with instr. and gen.); सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Mā. 4. 233. —Caus. 1 To distinguish, particularize. —2 To surpass, excel; मदनमपि गुणैर्विशिष्यती Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

विशिष्ट p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. —2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. —3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. —4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टाया विशिष्य संगतो गुणवान् भवेत् Mb. —हः N. of Vishnu. —Oomp. —अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. —बुद्धिः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. —वर्ण a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. —2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष a. 1 Peculiar. —2 Copious, abundant; आसीद्विशेषा कलप्यद्वादिः R. 2. 14. —वृ 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. —2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशेषो विशेयः Bh. 3. 50. —3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special' 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 5. —4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3. 'I feel better'. —5 A limb, member; उपोष लाघव्यमानं विशेवान् Ku. 1. 25. —6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); भूतविशेषः U. 4; परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. —7 A difference or various object, various particulars (pl.); साम्प्रदायिकां तुल्यितुमलं यच्च तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. —8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'obscure', &c.; अद्भुतविशेषास्तु R. 1. 37; वयुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 6. 31; R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', अतिविशेषाः 'a distinguished guest' &c. —9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine dravyas; अयमस्माद् व्याप्त इति व्याप्तिवृत्तिमात्र-हेतुर्विशेषः Tark. K. (these viseshas are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind). —10 (a) Individuality, particularity. (b) A particular instance; उक्तिर्यतस्तस्यातः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः. —11 A category, predicament. —12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. —13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. —14 N. of the mundane egg. —15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:— विना प्रसिद्धमाचारमप्येवमर्थो व्यपत्तिरिति । एकारणा युगपद्विरेकस्यानेकगोचरा । अर्थसद्वर्ततः कार्यम-शक्योपपन्नं वस्तुनः । तथैव करणं चेति विशेषश्चि-द्विषः स्यूतः । K. P. 10. —Oomp. —अति-वेष्टा a special supplementary rule, special extended application. —उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषाकिरसंशु कालेषु कलावचः K. P. 10; e. g. हृदि सेहृद्योनामस्म-रदपि ज्वलयति. —गुणः 1. a special or distinguishing property. —2. (in phil.) such guṇa as is not produced (like

संयोग, पृथक्त्व &c.) by the union of two things.—**ज्ञ**, **विद्** *a.* 1. knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur.—**2** learned, wise; *Bh.* 2. 3, —लक्षणं, —लिंगं *a* special or characteristic mark.—**वचनं** *a* special text or precept.—**विधिः**, —**शास्त्रं** *a* special rule.

विशेषक *a.* Distinguishing, distinctive.—**क**, —**क** 1 *A* distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute.—**2** *A* discriminative or distinguishing quality.—**3** *A* mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; *M.* 3. 5.—**4** Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्वशोभनः किंपुरुषांगनानां चक्रे पद्मविशेषकेषु *Ku.* 3. 33, *R.* 9. 29, *Si.* 3. 63, 10. 84.—**क** *A* group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वारया युगमिति श्लोके त्रिभिः श्लोके विशेषकम् । कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्पदद्वयं कुलकं स्मृतम् ।

विशेषण *a.* 1 *Attributive*.—**2** *Distinctive*.—**न** 1 Distinguishing, discrimination.—**2** Distinction, difference.—**3** *A* word which particularizes, qualifies, or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (*opp.* विशेष्य); उपपन्नमित्यु विशेषणं वार्योः *V.* 3; विशेषणैर्वर्तमानकृतैः परिहरस्तु सा *K. P.* 10. (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds भावतः, विधेय and हेतुतमं).—**4** *A* distinguishing feature or mark.—**5** Species, kind.—**6** Surpassing, excellent; अथ काव्यस्य कवयो न समर्था विशेषणे *Mb.*

विशेषतः, **विशेषेण**, **विशेषात्** *ind.* Especially, particularly.

विशेषित *p. p.* 1 Distinguished.—**2** Defined, particularized.—**3** Distinguished by an attribute.—**4** Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य, **विशेषणीय** *a.* 1 To be distinguished.—**2** Chief, superior.—**व** The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or particularized by another word; *a* noun; विशेष्यं नामिदं भाष्येऽस्मिन् विशेषणं *K. P.* 2.

विशील *a.* Ill-behaved, immoral, wicked.

विशुद्ध 4 *P.* To be purified.—*Caus.* To purify

विशुद्ध *a.* 1 Purified, cleansed.—**2** Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection.—**3** Spotless, stainless.—**4** Correct, accurate.—**5** Virtuous, pious, straightforward; विशुद्धयुग्मा कुलरूपकाजनः *Mā.* 7. 1.—**6** Humble.—**द्व** *A* kind of mystical circle (चक्र) in the body.

विशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Purification; तद्वग्सं-सर्गमवाप्य कल्पते ध्रुवं चित्ताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये *Ku.* 5. 79, *Bg.* 6. 12; *Ms.* 6. 69, 11. 54.—**2** Purity, complete purity; हिमः संलक्ष्यते द्वाभौ विशुद्धिः इयामिकापि वा *R.* 1. 10, 12.—**48**.—**3** Correctness, accuracy.—**4** Rectification, removal of error.—**5** Similarity, equality.—**6** (*In alg.*) *A* subtractive quality.

विशोधन 1 Cleaning, clearing (*fig.* also); राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः *Vikr.* 5. 1.—**2** Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c.—**3** Expiation, atonement.

विशोधय *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected.—**व** *A* debt.

विशूल *a.* Without (*i. e.* not possessing) *a* spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूलो विशूलः प्राच्यतामिति *R.* 15. 5.

विशुल्ल *a.* 1 Without fetters (*lit.*).—**2** Unfettered, unobscured, unrestrained, uncurbed (*fig.*); *Si.* 12. 7; *Bv.* 2. 177.—**3** Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; *Bh.* 2. 59.

विश्ल *Pass.* 1 To be split in pieces, be shattered; विश्लियेत चनेऽप्यवा.—**2** To crumble to pieces, be dissolved, decay.—**3** To waste away, become emaciated.—**4** To vanish, disappear.

विश्लिष *p. p.* 1 Shattered, broken to pieces.—**2** Decayed, withered.—**3** Dropped or fallen down; *Ku.* 5. 28.—**4** Shrank, shrivelled.—**5** Impaired, wasted, spoiled.—*Comp.*—**वर्मा** the Nimba tree.—**मूर्ति** *a* having the body destroyed; *Ku.* 5. 54. (**—तिः**) *a* epithet of the god of love.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy.—**का** The Asoka tree.—**का** Exemption from grief.

विशोषण Drying up, dessication.
विश्रक्र *Ved.* 1 *A* dog-dealer.—**2** *A* dog.

विश्र *Lustre*, splendour.

विश्रण 10 *U.* To give away, bestow; विशेषविश्रणितकोशजाते *R.* 5. 1; 14. 15.

विश्रणनं, **विश्रणनं** Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्रणनाश्चात्र्यपदाविनीर्ना *R.* 2. 54.

विश्रम् 4 *P.* 1 To take rest, repose, stop; *Ku.* 3. 9.—**2** To cease, stop come to an end.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose.—**2** Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped; *V.* 4. 38.—**2** Rated, reposed.—**3** Calm, tranquil, composed.

विश्रान्ति *f.* 1 Rest, repose.—**2** Cessation, stop.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop.—**2** Rest, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र *U.* 1. 39.—**3** Tranquillity, calm, composure
विश्रम् 1 *A.* To confide, place confidence in; see विश्रय below.—*Caus.* To inspire confidence in (*a* person), console, encourage.

विश्रय *p. p.* (also written विश्रय) 1 Confided in, confided to, entrusted.—**2** Confident, fearless, confiding *Mu.* 3. 3.—**3** Trusty, confidential.—**4** Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety.—**5** Firm, steady.—**6** Meek, lowly.—**7** Excessive, exceeding.—**व** *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without reserve, fear, or hesitation; विश्रयं क्रियतां वराहतिभिर्मुस्तासतिः पश्यते *S.* 2. 6; वृषल विश्रयं वृषल ममापि वहात्प्रेयमत्र *Mu.* 3.

विश्रम् 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रंभादुराति निरस्य लक्ष्मिर्द्वौ *U.* 1. 49; *Mā.* 3. 1.—**2** *A* confidential matter, secret; विश्रंभे-व्यभ्यंतीकरणाय *K.*—**3** Rest, relaxation.—**4** *An* affectionate inquiry.—**5** *A* love-quarrel, an amorous dispute.—**6** Killing.—*Comp.*—**आलापः**—**भाषणं** confidential or familiar conversation.—**पात्रं**—**भूमिः**—**स्थानं** *a* object of confidence, *a* confident, trusty person.

विश्रंभित् *a.* 1 Trusting, confiding.—**2** Trustworthy, faithful.

विश्रंभणं Winning confidence.

विश्रयः *A* shelter, asylum.

विश्रवस् *m.* *N.* of *a* son of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Strpapakha by his wife Kaikast, and of Kubera by his wife Idavida.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्राव *q. v.*).—**2** Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated.—**2** Pleased, delighted, happy.—**3** Flowing forth.

विश्रुति *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity.—**2** Flowing, oozing.

विश्रुथ *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed, untied; *R.* 6. 73.—**2** Languid, drooping.

विश्रुत् 4 *P.* 1 To be separated, to be away from.—**2** To burst, fly asunder; *R.* 12. 76; *Bk.* 14. 67.—*Caus.* 1 To separate; *Me.* 7.—**2** To deprive of (*instr.*); इदं विश्रुत्तं तं *Pt.* 3. 183.

विश्रुत् *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited.

विश्रुत् 1 Disunion, disjunction.—**2** Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife.—**3** Separation

in general) ; तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः S. 4. 5 ; चरणारविद्विधैः R. 13. 23. -4 Absence, loss, bereavement. -5 A chaos. -6 (In arith.) The converse of addition. -Comp. -जातिः f. the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* [विश्व-व Uq. 1. 151]

1 All, whole, entire, universal. -2 Every, every one. -*m. pl.* N. of a particular group of deities, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्व; their names are: -वसुः सत्यः कतु-द्वेषः कालः कामो धृतिः क्रुधः । पुरुषा माद्वयश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तताः॥ -व्ये 1 The universe, the (whole) world ; इदं विश्वं पालये U. 3. 30 ; विश्वस्मिन्मनुष्याः कुलवते पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -2 Dry ginger. -3 N. of Vishnu. -व्यः 1 The soul. -2 A citizen (नामर). -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3 of Siva ; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी सं-सिद्धा मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 of Vishnu. -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. -2. an epithet of Siva. -कद्वु *a.* wicked, low, vile. (-द्वु) 1. a hound, dog trained for the chase. -2. sound. -क्रमन् *m.* 1. N. of the architect of gods ; cf. स्वप्न. -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. °जा, सुता° an epithet of सार, one of the wives of the sun. -कार्यः one of the rays of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1. the creator of all beings -2. an epithet of Visvakarman. -क्रेतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -गन् N. of Brahman. -गन्धः an onion. (-घं) myrrh. -गन्धा the earth. -गोस् *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. Indra. -ग्रन्थिः the plant called हसपदी. -चक्रं a kind of valuable gift (महादान) of pure gold. -चर्चणि *a.* Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. -जने mankind -जनीन, -जग्य, -जनीय *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men ; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1. N. of a particular sacrifice ; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuna. -3. N. of Vishnu. -वेव see under विश्व *m.* above. -धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् *m.* a deity. -धेना Ved. the earth. -नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -प्र *m.* 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. -पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. -प्सन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. -बोध्या a Buddha. -भावनः N. of Vishnu. -भुज *a.* all enjoying, all-eating.

(-म.) an epithet of Indra. -भेषज dry ginger. (-जः) a universal remedy. -सृति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent ; Māl. 1. 3. (-तिः) 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of Siva. -योगिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -राज् *m.* -राजः a universal sovereign. -रुचो one of the seven tongues of fire. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-रः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) agalloohum. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -वाह *a.* (विश्वोद्गी f.) all-sustaining. -वेदंस् *a.* 1. all knowing, omniscient. -2. a saint, sage. -व्यचक्ष् *N.* of Aditi. -व्यापक, -व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. -सह 1. the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. -सारकं the prickly pear. -सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator ; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28 ; 1. 49.

विश्वंकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere ; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -मुख *a.* having a fall on every side ; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वदानीं *ind.* Ved. At all times.

विश्वंभर *a.* All-sustaining. -राः 1 The all-pervading, being, the Supreme Spirit. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 Of Indra. -रा The earth ; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसृत् U. 1. 9 ; विश्वंभरायतिलपुनरनाथ तवातिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वयुः Air, wind.

विश्वह *ind.* At all times. -हा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.) ; दुस्ति विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारो N. 5. 110 ; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनायदस्ति तत्कलसखीजनं दप्ये विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233 ; Ku. 5. 15 ; (sometimes with gen. also). -2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विश्वस्वे पक्षिण्यैः समंतात् Bk. 2. 25. -Caus. To cause to believe, inspire confidence in ; कृते कौयोत्स-म रतो मा विश्वासयितुं न किं Bk. 8. 105 ; Pt. 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence ; अदो दीप्तिमंतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वपुः S. 2 ; M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. -2 Confiding, relying on. -3 Fearless, confident. -4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance ; दुर्जनः मिथ्यादीति नेदद्विश्वास-

कारणः S. 1. 14 ; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103.

-2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -वातः, -व्या breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -वातकः, -वातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -वात्र, -वृमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विश्वासने Producing confidence.

विश्वाधावत् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः [विश्वं मित्रं दयस्, विशस्व मित्रं वा पूर्वपदद्वयः ; P. VI. 3. 130] N. of a celebrated sage. [He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadbi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated ; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles Rājārshi, Rishi, Maharshi and Brahmarshi, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name Brahmarshi, which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trisanku to the skies, in saving Sunahshepa from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rāma to whom he gave several miraculous missiles].

विश्वाराज् *m.* [विश्वस्य राजा] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विष् 1. 3 U. (वेष्टि, वेष्टि, विष्ट) 1 To surround. -2 To spread through, extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4 To accomplish, effect, perform. -5 To eat. -6 To go to, go against, encounter ; (not generally used in classical literature). -II 9 P. (विष्ठा-ति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वेति) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष *f.* 1 Faeces, excrement, or dure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विद्वपति. -Comp. -कारिक

(विष्कारिका) a kind of bird. —ग्रहः (विष्ग्रहः) constipation. —चरः, चराहः (विष्चरः, विष्चराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). —पतिः a son-in law. —लवणं (विडलवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. —संगः (विडसंगः) constipation. —सारिका (विडसारिका) a kind of bird.

विषं [विष्क] 1 Poison, venom (said to be m. also in this sense) ; विषं भवतुमायुद्धा कटादोपो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. —2 Water ; विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्धिताः पयिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended). —3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. —4 Gummorrh. —Comp. —अक्त, विगध a. poisoned, envenomed. —अकुरः 1. a spear. —2. a poisoned arrow. —अंतक a. antidotal. (कः) an epithet of Siva. —अपहः, प्र a. repelling poison, antidotic. —आननः, आयुधः, आस्यः a snake. —आस्य the marking-nut plant. —आस्वाद a. tasting poison. —कटः N. of Siva. —कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. —कुम्भिः a worm bred in poison. *न्याय see under न्याय. —वातिन m. the Sirtsha tree. —प्र a. antidotal, serving as an antidote; इति चितविष-द्रोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. 1. (प्रः) 1. an antidote. —2. the शिरीष and चंदक trees. (चनी) 1. turmeric. —2 colocyth. —जुष्ट a. 1. poisonous. —2. poisoned, affected by poison. —ज्वरा a buffalo. —वः a cloud. (वँ) green vitriol. —वतकः a snake. —वर्शनमुलुकः, वृष्टुः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). —द्वनः = वृक्षः q. v. —धरः a snake ; Bv. 1. 74. *निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. —पुष्पं the blue lotus. —पुष्पकः a disease caused by eating poisonous flowers. —प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. —भिषक् m, वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, a curer of snake-bites ; संपति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. —नत्रः 1. a spell for curing snake-bites ; —2. a snake-charmer, conjurer. —रसा a poisoned potion, poison-liquid U. 2. 26. —विद्या cure or poison. —वृक्षः, वृक्षः a poisonous tree ; विषवृक्षं वि संवर्धय स्वयं हेतुमसापतं Ku. 2. 55 ; अत्रासि चंदनधाराया दुषिषाकं विषदुमं U. 1. 46 ; *न्याय see under न्याय. —वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. —शालुकः the root of the lotus. —शूकः, —उत्र, मृकन्न m. a wasp. —सूचकः the Chakora bird. —हृदय a. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषंज 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in p. p.).

विषक p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. —2 Adhering or clinging closely to —3 Hung or suspended on;

S. 1. 32. —4 Caused, produced ; U. 4. 3.

विषंजं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, be exhausted. —2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair ; विषपति हसति विपि-द्वति रोदति चंचति मुंचति तायं Git. 4 ; बालमुद्रवलोच्य भार्गवस्वांशं च विषसाव पाथिवः R. 11. 67 ; Bg. 2. 1 ; Bk. 7. 89 ; R. 9. 75. —3 To be afraid. —Caus. 1 To cause to despond or despair, discourage. —2 To make afflicted, pain.

विषण्ण p. p. Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. —Comp. —मुल, वदन a. looking sad. —म्य a. in a sad mood.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow ; महाणि मा कुर्विषादं Bv. 4. 41 ; विषादे कर्मणे विदधति जडाः प्रसुतं सुखं Bb. 3. 25, R. 8. 54 ; S. 4. 15. —2 Disappointment, despondency, despair ; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यं R. 3. 40 ; (विषादश्चेत्तो भग उपायमावनाशयेः). —3 Languor, drooping state ; दोविषादः Māl. 2. 5. —4 Dulness, stupidity, naensibility.

विषादिन a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषम a. [विपतो विरुद्धो वा समः] 1 Uneven, rough, rugged ; पथिषु विषमेव्यचलता Mu. 3. 3 ; शालाकीर्णा सुविममा Pt. 1. 64 ; Me. 19. —2 Irregular, unequal ; Māl. 9. 43. —3 Odd, not even. —4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious ; Ki. 2. 3 ; विषमाः कर्मवत्यः Pt. 4. 50. —5 Impassable, inaccessible ; Ki. 2. 3, Bb. 3. 5. —6 Coarse, rough. —7 Oblique ; Māl. 4. 2. —8 Painful, troublesome ; कांताविश्लेषदुःखवति हरविदमे पीवने विमयोः Bb. 3. 106 ; H. 4. 3. —9 Very strong, vehement ; Māl. 3. 9. —10 Dangerous, fearful ; Mv. 5. 56, Mx. 8. 1. 27, Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. —11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable ; Pt. 4. 16. —12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. —13 Dishonest, artful. —14 Intermittent (as fever). —15 Wicked. —16 Different. —m. N. of Vishṇu. —मं 1 Unevenness. —2 Oddness. —3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. —4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty, misfortune ; सुप्तं प्रसक्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bb. 2. 97 ; Bg. 2. 2. —5 Rough or uneven ground. —6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described ; (said to be of four kinds ; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127). —7 A kind of stanza

or verse ; भिन्नविह्वलचतुष्पादं विषमं परिकीर्तितम्. —मं ind. Unequally, unevenly, unfairly, dangerously &c. —Comp. —अक्षः —ईक्षणः, —नयनः, —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epithets of Siva. —अन्न unusual or irregular food. —अवतरः descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure, V. 1. —आयुधः, —इषुः, —शरः epithets of the god of love. —कर्णः 1. a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. —2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. —कर्मरं (in math.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke). —मालः an unfavourable season. —चतुर्भुजः चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. —छदः the tree सप्तपर्ण q. v. —छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. —ज्वरः remittent fever. —त्रिभुजः a scalene triangle. —लक्ष्मी f. ill luck. —विभागः unequal distribution (of property). —शील a. cross-tempered, peevish, perverse. —स्य a. 1. being in an inaccessible position. —2. being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमिन् a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. —2 Contracted, frowning. —3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषमीभू 1 P. 1 To become uneven. —2 To stumble, fall unevenly ; S. 4. 15.

विषयः 1 An object of sense ; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense ; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear) ; श्रुतिविषययुगा वा स्थिता व्याप्य विषयं S. 1. 1. —2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. —3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl.) योवने विषयैरिगा R. 1. 8 ; शब्दादीन् विषयान्भोक्तुं 10. 25 ; विषयव्याप्यत्तकोतुलः V. 1. 9 ; निर्विद्विषयपदेः 12. 1, 3. 70. 8. 10, 19. 49 ; Bg. 2. 59. —4 An object, a thing, matter ; नार्थो न जगुर्विषयंतरा R. 7. 12, 8. 89. —5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object ; भूयिष्ठमयविषया न हृद्विरस्याः S. 1. 31 ; Si. 9. 40. —6 Scope, range, reach, compass ; सौमित्रेति पत्रिणाम-विषये तत्र विषे क्रांतिविः U. 3. 45 ; यस्मिन्कीचर इत्ययमविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः V. 1. 1 ; सप्तलवचनामविषयः Māl. 1. 30, 36 ; U. 5. 19 ; Ku. 6. 17. —7 Department, sphere, province, field, element ; सर्वत्रोदरिकस्याप्यवहारमेव विषयः V. 3. —8 A subject, subject-matter, topic ; अवि मरुपज मग्निमाय कस्य गिरानस्तु विषयते Bv. 1. 11 ; so ह्युमाविषयो कथंयः 'treating of love',

-9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first or the five members of an Adhikarapa q. v. -10 A place, spot; परितरविषये-
बुल्लदयुक्तः Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. 2. -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of,' 'in the case of,' 'regarding,' 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये सुहृदाद्येव धातुः Ms. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures, Ki. 6. 44; so *अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः, -उप-
सेवा, -निरतिः f. -प्रसंगः addition to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -एषि-
न् a. addicted to worldly objects; R. 1. 8. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -मुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयक a. 1. Relating to an object. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in दानविषयको ग्रंथः.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world. -3 The god of love. -4 A king. -5 An organ of sense. -6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldly. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिण-
कस्यापदोस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषह् 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्बारं सा कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषहे R. 14. 87, 3. 63, 8. 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रथोः पांडव्याः प्रतारं न विषहे R. 4. 49. -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषह्य a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यस्य सनेव धूमिता Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. -3 Possible.

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषा 1 Order, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः-र्ण-णी [विष् बा० कान्ठ]. 1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः सा-
क्ष्यः पुत्रविशरणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; क-

वाचिविषयि पर्यटन् शक्रविषाणमासाव्ये 2. 5. -2 The trunk of an elephant or boar; तसानामुपविष्टिरे विषाणभिक्षाः पृष्ठा-
दं सुरकारिणा घनाः सरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. -2 An elephant; भग्नो निचातोऽ-
यमिहास्य दुष्येः सदानतोयेन विषाणिना व St. 4. 63, 12. 77. -3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind 1 In two equal parts, equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved. 1 Moving variously. -2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion. -4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. -नः The equinox.

विषुर्प The equinox.

विषुर्ब The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दि-
नं the day of the equinox. -रेखा the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुवत् n. 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for Comp. see विषु above).

विष्क 10 U. (विष्कयति-ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विष्किका Cholera.

विष्कन् 1 P. 1 To go in different directions, roam, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कन् 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कन् 5, 9 P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कम्बः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. -4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In drama) An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, midling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on; S. D. thus defines it:—एवमतिथिमा-
णानां कथाज्ञानां निदर्शकः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कम्ब आदर्शकस्य दार्शिकः। मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पात्राभ्यां संयोजितः। शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो न च मध्यम-
मकल्पितः 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture prac-

tised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कम्बक See विष्कम्ब.

विष्कम्बित a. Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कम्बिन् m. The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाणादिकिर-
मुखस्याकृष्टकीदरश्चः U. 2. 9.

विष्ट f. 1 A place, region, world. -2 Heaven.

विष्टः -ष्टे 1 A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. शिष्टिश्च. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.); -Comp. -हारिन् a. one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To stop, obstruct; S. 5. 9. -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अयुचिहते मंत्रिणि पार्श्वे च विष्टस्य पादा-
दुपस्थिते श्रीः Mn. 4. 13. -Caus. 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

विष्टस्य p. p. 1 Fixed firmly; well-supported. -2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered. -4 Paralyzed, made motionless.

विष्टम्बः 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stepping, placing the feet.

विष्टमिन् a. 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass). -3 A handful of Kusa grass. -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. -Comp. -भाज् a. seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -श्रवम् m. an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टा Excrement, faces, ordure.

विष्टिः f. [विष्-किञ् क्त्वा] 1 Per-
vading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्टलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्टा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved. Interval.

विष्टयुः [विष् व्यापने बुक् Uq. 3. 39] 1 The second duty of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatāra,

व. and also under अवता; and word is thus popularly derived:—वस्माद्विष्णुर्विष्णुर्विश्वतोः प्रवेक्षताम्।—2 N. of Agni.—3 A pious man.—4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृति.—5 N. of one of the Vasus.—6 The lunar mansion called Śravaṇa (presided over by Viṣṇu).—**Comp.**—**काशी** N. of a town.—**क्रमः** the step or stride of Viṣṇu.—**क्ष्मा** N. of Chāpakya.—**जैल** a kind of medicinal oil.—**द्वादश** N. of the eleventh and twelfth days of each fortnight (of a lunar month).—**पदं** 1. the sky, atmosphere.—2. the sea of milk.—3. the foot of Viṣṇu (worshipped at Gayā).—4. a lotus.—**रक्षी** an epithet of the Ganges.—**पुराण** N. of one the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas.—**पतिः** f. land granted rent-free to Brāhmanas to maintain Viṣṇu's worship.—**माया** N. of Durgā.—**रथ** an epithet of Garuḍa.—**राज** N. of king Parīkṣit.—**ल्लिनी** a quail.—**लोक** Viṣṇu's world.—**बहुभा** 1. an epithet of Lakṣmī.—2. the holy basil.—**बाहन**—**बाह्य** epithet of Garuḍa.

विषण्ड 1 A. 1 To move about.—2 To throb, beat, palpitate.

विषण्डः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्कारः 1 The twang of a bow.—2 Vibration.

विष्य a. Deserving death by poison.

विष्यद् 1 A. To flow; Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यद्वा Flowing, trickling.

विष्य a. Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्वक्, विष्वक् a. (Nom. sing. m. विष्वक्; f. विष्वकी, n. विष्वक्) 1 Going or being everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वक्लोकाः स्थिता इति कथं संव्यायः करोमि U. 3. 38, Mā. 9. 20.—2 Separating into parts.—3 Different.—4 Alternately (विष्वक् is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around'; Ki. 14. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Mā. 5. 4, 9. 25).—**Comp.**—**सेना** (विष्वक्सेन or विष्वक्सेना) an epithet of Viṣṇu; सार्वमाप कमलासखविष्वक्सेनसेवितयुगांतपयोधि Si. 10. 55; विष्वक्सेनः स्वतन्त्रमविसारसर्वलोकप्रतिष्ठ R. 15. 103. **मिया** N. of Lakṣmī.

विष्वक्त्रिंश a. (विष्वक्त्रिंश f.) Going everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वक्त्रिंशविशिष्टस्यैश्वर्योः Si. 18. 25; विष्वक्त्रिंश शुभनमभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्वाननं, विष्वानः Eating.

विस् 1. 4 P. (विशति) To cast, throw, send.—II. 1 P. (वसति) To go, move.

विस See विस.

विसंयुक्त p. p. Disjoined, separated.

विसंयोग Disjunction, separation.

विसंवद् 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent, bear variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि रूपादिसंवदति शीलं Mo. 1. 19; शकटदासस्तु मिश्रमिति विसंवदंस्वरणि Mu. 5.—2 To break one's word or promise.—3 To disappoint, deceive.—4 To fail.—5 To assert falsely.—6 To contradict.—**Caus.** 1 To make inconsistent.—2 Disappoint, to cause to fail; समीचीनवचिर्विधिना विसंवादिनः S. 6.—3 To fail to prove.

विसंवादः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment.—2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement.—3 Contradiction.

विसंवादिन a. 1 Disappointing, deceiving.—2 Inconsistent, contradictory.—3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67.—4 Disputing, contending.—5 False, untrue.—6 Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंयुल a. 1 Unsteady, agitated; Mā. 7.—2 Uneven.

विसंकट a. Frightful, dreadful; Mā. 5. 13; cf. विसंकट.—**वः** 1 A lion.—2 The Lagud tree.

विसंगत a. Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ a. Insensible, unconscious.

विसंधिः Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

विसल See विसल.

विसिनी See विसिनी.

विसिष्ठ See विसिष्ठ.

विसूचिका Cholera.

विसूरण-णा Distress, sorrow.

विसुरितं Repentance, distress.—**त** Fever.

विसृ 1 P. 1 To spread, be extended or diffused; चक्षीवर्गं गच्छद्भूषणं चो विसृष्टः Si. 5. 3; 2. 19. 37; Ki. 10. 53.—2 To return.—**Caus.** 1 To spread, stretch.—2 To cause to prevail or spread.

विसरः 1 Going forth.—2 Spreading, extending.—3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock.—4 A large quantity, heap; Mā. 1. 37.

विसारः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion.—2 Creeping, gliding.—3 A

fish.—4 1 Wood.—2 Timber.—4 The region of the winds.

विसारिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Spreading, diffusing.—2 Creeping, gliding.—m. A fish.

विसृत p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, diffused.—2 Extended, stretched.—3 Uttered, spoken.

विसृवर a. (री f.) 1 Spreading, about, being diffused; विसृवरैरुद्धै रजोभिः Si. 3. 11.—2 Creeping, gliding.

विस्रम a. Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विस्रमहेतितयः Vc. 4.

विसृज् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave, give up; विसृज्य संवरी संगमसाध्वसं M. 4. 13; पूर्वार्धविसृष्टतपः R. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78.—2 To let go, let loose.—3 To shed, pour down; तद्विषयो गच्छ ससं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26.—4 To send, despatch; भोजनं दूतो रथे विसृष्टः R. 5. 39.—5 To dismiss, allow to go, send away; प्रतिगृह्य चो विसर्ज्य सुनि R. 8. 91; 14. 19.—6 To give; R. 13. 67; 18. 7.—7 To send or cast forth, emit, dart; विसृजति हिमगर्भरश्मिर्मुर्मयुलैः S. 3. 2.—8 To drop, let fall, strike; विसृज्य शुद्धुनी कृपार्ण U. 2. 16.—9 To utter; Si. 15. 62.—10 To cast off, repudiate.—11 To create, produce.—12 To deliver, hand over to.—**Caus.** 1 To emit, pour forth, shed.—2 To send away, dismiss.—3 To spare.—4 To cast off, repel, repudiate.—5 To lose.

विसर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission.—2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38.—3 Casting, discharge.—4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदानं हि विसर्गो सत्तं वारिश्चामिव R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also).—5 Sending away, dismissal.—6 Creation, creating.—7 Abandonment, relinquishment.—8 Voiding evacuation; as in पुरीषविसर्ग.—9 Departure, separation.—10 Final beauty.—11 Light, splendour.—12 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots.—13 The southern course of the sun.—14 The penis.

विसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया वसुधैविसर्जनैः R. 9. 6.—2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6.—3 Voiding; Mā. 4. 43.—4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुः R. 8. 25.—5 Sending away, dismissal.—6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवहन).—7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विसर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c.
—*y.* = विसर्ग (12) *q. v.*

विसर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Given away. —3 Left, quitted, abandoned. —4 Sent, despatched. —5 Dismissed.

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Crested, emanated. —3 Sned, cast. —4 Sent, despatched; *R.* 5 39. —5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; *R.* 2 9. —6 Discharged, hurled. —7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेश्वरमविष्टेषु *R.* 1. 44. —8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. —9 Cast out, expelled.

विस्तृष्टः *f.* 1 Emitted, sending forth. —2 Abandoning. —3 Giving.

विसृष्ट 1 *P.* 1 To move, march, proceed; *y.* सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोपरस्तत्र तत्र विसर्गं मायया *R.* 11. 29; 4. 53. —2 To fly or roam about. —3 To spread; मनोरागसंज्ञं विदमिव विसर्प्यविरतं *Mā.* 2. 1. —4 To flow along, fall down; (बाष्पौचः) विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धर्षो जर्जरकणः *U.* 1. 29. —5 To escape, run away. —6 To hover about. —7 To wind, meander.

विसर्प 1 Creeping about, gliding. —2 Moving to and fro. —3 Spread, circulation; *U.* 1. 36. —4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. —5 A sort of diæssæ, dry spreading itch. —*Comp.* —*घ्न* wax.

विसर्पण 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. —2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसर्पि, विसर्पिका See विसर्ग (5) above.

विस्तृ 5 *U.* 1 To spread, diffuse. —2 To cover, fill. —3 To extend, expand. —4 To strew or scatter about. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितुं शोधनं *S.* i. —2 To increase; *R.* 7 39. —3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तारः 1 Extension, expansion. —2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्याप्यगरीयसः सुविस्तारतराः वाचो भाष्ययुता भवन्तु मे *Si.* 4 24; (विस्तारण, विस्तारः; विस्तारः in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars; अंशुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि *Mu.* 1; *Bg.* 10. 18). —3 Proximity, diffuseness; अलं विस्तरेण. —4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number. —5 A bed, layer. —6 A seat, stool. —7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; गतविस्तारभाजं *Mā.* 1. 27. —2 Amplitude, breadth; विलोक्यते यद्युपलब्धं प्रकामविस्तारफले हरिणः *R.* 2 11; *Bg.* 13. 30. —3 Expanse, Vast-

ness, magnitude; मध्यः इयामः स्तनद्वयं सुवः शेषविस्तारपादुः *Me.* 18. —4 Details, full particulars; कण्ठोऽपि तावद्धृतविस्तार-
क्रियां *S.* 7. —5 The diameter of a circle. —6 A shrub. —7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तारण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. —2 Wide, broad. —3 Large, great, extensive. —*Comp.* —*यण* a kind of root (मानक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. —2 Broad, expanded. —3 Ample. —4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. —2 Breadth, width, magnitude. —3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 *A.* 1 To stand apart. —2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; पदैर्धुवं व्याप्य विविधमानं *Si.* 4. 4. —3 To spread, be diffused.

विस्पष्ट 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. —2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर 6 *P.* 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble. —2 To move about, strangle. —3 To shine, gleam; किं नाम विस्फुरन्ति शृङ्गाणि *U.* 4. —4 To draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense); एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेययितुं समर्थः *Ve.* 2. 25.

विस्कारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. —2 The twang of a bow.

विस्कारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. —2 Trembling, tremulous. —3 Twanged; विस्फुरितविस्कारितचापमंडलः *Ki.* 14. 31. —4 Dilated, expanded. —5 Manifested, displayed. —6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. —2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फूर्ज 1 *P.* 1 To roar, thunder. —2 To resound. —3 To increase. —4 To shine, appear; अस्मैव जडधामना तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे *K.* P. 10.

विस्फूर्जयुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. —2 A clap or peal of thunder. —3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जयुरमस्यः *R.* 14. 62. —4 Rolling (as of waves); swell, surging appearance; महोमि विस्फूर्जयुर्निर्बि-
शेषः *R.* 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जित 1 Roar, shout. —2 Rolling. —3 Fruit, result; तस्मैव सुरलोक-
द्वेषसदृशं धर्मस्य विस्फूर्जितं *Bh.* 2. 125, 3. 143.

विस्फुलिंगः 1 A spark of fire; अ-
ग्नेर्ज्वलतो विस्फुलिंगा विपतिष्ठेत् *S. B.* —2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः —टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. —2 Small-pox.

विस्मि 1 *A.* 1 To wonder or be surprised at; उभयोरनं तथा लोकः प्राविश्येन विस्मियते *R.* 15 68; उद्गीक्ष्य को मुनेन विस्मयते नमोऽं *Si.* 4. 19, *Bk.* 5 51. —2 To admire. —3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा *Ma.* 4. 236. —*Caus.* To cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ *R.* 2. 33; *Bk.* 5. 58; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; दुःखः प्रबभूवा-
ग्रे विस्मयेन सहस्रिजां *R.* 10. 50. —2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; *S. D.* thus defines it:—
वियथेयु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्कारश्चत-
सो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः ॥ 207. —3 Pride, arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् *Ma.* 4. 237. —4 Uncertainty, doubt. —*Comp.* —आकुलः, —आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Astonishing. —नः 1 The god of love. —2 Trick-deceit, illusion. —नं 1 Causing won-
der. —2 Anything causing wonder. —3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. —2 Disconcerted. —3 Proud.

विस्मितिः *f.* Astonishment, wonder; surprise.

विस्मैर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 *P.* To forget; मधुकर विस्मृ-
तोऽनेनां कथं *S.* 5. 1; यदातु अन्यसंसार-
वृत्तं विस्मृतो भवात् *S.* 6. —*Caus.* To cause to forget.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; *S.* 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्त्रं A smell like that of raw meat. —*Comp.* —गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्त्रं 1 *A.* 1 To slip down, become loosened. —2 To fall down, drop, slip. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, let fall; विस्त्रंयतो नवकणिकारं *Ku.* 3. 62. —2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विस्त्रं-सा 1 Falling down. —2 Do-
cay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्त्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अंतर्मोहनमौलिघूर्णनचलश्रृंगार-
विस्त्रंसनः *Gīt.* 3. —2 Untying, loosening; नीविस्त्रंसनः करः *K.* P. 7. —नं 1 Falling down. —2 Flowing, dropping.

-3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, infirm.

विहस्त Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विहस्त, विहस्त See विहस्त, विहस्त.

विहस्त 1 P. To flow, forth trickle, ooze.

विहस्त, -विहस्त: Flowing, dropping, trickling.

विहस्तवर्ण 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विहस्त: *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विहस्त *a.* Discordant.

विहस्त: [विहस्त गच्छति गच्छति निः] 1 A bird; Me. 28; Ra. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.

विहस्त: 1 A bird; R. 1. 51; Ms. 9. 56. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -Comp. -इन्द्र, -इन्द्रः, -राजः epithets of Garuda.

विहस्त: 1 A bird; (गृहविहस्तः) मदकलोदकलोलाविहस्तः, R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

विहस्तमा, विहस्तिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विहस्त 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अल) सहसा संहतिमहसा विहस्तु Ki. 5. 17, 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विहस्ति रक्षांसि घने क्रद्धश्च Bk. 1. 19; Si. 14. 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline; तन्मनायाह्वय नार्हसि स्वं संघं धिनी मे प्रणयं विहस्तु R. 2. 58; न स्पृहन्त कदाचिद्विहस्तः 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. -तः A Jaina temple.

विहस्त: A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout.

विहस्तने 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहस्तः Great joy, rapture.

विहस्त 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently; किंचिद्विहस्याथेति बभावे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule; किमिति विषादति रविषि विकला विहस्तति युवतिमभा तत्र सकला Gt. 9; गौरवक्त्र-प्रकुटिरन्ना या विहस्त्येव केने: Me. 50.

विहस्त, विहस्त, विहस्त: A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless; मालवीमुखालोकनविहस्तया Mā. 1, R. 5. 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); इजाविहस्तचरणं M. 4. -4 Learned, wise.

विहस्त *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहस्त 3 P. To leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपति-लक्ष्म कायुर्जं जटाधरः सन् जुहुयीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; Me. 41; R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102; 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

विहस्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. -2 Extorted, caused to be given up. -तः A gift, donation.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विहाविहस्तः पशुः Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहायस् *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere; Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

विहायसः See विहायस्.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed; Pt. 1. 201. -4 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited. -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned. (See वा with वि). -तः An order, a command, decree; परतो देवविहस्तितपसः Pt. 1.

विहस्तित: *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

विहस्त 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To let fall, shed (as tears); as in वाचं विहस्तित. -4 To pass (as time). -5 To amuse, or divert oneself, sport, play; विहस्तित हरिदि सरसवसे Gt. 1; शम्पा-द्वनयनं विहस्तितं गता V. 4; U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various directions. -7 To live. -8 To change, alternate.

विहस्त: 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Separation, disunion. -3 Changing.

विहस्तनं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. -3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहस्तित *m.* 1 A roamer, -2 A robber.

विहस्त: 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation,

diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलानुगतेश्व नागैः R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38, 19. 37. -4 Tread, steeping, movement (of hands, feet &c.); विकर्षणे: पाणिविहारहरिभिः Ki. 4. 15; इरमंथर-चरणविहारं Gt. 11. -5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure garden. -6 The shoulder. -7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery. -8 A temple in general. -9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. -10 Opening, expansion. -11 The palace or banner of Indra. -12 A palace in general. -13 A kind of bird. -Comp. -गृह A pleasure-house. -वासी a nun.

विहारिका A convent.

विहारित *a.* 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by; दृग्याविहारिणः S. 1; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

विहस्त *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. -2 Expanded. -तः 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written विहस्त also in this sense). -2 Sport, play.

विहस्तित: *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. -3 Expansion.

विहस्त: 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Afflicting, harassing.

विहस्तकः 1 An injurer. -2 A reviler, calumniator.

विहस्तनं 1 Injuring, hurting. -2 Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting. -4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विहस्त 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about; अंतर्भिर्भ्रमति हृदयं वि, हलरथगमनं Mā. 5. 20.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. -2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3 Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflicted, distressed; Bh. 3. 59; Ku. 4. 4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

वी I. 2 P. (वीति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. -2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4 To bring, convey. -5 To throw, cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To obtain. -8 To conceive, bring forth. -9 To be born or produced. -10 To shine, be beautiful. -11 To desire, wish. -12 To shine. -II. (वि + ह) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart; तस्यामहं स्वयं च संपति वीतचित्तः S. 4. 12; so वीतभय, वीतकोप. -2 To undergo a change; सङ्गं विमुल्लिङ्गु यत्न इति तद्वयं Sk. -3 To spread. -4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over, traverse.

वीकः 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -3 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभयं तथैव खलु सावि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To regard or consider as.

वीक्ष 1 A visible object. -2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्षः -क्षः Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्ष्यं -या Seeing, looking at sight. -**न** An eye.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य a. 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible. -**क्ष्यः** 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horae. -**क्ष्यं** 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

वीखा 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

वीचिः m. f., **वीची** [U. 4. 72] 1 A wave; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt. 1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56, 12, 100, Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. -**0omp.** -**मालिख** m. the ocean.

वीज 1. 1 A. (बीजने) To go. -II. 10 U. (बीजयतिने) To fan, cool by fanning; खं बीज्यते मणिमयैरिव तालवृक्षैः Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. -**WITH** अभि, उप, परि to fan; Ra. 3. 4; S. 3.

बीजमः 1 The ruddy goos. -2 A sort of pheasant. -**न** 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

बीज }
बीजक }
बीजल } See बीज, बीजक, बीजल,
बीजिक } बीजिक, बीजिन्, and बीज्य.
बीजिन् }
बीज्य }

बीटी A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhi बिटीदाडूवा खेल).

बीटीः, -**बीटिका**, -**बीटी** f. 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel (Mar. बिटा = तालू q. v.). -3 A tie, fastening, knot (of wearing garment). -4 The knot of a bodica; Amaru. 23.

बीडु a. Ved. Strong, firm.

बीणा 1 The (Indian) lute; मू. कीधुतायां बीणायां K.; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. **0omp.** -**आस्यः** an epithet of Aśvada. -**दंडः** the neck of

a lute; Bv. 1. 80. -**बादा**, -**बादका** a lutanist.

बीणिन् m. A lute-player.

बीति p. p. [वि + इ-क] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Exempted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); बीतचित्त, बीतसुहृ, बीतभी, बीतजंक &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn. -**सः** An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -**त** Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the leg; बीतवतिभय नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. (see Malli. thereon); निर्धुतबीतमपि बालकमुल्लंघनं Si. 5. 47. -**0omp.** -**दम्भ** a. humble, lowly. -**भय** a. fearless, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Viāhpu. -**मल** a. pure. -**राग** a. 1. free from desire; Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. -2. free from passion, calm, tranquil. -3. colourless. (-यः) 1. a sage who has subdued his passion. -2. a deified Jaina saint. -**शोकः** (= अशोकः) the Asoka tree. -**सूत्रं** the sacred thread.

बीतंसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

बीतनो (m. dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

बीतिः [बी क्ति] A horae. -**ति** f. 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. -**0omp.** -**होत्र** 1. fire. -2. the sun.

बीथिः -**थी** f. [बिथ्-इत् वा डीत्] 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drama; it is thus defined in S. D. :—**बीथ्यामेको मनेदकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशमाधितेकैश्चिदा प्रत्युक्तिमाधितः । सूचयेच्चारंशृंगारं किंचिदगान् रसानपि । सुखनिर्वाणे संधी अर्थप्रकृतयोऽसिलाः ।** 520.

बीथिका 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others); आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्यां बीथिकायामलिखितं U. 1.

बीध a. Pure, clean. -**ध** 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

बीनाहः The top or cover of a well.

बीपा Lightning.

बीप्ता 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं तिचति; बीप्तायां द्विवक्तिः. -3 Repetition in general.

बीभू 1 A. (बीभते) To boast, brag

बीर a. 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. -**रः** 1 A hero, warrior, champion; कोट्येव संप्रति नवः पुत्राववातारे बीरि न यस्य भगवान् भूतुनंदनोऽपि U. 5. 34. -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); it is distinguished under four heads; दानबीर, धर्मबीर, दयाबीर, and युद्धबीर; for explanation see these words a. v.). -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son. -7 A husband. -8 The tree Arjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavīra tree. -11 N. of Viāhpu. -**र** 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Usira q. v. -**0omp.** -**अस्त्र** a kind of sorrel. -**आशतन** 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3. a forlorn hope. -**आसने** 1. a kind of posture practised in meditation; for definition see पक्ष (3). -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the station of a sentinel. -**ईशः**, -**ईश्वरः** 1. epithets of Śiva. -2. a great hero. -**उज्जः** a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -**कीटः** an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -**जयंतिका** 1. a war-dance. -2. war, battle. -**तः** 1. the Bilvā tree. -2. the Arjuna tree. -**धरन्** m. an epithet of the god of love. -**पट्टः** a sort of military dress. -**पानं** (जं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -**बाहुः** N. of Viāhpu. -**भद्र** 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Śiva from his matted hair; see दक्ष. -2. a distinguished hero. -3. a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. -**मुद्रिका** a ring worn on the middle toe. -**रजस** n. red lead. -**रसः** 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. -**रेणुः** N. of Bhīmasena. -**विश्रुवकः** a Brāhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. -**वृक्षः** 1. the Arjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. -**सू** f. 1. the mother of a hero; (so बीरपत्न्या, -**पत्न्यः**, -**पत्न्यिनी**). -2. the mother of a male child. -**सेनः** N. of the father of Nala. -**सैन्धवं** garlic. -**स्कंधः** a buffalo. -**हृत्वा** the killing of a man; Ms. 11. 41. -**हन्** m. 1. a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. -2. N. of Viāhpu.

वीरकः 1 A hero. -2 The Karavīra plant.

वीरतरः 1 A great hero. -2 A narrow. -3 A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरधरः 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् *a.* Full of heroes. -ती A woman whose husband and sons are living.

वीर 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind of perfume (called Murā). -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 An alce. -7 The plantain tree.

वीरायते Den. A. To act like a hero, show heroism.

वीरणं N. of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatus, (the root of which is used as a refrigerant).

वीरणी 1 A side-look. -2 A deed place.

वीरिणं See वीरिण.

वीरध -धा *f.* 1 A spreading creeper; लता प्रतापिनो वीरध Ak.; आहोस्वि-प्रसवो ममापचित्ते विष्टमितो वीरधा S. 5. 9; Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 36. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 A plant which grows after being cut. -4 A creeper, a shrub in general; Ki. 4. 19.

वीर्ये [वीर-यत्, वीर्य मात्वा यत् वा] 1 Heroism, prowess, valour; वीर्यावदा-नेषु कृतावर्मा Ki. 3. 43; R. 2. 4, 3. 62, 11. 72; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Vigour, strength. -3 Virility. -4 Energy, firmness, courage. -5 Power, potency; जोषे तपसो वीर्ये Si. 3. 2. -6 Efficacy (of medicines); अतिवीर्यवीर्य मेवजे बहुरत्नीयसि वृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4; Ku. 2. 48. -7 Semen virile; Ku. 3. 15; Pt. 4. 50. -8 Splendour, lustre. -9 The seed of plants. -10 Dignity, consequence. -Oomp. -जः a. sou. -प्रगतः seminal effusion, discharge of semen. -शालिन् *a.* strong. -हीन *a.* 1. cowardly, pusillanimous. -2. seedless. -3. impotent.

वीर्यवत् *a.* 1 Strong, stout, vigorous. -2 Efficacious.

वीरयः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A burden. -3 Storing corn. -4 A way, road.

वीरयिकः 1 A man who carries loads by means of a yoke. -2 A general dealer.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina convent. -2 A sanctuary.

वृज् 1 P. (वृजति) To leave, abandon.

वृज् 10 U. (वृजयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To perish.

वृज् *a.* Desirous of choosing.

वृज् See वृज्.

वृण *a.* Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1, 5, 9 U. (वरति-ते, वृणोति-वृणते, वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत् ; *pass.* त्रियते) 1 To choose, select, select as a boon; वृत् तेनेदमेव माक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वनप्रयाण Bk. 3. 6. -2 To choose for oneself (Atm.); वृणते हि विष्टयकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपद्यः Ku. 2. 30; वदेव वने तदपदयदाहते R. 3. 6. -3 To choose in marriage, woo, court; अयोनिजा राजसुतां वरीतुं Mv. 3. 28; A. R. 3. 42. -4 To beg, solicit, ask for. -5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen, envelop; मेधैवृत्तश्चंद्रमाः Mk. 5. 14. -6 To surround, encompass; Bk. 5. 10; U. 4. 18; R. 12. 61. -7 To ward off, keep away, restrain, check. -8 To hinder, oppose, obstruct. -9 To love adore. -Caus. (वारयति-ते) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To avert from (with abl.). -3 To prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress; check, binder; इकयो वारयितुं जलेन हस्तमुकु Bh. 2. 11. -Desid. (वृज्यते-ते, विवरयति-ते; विवरीयति-ते) To wish to choose. -II. 10 U. (वरयति-ते) 1 To choose, select; वरं वरयते कन्या माता चित्तं पितरं शुभं Pt. 4. 68. -2 To choose in marriage. -3 To ask for, beg, solicit, (with two acc.); तं स्वत् संवरणस्यायं वरयति विभावसो Mb.; शैले-दे वरयामासुर्गंगा त्रिपयगां नदीं Rām.

वृत् *p. p.* [वृ-क्त] 1 Chosen, selected. -2 Covered, screened. -3 Hidden. -4 Surrounded, encompassed. -5 Agreed or assented to. -6 Hired. -7 Spoiled, vitiated. -8 Served. -9 Affected by. -10 Round, circular.

वृति *f.* 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Hiding, covering, concealing. -3 Asking, soliciting. -4 An entreaty, a request. -5 Surrounding, encompassing. -6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure; Me. 78, Māl. 6. 19.

वृत्तिकर *a.* Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called विष्टत.

वृकः [Up. 3. 41] 1 A wolf; पायार-भकयोर्वीरव वृकयोर्भीरुता गोचरं Māl. 24. -2 A hyena. -3 A jackal. -4 A crow. -5 An owl. -6 A cubber. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Turpentine. -9 A compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles. -10 N. of a demon. -11 N. of a tree (वृकवृक्ष). -12 N. of a fire in the stomach. -13 A plough. -14 The moon (Ved.). -Oomp. -अ-रतिः, -अरिः, a dog. -उदर 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृशः a dog. -धूपः 1. turpentine. -2. a compound perfume. -धृता a jackal.

वृकः -का 1 The heart. -2 A kidney (in dual in this sense).

वृकण *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided. -2. Torn. -3 Broken.

वृक्त *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, cleared, purified. -2 Spread, strewn.

वृक्ष 1 A. (वृक्षते) 1 To accept, select. -2 To cover.

वृक्षः [वृक्ष-क्त] Up. 3. 66] A tree आत्मपराधक्षाणां फलान्पेतानि देहिनाम्. -Oomp. -अग्निः the root of a tree.

-अवनः 1. a carpenter's chisel. -2. a hatchet. -3. the fig-tree. -4. the Piyāla tree. -अम्लः the hog-plum. (-लः) the fruit of the tamarind tree.

-आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1. a bird. -2. an ascetic. -आशयिन् *m.* 1. a kind of small owl. -2. a bird. -उत्पलः the Karpikāra tree. -कुक्कुटः a wild

cook. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees.

-चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a tree. (-चं) thick shade, the shade of many trees. -धूपः turpentine.

-नाथः the fig-tree. -निर्वासा gum, resin. -याकः the fig-tree. -भिद् *f.* an axe. -भेदिन् *m.* 1. a hatchet. -2.

a carpenter's chisel. -मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a garden, grove of trees. -शः a lizard. -शायिका a

squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A tree (in general). -3 The Kuṭaja tree.

वृच् 7 P. (वृजति) To choose.

वृज् 1 2 A. (वृजे) To avoid, shun, abandon. -II, 7 P. (वृजति) 1 To avoid, shun, give up, abandon. -2 To choose;

आत्ममेकतां हृदि सयनी स्वमेववृणां Bhāg. -3 To atone for, efface, purify;

तस्मे रतः पितरं वृकामिरयत्येतत्तत्तुर्वां Ms. 9. 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5

To remove, set aside. -6 To give, bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill. -III

1 P. 10 U. (वृजति, वृजयति-ते, वृजितं) 1

To shun, avoid. -2 To give up, abandon. -3 To exclude, set aside, leave

out, except; S. 6. 27. -4 To abstain from. -5 To cut to pieces. -6 To take

away, deprive (one) of. -7 To discharge, pour or give out, emit. (The

following verse from K. R. illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—वृजति वृजितेः संगं वृके च वृजलेः

सह । वृजयति वृजयतेः स वृजयति वृजतेः ॥)

वृजन *n.* 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong.

-3 Ved. Moving. -4 (Hence) Perishable, transient. -नः 1 Hair. -2 Curled

hair. -न 1 Sin. -2 A calamity. -3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of

ground, an enclosure; especially a field cleared for pasture or agriculture. -5 Energy, strength. -6 A

battle, fight.

वृजिन *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, curved. —2 Wicked, sinful. —नः 1 Hair, curled hair. —2 A wicked man; वृजाकिं वृजिनैः संनं K. R. —नं 1 Sin; सर्वे ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; निराकरिणो वृजिना दूतेऽपि R. 14, 57. —2 Pain, distress (said to be *m.* also in this sense). —3 Red leather.

वृण् 1. 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणते) To eat, consume. —11. 6 P. (वृणाति) To give pleasure, gratify.

वृत् 1. 4 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To choose, like; cf. वावृत्. —2 To distribute, divide. —11. 10 U. (वर्तयति) To shine. —11. 1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the Aorist, Second Future and Conditional; also in the Desiderative; वृते, अवृत्त-अवर्तित, वर्तयते-वर्तयति, वर्तितुं, वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते S. 1; अत्र विषयस्माकं महत्कुटुम्बं वर्तते Pt 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय र कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. —2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K.; so वृत्ते, वृषे, विषदि &c. वर्तते. —3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतदिव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यति काश्चित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिके र स्थानांतरं गम्यते Subhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. —4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्वर्णजनिव्रज वृत्ते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. —5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवारिभिरवर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. —6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यावदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Vb. 3. —7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः श्लाघते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मणा वृत्ते ज्ञानमयेन वृद्धिना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. —8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आयोस्मिन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कश्चिन्सर्गसौदमेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Mā. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; भिन्नबन्मद्यवतिष्ठ Dk.; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. —9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वीं वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. —10 To act up to, abide by, follow; तद्वक्तव्या रंभादुपरम्य मातुर्मेतं वर्तस्व Dk. —11 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुष्पसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुष्पशब्दो वर्तते Mbh. on P. 1V. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). —12 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण किं फलं वो वे-दिदु-

दुःखाय वर्तते —13 To rest or depend upon. —Caus. (वर्तयति) 1 To cause to be or exist. —2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve; ज्योतिषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तारिभः S. 7. 6. —3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. —4 To do, practise, exhibit; Mā. 9. 33. —5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. —6 To spend, pass (as time). —7 To live on, subsist; रामोपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Atm. also; मदासिक्तमुखैर्मुग्धाधिपः करिभिवर्तयते स्वयं हृतेः Ki. 2. 18. —8 To relate, describe. —9 To perceive, comprehend. —10 To study. —11 To shine. —12 To speak. —12 To shed (as tears). —Desid. (वृत्स्यति, विवर्तयते).

वृत्त *p. p.* [वृत्-कृत्-क] 1 Lived, existed. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Completed, finished. —4 Performed, done, acted. —5 Past, gone. —6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. —7 Dead, deceased. —8 Firm, fixed. —9 Read through, studied. —10 Derived from. —11 Famous. —12 Covered. —13 Turned. (See वृत्). —तः A tortoise. —तं 1 An event, occurrence. —2 History, account; R. 15. 64. —3 News, tidings. —4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10. 127 v. l., 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. —5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्बृत्त, दुर्बृत्त. —6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 23. —7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. —8 A circle, circumference of a circle. —9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति); see App. 1. —Oomp. —अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round वृत्तानुपूर्वच न चातिवीर्यं जघे छमे सुहवस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. —अनुवर्तिन *a.* obedient. —अनुसारः 1. conformity prescribed rules. —2. conformity to metre. —अंतः 1. an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तानेन कर्षकुलः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. —2. news, tidings, intelligence; को न खलु वृत्ताः V. 4; R. 14. 87. —3. account, history, tale, narrative, story. —4. a subject, topic. —5. a kind, sort. —6. mode, manner. —7. state, condition. —8. the whole, totality. —9. rest, leisure. —10. retirement, solitude. —11. property, nature. —इर्वाक, —कर्कटे the water-melon. —ओजस् *a.* 1. strong, mighty. —2. having unimpaired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. —खण्डः a segment of a circle. —गुणः *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). —गृह,

—चौल *a.* tansured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. —तंडुलः a kind of grass (यावनाल). —पुष्पः 1. a cane (बानोर). —2. the Sirisha tree. —3. the kadamba tree; also Vāgira, Kubjaka and Mudgara. —फलः 1. the jujube tree. —2. the pomegranate tree. (—लं) black pepper. —शस्त्र *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तकं A kind of prose composition.

वृत्तिः *f.* [वृत्-क्ति] 1 Being existence —2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. —3 State, condition. —4 Action, movement, function, operation; ज्ञेयस्तम-क्षामनिमित्तवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 14. —5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. —6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुर्व विपक्षवृत्तिं सपत्न्योजने S. 4. 17, Me. 8; वैतसी वृत्तिः, वृत्तवृत्तिः &c. —7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्धके क्षुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. —8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). —9 Wage, hire. —10 Cause of activity. —11 Respectful treatment. —12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्बृत्तिः स-क्षिबधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. —13 Revolving, turning round. —14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. —15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. —16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or suggests a meaning; (these are three: अभिधा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word. —17 A style in composition (these are four: कैशिकी, भारती, सात्वती and आमरी q. q. v. v.). —18 Customary allowance. —19 Manner of thinking. —Oomp. —अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. —उपायः a means of subsistence. —कषित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. —चक्रं the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. —छेदः deprivation of the means of subsistence. —भंगः, —वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in any state or employment. —2. well-conducted, of good behaviour. (—स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः [वृत्-रुक्] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness);

see इन्द्र. -2 A cloud. -3 Darkness. -4 An enemy. -5 Sound. -6 A wheel. -7 N. of Indra. -8 A mountain. -**Comp** -अरिः-हिरण्य m., -शत्रुः, -हन् m. epithets of Indra ; कुक्षेऽपि पश्चिङ्गि वृत्रशत्रौ Ku. 1. 20 ; वाचा हरिं वृत्रहणं स्मितेन 7. 46.

वृथा ind [वृथात् किञ्च] 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force of an adjective; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्णीदसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरिणां वृथा U. 3. 45 ; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -2 Unnecessarily. -3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. -4 Wrongly; improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by 'vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -**Comp** -अट्या attrolling about idly, walking for pleasure -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथा idle talk. -जन्मन् n. unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good it promised. -मति a. foolish-minded. -नासं flesh not intended for the gods or Manes. -वादिन् a. speaking falsely.

वृष्टि I. 1. A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional, also in the Desiderative) (वर्धते, वृष्ये, अवृधत्-अवर्धित्, वर्धयस्ते, वर्ययति, वृद्ध ; desid. विवृत्सति, or विवर्धयते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger, or greater, thrive, prosper; अश्विन्यजयसंरंभो वृद्धं वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78 ; धनक्षये वर्धति जाडराशिः Subhash. ; Bk. 14. 13, 19. 26. -2 To continue, last. -3 To rise, ascend. -4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या ; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमाभवेन पुत्रमुद्धर्षनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते S. 7 'your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. -**Caus.** (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धययति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance ; वर्धयन्निव तस्कृताञ्जुतेर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71. -2 To cause to prosper or thrive, glorify, magnify, exalt ; H. 3. 3. -3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धययति in this sense); यदि कोपि त्वां मांसे मर्दयित्वा कालभिन वर्धययति तदा किं तस्य पाणिना किकं करोषि Mā. 8. -11. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वृद्ध a. [वृष्-क] (compar. जायस् or वर्धयस्, superl. जेष्ठ or वर्धेष्ठ) 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Full-grown, grown up. -3 Old, aged, advanced in years ; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरितः U. 5. 35 -4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोवृद्ध, धर्मवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. -5 Great, large. -6 Accumulated, heaped. -7 Wise, learned. -वृद्धः 1 An old man ;

हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धाहुपस्थितान् R. 1. 5, 9. 78 ; Me. 30. -2 A worthy or venerable man. -3 A sage, saint. -4 A male descendant. -वृद्धे 1 Berzoin. -2 (In gram.) A word having a Vridhhi vowel in the first syllable, as आ, रे and औ. -**Comp**. -अंगुलिः f. 1. the thumb. -2. the great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom -उक्षः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि a. corpulent, pot-bellied. -भावः old age. -मतं the precept of ancient sages. -राजः a kind of sorrel. -वाहनः the mango tree. -अवत् m. an epithet of Indra -संयः a council of elders. -सूतकं a flock of cotton. -वृद्धा 1 An old woman. -2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः [वृ-क्त्वि] 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development ; पुण्ये वृद्धिं हरिदृश्वदीधितेरनुपदेशादिव बालचन्द्रमाः R. 3. 22 ; तपोवृद्धिः ; ज्ञानवृद्धिः &c. -2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon ; पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः प्रत्ययतरो हि वृद्धिः R. 5. 19, Ku. 7. 1. -3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence ; Pt. 2. 112. -4 Success, advancement, rise, progress ; परवृद्धिमतसरि मनो हि मानिनं Si. 15, 1. -5 Wealth, property. -6 A heap, quantity, multitude. -7 Interest ; as in मरलवृद्धि, चक्रवृद्धि &c. -8 Usury. -9 Profit, gain. -10 Enlargement of the scrotum. -11 Extension of power or revenue. -12 (In gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and ल to आ, रे औ, आइ, and आल respectively. -13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.). -14 Cutting off. -15 (In law) Forfeiture (as of property). -**Comp**. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जीविका the profession of usury. -वृ a. promoting prosperity. -वत्रं a kind of razor. -आहुं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions, such as the birth of a son.

वृद्धिम् a. 1 Increased, increasing. -2 Rich, wealthy. -3 Prosperous, thriving.

वृधसानः A man.

वृधसानुः 1 A man. -2 A leaf. -3 An act or action.

वृते 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk ; वृताश्चरुषु हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 6. 69. -2 The stand of a water-jar. -3 A teat, nipple.

वृताकः -की The egg-plant.

वृतिका A small stalk.

वृद् a. Many, numerous. -वृ 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमलिवृद्धं भित्तिर्विहाय R. 12. 102; Me. 99 ; so अवृ -2 A heap, quantity. -3 Ten hundred millions.

वृदा 1 The holy basil. -2 N. of Rādhikā. -3 N. of a forest near Gokula. -**Comp**. -अरण्यं, वनं 1. N. of a forest near Gokula ; वृदारण्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखहेतुः Pad. D. 38, 41 ; R. 6. 50. -2. a raised mound of earth to plant and preserve the holy basil. -वनी the holy basil.

वृदार a. 1 Much, great, large. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

वृदारक a. (का or रिका f. 1 Much, great, many. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. -4 Respectable, venerable. -कः 1 A god, deity ; अशितो वृदारण्यं नतनिखिलवृदारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. -2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.) ; see (2) above.

वृदिष्ट a. 1 Very great or large. -2 Very handsome (superl. of वृदारक q. v.).

वृदीयस् a. 1 Greater, larger. -2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of वृदारक q. v.).

वृक्ष 4. P. (वृषयति) To choose, select.

वृशः A rat. -शा A drug. -शं Ginger.

वृश्चिकः [वृश्च-किक्] 1 A scorpion. -2 The sign *scorpio* of the zodiac. -3 A crab. -4 A centipede. -5 A kind of beetle. -6 A hairy caterpillar. -7 The month when the sun is in *Scorpio*.

वृष् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्ट) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud' ; &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally) ; द्वादश वर्षाणि न वर्षे दशशतसः Dk. ; काले वर्षत मेघाः ; गर्ज वा वर्ष वा शक्र Mk. 5. 32 ; मेघा वर्षतु गर्जतु शुचं त्वशनिमेव वा 5. 16. -2 To rain or pour down, shower down ; वर्षतीवाञ्जनं नभः Mk. 1. 34 ; so शरवृष्टि, कुसुमवृष्टि वर्षति &c. -3 To pour forth, shed. -4 To grant, bestow. -5 To moisten. -6 To produce, engender. -7 To have supreme power. -8 To strike, hurt. -9 To drink -II. 10 A. (वर्षयते) 1 To be powerful or eminent. -2 To have the power of production.

वृष 1 A bull ; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80 ; Me. 52 ; R. 2.

35; Ms. 9. 123.-2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.-3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; Ms. 3. 18; often at the end of comp.; सुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c.-4 The god of love.-5 A strong or athletic man.-6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Rati-manjari 37.-7 An enemy, adversary.-8 A rat.-9 The bull of Siva.-10 Morality, justice.-11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न सद्गतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितानां Ktr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also).-12 N. of Karpā.-13 N. of Viṣṇu.-14 N. of a particular drug.-15 The principal die. —वृष A peacock's plumage.—Comp.—अंकः 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. —2. a pious or virtuous man.—3 the marking-nut plant.—4. a eunuch. —वृषः a small drum.—अंचनः an epithet of Siva.—अंतकः an epithet of Viṣṇu.—आहारः a cat.—उत्सर्गः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally.—वृषः, —वृषकः a cat.—वृषजः 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. —2. an epithet of Gaṇeśa.—3. a pious or virtuous man.—नशनः N. of Kṛiṣṇa.—पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva.—2. a bull set at liberty.—पर्वन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva.—2. N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Aśuras, maintained a struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmishthā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayāni.—भासा the residence of Indra and the gods, i. e. Amarāvati.—राजकेतनः N. of Siva.—लोचनः a cat.—बाहनः an epithet of Siva.—स्कंध a. having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull; U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

वृषण a. 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing.—2 Strong, stout.—गः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles.—Comp.—कच्छः f. ulceration of the scrotum.

वृषणम्: A horse of Indra.

वृषन् m. [वृष-कृन्तिन्] 1 A bull.—2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.—3 The chief of a class; प्राज्ञेतरसो मुनि वृषा प्रथमः कवीनां Mv. 1. 7.—4 A stallion, horse.—5 Pain, sorrow.—6 Insensibility to pain.—7 N. of Indra; वृषेव सीता तद्वयमहसता Ku. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52. 17. 77.—8 N. of Karpā.—9 Of Agni.—10 Of Soma.

वृषभः [वृष-अभक् किञ्च] 1 A bull.—2 Any male animal.—3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजवृषभः Ratn. 1. 5, 4.

21.-4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.—5 A kind of drug; cf. अयम.—6 An elephant's ear.—7 The orifice or hollow of the ear.—Comp.—ईक्षणः N. of Viṣṇu.—गतिः, —वृषजः epitheta of Siva; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

वृषमी f. 1 A widow.—2 Cowach.

वृषस्यंति Dan. P. 1 To long for a bull.—2 To long for sexual intercourse.

वृषस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male); रघुनन्दनं वृषस्यंती शूर्पणखा प्राप्ता Mv. 5; इति रामो वृषस्यंती वृषस्कंधः शशाङ्कः R. 12. 34, Bk. 4. 30.—2 A libidinous or lascivious woman.—3 A cow in heat.

वृषकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī.—2 Of Gaurī.—3 Of Śacī.—4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni.—5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.—6 Of the mother of Indra.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun.—2 Of Viṣṇu.—3 Of Siva.—4 Of Indra.—5 Of Agni.

वृषायणः 1 A epithet of Siva.—2 A sparrow.

वृषायते Dan. A Ved. 1 To act like a bull.—2 To roar like a bull.—3 To fertilize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् m. A peacock.

वृषी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

वृष p. p. 1 Rained.—2 Raining.—3 Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः f. [वृष्ट-क्तिन्] 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदिदेवाजयते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरकं ततः प्रजः Ms. 3. 76.—2 A shower (of anything); अन्नवृष्टि R. 3. 58; वृष्टवृष्टि 2. 60; so हारं, धनं, उषलं &c.—Comp.—कालः the rainy season.—जीवन a. nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवमातुः (नः) the Chātaka bird.—भूः a frog.—संपातः a shower of rain.

वृष्टिमत् a. Raining, rainy.—m. A cloud.

वृष्य a. 1 To be rained or showered down.—2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac.—वयः A kind of kidney-bean.—वयः Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणं).

वृष्यः 1 Refuge, shelter.—2 Asylum.

वृषलः [वृष-कलच्] 1 A Sūdra.—2 A horse.—3 Garlic.—4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man.—5 An outcast.—6

N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chāṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1, and 3).—7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

वृषलका A contemptible Sūdra.

वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; वितुर्गृहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता भूणहत्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कन्या वृषली स्यात्.—2 A woman during menstruation.—3 A barren woman.—4 The mother of a still-born child.—5 A Sūdra female, or the wife of a Sūdra.—Comp.—वतिः the husband of a Sūdra woman.—तेष्वन्तं intercourse with a Sūdra female.

वृष्णि a. 1 Heretical, heterodox.—2 Angry, passionate.—3 Ved. Raining.—m. 1 A cloud.—2 A ram.—3 A ray of light.—4 N. of an ancestor of Kṛiṣṇa.—5 N. of Kṛiṣṇa.—6 Of Indra.—7 Of Agni.—8 Air, wind.—9 A heretic.—Comp.—वर्मः N. of Kṛiṣṇa.

वृह

वृहत्

वृहतिका

See वृह, वृहत्, and वृहत्तिका.

वृहती 1 The lute of Nārāyaṇa.—2 The number 'thirty-six'.—3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper.—4 Speech.—5 A reservoir (as of water); see वृहती also.—Comp.—वतिः an epithet of Bṛihaspati.

वृहस्पति See वृहस्पति.

वृ 9 U. (वृणति, वृणीते, वृण; pass. वृणते, desid. वृण्यते, or विवरीयते, or विवरीयते) To choose, select; (see वृ I.).

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उय; caus. वाययति-ते) 1 To weave; वितोद्युष्येवयति स्म तदुणेः N. 1. 12.—2 To braid, plait.—3 To sew.—4 To cover.—5 To make, compose, string together.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon.—2 A jeweller.—3 A youth.

वेगः [विज-वच्] 1 Impulse, impetus.—2 Speed, velocity, rapidity.—3 Agitation.—4 Impetuosity, violence, force.—5 A stream, current; as in अवेगः.—6 Energy, activity, determination.—7 Power, strength; मन्दवज्रस्य वेगात् K.—8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison); U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18.—9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109.—10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24.—11 Love, passion.—12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion.—13 Delight, pleasure.—14 Evacuation of the feces.—15 Semen virile.—16 Pleasure, delight.—Comp.—अनिलः 1.

blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. -2. a strong or violent wind. —आघातः 1. sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. -2. obstruction of excretion, constipation. —नाशनः the phlegmatic humour —रेघा = आघातः q. v. —बहिः a. a swift. —विचारणं checking of speed. —सरः a mule.

वेगित a. Quickened, expedited, hastened.

वेगित a. (जी f.) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —m. 1 A courier. -2 A hawk. —नी A river.

वेकटः N. of a mountain.

वेचा Hire, wages.

वेडं A kind of sandal.

वेडा A boat.

वेणु, वेन् 1 U. (वेणतिने, वेनतिने) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, recognize, percieve. -3 To reflect, consider. -4 To take. -5 To play on an instrument. -6 To see. -7 To praise, worship.

वेण 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां भांडवादनं 10. 49. -2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svāyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass. The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67].

वेणा N. of a river (joining the Kṛishṇā).

वेणिः—णी f. [वेणु-इ-वा ङीष् Up. 4. 18] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तरंगिणी वेणिरिवायता युवः Si. 12. 75; Me. 18. -2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनाज्जिह्वेन रघुत्मेन सुकास्वं वेणिरिवायतासे R. 14. 12; अचला वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. -3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरयं रेवा यदि प्रसितुमस्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 20; प्रसृज्यायवेणिकं चक्षुः प्रसृज्य K., cf. the word; त्रिवेणि also. -4 The confluence of two or

more rivers. -5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvati. -6 N. of a river. —Oomp. —बंधः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. —वेधनी a leech. —वेधिनी a comb. —संहारः 1. tying the hair into a braid; V. 6. -2. N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेणिका Braided hair.

वेणुः [वेण-उण्] 1 A bamboo; मल-वेणुस्थितो वेणुवेणुरेव न चंदनं Subhāsh. R. 12. 41. -2 A reed. -3 A flute, pipe; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यमे सुदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. —Oomp. —कर्कः the Karavīra plant. —जा bamboo-seed. —जमः a flute-player, piper. —जिह्वतिः the sugar-cane. —जवः bamboo-seed. —यष्टिः f. a bamboo-stick. —चादः, —चादका a piper, flute-player. —बीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A gaoḍ with a bamboo-bundle.

वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेतं (दं) ङः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनं [अन्-तन् वमावः Up. 3. 150] 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं सुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66. -2 Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver. —Oomp. —अदानं, —अनपाकमन् n, —अनपाकिया 1. non-payment of wages. -2. an action for non payment of wages. —जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

वेतनिन् a. Receiving wages, stipendiary.

वेतसः [अन्-अमुन् तुङ्क् वमावः Up. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यदेतसः कुञ्जलीलां विह्वयति स किमामनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगवत् S. 2; अविलंबितमेधि वेतसस्तदवस्थाप्य मा स्म भवदथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agni.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतहतले K. P. 1.

वेतस्वत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नाहमात्मनाया वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Mā. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper.

वेत्त m. [वि-वृत्] 1 A knower. -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः [अन् वल् वमावः Up. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामपकोट्यापितहेमवेचः Ku. 3.

41. —Oomp. —आसनं a cane-seat. —धरः, —धारकः 1. a door-keeper. -2. a mace bearer, staff-bearer. —यष्टिः f. a staff of reed; S. 5. 3.

वेचकीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेचवती 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेचित्र m. 1 A door keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.

वेद्य 1 A. (वेद्ये) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः [विद्-अच् वल् वा] 1 Knowledge. -2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas — ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद — which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad' but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the Mantra or Samhita and Brahmana. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are a-pauruṣeya, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Śruti' i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smṛiti', i. e. 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and these several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called द्वाराः 'seers' and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). -3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञः). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved.). —Oomp. —अग्रणीः N. of Sarasvati. —अंगं 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded an auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the Mantras in ceremonies; (the vedāṅgas are six in number: —शिक्षा कस्य व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसा च यः । ज्योतिषाश्च वेदगानि ब्रह्म तु ॥ i. e. 1. शिक्षा the science of proper articulation and pronunciation; 2 छंदस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). —अधिगमः, —अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. —अधिपः 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपिर्भुवः । सामवेदाधिपिर्

भूमिः शशिशोऽथर्ववेदः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. —अन्तः 1. 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda). -2. the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मोक्षसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principal, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्म also.) 'मः', 'ज्ञः' a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अन्तिम *m.* a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अध्यासः 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable *om.* —अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. —अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. —आदि *n.* —आदिचरणः, —आदि-बीजं the sacred syllable *om.* —उक्त *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. —उदयः N. of the sun (the Sāma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). —उद्दिष्ट *a.* scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. —कौलेयकः an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Viāhṇu. —ज्ञा a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —त्रयं, —त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. —दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas. —निन्दकः 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2. a Jaina or Buddhist. —निन्दा unbelief, heresy. —पारंगः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. —मातृ *f.* N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gayatri*. q. v. —वचनं, —वाक्यः a Vedic text. —वचनं grammar. —वासः a Brāhmaṇa. —वाद्य *a.* contrary to, or not founded on the Veda. —विद् *m.* 1. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Viāhṇu. —विहित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. —व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. —संस्थासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. —संमत, —संमित *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदन, वेदना [विद-ल्यट्] 1 Knowledge, perception. -2 Feeling, sensation. -3 Pain, torment, agony,

anguish; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशसतनां Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. -4 Acquisition, wealth, property. -5 Marriage; Ma. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62. -6 Presenting, giving. -7 The marriage of a Sādra woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् *n.* Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयति Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

वेदित *p. p.* Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदितृ *a.* 1 Knowing. -2 Wise, learned.

वेदिन् *a.* [विद्-णिनि] 1 Knowing; an in कुतवेदिन्. -2 Marrying. —*m.* 1 A knower. -2 A teacher. -3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य *a.* 1 To be known. -2 To be taught or explained. -3 To be married.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [विद्-ङ्] A learned man, sage, Pandit. —दिः, —दी *f.* 1 A altar especially one prepared for a sacrifice; अमी वेदिपरिः कृतधियाः (ब्रह्मः) S. 4. 7. -2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. -4 A seal-ring. -5 N. of Srasvatt. -6 A tract or region. —Comp —ईसः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Brahman. —जा an epithet of Drupad who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. -2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तर्षिवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. -3 A seat in general. -4 An altar, a heap, mound; संज्ञाकिनीसैकतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c.' -5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. -6 An arbour, a bower.

वेधः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. -2 Wounding, a wound. -3 A hole, an excavation. -4 The depth (of an excavation). -5 A particular measure of time.

वेधकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2 Camphor. —कं Rice in the ear.

वेधन 1 The act of piercing, perforating. -2 Penetration. -3 Evacuation. -4 Pricking, wounding. -5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेधनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. -2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3 Depth (in measurement).

वेधित *p. p.* Pierced, bored, perforated.

वेधिन् *a.* 1 Piercing, boring. -2 Hitting (a mark). —नी A leech.

वेध्य A butt, target.

वेधस् *m.* [विधा अङ्गु गुणः] 1 A creator; Mā. 1. 21. -2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. -3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. -4 N. of Siva. -5 Of Viāhṇu. -6 The sun. -7 The Arka plant. -8 A learned man. -9 A priest. -10 N. of Soma. -11 A poet.

वेधसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनति-ने) See वेण.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेणा See वेण.

वेप् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतजलिर्वेपमानः किरीटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65.

वेपथुः [वेप अङ्गु] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.); अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासा प्रमाणान्निकः S. 1. 30, 24; Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपनं [वेप्-ल्यट्] Tremor, trembling.

वेमः, —वेमन् *m. m.* A loom; महासिमेनः सहकुल्वरी बहु N. 1. 12; तुरीवेमदिकं T. S.

वेरः —रं [अल्-लृ वधिवाः Tv.] 1 The body. -2 Saffron. -3 The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. —ट The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् I. 1 P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To be wanton. -3 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ने) To count the time.

वेलं A garden, grove.

वेला 1 Time; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. -2 Season, opportunity. -3 Interval of repose, leisure. -4 Tide, flow, current. -5 The sea-coast, sea.

shore; बेलानिलाय प्रसन्न भुजगा: R. 13. 12, 15; स बेलचपलयां (उर्वी) 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. -6 Limit, boundary. -7 Speech. -8 Sickness. -9 Easy death. -10 The gums. -11 Passion, feeling. -Comp. -कूलं N. of a district called Tāmralipta -मूलं the sea shore. -वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

बेह् 1 P. (बेहति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble, move about; यस्मिन्बेहति सर्वतःपरिचलत्कलोलकोलाहलैः Bv. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.

बेहः 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking, trembling. -Comp. -जं black pepper.

बेहन् 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling (on the ground).

बेहलः A libertine.

बेहिः f. A creeper; cf. बह्ति.

बेहति p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. -2 Crooked. -तं 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

बेवी 2 A. (बेवति) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To conceive, be pregnant. -4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shine; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेशः [विश्वञ्च] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingress, access. -3 A house, dwelling. -4 A house or residence of prostitutes; तरुणजनसहायश्चर्यतां वेशवासः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, apparel (also written वेश in this sense); युगयवेषधारी; विनीतवेषेण S. 1; कुतः वने वेशवे Gt. 11. -6 Disguise. -7 Hire, wages. -दानः the sun-flower. -धारिन् a. disguised. (-m.) 1. a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2. an actor. -नारी, -वनिता a harlot; Ma. 3. 10. -वासः the residence of harlots.

वेशकः A house.

वेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house.

वेशिका Entrance, ingress.

वेशतः 1 A small pond, pool. -2 Fire.

वेशरः A mule.

बेदम् n. [विश्वमन्त्र] A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace; R. 14. 15; Me. 25, Ma. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. house-building. -कालिः a kind of sparrow. -नकुलः the musk-rat -घृः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground. -स्थूणा the main post of a house.

बेदयं [विश्वप्यत्र वेशाय दिनं वा यम्] 1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. Abode, residence.

बेदया A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine; स्व वापीय लतेच दीपि

जन् वेदयाति सर्व भज 'Mk. 1. 32; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1. the master or keeper of prostitutes. -2. a pimp. -3. a catamite. -आश्रयः habitation of harlots -गमनं debauchery, whoring. -ग्रहः a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -पणः the wages given to a prostitute.

बेधरः A mule.

बेधैः See बध.

बेधणं Occupation, possession.

बेध् 1 A. (बेधने) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To wind or twist round. -3 To dress. -Caus. (बेधयति) 1 To surround &c. -2 To blockade. -WITH आ to fold. -परि, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

बेधः [बेध् बन् अच् वा] 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence. -3 A turban. -4 Gum, resin, exudation. -5 Turpentine. -Comp. -वशः a kind of bamboo. -मरः turpentine.

बेधकः [बेध्-पुल्ल] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. -तं 1 A turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

बेधनं [बेध्-पुल्ल] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding; अंगुलिबेधनं 'a finger-ring.' -2 Coiling round, twisting round; मेभिर्बेधनमार्गेषु चन्दनानां समर्पितं R. 4. 48. -3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4 A turban tiara; असृष्टालकबेधनौ R. 1. 42; शिरसा बेधनशोभिना S. 12. -5 An enclosure, a fence; कीडाशैला कनककदलीबेधनमेखनीया Me. 77. -6 A girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing.

बेधनकः A particular position in copulation.

बेधित p. p. [बेध्-क] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. -तं 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

बेधयः, बेधयः Water.

बेध्या See वेध्या.

बेत् 1 P. (बेसति) To go, move.

बेसरः A mule; Si. 12. 19.

बेस (श) वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.)

बेह् 1 A. (बेहने) See बेह्.

बेहत f. A barren cow.

बेहारः N. of a country (Behār.)

बेह 1 A. (बेहने) To go, move.

वै 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, be dried. -2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वै ind. A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; आयो वै नरसुनवः Ma. 1. 10, 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 78. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle, any sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वैशतिक a. (की f.) Bought for twenty.

वैकशं [विशेषेण कृति व्याशोति यम्] 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकशकं वैकशिकं A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत q. v.)

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karna.

वैकरूपं 1 Optionality. -2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक a. (की f.) [विकल्पेन प्राप्तः तत्र भवो वा दृक्] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्यं [विकलस्य भावः यम्] 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. -3 Incompetency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbecility.

वैकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying. -3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक a. (की f.), वैकालिन a. (की f.) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुण्ठः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. -तं 1 The heaven of Vishnu. -2: Talc. -Comp. -चतुर्वर्ती the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kārttika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वैकृत a. (ती f.) 1: Changed. -2 Modified. -तं [वैकृतस्य भावः यम्] 1 Change, alteration, modification. -2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; N. 2. 5. -4 A portent, any event foreboding evil; तत्प्रतीपवचनादि वैकृतं प्रेक्ष R. 12. 62. -Comp. -विवर्तः a woeful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वैकृत-विवर्तधारणः Mā. 1. 39.

वैकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a *Vikriti* q. v. (in *Sāṅkhya* phll.).

वैकृत्यं 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woeful state, miserable plight. -3 Disgust.

वैक्रान्ति A kind of gem.

वैक्रुद्धं, वैक्रुद्ध्यं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress, grief; वैक्रुद्धं मम नाशदीदृशमपि स्मद्वारण्योक्तः S. 4. 5, Ve. 5, Mk. 3, Mā. 8.

वैखरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Ku. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech. -3 Speech in general.

वैखानस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic: वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापारराशिं मदनस्य निषेधित्वं S. 1. 27. —सी An anchorite, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ): a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; R. 14. 28; Bk. 3. 46.

वैखण्ड्यं [विद्युत्स्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. -4 Inferiority, lowness. -5 Unskilfulness.

वैग्रहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Corporeal, bodily.

वैचक्षण्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैचित्त्यं Grief, mental distraction, sorrow: वक्रति विरहे वैचित्त्यं न। प्रसीदति संनिधौ Mā. 3. 1.

वैचित्र्यं [विचित्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 Manifoldness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness; as in राज्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair.

वैजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वैजयन्तः 1 The palace of Indra. -2 The banner of Indra. -3 A banner or flag in general. -4 A house. -5 N. of Indra.

वैजयंतिका A standard-bearer.

वैजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); संचारिणी च देवस्य मकरकोतोर्ज-गद्विजयवैजयंतिका काट्यावतवती Mā. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वैजयंती 1 A banner, flag; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mā. 3. 15. -2 An ensign. -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Viṣṇu. -5 N. of a exicon.

वैजात्यं [विजात-व्यञ्ज] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strangeness. -4 Exclusion from caste. -5 Looseness, wantonness

वैजिक *a.* See वैजिक.

वैज्ञानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वैडाल See वैडाल.

वैद्यः A maker of bamboo-work.

वैद्य *a.* (सी *f.*) [वैद्य-अण्] Made of or produced from a bamboo. —वै 1 A bamboo-staff. -2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. —वै Bamboos-manna. —वै The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वैद्यिका A piper, flute-player.

वैद्यिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

वैद्युका A piper, flute-player. —कं A goad; see वैद्युक.

वैयिकः A lutanist.

वैतंसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वैतंडिकः A disputations man, captious person.

वैतथ्यं Falseness.

वैतनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वितनेन जीवति उक्] Living on wages. —का 1 A hired labourer, labourer. -2 A stipendiary.

वैतरणिः —णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalinges.

वैतस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृद्वृत्तिमाभित्य वैतसी R. 4. 35; Pt. 3. 19.

वैतान *a.* (नी *f.*) [विताव-अण्] Sacrificial, sacred; वैतानास्त्वो बह्वयः पावयंतु S. 4. 7. —नं 1 A sacrificial rite. -2 A sacrificial oblation.

वैतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वैतान. —कं A burnt offering.

वैतालिकः [विविधस्तालस्तेन व्यवहृति उक्] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer; especially, one who is a votary of Vetāla q. v. -3 The servant of a Vetāla.

वैत्रक *a.* (की *f.*), वैत्रकीय *a.* Cany, reedy.

वैदः A wise man, learned man, —वै the wife of a wise man.

वैदग्ध्यं, वैदग्ध्यो, वैदग्ध्यं 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अहो वैदग्ध्यं Mā. 1; प्रबंधविश्यातवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vās. ; Si. 4. 16. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; वैदग्ध्यं जहति कपोल-

कुङ्कुमानि Mā. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

वैदर्भः [विदर्भ-अण्] 1 A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gnm-boil. -3 Crafty speech. —र्भी 1 N. of Damayanti. -2 Of Rukmiṇī. -3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in S. D.:—माधुर्यवर्जितवैदर्भं रचना ललितारिका । अशुचिरप्युचिर्वा वैदर्भी रीतिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Dap-
—विदर्भः शब्दविशेषं distinguishing this style from the *Gaudiyā*; see Kāv. 1. 41-53. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

वैदल (की *f.*) [विदल्य विकारः अण्] Made of wicker or cane. —ला 1 A kind of cake. -2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. —लं 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. -2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वैदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वैद-वेदधीति वा वृत्तं वेदेऽ विहितः उक् रा] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. -2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; Ku. 5. 73. —कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. —Comp. —याज्ञाः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वैदुषी, वैदुष्यं Learning, wisdom.

वैदूर्य *a.* (सी or सी *f.*) Brought from or produced in Vidūra. —ई [विदेरिति मयं व्यञ्ज] *Lapis lazuli*; Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 45.

वैदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विदेश-उक्] Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. —कः A stranger, foreigner; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति वृच्छामि कः पुनरसी जामाता U. 1.

वैदेश्यं Foreignness.

वैदेहः [विदेह-अण्] 1 A king of Videha. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste. -4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brāhmaṇa woman; Ms. 10. 11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments. —हाः (*m.* pl.). The people of Videha. —ही 1 N. of Sitā; वैदेहिबोधार्थं विद्वेदे R. 14. 13. (the final vowel in वैदेहि being shortened). -2 The wife of a merchant. -3 A sort of pigment (चूर्ण). -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow. -6 Long pepper.

वैदेहकः 1 A trader. -2 = वैदेह (4) q. v.

वैदेहिकः A merchant.

वैद्य *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -2 Relating to medicine, medical. —वैद्यः [विद्या अ-रस्यस्य अण्] 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician; वैद्यस्तपरिभाषितं गर्दं न प्रदीप इव

वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53; वैद्यानामातुराः
अयान् Subhāsh. -3 A man of the
medical caste, supposed to be one
of the mixed classes; (the off-
spring of a Brāhmaṇa by a Vaisya
woman). -4 A man of a lower mixed
tribe (the offspring of a Sūdra
father by Vaisya mother). -Comp.
—क्रिया a doctor's profession, prac-
tice of medicine. —नाथः 1. N of
Dhanvantari. -2. of Siva.

वैद्यकः A doctor, physician. —कं
The science of medicine.

वैद्युत a. (ती. f.) [विद्युत् इव अण्]
Belonging to or proceeding from
lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इ-
वाग्निरपस्थितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13.
—Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः, —वह्निः the
fire of lightning.

वैद्य a. (धी. f.), वैधिक a. (की. f.)
[विहित आगतः अण् ट्क् वा] 1 Confor-
mable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. -2
Legal, lawful.

वैद्यर्भ्ये 1 Dissimilarity, difference.
-2 Difference of characteristic quali-
ties. -3 Difference of duty or obliga-
tion. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawful-
ness, impropriety, injustice. -6
Heterodoxy.

वैधवः N. of Budha.

वैधवेयः The son of a widow.

वैधव्यं Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1,
M. 5.

वैधुर्यं 1 Bereavement. -2 Agita-
tion, tremor.

वैधुतं, वैधुति f. N. of a particular
position of the sun and moon (योग);
considered as very inauspicious and
malignant.

वैधियः a. (वी. f.) 1 According to
rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly,
stupid. —यः A fool, an idiot; प्रत्य-
स्येव वैधियः S. 2; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधियः
V. 2.

वैनतकं A vessel for holding or
pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

वैनेतेयः 1 N. of Garuda; वैनेतेय
इव विनतानन्दनः K; R. 11. 59, 16. 88;
Bg. 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruṇa.

वैनायिक a. (की. f.) 1 Pertaining to
modesty, decorum, moral conduct,
or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper
conduct. —कः A war-carriage.

वैनायक a. (की. f.) Belonging to
Gaṇeśa; वैनायकश्चिह्नं चो वन्दनविधुतयः
पाठं चोत्कारवत्या Mā. 1. 1.

वैनायिकः 1 The doctrines of a
Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A
follower of that school.

वैनायिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider.
-3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines
of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of
those doctrines. —कं The twenty-
third asterism from that under
which any one is born.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition.
-2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness.
-2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैचोधिकः 1 A watchman. -2 Es-
pecially, one who awakens sleepers
by announcing the time; वैचोधिक-
श्चनविभावेति पश्चिमार्ध (रात्रिः) Ki.
9. 74.

वैभवं 1 Greatness, glory, gran-
deur, magnificence, splendour,
wealth. -2 Power, might; महती हि
धैर्मविदित्यवैभवं Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाविक a. (की. f.) Optional.

वैभ्रं The heaven of Viṣṇu.

वैभ्राजं N. of a celestial grove or
garden.

वैमत्स्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2
Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind,
mental depression, sorrow, sadness;
S. 6. -2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A step-mother's
son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A step-
mother's daughter.

वैमानिक a. (की. f.) Borne in di-
vine cars; वैमानिकानां महतामपश्यत् R.
6. 1. —कः An aeronaut.

वैमुक्तं Liberation, emancipation.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face,
flight, retreat. -2 A version, disgust.
वैमेषः Exchange, barter.

वैग्रहं, वैग्रह्यं 1 Distraction, per-
plexity, bewilderment. -2 Exclusive
devotion, complete absorption in any
object; तदनुगुणविधौ यच्च वैग्रह्यमासीत्
Mv. 7. 38.

वैग्रह्यं Uselessness, unproductive-
ness; सखे वैग्रह्यमिव चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैग्रह्यकरणं The state of being
in different case-relations or posi-
tions; see व्यधिकरण.

वैयाकरण a. (णी. f.) [व्याकरणं वैश्वरूपं
वा अण्] Grammatical. —गः A gram-
marian; वैयाकरणकिराताद्वयज्ञचक्षुषाः
कं पाठं संव्रताः Subhāsh. —Comp.
—पाशः a bad grammarian. —भार्यः
one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाघ्र a. (घ्री. f.) 1 Tiger-like. -2
Covered with a tiger's skin. —घ्नः A
coat covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयात्यं 1 Baldness, immodesty,
absence of shame; अप्रदा मृषणं पुंसि
क्षमा नञ्जेव योषिती। पराक्रमः परिभवे
वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. -2 Rude-
ness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyāsa.

वैद्युट a. Early, occurring at day-
break.

वैरं [वैरस्य भावः अण्] 1: Hostility,
enmity, animosity, spite, grudge,
opposition, quarrel; दुश्चिन्तनं वैराग्यमपि
यान्ति नाशं Subhāsh.; अज्ञानद्वयेत्येव
वैरिभवति सौहृदं S. 5. 24. 'turns into
enmity'; विधाय वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोऽसौ य
उदासते। प्रसिद्धोऽवधिषं कले शेरते तेऽभि-
मार्तं Si. 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge.

-3 Heroism, prowess. —Comp.
—अनुबन्धः commencement of hostili-
ties. —अनुबन्धिन a. leading to enmity.
(—m.) 1. the heating solar ray. -2.
N. of Viṣṇu. —आतंकः the Arjuna
tree. —आवृण्यं, —उद्धारः, —निर्यातनं, —प्रति-
क्रिया, प्रतीकारः, —यातना, —शुद्धिः f., —साधनं
requit of enmity, taking revenge,
retaliation. —करः, —कारः, —कृत m. an
enemy. —भावः hostile attitude. —र-
क्षिन् a. guarding against hostilities.

वैराग्ये Den. A. To act inimically,
become hostile towards, contend
with.

वैरक्तं-कृत्यं [विरक्तस्य भावः अण्] 1
Indifference to worldly attachments,
absence of desire. -2 Displeasure,
dislike, aversion.

वैरंगिकः [विरंगं विरामं निरग्रमिति ट्क्]
One who has subdued all his passions
and desires, an ascetic.

वरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2
Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वैरागं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, —वैरागिन् m. An ascetic
who has subdued all his passions and
desires.

वैराग्यं [विरागस्य भावः अण्] 1 Absence
of worldly desires or passions, indif-
ference to the world, asceticism; अ-
भ्यासेन च कीर्तय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg.
6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, dis-
pleasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं
सद्यः क्षमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aver-
sion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज a. (जी. f.) Belonging to
Brahman; U. 1. 12.

वैराट a. (टी. f.) [विराटयेदं अण्]
Belonging to Virāṭa. —टः A kind of
earth-worm (इंद्रवीर्यं).

वैरिन् a. [वैरस्यस्य इति] Hostile,
inimical. —m. 1 An enemy; जीय-

वैशिनि वज्रमाद्यु नियतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39 ; Bg. 3. 37 ; R. 12. 104.

-2 A hero, brave person.

वैश्वस्य [विश्वस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Deformity, ugliness ; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agui. -3 Of the son of Sūrya.

वैलक्षण्यं [विलक्षणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यं [विलक्ष्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation ; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोप्य Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैल्व a. See वैल्व.

वैवधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं [विवर्णस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्तं Revolution, change of existence.

वैवस्वतः विवस्वतोऽप्यर्थे अण्] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age ; see under Manu ; वैवस्वतोऽमनुजमिमाननीयो मनीषिणा R. 1. 11 ; U. 6. 18. -2 N. of Yama ; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rudras. -5 The planet Saturn. -तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunā.

वैवाहिक a. (की. f.) [विवाहाय हितं सगु वा ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial ; Ku. 7. 2. -कः -कं A marriage, wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशय 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity ; as in शिष्यहृद्वैशयाद्यर्थः. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैश्यायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. [It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of Tittiris or putridges ; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampā-

yana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya.]

वैशसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery ; विधिना कृतमर्षवैशसं Ku. 4. 31 ; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship ; उपरोधवैशसं Mu. 2 ; विगुच्छुभितवैशसं Māl. 9. 35.

वैशस्यं 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). -2 A churning stick ; हुतकरदक्षः भित्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिसुधियुर्वी बल्लवा लोढयति Si. 11. 8. -खं A kind of attitude in shooting ; see विशाख -खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैशारद्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots ; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots ; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्टं वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity ; वैशिष्ट्याद्यस्यर्थं या बोधयेताप्यसंभवा S. D. 27. -3 Excellence ; S. D. 78. -4 Possession ; endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. (की. f.) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. -कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. -कं [विशेषं पदार्थ भेदमधिकृत्य कृतो र्थे व्यञ्ज] One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kapāda ; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, recognizing only, six), and lays particular stress upon Vaisesha.

वैशेष्यं 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

वडयः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture ; विशारयाद्यु पशुम्यश्च कृष्यादाववशिः श्रुतिः वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padina Purāṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of Puruṣa ; cf. ऊरु तद्वत्प यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90). -Oomp. -कर्मेतु नः वृत्तिः f.

the business or occupation of a Vaiśya ; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्ववः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth ; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्ववस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. -2 N. of Rāvaṇa. -Oomp. -आलयः, -आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. -2. the fig-tree. -उदयः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (की. f.) Belonging to the Visvedevas, :q. v. -धं [विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो देयो बलिः अण्] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. -2. An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). -वी The eighth day of the second half of Māgha.

वैश्वानर a. (की. f.) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. -रः 1 An epithet of fire ; रत्नः खांडवर्गताडवन्दो हरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach) ; अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः प्राणायानसमायुक्तः पचायन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14 -3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree.

वैश्वासिक a. (की. f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं [विषमस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक a. (की. f.) [विषयेण निर्बुतः ठक्] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैषुवत a. (ती. f.) Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

वैष्टुतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैश्वः 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind. -3 A world, a division, of the universe. -4 N. of Viṣṇu.

वैष्णव a. (की. f.) [विष्णुर्देवतास्य तस्मै वा अण्] 1 Relating to Viṣṇu ; गौ गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवे R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Viṣṇu. -वः 1 One of the three important modern Hindu sects the other two being Śaiva and Śākta sects. -2 N. of the asterism Śravaṇa. -वी 1 The personified Sakti or energy of Viṣṇu. -2 N. of Durgā. -वं 1 The residence of Viṣṇu ; i. e. वैकुण्ठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसारिणः A fish.

वैचनं Assuming the part of a female by a man (in dramas).

वेहायस *a.* (सी. f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वेहार्य *a.* To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वेहासिकः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 An actor in general.

वोडः 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वोह्री The fourth part of a Pana, q. v.

वोह्र *m.* 1 A bearer, porter. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

वोटः A stalk, stem.

वोद *a.* Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर (ल) कः A scribe, writer.

वोरटः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वोलः Gum-myrrh.

वोलाहः A kind of horse.

वोद *a.* See वोद.

वोद *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्य A technical term for indoclinables such as ति, विन् &c.

व्यः A cover, veil.

व्यशुक *a.* Undressed, naked ; Ki. 9. 24.

व्यशकः A mountain.

व्यस 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

व्यसकः A rogue, cheat ; as in मयूर-व्यसकः ' a roguish peacock ', ' a rogue of a peacock '.

व्यसनं 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

व्यग्र *a.* [विग्नमग्रं व्यग्र] 1 Bewildered, preplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.) ; स रात्रककुट्टव्यग्रपाणिभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27. Mv. 1. 13. 4. 28. Ku. 7. 2. U. 1. 23. Bv. 1. 123 ; Si. 2. 79. —ग्रः N. of Vishnu.

व्यंग *a.* [विग्नमंगं व्यंग] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 La m. -गः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the

cheek. -Comp. —अर्थः suggested or implied sense ; cf. व्यंग.

व्यंगयति Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

व्यंगिता Mutilation ; Pt. 1. 201.

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

व्यंग्य *a.* 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested (as a sense).

—व्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य ' the primary or expressed meaning ', and लक्ष्य ' the secondary or indicated meaning ') ; इदमुक्तमतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यार्थं ध्वनिर्बुधेः कथितः K. P. 1. -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* covert expression, insinuation, innuendo.

व्यञ्च 6 P. (विचित्रं *pass.* विच्यते) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

व्यञ्च *n.* Ved. Expanse, vastness.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनं A fan ; निर्बलं व्यजनं H. 2. 165 ; R. 8. 40 ; 10 62 ; cf. बालव्यजन.

व्यञ्ज 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show ; अकिञ्चनत्वं मन्त्रं व्यनक्ति R. 5 16 ; Si. 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

व्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created ; Ku. 2. 11. -3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible ; Pt. 2. 92. -4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. —क्तः N. of Vishnu. —क्तं That which is developed as the product of व्यक्त q. v. —क्तं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. —गणितं arithmetic. —दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. —राशिः a known quantity. —रूपः an epithet of Vishnu. —विक्रम *a.* displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation, visibility ; clear perception ; राज्ञः सन्देशवाधरोत्तरव्यक्तिर्भवत्यति M. 1 ; स्नेह-व्यक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness ; व्यक्ति भज्यत्यापगाः S. 7. 8. -3 Distinction, discrimination ; तं संतः ओतुमर्हति सवस्त्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character ; न हिते भगवान् व्यक्तिं विदुर्वैवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual (opp. जाति), as in जातिव्यक्ति ; Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender (in gram.). -7 Inflection.

व्यक्तीकृ 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

व्यक्तीभू 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

व्यञ्जक *a.* (जिह्वा *f.*) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifest.

ing. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्षणिक q. q. v. v.) —कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or insinuation.

व्यञ्जनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 A reminder ; Māl. 9. -4 Disguise, garb ; नानाव्यञ्जनाः मणिधयः Mn. 1 ; Si. 2. 56 ; तपस्विष्वञ्जनेत्याः &c. -5 A consonant. -6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. -7 Insignia. -8 A mark or sign of puberty. -9 The beard. -10 A limb, member. -11 (*a*) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article ; N. 16. 104. (*b*) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. -12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense ; see अञ्जना (8) (written व्यञ्जना also in this sense). -13 A day. -14 A privy part. -Comp. —उद्य *a.* followed by a consonant —संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यञ्जना 1 See व्यञ्जन (12) above. -2 Irony, sarcasm. -3 Insinuation. -Comp. —वृत्तिः *f.* insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression.

व्यञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. -2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यहंबकः, व्यहंबनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकृ 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter (usually in *pass.*).

व्यतिकर *a.* 1 Reciprocal. -2 Spreading, pervading. -3 Contiguous, near. —रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together ; तथैतेत्यव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकस्यासरथोः R. 8. 95 ; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13 ; Māl. 9. 52. -2 Contact, union, combination ; रुद्रेणैवमुमाकुतव्यतिकरे स्पर्शे विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4 ; Māl. 7. Si. 4. 53. 7. 28. -3 Striking against ; Māl. 5. 34. -4 Obstruction ; Ku. 5. 86. -5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter ; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे ' such being the case. -6 An opportunity. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. -9 Exchange, interchange. -10 Alternation.

व्यतिकरित *a.* Pervaded, filled ; Māl. 2. 9.

व्यतिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. -2 United.

व्यतिक्रम 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against ; Pt. 1. 56. -2 To neglect, omit. -3 To pass, spend (time). -4 To pass over or beyond.

व्यतिथु 2 P. To mix ; अन्वयार्थं सम
व्यतिथुतः शब्दात् शब्दैस्तु भोषणात् Bk.
8. 9.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviat-
ing, swerving. -2 Violation, breach,
non-performance ; as in संविद्यव्यति-
क्रमः ; प्रतिषेधः ति हि अयः पूज्यपूजाव्यति-
क्रमः R. 1. 49. -3 Disregard, neglect,
omission. -4 Contrariety, inversion,
reversal. -5 Sin, vice, crime. -6 Ad-
versity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed over,
transgressed, violated, neglected. -2
Inverted, reversed. -3 Elapsed, pass-
ed away (as time).

व्यतिरिक् Pass. 1 To differ or be
separate from. -2 To surpass, excel ;
lie beyond ; स्तुतिर्यो व्यतिरिच्यते दूरणि
चरितानि ते R. 10. 33. See व्यतिरिक्त
below.

व्यतिरिक्त p. p. 1 Separated or dis-
tinct from ; अव्यतिरिक्तमस्मच्छरीरात् K.
Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. -2 Surpassing, excel-
ling, going beyond. -3 Withdrawn,
withheld. -4 Excepted. -कं ind. With
the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference.
-2 Separation from. -3 Exclusion,
exception. -4 Excellence, surpassing,
excelling. -5 Contrast, dissimilarity.
-6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance
(opp. अन्वय q. v.) ; यत्र साध्याभावस्तत्र
हेत्वभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः (e. g. यत्र
वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमो नास्ति is an instance of
व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः). -7 (In Rhet.) A figure of
speech which consists in representing
the *Upameya* as superior to the
Upamana in some particular respects ;
उपमानाद्यव्यवस्थस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K.
P. 10. (व्यतिरेकेण means 'except,
without' ; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary
apposition'). -Comp. —व्याप्ति see
व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् a. 1 Different. -2 Sur-
passing, excelling. -3 Excluding-
excepting. -4 Showing negation or
non-existence ; as in व्यतिरेकालिङ्गं ;
see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिषंज् 1 P. 1 To link together,
connect mutually ; व्यतिषंजति पदार्था-
न्तः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. -2 To
change (Atm.).

व्यतिषक्त p. p. 1 Mutually connect-
ed or related, linked or joined to-
gether. -2 Intermixed. -3 Inter-
marrying.

व्यतिषङ्गः 1 Mutual relation, re-
ciprocal connection. -2 Intermix-
ture. -3 Union, junction in general.
-4 Fastening or tying together.

व्यति(ती)हारः 1 Exchange, barter.
-2 Reciprocity, interchange ; R. 12.
93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse. &c.

व्यती 2 P. (व्यति-) 1 To go out of,
swerve from, transgress ; रेखासात्रमपि
धुण्णादा मनोवर्त्मनः परं । न व्यतीयुः प्रजा-
स्तस्य नियन्त्रणे मीढृत्ययः ॥ R. 1. 17. -2 To
pass, elapse (as time) ; सप्त व्यतीयुष्मि-
युगानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25 ; व्यतीते
काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave
behind ; यं यं व्यतीयाय पतिवरा सा R. 6.
67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To
neglect, omit.

व्यतीत p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed,
passed over ; R. 5. 14. -2 Dead. -3
Left, abandoned, departed from. -4
Disregarded, omitted.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. -2 Opposi-
tion, contrariety. -3 Inverted order,
inversion. -4 Interchange, transmuta-
tion. -5 Obstruction, hindrance ; Pt.
4. 57.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure,
complete deviation. -2 Any great
portentous calamity, or a portent
foreboding a great calamity. -3
Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seven-
teenth of the astronomical Yogas.
-5 The day of full-moon (when it
falls on a Monday). -6 A malignant
or evil aspect of the sun and moon
(considered to be inauspicious for
the performance of any action).

व्यत्यस्त I. 2 A. (व्यतिरे, व्यतिसे, व्य-
तिस्ते) To excel, surpass, be above or
superior to, outweigh ; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते
तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4 U. To
invert, reverse, change upside down ;
see व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted.
-2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent ;
व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed,
placed cross-wise ; व्यत्यस्तपादा, व्यत्य-
स्तधुजा &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or
order. -2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A. (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To
be sorry, to be pained, vexed or
afflicted, be agitated or disquieted ;
विष्यन्त्रापि नाम व्यथते इति जितपमस्यस्ते-
हेन U. 7 ; न विषये तस्य मनः Ki. 1.
2, 24. -2 To be disturbed, be ruf-
fled or agitated ; व्यथितसिंधुमनीराज्ञेः
ज्ञानेः Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble. -4
To be afraid. -5 To dry, become
dry. —Caus. (व्यथयति-ने) 1 To
pain, distress, vex, annoy ; U. 1.
28. -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To
frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn
away. —With य् to be excessively
vexed ; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक a. (व्यथि f.) Painful,
distressing ; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं 1 Giving pain, tormenting.
-2 (In Ved. gram.) Change, vari-
ation.

व्यथा [व्यथ-मवे-अङ्] 1 Pain,
agony, anguish ; तां च व्यथां प्रसव-
कालकृतमवाचय U. 4. 23, 1. 12. -2
Fear, alarm, anxiety ; स्वन्मिष्यलक्ष्य-
स्त तद्व्यथा R. 11. 62. -3 Agitation,
disquietude. -4 Disease. -Comp.
—कर a. painful, troublesome, hurt-
ful.

व्यथित p. p. 1 Afflicted, distressed,
pained. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitated,
disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ 4 P. (विथति, विद्ध) 1 To
pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill ; युनां
मनांसि विथ्या दृष्टा दृष्टा मनोभवः H.
2. 111 ; अश्विनारास्तु विथ्या द्रिषतः स
तनुविणः Si. 19. 99 ; विद्धमात्रः R. 5.
51, 9. 60, 14. 70 ; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66,
15. 69. -2 To bore, perforate ; pierce
through. -3 To pick. -4 To wave
or brandish in triumph (as the tail
&c.).

व्यथः [व्यथ-अङ्] 1 Piercing, split-
ting, hitting ; Si. 7. 24. -2 Smit-
ting, wounding, striking. -3 Per-
forating. -4 A stroke, wound. —धा
Bleeding.

व्यथिकरणं Subsisting in dif-
ferent receptacles or substrata ; (as
in व्यथिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means ' a
Bahuvrithi compound, the first mem-
ber of which is not in apposition, or
stands in a different case-relation, to
the second, in the dissolution of the
compound ; e. g. चक्रपाणिः, चंद्रनीलिः
&c.).

व्यथ्यः A butt, target, a mark to
aim at.

व्यथ्यः A bad or wrong road.

व्यथुनादः Reverberation, loud
echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of super-
natural being ; अस्माकं कश्चिद् व्यंतरः
सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यप् 10 U. (व्यापयति-ने) 1 To throw.
-2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw away.
-2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To
remove, take away.

व्यपकृष्ट p. p. Drawn aside, taken
away, removed.

व्यपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire,
retreat. -2 To disappear, vanish.

व्यपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, depart-
ed, disappeared ; मद्यो मे व्यपगतः Bh.
2. 8 ; Me. 76. -2 Removed. -3
Fallen away from, deprived of, free
from.

व्यपगतः Departure, disappearance.

व्यपत्रप् 1 A. 1 To turn away,
through shame. -2 To be ashamed,
feel ashamed.

व्यवचरण *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यवचिह्न 6 P. 1 To name, call ; व्यवचिह्नये जगति विज्ञमीत्यतः Si. 15. 28. -2 To name or call falsely ; मित्रं च मां व्यवचिह्नस्वपरं च यासि Mk. 4. 9 -3 To speak of, profess ; जन्मे-दोर्मिले कुले व्यवचिह्नसि Ve. 6. 7. -4 To pretend, feign ; Mv. 2. 11. -5 To indicate, show. -6 To signify, mean, denote.

व्यवचिह्न *p. p.* 1 Named. -2 Shown, represented, signified. -3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यवदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. -2 Designation by name, naming. -3 A name, an appellation, a little ; एवं व्यवदेशमाजः U. 6. -4 family, race ; अथ कोऽस्य व्यवदेशः S. 7. व्यवदेशमाविलयितं किमीहसे जनमि-सं च पातयेत् S. 5. 21. -5 Fame, reputation, renown. -6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. -7 Fraud, craft. -8 Concealment, dissimulation : Mā. 7.

व्यवदेह *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

व्यपहरु *Caus.* 1 To eradicate, extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To deprive of.

व्यपरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. -2 Expelling, removing, driving away. -3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking ; चुकोप तस्मै स भुजं हरन्निवः यमहं कश्च व्यपरोपणादि R. 3. 56.

व्यपवृत्त *A.* 1 To return, turn back ; चेः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते मे Mā. 1. 18. -2 To desist from, leave ; U. 5. 8.

व्यपवर्तन Return.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. -2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close ; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. -2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to ; Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depending on ; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Rām. -4 Expectation.

व्यपे 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate from, be free from ; व्यपेतमद्रमसरः Y. 1. 268 ; स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5. -2 To go away, separate, part asunder ; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69 ; Ms. 9. 142 ; 11. 98.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. -2 Gone away, departed ; oft. in comp. ; व्यपेतकल्पक, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष &c. -3 Contrary, opposed to.

व्यपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To mind, care for, regard ; न व्यपेक्षत समुद्रकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -2 To expect.

व्यपेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant. -2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding, minding.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. -2 Regard, consideration ; R. 8. 24. -3 Mutual relation, inter-dependence. -4 Mutual regard. -5 Application. -6 (In gram.) The mutual application of two rules.

व्यपेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

व्यपेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expected. -2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mutually connected. -4 Employed, applied, used.

व्यपोद *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed. -2 Contrary, opposite ; Ki. 4. 15. -3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोह 1 U. 1 To atone for, expiate. -2 To heal, cure. -3 To drive away, remove, keep off.

व्यपोहः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यभिचार 1 P. 1 To go astray, deviate from ; as in अव्यभिचारित साध्य-सामान्याधिकरणं व्यासिः Tarka. K. -2 To transgress against, be faithless to. -3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend, injure. -5 To fail, miscarry.

व्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Going away from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper courses ; मन्त्रज्ञमप्यसन्नि व्यभिचारविराजितं H. 3. 16. Bg. 14. 26. -2 Transgression, violation ; Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime, sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity ; व्यभिचारान्त भर्तुः श्री लोके-प्रामोति गृह्यतां Ms. 5. 164 ; वाङ्मनः कर्मभिः पत्न्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81 ; Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule). -7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sādhya* ; हेतोः साध्याभाववद्बुद्धिर्बलं व्यभिचारः Tarka K. व्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. -2 Irregular, anomalous. -3 Untrue, false ; see अव्यभिचारिन्. -4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -5 Profligate, wanton. -6 Departing from its usual meaning, having several secondary meanings (as a word). -*m.*, व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायिभाव *q. v.*). (Though like the *Sthāyibhāvas* these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *rāsa*, still they act as *aśeḍers* to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or

34 in number ; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 (Kārikā 31-34), S. D. 169 ; or R. G. first Anuśa ; cf. विभाव and स्थयिभाव also).

व्यय 1. 10 U. (व्यययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्ययति-ते) To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्यययति-ते, also व्ययति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To drive.

व्यय *a.* Liable to change, mutable, perishable ; cf. अव्यय. -*y.* 1 (*a*) Loss, disappearance, destruction ; आयायते न व्ययमंतरायः काञ्चिन्महर्षिर्विधिं तपस्तत् R. 5. 5. 12, 23. (*b*) Cost, sacrifice ; प्राणव्ययेनपि मया विधेयः Mā. 4. 5 ; Ku. 3. 23. -2 Hindrance, obstacle ; भूयस्तपो व्यये मा भूत् R. 15. 37. -3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. -4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, expending, applying to use (*opp.* आय) ; आय दुःखं व्यये दुःखं धिगर्थः कष्टतश्चयः Pt. 1. 163 ; आययिन् व्ययं करोति ' believes beyond his means ; R. 5. 12, 15, 3 ; Ms. 9. 11. -5 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp. -*पर* *a.* lavish in expenditure ; Pt. 5. 61. -*पराङ्मुख* *a.* stingy, niggardly. -*शील* *a.* spendthrift, prodigal. -*शुद्धिः* *f.* derfrying of expenses.

व्ययनं 1 Spending. -2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent. -2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ *a.* [विगतोर्थः प्रयोजनं वादर] 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable ; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षीदसह्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यर्थक = व्यर्थ.

व्यलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue. -2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing. -3 Not false ; Si. 5. 1. -4 Unfit to be done. -*कः* 1 A libertine. -2 A catamite. -*कं* 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness ; इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुभाश्च तूतनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1. -2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief ; सुमदु हृदया-स्पन्देन व्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24 ; यस्मिन्म-नेवर्षकुतव्यलीकः पराभवं प्राप ह्वातकोपि Ki. 3. 19 ; Ku. 3. 25 ; R. 4. 87. -3 A fault, an offence, a transgression, any improper act ; सव्यलीकमवधोरित-खिन्नं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपदेन Ki. 9. 45 ; Si. 9. 85 ; एवं परमदुष्टव्यलीकाः किं ब्रवी-ति Rāt. 3. 3. 15. -4 Fraud, trick, deception ; Pt. 1. 120, 242. -5 Falsehood. -6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्यवकलनं 1 Separation. -2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction, (व्यवकलितं also in this sense).

व्यवक्रोशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual abuse. -2 Abuse in general.

व्यवच्छिन्न 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. -2 To interrupt. -3 To particularize, specify, distinguish.

व्यवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off, rent asunder, torn off. -2 Separated, divided. -3 Particularized, specified. -4 marked, distinguished; शरीरं तावद्विष्टं व्यवच्छिन्ना पद्मवली Kāv. 1. 10. -5 Interrupted.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing. -5 Distinguishing. -6 Contrast, distinction. -7 Determination. -8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). -9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवधा 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, interpose; वैश्यस्थितां सहचरिं व्यवधाय देहं R 9. 57. -2 To hide, conceal, screen; शापव्यवहितस्मृतिः S. 5. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To obstruct, interrupt. -5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see व्यवहित. also.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes. -2 A cover, screen, partition. -3 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. -2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दृष्टिं विना व्यवधानं युक्तं पुनः सहचरिणि संनिधये R. 13. 44. -3 Concealment, disappearance. -4 A screen, partition. -5 A cover, covering; शार्ङ्गलक्ष्मणव्यवधानवशा Ku. 3. 44. -6 Interval, space. -7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधायक a. (विका f.) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. -2 Obstructing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. -2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. -5 Not immediately connected. -6 Done, performed. -7 Passed over, omitted. -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile; opposed.

व्यवसा 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; धुवं स नीलोत्पलवत्प्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुं व्यवस्यति S. 1. 18; V. 4. -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मत्स्वयतेषु या S. 4. 8. -3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. -4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide. S. 5. 19. -5 To accept, undertake; कञ्चिच्छीर्ष्यं व्यवस्यति मर्दं बंधुकरं स्वया मे Mā. 114. -6 To

be convinced or persuaded. -7 To reflect.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. -2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मर्दोच्चकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धि Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36 -3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः R. 8. 65. -4 (a) Business, employment, trade. (b) Following a particular profession or trade. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Device, stratagem, artifice. -7 Boasting -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 Of Siva.

व्यवसायिन a. 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent; Pt. 2. 51. -2 Resolute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248 -3 Performing, doing, undertaking. -4 Engaged in any business or profession. -m. A tradesman, merchant.

व्यवसित p. p. 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 8. -2 Undertaken. -3 Resolved, determined, settled. -4 Devised, planned. -5 Endeavouring, resolving. -6 Persevering, energetic. -7 Cheated, deceived. -तं Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To be placed asunder. -2 To be arranged in due order. -3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. -4 To rest or depend upon -Caus. 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 75. -2 To arrange, manage, adjust. -3 To settle, resolve, decree. -4 To separate, place apart. -5 To do, perform. -6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. -2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. -3 Fixity, firm basis; आजहन्तुस्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलारविदाभ्रियमव्यवस्था Ku. 1. 33. -4 Relative position. -5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). -6 An agreement, a contract. -7 State, condition. -8 State or order of things. -9 Separation.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. -2 A rule, statute, decision. -3 Steadiness, constancy. -4 Firmness, perseverance. -5 Separation. -नः N. of Vishnu.

व्यवस्थापक a. (विका f.) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjust-

ing, settling, establishing, deciding. -2 One who gives a legal opinion. -3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. -2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. -3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित p. p. Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिद्देशेनया मितान्तरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवागभाषत Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित p. p. 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. -2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयः क्षात्रधर्मः U. 5. -3 Decided, determined, declared by law. -4 Stood aside, separated. -5 Extracted. -6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभावा a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभाषया साधु.

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्था.

व्यवहित See under व्यवधा.

व्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction or business. -2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यवित्तियेन व्यवहरति मय्येनारमज्ञः M. 1; बहिःसर्वाकारप्रयुग-रमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिव्यवहर्तुमर्थमेव वादभियोग्यते Dk. -4 To manage, transact business; U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish.

व्यवहर्तु m. 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. -3 A judge. -4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. -2 Affair, business, work. -3 Profession, occupation. -4 Dealing, transaction. -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, usury. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. -8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वं पृच्छति Mk. 9, -10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चादत्तमवलम्बते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पातः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -अंगं the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञस्त a. prosecuted, charged. -अयोग्य a minor (in law). -आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment seat; व्यवहारमनादौ युवा R. 8. 18. -ज्ञः 1. one who understands business. -2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तंत्रं course of conduct; वाक्प्रतिपत्तिर्बन्धनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4. -दण्डनं trial

judicial investigation. —पदं = व्यवहार-विषय q. v. —पादा 1. any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding; these are four :—(1) पूर्वपद the plaint; (2) उपपद the defence; (3) क्रियापाद adducing evidence, oral or written; (4) निर्णयपाद the decision or verdict. —2. the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद, that part which concerns the verdict or decision. —मातृका 1. a legal process in general. —2. any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). —विधि: a rule of law, and code of law. —विषय: (so —पदं, —मार्गः, —स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure, an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for an enumeration of their names, see Ma. 8. 4-7). —स्थिति: f. judicial procedure.

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Relating to business. —2 Engaged in business, practical. —3 Judicial, legal. —4 Litigant. —5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. —2 A broom. —3 The Inguat plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. —2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. —3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहार्य a. 1 Usual, customary. —2 Liable to be sued.

व्यवहति: f. 1 Practice, process. —2 Action, performance.

व्यवे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. —2 To dissolve, decompose.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). —2 Dissolution. —3 Covering, concealment. —4 Intervention, interval, अङ्कुषाङ्कुषव्यवायेषु. —5 An impediment, obstacle. —6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. —7 Purity. —४ Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् a. 1 Resolving, decomposing. —2 Lustful, dissolute. —m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. —2 An approbator.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. —2 Different.

व्यप 5 A. 1 To fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भागोश्च युगपद् व्यापको दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4; 14. 96. —2 To obtain, attain to, reach. —3 To possess, gain. —4 To fall to one's share.

व्यष्टि: f. 1 Individuality, singleness. —2 Distributive pervasion. —3 (In

Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समाष्ट q. v.).

व्यसृ 4 U. 1 To toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; मातो व्यालतमानं व्यसृञ् भुजंगेऽश्वोऽपि राक्षसाञ् Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 To divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान् व्यसृञ् Pt. 4. 50; विश्वास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः Mb. ; R. 10. 84. —3 To take separately or singly; see व्यस्त below. —4 To throw over, overturn, upset. —5 To expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. —2 Separating, dividing. —3 Violation, infraction. —4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point; अमात्यव्यसने Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15; Si. 2. 57. —5 (a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातभर्तृव्यसना सुहृते कुतोपकारेव रतिर्भव Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30; R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; स सहृद्व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. —6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनेऽव्यस्य S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). —7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति युगयामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 310; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ma. 7. 47-48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्ये Subhāsh. —8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसने Bh. 2. 62, 63. —9 Inordinate addiction. —10 Crime, sin. —11 Punishment. —12 Inability, incompetency. —13 Fruitless effort. —14 Air, wind. —15 Individuality. —Comp. —अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. —अन्वित, —आतं, —वीक्षित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress. —प्रहारिन् a. 1. butting, attacking, giving trouble. —2. striking (an enemy) in his weak point.

व्यसन्निन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything, fond of (usually in comp.); किं भुङ्क्तेऽकस्मिन् व्यसन्निना व्यथे तुराः शातितः Subhāsh.

व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Mā. 5. 23. —2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. —3 Dispel, cast away. —4 Separated, divided, severed; हिमवति जलधौ च व्यस्ततोयव गंगा V. 5. 22. —5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्व्यस्तेः U. 5; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Kn. 5. 72. —6 Simple, uncompounded (as a word). —7 Mani-

fold, different. —8 Removed, expelled. —9 Agitated, troubled, confused. —10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. —11 Reversed, upset. —12 Inverse (as ratio). —13 Pervading, inherent in. —स्ते ind. Severally, separately, singly. —Comp. —केश a. with disordered or dishevelled hair. —त्रैशिकं the rule of three inverted. —पदं 1. (in law) a confused statement (of a case). —2. an uncompounded or simple word. —वृत्ति a. the meaning of which is changed, which has lost its force (as a word); R. 11. 73.

व्यसृ a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 23

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. —2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, वात्प. —2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलमोकुल Gīt. 4. —3 Full of, overtaken by. —4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोक्य ते निवर्तते पुरा सा बलिध्याकुला वा Me. 85. —5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43. —Comp. —आत्मन्, —चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. bewildered in mind, having a perplexed or distracted mind.

व्याकुलयति Den. P. To agitate, confuse, frighten.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To confound, bewilder, perplex. —2 To alarm, trouble. —3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुलीभू 1 P. To become perplexed or confused.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृ 8 U. 1 To make manifest, clear up; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up. —2 To propound, explain. —3 To tell, narrate; तस्मै सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. —4 To separate, divide, decompose. —5 To analyse in general.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. —2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six Vedāngas q. v.; सिंहो व्याकरणस्य कर्तृरहरत् प्राणान् वियान् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. —3 Explaining, expounding. —Comp. —प्रक्रिया etymology, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. —2 Deformity.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analysed, separated. —2 Explained, expounded. —3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोश(ः) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनद्वत् दधते नलिन्यः Si. 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति वृषा Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षिप 6 P. 1 To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षण R. 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; Bk. 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. -3 To name, call; विद्वद्भूषीणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Srut. 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातु *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यातु 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघृत् 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Diabedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mn. 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata; -तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यवरेण तद्व्याघातः तथैव यदिधीयेत स व्याघात इति स्मृतः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विरुद्धास.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघ्रः [व्याघ्रजित् व्याघ्राक] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the

castor-oil plant. -घ्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयती Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अटः a sky-lark. -आरघः a cat. -दलः, -पुच्छः the castor-oil plant. -नखः, -ख 1. a tiger's claw. -2. a kind of perfume. -3. a scotch, the impression of a finger-nail. -नायकः a jackal. -पाद (ः) *a.* tiger-footed. -रत्न *m.* tiger-like dog.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. -2 Art, cunning; अस्वाजमनो-हरं वदुः S. 1 18 'artlessly lovely.' -3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्यान-व्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंवाशतमेखलानि R. 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. -Comp. -अङ्गि *f.* 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2. covert allusion, insinuation. -विंदा artful censure. -सुत *a.* feigning to be asleep. -स्तुतिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे विंदा स्तुतिर्विरुद्धिरस्य K. P. 10.

व्याहः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याह्रिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यावृत्तिः Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कान्तेः सह कर-पुष्करेतिताडुव्यावृत्तिमीमिशरणलहटमदीयन् Si. 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्याद्वद्व्यापाननमत्र मृशुः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कुले व्यादाति, or व्याद्वते पिपीलि-काः पतंगस्य मुखं Mbh. -2 To make large, broaden.

व्याप्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded. -त् The open mouth.

व्यापानं Opening; Mā. 5. 13.

व्यादिश 6 P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Kn. 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याधः [व्यध्] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man -Comp. -धीतः a deer.

व्याधिः *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिपुद्वन्द्वधीरत्ने-तसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते Si. 16. 11. (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि also'); cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर *a.* unwholesome. -ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधृत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; U. 1. 31.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

व्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; क्षुनिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्या-प्यं विष्ये S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; स्वदापुरो पु-वित्सरिता व्याप गन्धस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5, 18 40; Bk. 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यग्गुह्यमयस्ताव व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. G. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः (मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it). -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

व्यापित्व *a.* 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. -म. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Comprehended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो व-ह्निना व्याप्तः -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Pervasion, Permeation. -2 (In logic) Universal pervasion. invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साधुचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S., अच्यभिचरितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K.; व्याप्तिः साध्यवदन्याभिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः। अथवा हेतुमल्लविरहाप्रतियोगिना। साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 67-68 -3 A universal rule, universality. -4 Fullness. -5 Obtaining. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य *a.* To be pervaded, filled, &c. -च्य The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु साधन q. v.) (in logic).

व्याप्यत्वं Invariableness. -Comp. -असिद्धिः *f.* imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false or non-existent; as in the argument पर्वतो न हिमाम् कश्चिन्मयधुमात्.

व्यापद् 4 A. 1 To die, perish. -2 To come down (to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). -Caus. 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

व्यापात्तिः *f.* 1 Rain, calamity, misfortune; Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1. -2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction; Mā. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 195. -2 Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death, decesso.

व्यापक *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अव्यापक q. v. -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापाद्, व्यापादनं 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापात्क *a.* Destructive, murderous.

व्यापादित *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्याप 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). -2 To be employed or placed (in any office). -Caus. 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.). व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहस्वमकागत-सचवृत्तिः R. 2 38, आत्मजनामुत्प्रेय कर्मणि स्वं व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयमास करिषीते R. 6. 19; उमासुख... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67;

व्यापारितं गिरमि शूक्ष्मशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. -3 To use, employ; Mu. 7. 9 1.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुंतला S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शस्त्रव्यापार. -4 An act, doing, performance -5 Working, operation, action, influence; (अतः) व्यापाररोषे मदनस्य निवेदितव्यं S. 1. 27; तस्यायुमेने भगवान् विमन्युर्वापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. -7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्य-रुधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf'; न व्यापारज्ञतेनापि शुक्रव-स्यात्वे वक्तुः II. Pr. 43 (व्यापारं कृ 1. to take part in. -2. to have effect on. -3 to meddle; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

व्यापारित *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

व्यापारिन् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or practises any thing.

व्यापृत *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्तरिममङ्गमणि व्यापृतं घट्टः S. 6. 31. -2 Placed, fixed. -*m.* An employee, a minister.

व्यापृतिः *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापृति मग्नमानस-तया Bv. 1. 58 -2 Operation, action. -3 Exertion. -4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याप्युक्षी = व्यापृक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामर्षः 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

व्यामिश्र *a.* Mingled, intermixed. व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation -2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्यालमभूजितं जितमिति व्यामोह-कोलाहलः Git. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

व्यायत *p. p.* 1 Long, extended; युवा युवायतबाहुर्दरलः R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised, disciplined. -4 Busy, engaged, occupied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, intense, excessive. -7 Mighty, powerful. -8 Deep; व्यायतपातमभिषोत् Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; स्थाने शमवतां शक्या व्यायामे वृद्धिरिति Si. 2. 94. -3 Fatigue, labour. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention; struggle. -6 Business, occupation. -7 A difficulty. -8 A measure of distance (= व्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक *a.* (की. f.), व्यायामिन् *a.* Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described in S. D. :- व्यायतेतिवृत्ते व्यायोगः स्वस्वजीवनसंयुतः। हीनो गर्भविमर्षायां नरेषु-भिराश्रितः। एकांशश्च भवेद्वर्त्तनितसमरोदयः। कौशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र न पक्षः। राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्वीरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यशृंगारशतैश्च हरेरञ्जयिनी रसाः। 514.

व्याल *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious; व्याल-द्रिपा यंतुभिन्ननदिष्णवः Si. 12. 28; यंतगजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. -2 Bad villainous. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant व्यालं बालमुणालस्तुमिरतो रोद्धुं सद्युद्धं; भते Bh. 2. 6. -2 A beast of prey; वनं व्यालनिषेवितं Bām. -3 A snake; H. 3. 29. -4 A tiger; Māl. 3. -5 A leopard. -6 A king. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -लङ्गः; -नखः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a snake-catcher. -युगः 1. a wild animal. -2. a hunting leopard. -रूपः, an epithet of Śiva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालवः A kind of oastor-oil plant.

व्यालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

व्यालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled; व्यालोलः केशपाशा Git. 11.

व्यावकलनं Subtradition.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावलित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Relating to business, practical -2 Legal, judicial. -3 Customary, usual. -4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक -कः A counsellor, minister. -कं Use.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct, impede.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. -2 Impeded, obstructed. -3 Opened. -4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Covering, screening.

व्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away from, turn back; सहस्रव्यावृत्तमाना द्विवा Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from; to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकोटिलः V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. —Caus. 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul (as a rule &c.); तुल्यवदः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B. अपवाद द्वयोरस्य व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नेयमस्माद् व्यवसायार्थं चिदपि शक्यते व्यावर्तयितुं K. 172. -3 To destroy, remove, V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 To separate from. -6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round. -3 Raptured navel.

व्यावर्तकं *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तनं 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round; Kt. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यस्परस्वयः श्रुते वस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (a) Excluded, set aside; different from; अपमर्थोऽस्माद् व्यावृत्ता Tarka K. (b) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलद्वन्द्वे व्यावृत्ता Tarka K.; Mn. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encompassed, surrounded. -6 Dissisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. —Comp. —गति *a.* desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; विषयव्यावृत्तिः Tark K. -4 Surrounding. -5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. —Comp. —वृद्धि *f.* the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation. -8 Arrangement, compilation.

-9 An arranger, a compiler. -10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He saw the son of the sage Parasara by Satyava 1 (born before her marriage with Santanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vibhitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Kṛishṇadvaiṇayana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvipa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विद्यास वेदां यस्मात् तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Genupati for his scribe. The eighteen Parāṇas, as also the Brahma-sūtras and several other works are ascribed to him. He is one of the seven chira-jīvinas or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्]. -11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Parāṇas in public.

व्यासंज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. -2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.) -3 Separated, detached, disjointed. -4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intendness, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention; Mā. 9. 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. -2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासेधः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन 2. P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repel, drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 19. 57. -5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, repulsed. -3 Filled, disappointed; Si. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. —Comp. —अर्थता one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहारः A distinct call.

व्याह 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; व्याजहार

हरसुसंनिभः R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62; 6. 2. -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, shout. -4 To answer.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 Speech, narration.

व्याहाराः 1 Speech, utterance, words; U. 4. 18, 5. 29. -2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered. व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचिरुपगन्ति लोके विपरितर्क्य Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression; सूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa in performing his daily Sandhyā adoration; (these Vyāhṛtis are three सू, सुब्र and स्वस् or स्वस् usually repeated after om; of. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्चर 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to. -3 To commit adultery with. -4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणं Transgression; deviation

व्युच्छिन्तिः *f.* व्युच्छेदः Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रमः See उत्क्रम.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. -2 Inverted order, contrariety. -3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgression, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. —ता A kind of riddle.

व्युत्था 1 A. 1 To get up, rise. -2 To increase in strength or power grow strong. —Caus. To excite, in stigate, rouse.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थिति *f.* 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. -4 The completion of religious abstract on or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26. -7 Contradicting.

व्युत्पद्य 4 A 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.). -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. —Caus. 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word) नञ्शब्दस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य S. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. -2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. -4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. -2 Formed by derivation. -3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). -4 Completed, perfected; *Mv.* 4. 57. -5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युत्सृ 4 U. 1 To throw or scatter about. -2 To throw off, cast away. -3 To set or lay aside. -4 To give up, abandon.

व्युत्सृत *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युत्सासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. -2 Exclusion (in gram.). -3 Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indifference. -5 Killing, destruction; *Si.* 15. 37.

व्युदित *a.* Disputed, discussed, debated.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युपशमः 1 Non-cessation. -2 Inquietude. -3 Complete cessation (where *वि* shows intensity).

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Burnt. -2 Dawned, become day-light. -3 Become bright or clear. -4 Dwelt. -5 Passed. -ष्ट 1 Day-break, dawn; *Si.* 12. 4. -2 Day. -3 Fruit, result.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise. -4 Fruit, consequence.

व्युत्त *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्युत्तिः 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूह 1 U. 1 To arrange troops in battle array; सूचा वज्रेण चैषैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योधयेत् *Ms.* 7. 191. -2 To arrange, put or place in order, dispose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

व्यूह *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूहोऽस्को ह्यस्त्वं *R.* 1. 13. -2 Firm, compact. -3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); *Bg.* 1. 3. -4 Disarranged, placed out of order. -5 Married. -6 Large, great. -०omp. -कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूधिः *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; *Ms.* 7. 187. -2 An army, a host, squadron; व्यूहायुधौ तान्निवरेतस्मात् भंगं जये चाप-पुरणवशं *R.* 7. 54. -3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. -4 A part, portion, sub-
head. -5 The body. -6 Structure,

formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8 Separation, distribution. -9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the sense. -०omp. -वाणिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भंगः, -भेदः break-
ing an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. -2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यूद्ध *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Deprived of or excluded from. -3 Nullified. -4 Imprefect, deficient.

व्यूद्धिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विपत्ता कृद्भ्यूद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यूद्धिर्दुर्वचनं *Sk.*

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययतिने, ऊत; *caus.* व्ययतिने; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. -2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमम् *n.* [व्ये-मन्त्रि पृषो० *Up.* 4. 150] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्वेव जहधामातु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फुरन्ते *K. P.* 10, *Me.* 61; *R.* 12. 67; *N.* 22. 54. -2 Water. -3 A temple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc. -०omp. -उदकं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. a bird. -3. a saint. -4. a Brāhmaṇa. -5. a heavenly body. -धूमः a cloud. -देवः *N.* of *Siva*. -नाशिका a kind of quail. -संजरं, -संजलं a flag, banner. -माय *a.* reaching to the sky. -भु-
द्गरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सह *m.* 1. a deity, god. -2. a *Gandharva*. -3. a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -स्युश *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्योषं An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger).

व्रज I. 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाभिनिर्विज्रेद् व्रजं *Ms.* 4. 67. -2 To go to, approach, visit; माभेकं शरणं व्रज *Bg.* 18. 66. -3 To depart, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass away (as time); ह्यं व्रजति यमिनी रयज नरं निद्रारसं *Vikr.* 11. 74. -5 To attain to, go to the state of. -6 To obtain, gain. -II. 10 U. (व्रजयति) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or या *q. v.*).

व्रजः [व्रज-वर्ज्ये क] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेव-
व्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वाणि-
पतीक्षियेत् *R.* 6. 7; 7. 60; *Si.* 6. 6, 14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds. -3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; *Si.* 2. 64.

-4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A road. -6 A cloud. -7 *N.* of a district near Mathurā. -जं Wandering, going. -०omp. -अंगना, -युवतिः *f.* a woman of *Vraja*, a cowherdess; *Bv.* 2. 165. -अजिरं a cow-pen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of *Krishna*.

व्रजकः A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

व्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. -2 Exile. -3 Ved. A way, road.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -2 An attack, invasion, a march. -3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

व्रण I. 1 P. (व्रणति) To wound. -II. 10 U. (व्रणयति) To hurt; wound.

व्रजः-जं [व्रज-अव] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; *R.* 12. 55. -2 A boil, an ulcer; *U.* 2. 26. -3 A fracture, soar. -०omp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कृत् *a.* 1. wounding. -2. corroding (-*m*) the marking nut tree. -विरोपण *a.* sore-healing; *S.* 4. 13. -शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणित *a.* Wounded, bruised; *U.* 4. 3.

व्रतः-तं [व्रज-व्रज्ये क] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अव्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं *R.* 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different *Purāṇas*; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, *a. g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day). -2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽभूद् भगवतः शत्रुवृद्धत्वं प्रतिरोपयन् *R.* 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. -3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिव्रते यस्याः सा); यति देवव्रता देवान् पितृन् च यति पितृव्रताः *Bg.* 9. 25. -4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्चव्रत *q. v.* -5 Mode of life, course of conduct; *S.* 5. 27. -6 An ordinance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An act, a deed, work. -9 A design, plan. -०omp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्यो observance or practice of a religious vow. -शरणं, -ण conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. -भंगः 1. breach of a vow. -2. breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of in-

vestiture with the sacred thread—**लापनं** breaking a vow. —**वैकल्यं** the incompleteness of a religious vow. —**सं-ग्रहः** initiation into a vow. —**स्थ** *a.* practising any vow. —**स्नातकः** a Brahmana who has completed the first stage of his religious life, *i. e.* that of a Brahmacārin or religious student; see **स्नातक**.

व्रतयति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. —2 To fast in consequence of a vow. —3 To eat together.

व्रतित्वा *a.* Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious; Pt. 1. 416. —*m.* 1 A religious student. —2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. —3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. **यजमान**.

व्रततिः, —**ती** *f.* 1 A creeper; cf. **दाकृष्टव्रतविलासंगसंजातपाशः** S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. —2 Expansion, extension.

व्रत See **व्रत**.

व्रतन् See **व्रतन्**.

व्रश्च 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृश्च; *caus.* वृश्चयति-ते; *desid.* विव्रश्चयति or विव्रश्चति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. —2 To wound.

व्रश्चनः 1 A small saw. —2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. —3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. —*n.* 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. —2 A cut, an incision.

व्राजः 1 Going, motion. —2 A multitude (Ved.).

व्राजिः *f.* A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage; **श्रद्धाकानां व्रातैः** G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. —**त** 1 Bodily or manual labour. —2 Day-labour. —3 Casual employment. —4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

व्रातीन *a.* 1 Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie. —2 One living by violence.

व्रात्यः [**व्रातात्** समूहात् च्यवति यत्] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samakāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; **भवत्यादि व्रात्याथमपतितपाखंडपरिवारित्राणस्नेहः** G. L. 37. —2 A low or vile person in general. —3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Sūdra father and Kshatriya mother). —**स्या** The daughter of an outcast. —**Comp.** —**व्रवः** one who calls himself a Vratya. —**स्तोमः** N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samakāras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रीणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. **वृ**. —II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. —2 To be chosen. —3 To cover, screen.

व्री, 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. —2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः —**डा** 1 Shame; **व्रीडादिवाभ्यासगताविलिख्य** Si. 3. 40; **व्रीडमावहति** मे स (शब्दः) संपत्ति R. 11. 73. —2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18. —**Comp.** —**आनद**, —**अश्रुत** *a.* modest, bashful.

व्रीडनं 1 Shame. —2 Modesty. —3 Lowering, depression.

व्रीडित *p. p.* Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रीक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः [**व्री-हि** क्विच्] 1 Rice; as in **बहुव्रीहि** q. v. —2 A grain of rice. —**Comp.** —**अगारं** a granary. —**काञ्चनं** a kind of pulse. —**राजिकं** panic seed (= कङ्क q. v.). —**श्रेष्ठः** a kind of rice (शालिग्राम).

व्रीड् 6 P. (व्रीडति) 1 To cover. —2 To be heaped or gathered. —3 To heap, accumulate. —4 To sink, go down.

व्रीस् 1 P., 10 U. See **व्रीक्ष**.

व्रीह्य *a.* (यो *f.*) [**व्रीहि-उक्**] 1 Fit for rice. —2 Sown with rice. —**यं** A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्री 9 P. (व्रीणाति, rarely व्रीणाति, *caus.* व्रीणयति) 1 To go, move. —2 To support, hold, maintain. —3 To choose, select.

व्रीक्ष 10 U. (व्रीक्षयति-ते) To see.

श.

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer; Ki. 15. 45. —2 A weapon. —3 N. of Siva. —**शे** Happiness; Bh. 2. 16.

शङ्ख *a.* Happy, prosperous; Bk. 4. 18.

शङ्खः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. —2 The thunderbolt of Indra. —3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of; **साधु-साध्विति** धूनानि शंसन्मोक्षतामसं Rām.; Bg. 5. 1. —2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself); **शंसंस् सीता-परिवेष्टनं तममुद्धितं शासनमग्रजय** R. 14. 83; **न मे हि सा शंसति किञ्चिदीप्सितं** 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 81; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. —3 To indicate, bespeak,

show; **यः** (अशोकः) सावज्ञो माधवश्री-नियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्पादुरं त्वरयस्ते M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 52. —4 To repeat, recite. —5 To hurt, injure. —6 To revile, traduce.

शंसः Ved. 1 Praise. —2 Recitation. —3 Calling, invocation. —4 A charm, spell. —5 Wishing well to. —6 A blessing. —7 A curse. —8 Calumny.

शंसनं [**शंस-ल्युट्**] 1 Praising. —2 Telling, relating. —3 Reciting.

शंसा [**शंस-अ**] 1 Praise. —2 Wish, desire, hope. —3 Repeating, narrating. —4 Reciting.

शंसित *p. p.* [**शंस-क्**] 1 Praised, extolled. —2 Told, said, spoken, declared. —3 Wished, desired. —4 Ascertained, established, determined. —5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसित्वा *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. —2 Telling, announcing, communicating; **प्रजाव-ती बोहदशंसिनी** ते R. 14. 45. —3 Indicating, bespeaking; **मृधनिः क्षतदुकार-शंसिनः** Ku. 2. 26; **आभेमतफलशंसो चाह पुस्तकं बाहुः** Bk. 1. 27; **प्रार्थना-सिद्धिशंसिनः** R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. —4 Pressing, foretelling; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शंसु *m.* 1 A praiser, panegyrist. —2 A reciter of hymns.

शक् I. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to effect (usually with an inf. and translatable by 'can'); **अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवत्यः शाखाभिरावाजित-पल्लवाभिः** R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6; Me. 20; sometimes, with acc. or dat.; M.

11. 139 ; with gen. also ; see शक. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. -*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive) ; तत्कृतुं शक्यते 'it can be done'. -*Desid.* (शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यते ते, शक) 1 To be able, have power to effect. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know (mostly Ved. in these senses).

शकः 1 N. of a king (especially) applied to Śālivāhans ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word. -2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhans which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -*क्र.* (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44. along with the Paṇḍrakas. &c. ; see Mu. 5. 11 also) -*Comp.* -*अंतकः*, -*अरिः* epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -*अब्दः* a year of the Saka era. -*कर्तृ*, -*कृतृ* m. the founder of an era.

शकटः -ट [शक्-अट् Up. 4. 81] A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. -टः 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas* -3 N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (तिनिश). -5 An implement for preparing grain. -*Comp.* -*अक्षः* the axle of a cart. -*अरिः*, -*हन्* m. epithets of Kṛishṇa. -*अक्षर* the lunar asterism Rohini (so called because it is figured by a cart). -*भेदः* the division of Rohini by a planet passing through it. -*बिलः* a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in मृच्छकटिका.

शकृन् n. Ordu, faces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकुन् after acc. dual).

शकलः -ल [शक्-कल् Up. 1. 109] A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit ; उपलशकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानं Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. -लं 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish).

शकटित a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलिन m. A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अद्वाद्वाद्) ; (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛicchhakatika of Sūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his Desire ; S. D. thus defines him :— मद्मुखतामिमानी दुष्कृतैश्चसिंधुकः । सोयमदुर्भावा राज्ञः स्थलः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81).

शकुनः [शक्-उन् Up. 3. 49] 1 A bird (in general) ; शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). -नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. -*Comp.* -ज्ञ a. knowing omens. (-ज्ञा) a small house-lizard. -ज्ञानं knowledge of omens, augury. -शास्त्रं 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

शकुनिः [शक्-उनि] 1 A bird ; तद्-शकुनिकुंगान् मैथिली यनपुष्यत् U. 3. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhana whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -*Comp.* -क्षेत्रः N. of Garuḍa. -प्रपा a trough for watering birds. -वदः 1. the cry or sound of a bird. -2. the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

शकुंतः [शक्-उंत] 1 A bird in general ; असव्यापिशकुंतनीडनिधितं विप्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 The Blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

शकुंतकः A bird.

शकुंतला [शकुंते लयने ला-वअर्थे क] N. of the daughter of Visvāmītra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities, [When Menakā went up to

the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by 'Sakuntas' or birds whence she was called 'Sakuntala'. She was afterwards found by the sage Kanva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gāndhārva form of marriage ; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुंतिः A bird ; कलमविरलं रसु-रकंटाः कण्ठं शकुंतयः U. 3. 24.

शकुंतिका 1 A bird ; दृष्ट्वा परिदृष्ट्वा मि सूर्यवे सौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः, -ली A kind of fish. -*Comp.* -*अदनी* 1. a kind of medicinal plant (called Kṣāki). -2. an earthworm. -*अर्भकः* a kind of fish.

शकृत् n. [शक्-कृत् Up. 4. 58] Ordu, excrement, especially of animals. -*Comp.* -*करिः* m. f., -*करी* a calf ; शकृत्करिवत्सः Sk. -द्वारं the anus. -*पिंडः*, *पिंडकः* a ball or lump of dung शपाणयसि प्रकिरति शकुत्पिंडकानाम्नामान् U. 4. 27.

शकरः, शकरिः A bull.

शक्करी 1 A river. -2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger.

शक्त p. p. [शक्-क्त] 1 Able, capable ; competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बहवोऽयं कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकारे शक्तास्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतारयथा *ibid.* -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent ; Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधाय शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. [शक्-क्ति] 1 (a) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवं निहत्य कुरु पुरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं श्मा शक्ते R. 1. 22 ; सो यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (b) Faculty, capacity ; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. -2 Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मंत्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy') ; राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायतं Uk. ; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिदं संचय R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17. 63 ; Si. 2. 26. -3 The power of com-

position, poetic power of genius ; शक्तिभिर्गुणता लोकशास्त्राद्याद्यवेषणान् K. P. 1 ; see explanation *ad. loc.* -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned.) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनायः Mā. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile ; शक्तिः खड्गमर्षितेन गाढीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो विभेदं पालस्यः शक्त्या वक्षति लक्ष्मणं R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना) ; तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना) ; it is thus defined:— अस्माच्छब्दाद्यन्तर्धो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽनादिशंसकतः शक्तिः Tarka K. -11 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas. -12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. -अर्थः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, अपेक्षित्वा a. having regard to strength ; Si. 2. 93. -कुतः the deadening of a power. -ग्रह a. 1. apprehending the force or meaning. -2. armed with a spear. (-हः) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptance of a word. -2. a spearman, lancer. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Kārttikeya. -माहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārttikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -वर a. strong, powerful. (-रः) 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पाणि, -धृत् m. 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पतः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śāktas q. v. -पूज the worship of Śākti. -पूवः an epithet of Parāśara. -वैकल्य loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman. शक्तित्त्व *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिम् a. 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence.

शक्तम् n. Ved. Power, strength, energy. —m. N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतमुक्त् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2.

9, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. (The form शक्यं is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 23 ; शक्यं ... अविरलमालिगितुं पवनः S. 3. 7 ; विभूतयः शक्यमचासुमूर्तिताः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11). -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. —प्रतीकार a. remediable.

शक्तु m. n. The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal ; see सक्तु.

शक्तु a. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [शक्र-रु] 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृतिः शक्रतेषु योज्यं शक्राक्ष पाचते Kuvā. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kūtāja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism चक्र. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अशनः the Kūtāja tree. (-नं) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -आरुयः an owl. —आरमजः 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. Arjuna. —उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -गोपा a kind of red insect ; cf. ईदगोप. —जः, -जातः a crow. —जित्, -भिन् m. epithets of Meghanāda, son of Ravana. —द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. —धनुस् n., -शरासनं the rain-bow. —ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. —पर्णयः the Kūtāja tree. -पादपः 1. the Kūtāja tree. -2. the Devadāru tree. -पदं = ईदपद q. v. —भवनं, -धुवनं, -वासः heaven, paradise. —धूम्रवा colocynt. —मातुका a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. —मूर्धन् m., -शिरस् n. an ant-hill, a billock. —लोकः the world of Indra. —वह्नी colocynt (ईदवह्नी). —बाहनं a cloud. —शाखिन् m. the Kūtāja tree. —शाला a sacrificial ground. —सारथिः ' the chariot-ear of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vāli. —सुहृत् yellow myrobala.

शक्राणी N. of Sachī, wife of Indra.

शक्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्रः An elephant.

शक्रन् a. Ved. Strong powerful. —m. An elephant.

शक्ररः A bull, an ox. —रि 1 A finger. -2 A finger ring. -3 A girdle, rope. -4 A cow.

शक् 1 A. (शंकेत, शक्ति) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शंके जीवति वा न वा Rām. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशंकितं विवरतः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशंकितेभ्यः शंकेत शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāsh. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; स्वयंसासे नयनमुपरिर्वदि शंके 'युगाद्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथाऽपि क्या हि मां शंके भीरु V. 3. 14 ; Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अथैवं शंक्यते (often used in controversial language) ; न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणातरमयस्त्वं शंकितुं शक्यं Sarva. 3. -Caus. To frighten, terrify.

शंकीय a. 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected ; शंकीया हि लोकेस्मिन्मताया वरिद्रवा Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शंका [शं-अ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अपायशंका ; अरिद्रशंका &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशंकेर्देवैर्देवैकाना नामाप्तराः मेक्षिता S. 1 ; कैकेयीशंकयद्वाह R. 12. 2 ; 15. 42 ; Me. 69. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression ; सज्जमपि शिरस्यः क्षिप्तं पुनस्तद्विशंकया S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनाः स शंकाशंकां Ki. 5. 42 ; हरितनृणां द्रुमशंकया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. -अन्वित, -आकुल a. filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. -अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. —आस्पदं a matter of doubt. —निवृत्तिः f. solving or clearing a doubt.

शंकित p. p. 1 Doubtful, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed ; Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady ; (see शंक्). -Comp. -चित्त, -मनस् a. 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2 suspicious, distrustful. -3 doubtful. —वर्णः a thief.

शंकिन् a. 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.) ; स्वयंपावर्तनशंकि मे मनः R. 8. 53 ; अतिशयः पापशंकी S. 4. -2 Full of danger ; तस्माद्विषुपतिरिवाचनिपतेः सेवा सदा शंकिनी Subhāsh.

शंकुर a. Fearful, frightful.

शकः A draught-ox.

शंकरः a. (रा-रि f.) [शं हलं करोति कृ-अच्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. —रः 1 N. of Siva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II.

-री 1 N. of Pārvati, wife of Śiva. -2 Bengal madder. -3 The Samī tree. -Comp. -आवासः 1. the Kailāsa. -2. camphor. -शिवः the francoline partridge.

शङ्कुः [शङ्कु-उण् Up. 1. 36] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शङ्कुशङ्कुः 'the dart of grief', i. e. sharp or poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod. -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions. -11 The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill. -13 The penis. -14 The skate-fish. -15 A demon. -16 Poison. -17 Sin; crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. -19 N. of Śiva. -20 The Śāla tree. -21 A kind of perfume (नली). -22 N. of Kāma, the god of love. -Comp. -शङ्क a. spike-eared. (-नी) an asa. -जीवा (in astr.) the gno nan sine. -तवः, -दुसः the Śāla tree.

शङ्कयं Anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.).

शङ्कचि. शङ्कोचः (चिः) A skate-fish. शङ्कुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. -2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -खंडः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -खं [शङ्ख-उण् Up. 1. 102] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न खेतभानमुद्रमिति शङ्खः शिखिभुक्तमुद्राणि Pt. 4. 110; शङ्खान् दृष्टुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. -2 The bone on the forehead; शङ्खान्तर-द्योति विद्योत्तं यत् Ku. 7. 33. -3 The temporal bone. -4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. -5 A hundred billions. -6 A military drum or other martial instrument. -7 A kind of perfume (नली). -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -9 N. of a demon slain by Viṣṇu. -10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -Comp. -उद्रकं the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारा, -कारकः a shell-outer, described as a kind of mixed caste. -अक्षरं an impossibility; cf. सपुण्य. -चरि, -चरिणी a mark made with sandal (on the forehead.). -चूर्णे powder produced from shells. -जः a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). -द्रावा, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. -द्वयः, -द्वय m. a shell-blower; conch-blower. -द्वयनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -पाल

an epithet of the sun. -प्रस्पः a spot on the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -सुखः an alligator. -सुक्ता the mother of pearls. -लिखिता a righteous or just king. (-dual) N. of two writers of Smṛitis. -स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -कं A conch-shell. -कः 1 A disease of the head. -2 The temporal bone. -कं A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकाः (खः) A small conch or shell.

शङ्खिन् m. 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 A conch-blower. -4 A worker in shells.

शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her: -दीर्घादिदेविनयना वाहुरी या कामोपमांगरासिका युगशीलमुक्ता।।रेखापयण चविभूषितकंददेशा समोह-केलिरसिका किल शङ्खिनी सा॥ cf. चित्रिणी, हसिनी, and वदनी also. -2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. -Comp. -फलः the Śirisha tree.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शक्ते) To speak, say, tell.

शक्तिः -ची f. N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. -2 Activity, energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 A holy or pious act; devotion. -Comp. -पति, -भर्तु m. epithets of Indra.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शक्ते) To go, move.

शट् I. 1 P. (शटते) 1 To be sick. -2 To divide, separate. -3 To be dissolved. -4 To be weary or dejected. -5 To go. -II. 10 A. (शटयते) To praise, flatter.

शट a. Sour, acid, astringent.

शटा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा सिंहकेशरः.

शटिः f. The plant called Zedoary.

शट्टकं Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शट् I. 1 P. (शटते) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 P. (शटयति) 1 To finish. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To be idle or lazy (शटयति). -5 To deceive, cheat. -6 To speak ill of. -7 To speak well or elegantly.

शट a. [शट्-अच्] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. -2 Wicked, depraved. -ठः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. -2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on

another); धुवमस्मि शटः ह्यचिस्मिन्ने दि-विता। कैतवत्सलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; शट इति मयितावदस्तु ते परिचयपर्यवर्-रणा मिये M. 3. 19; (the S. D. thus defines a शट -शटोयमेकत्र बहुभावा यः। शटितवहिरुत्तमो विप्रियमन्त्र गूढभावाति ॥ 74). -3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A mediator, arbitrator. -5 The Dhattāra plant. -6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -ठ 1 Iron. -2 Saffron.

शप् 1 P. (शणति) To give.

शपं Hemp. -Comp. -सूत्रं 1. a hempen cord or string. -2 a net made of hemp. -3. cordage.

शप्तीरं A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Sonā.

शंठः A eunuch (= शट q. v.).

शंष्टु 1 P. (शंठति) 1 To heap, collect. -2 To hurt, wound.

शंडः [शंड-अच् Up. 1. 113] 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. -2 A bull. -3 A bull at liberty to move. -अं A collection, multitude; cf. वंड or संड.

शंडः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. -2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). -3 A bull. -4 A bull at liberty to move. -5 A mad-man.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःश्वो वटि शतं Śānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संघत पाकारस्य पधुर्धरा Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं वराः; शतं गवः; or शतं पृथगि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun in the genitive; गवः शते वर्षाणि शतं 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; अत्र भर्ता शरच्छते, or may be changed into शतरी; as in आदोसवशात् a work of Govardhanāchārya. -2 Any large number; as in शतपथ q. v. -Comp. -अक्षी 1. night. -2. the goddess Durgā. -अंशः 1. a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -2. N. of a tree (तिनिरा). -अनकः an old man. -अब्जं a century. -अरं, -अरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -अरु m., अरुचि a leprosy disease of the skin. -अवरा a fine of a hundred. (-री) 1. N. of a plant. -2. N. of the wife of Indra. -आनकः a cemetery -आनंदा 1. N. of Brahman. -2 of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of the car of Viṣṇu. -4. of a son of Gautama and Abalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -आयुः a. lasting or living for a hundred years. -आवर्तः, -आवर्तिन m. N. of Viṣṇu. -दंशः 1. the ruler of a hundred. -2 the ruler of

a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115. —कुंभ N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (—भं) gold. —कृत्व ind. a hundred times. —कोटि a. hundred-edged. (—टिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (—f.) a hundred crores. —कृता an epithet of Indra, R. 3. 38. —खंड gold. —गु a. possessed of a hundred cows. —गुण, —गुणित a. a hundredfold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. —ग्रधिः f. the Dûrvā grass. —ग्रः N. of Siva. —ग्री 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four talas in length; शतघ्नी च वतुनाला लोहकंदकसंयुता; or अयंकंदक-संयुता शतघ्नी महती शिला); R. 12. 90. —2 a female scorpion. —3. a disease of the throat. —4. N. of a plant (करंज). —छंदः a kind of wood-pecker. —जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. —तारका, —भिषजू, —भिषा f. N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars —दला the white rose. —द्रुः f. 1. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. —2. N. of the Ganges. —धामन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —धार a. 1. flowing in a hundred streams. —2. having a hundred edges. (—रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. —धुलिः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Brahman. —3 heaven or Svarga. —पक्षः 1. a peacock. —2. the (Indian) crane. —3. a wood-pecker. —4. a parrot or a species of it. (—त्र) a woman. (—त्रं) a lotus; आवृतवृत्तशतपञ्चाननं (आननं) वहेत्य Mā. 1. 22. —शेनिः an epithet of Brahman; कपेन मूर्ध्नि शतपञ्चोनि (संभावयामास); Ku. 7. 46. —पत्रकः the wood-pecker. —पद्मी, —पत्रिका the white rose. —पद्मभास्वन् N. of a well-known Brāhmana attached to the Sukla Yajurveda. —पद्, —पाद् a. having a hundred feet. —पद्मी, —पाद् f. a centipede. —पद्म 1. a lotus with a hundred petals. —2. the white lotus. —पर्बन् m. a bamboo. (—f) 1. the full-moon day in the month of Āsvin. —2. Dûrvā grass. —3. the plant Kapukā. —4. orris root. —5. the wife of Bhārgava or Sukra. —ईशः the planet Venue. —पर्विका 1. Dûrvā grass. —2. orris root. —3. bat y. —पाद्, —पाद् m., —पाद्, —पद्मिका a centipede. —पुष्पः epithet of the poet Bhārvā. —मासः the Karavira tree. —भिषजू see शततारका. —भीरुः f. the Arabian jasmine. —मखः, —मन्थुः 1. epithets of Indra; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 2 64; R. 9. 13. —2. an owl. —मानः, —न 1. a Pala of silver. —2. an Adhaka 9. v. —मार्जः an armourer. —मुख

a. 1. having a hundred ways. —2. having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings; विवेकप्रदानं भवति विनिपायः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (—खं) a hundred ways or openings. (—खी) a brush, broom. —मूला the Dûrvā grass. —यज्वन् m. an epithet of Indra. —यष्टिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. —रूप N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhuva). —लुपः, —लुपकः an epithet of the poet Bhārvā. —वर्षे a. 1. a century old. —2. lasting for a hundred years. (—र्वं) one hundred years, a century. —वीर्य 1. white-flowering Dûrvā. —2. the plant Sūtvāri. —वेधेन् m. a kind of sorrel. —शाख a. 1. various, multi-form. —2. having hundred, i. e. many branches. —सहस्र 1. a hundred thousand. —2. several hundred i. e. a large number. —साहस्र a. 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. —2. bought with a hundred thousand. —द्वाद 1. lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —ह्ला the thunderbolt.

शतक a. 1 A hundred. —2 Containing a hundred. —कं 1 A century. —2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति°, बैराग्य°, शृंगार° a collection of one hundred stanzas on 'Niti' &c.

शततम a. (मी f.) One-hundredth. शतधा ind. 1 In a hundred ways. —2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. —3 A hundred-fold. —f. The Dûrvā grass.

शतश ind 1 By hundreds. —2 A hundred times; शतशः शप्ते Prbh. 3; Ms. 12. 58. —3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11 5.

शतिक a. (की f.), शत्य a. [शतेन क्रीतः शतस्य विकारः तस्यां वा इति ट् न् यत् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. —2 Relating to a hundred. —3 Effected with a hundred. —4 Bought with a hundred. —5 Changed with or for a hundred. —6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. —7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिर a. 1 A hundred-fold. —2 Numerous. —m. The owner of a hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Śānti. 2 6; Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve. शतपोनकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शतु A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Kṛit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शतेरः 1 An enemy. —2 Injury, hurt.

शस्त्रिः An elephant.

शत्रुः [शत्रुन् [1. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. —2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; अमा शत्रो च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं Subhāsh. ; कृणुकर्ता पिता शत्रुमाता च व्याभिचारिणी। भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपंडितः Subhāsh. —3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. —Comp. —उपजापः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. —कर्षण, —दमन, निर्वहण a. subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. —ग्रः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakshmana, being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subāhu and Bahuruta; see R. 15. —पक्षः 1. the party or side of an enemy. —2. an opponent, antagonist. —मर्दनः an epithet of Satrugna. —विद्रवः a hostile invasion. —विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. —सह, —साह a. withstanding an enemy. —सेविन् a. serving a hostile prince; Ms. 7. 186. —हृषा foe-slaughter. —हन् a. foe-slayer.

शत्रुजयः 1 An elephant. —2 N. of a mountain.

शत्रुतप a Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्रुरी Night.

शद् 1. 1 P. (but A. in conjugational tenses) (शियते, शज्) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. —2 To go. —Caus. (शद्यति-ते) ! To cause to go, impel. —2 (शतयति-ते) (a) To fell, throw down, cut down; किं भू-त्कन्दकस्तिपित्यस्तनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhāsh. ; St. 14. 87, 15 24; (b) To kill, destroy. —II. 1 P. (शदति). To go (usually with आ).

शद्ः An edible vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शद्भिः 1 An elephant. —2 Cloud. —3 N. of Arjuna. —द्भिः f. 1 Lightning. —2 Caudied augur.

शद्गु a. 1 Going, moving. —2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शक्ष p. y. Fallen, decayed, withered.

शनकैस् ind. Slowly; see शनैस्.

शनिः [शो-अनि क्रिच् Tv.] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and

represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes). -2 Saturday. -3. N. of Siva. -Comp. -जं black pepper. -प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -प्रसूः f. an epithet of Chhâyâ, wife of the son; cf. सज्ज. -शिव्यं a sapphire. -वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शनैस् ind. 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; धर्मं संविद्युष्यन्ते; Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 3. 217. -3 Successively, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mildly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. -चर a. going or moving slowly; शनैश्चराम्यं पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयी च सा Bb. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शंतनुः N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangâ and Satyavati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhisma, and by the latter Chitrângada and Vichitravirya. Bhisma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. श्रुति.

शप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for the conjugational sign inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

शप् ind. A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शप् 1, 4 U. (शपति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शप) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद्भवमाशुषीति ता R. 8. 80; सोऽप्युत्तरासुराय धूमिपतिं शशाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजधिप । यथा नाभ्येन दुष्येयसुते रामविवासानात् Rām.; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजपङ्कजं K.; Ghat. 22; अज्ञातं निह्वानोऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहिता Bk. 8. 74; मेम जिज्ञासमानाम्यस्तस्मिंश्चक्षत कानिच R. 33; sometimes शप् governs a cognate accusative; सहस्रशीऽसौ शपयानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. -3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); द्विषद्भवश्चाशप्यस्तथा Bk. 17. 4; शपिवाच-

मदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्विदुषुजे Si. 16. 25. -Caus. (शपयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure; शपितोऽसि गो-ब्राह्मणकाश्यया Mk. 3; शपयितासि मम लभ्येनिकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचान कथयसि Mā. 8.

शपः [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. -2 An oath.

शपथः [शप्-अच्] 1 Cursing. -2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. -3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; आनन्दो न हि कस्तु-र्थाः शपथेनानुभाष्यते Bv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. -4 Conjurament, binding by oaths; Mā. 3. 2. -Oomp. -पत्रं an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपन् 1 See शपय. -2 Reviling; abuse.

शप p. p. 1 Cursed. -2 Sworn. -3 Reviled, abused; (see शप्).

शफः -फं [शम्-अच् पृषोऽपस्य कः] 1 A hoof. -2 The root of a tree. -Oomp. -ऊरुः f. a woman having high breasts resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof; see P. IV. 1. 70.

शफरः (री. f.) [शफं राति रा-क Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish; मोक्षी-कटुं चटुलशफरोद्धतनमेषितानि Me. 40; Si. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. -Oomp. -अधि-पः the fish called Ilisha.

शक्(व)रः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् गुञ्जाफलानां वज्र इति शक्वरा देव हारं हरति K. P. 10. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The hand. -4 Water. -5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṃsā. -रि 1 A Sabara female. -2 A female Kirata who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. -Oomp. -आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -लोध्रः the wild Lodhra tree.

शक्(व)लः a. 1 Spotted, bindled, variegated; कञ्चित्पभा चांद्रमसी तमो-भिष्टायामिलिने शक्वलीकृतेव R. 13. 56, 5. 44; Mv. 7. 26. -2 Varied, divided into various parts. -3 Articulate; imitative. -रः A variegated colour. -ला, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. -2 The cow of plenty or Kāmādhenu q. v. -लं Water.

शब्द 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) To sound, make a noise. -2 To speak; call out, call out to; चित्तमुदु-करायाः शब्दयंरया बयोनिः परिपतति दिव्ये स्के हेलया बालघुः Si. 11. 47. -3 To name, call; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्दयते Ratn. 4. -With अभि to name. -प्र to explain. -सं to call out to.

शब्दः [शब्-अच्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense to hearing and property of भाकाश); अधात्मना शब्दगुणं

गुणजः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -2 Sound, note (of birds, men &c.), noise in general; विस्वासोपमादाभिक-गतयः शब्दं संहते शृणाः S. 1. 14; Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 31; Ku. 1. 45. -3 The sound of a musical instrument; वाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2; Ku. 1. 45. -4 A word, sound, significant word (for defin. &c. see Mbh. introduction); एका शब्दः सम्प्रगधीतः सम्प्रकृ प्रयुक्ता स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति; so शब्दार्थः. -5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. -6 A title, an epithet; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति बालगुणजैश्चमयः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; वृषेण चक्रे दुवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 42; V. 1. 1. -7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. -8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa). -9 Grammar. -Oomp. -अतीत a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अध्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनु रूप a. proportionate or corresponding to the sound; शब्दादुत्तरेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. -अनुशासतं the science of words, i. e. grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. -अर्थो dual) a word and its meaning; अ-दोषो शब्दार्थो K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थलंकार); e. g. see K. P. 9. -आख्येय a. to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (-यं) an oral or verbal communication. -आह्वारः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -अदि a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कार a. sound-ins, sonorous. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गत a. inherent or residing in a word. -गुण a. having sound for its quality; R. 13. 1. -ग्रह 1. catching the sound. -2. the ear. -ग्रामः the range or reach of sound. -चातुर्य cleverness of style, eloquence. -विश्वं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अचम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word विश्व). -चोरः 'a word-thief', a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितिरहं स्वपि मे भावनिबन्धनारति R. 8. 52. -पतिन् a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; शब्दपतिनिधुं विससजे R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or

oral evidence. —**बोधः** knowledge derived from verbal testimony. —**ब्रह्म** *n.* 1. the Vedas. —2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तद्वत्सं विवर्तमितिहासं U. 2, 7. 20. —3. a property of words called स्फोट *q. v.* —**भेदित्** *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. the anus. —3. a kind of arrow. —**बोधि** *f.* a root, radical word. —**विद्या**, —**शास्त्रं** the science of words, *i. e.* grammar; अनन्तरं किलशब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; S. 2. 112; 24. 24. —**विरोधः** opposition of words (in a sentence). —**विशेषः** a variety of sound. —**विशेषणं** (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). —**वेधित्** *a.* hitting as inviolable mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दप्राप्तिः. (—*m.*) 1. a kind of arrow. —2. an archer. —3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. —4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. —5. an epithet of Arjuna. —**शक्तिः** *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. —**शासनं** 1. a rule of grammar. —2. the science of grammar. —**शुद्धिः** *f.* 1. purity of words. —2. the correct use of words. —**श्लेषः** a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्ति-सहसमर्थश्लेषः). —**संग्रहः** a vocabulary, lexicon. —**सौष्टवं** elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. —**सौकर्यं** ease of expression.

शब्दश्च *a.* [शब्द लुप्त्युद् वा] Sounding, making a sound. —**न** 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. —2. A sound, noise. —3 Calling out, calling. —4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायते मधुमाम्बले कीचकाः पूर्वमाणाः Me. 56. —2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. —3 To call, call out to; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिनः शब्दायते S. 4; Mu. 1, भवतु शब्दायित्वे तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

शब्दिन *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). —2 Uttered, articulated. —3 Called, called out to. —4 Named; designated. —5 Explained. —6 Made public, manifested. —**न** Noise, ory

शान्द *ind* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a

blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य; (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शम्). —**Comp.** —**कर** see *s. v.* —**साति** *a.* conferring happiness, propitiating, auspicious. —**पाकः** 1. lac, red dye. —2. cooking, maturing. —**यु** see *s. v.*

शान् I. 4 P. (शान्यति, शान्त) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified (as a person); शान्देव-रूपकरणेन नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समस्तोऽपि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकः R. 7. 3; शान्तो लवः U. 6. 7. —2 To cease, stop, come to an end; शिवा शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोवहाणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामाः कामानामुपभोगेन शान्यति Ma. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. —3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14, U. 5. 7. —4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). —5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). —**Caus.** (शान्यति-ते, but शान्यति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II.) 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe: कः शित-ले शान्यितश्च नैस्तथापि Bv. 3. 1; संरंभं शान्यात्स R. 15. 85, 17. 55; S. 5. 7. —2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. —3 To remove, avert; प्रतिकूलं देवं शान्यितुं S. 1. —4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शान्यति गजानन्यान् गन्धद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. —5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. —6 To quench, extinguish; सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शान्यत्येष पावकं H. 1. 8, Me. 53. —7 To leave off, desist, cease. —II. 10 U. (शान्यति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. —2 To show, display.

शान् [शम्-अच्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. —2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. —3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शान्तेऽमरतेजोति पायिदे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. —4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शान्-मुपयातु ममाति चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शान्-मेध्यति मम शोकः कां च वत्से S. 4. 20. —5 Peace; as in शान्तिन्यास Ve. 5. —6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). —7 The hand. —**Comp.** —**अंतकः** the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). —**वर** *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical. —**प्रधान** *a.* in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शान्प्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7.

शान्मय [शम्-अच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. —2 counsel-
lor, minister,

शानन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शम् गिच् लु ल्युद् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. —**न** 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. —2 Calmness, tranquillity. —3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. —4 Hurting, injuring. —5 Killing animals for sacrifices, immolation. —6 Swallowing, chewing. —**न**: 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. —2 N. of Yama, the god of death. —**Comp.** —**स्वसृ** *f.* 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā. **शाननी** Night. —**Comp.** —**सद्यः** (—*वद्*) a demon, goblin.

शानल [शम्-कल्] 1 Faeces, ordure, excrement. —2 Impurity, sediment. —3 Sin, moral impurity. —4 A calamity, misfortune.

शमित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. —2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. —3 Relaxed. —4 Calm, sedate. —5 Moderated, tempered.

शमिन् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. —2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Bk. 7. 5, Mk. 1. 16.

शमी [शम्-अच् वा कीर्] (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भा शमीमिव S. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमुचिष्यैवस्यति S. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302. —2 A pod, legume. —**Comp.** —**गर्भः** 1. an epithet of fire. —2. a Brāhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. —**धान्यं** any pulse or grain growing in pods. leguminous grain. —**रोहः** an epithet of Siva.

शमी (मि) रः A small variety of the Sami tree.

शंपा Lightning.

शंश् I. 1 P. (शंसति) To go, move. —II. 10 P. (शंसयति) To collect, heap together.

शं(च) *a.* [शं-अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. —2 Poor, unfortunate. —**च**: 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. —2 The iron head of a pestle. —3 An iron chain worn round the loins. —4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. —5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंवाङ्ग means 'to plough twice').

शंबर *a.* [शं-अच्] Beat, excellent, —**र**: 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, *q. v.* —2 A mountain. —3 A kind of deer. —4 A Jina. —5 N. of the trees—**विषक**, **लोभ** and **अर्जुन**. —6 A kind of fish. —7 War. —**र** 1 Water. —2 A cloud. —3 Wealth. —4 A rite or religious observance. —**Comp.** —**अति**, —**सूदा** epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. —**असुरा**: the demon Sambara.

शंखरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शंखलः -लं [शं-कल्] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शंखली A procuress.

शंखुः, शंखुका, शंखुकः A bivalve shell.

शंखुकः 1 A bivalve shell (शंखुका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Śūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma ; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15).

शंखुः 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron-head of a psaltery.

शंखली A bawd, procuress.

शंखु a. [शं-खु-ङ्] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -युः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Vishnu. -Oomp. -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya or Gopēsa. -मिया 1. N. of Durgā. -2. emblio myrobalaṇ (आमलकी). -वल्लभं the white lotus.

शम्पा [शम्-प-टा] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय a. (-या, -यी f.) [शी-अच्] Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of oomp.); रात्रिजागरपरी विद्याशयः R. 19. 34 ; सो उत्तानशयः, पार्थशयः, वृक्षशयः, विलेशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयङ्ग a. Sleepy, sleeping.

शयय a. [शी-अयच्] Sleepy, asleep. -यः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

शयन [शी-युद्] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch ; शयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95 ; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Oomp. -अ (आ) गारः, -रे, -युहं a bed chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Aśāḍha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीय [शी-आथो अनीय] A bed, couch ; परिश्रुयं शयनीयमथ मे R. 8. 66 ; कातासकथं शयनीयोलालं ते U. 3. 21 ; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु a. [शी-अलुच्] Sleepy, slothful ; हृति नोयशयस्थोपि शयालुश्च-शुभ्रैमान् Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित p. p. [शी-कर्तरि क्] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. -त Sleep, sleeping.

शयुः, शयुनः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [शी-आथो क्य] 1 A bed, couch ; शय्या भूमितलं Śānti. 4. 9 ; महीरम्या शय्या Bu. 3. 79 ; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 lying, stinging together. -Oomp. -अरक्षकः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्सर्गः the side of a bed. -गत a. 1. lying in a bed. -2. confined to a bed. -युहं a bed-chamber ; R. 16. 4.

शरः [शू-अच्] 1 An arrow, a shaft ; कच्च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass ; शरकांडपांडुसदृशं M. 3. 8 ; सुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण A. 14. 26 ; Si. 11. 30. -3 The cream of a slightly curdled milk cream. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number ' five. ' -र Water. -Oomp. -अमयः an excellent arrow. -अय्यासः, -आघातः archery. -असनं, -आरयं an arrow-shooter, a bow ; शरासनं तेषु विहृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28 ; R. 3. 52 ; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोधः, -आवायः a bow. -आश्रयः a quiver. -आहत a. struck by an arrow. -इषिका an arrow. -इष्टः the mango tree. -ओघा a shower or multitude of arrows. -कांडः 1. a reed-stalk. -2. a shaft of an arrow. -घाता shooting with arrows, archery. -जं fresh butter. -जः N. of Kārttikeya. -जम्भन् m. an epithet of Kārttikeya ; R. 3. 23. -जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. -स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुष्पा, -पुष्प the feathered end of an arrow. -पक्षेण a swift arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest ; R. 13. 45. -धूः N. of Kārttikeya. -धृतिः f. the point of an arrow. -मल्ला a bow-man, an archer. -वनं (वणं) a thicket of reeds ; Me. 45. -उद्भवः, -भवः epithets of Kārttikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणि 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. -व्राता a mass or multitude of arrows. -संधानं taking aim with an arrow ; शरसंधानं मादयति S. 1. -संवाध a. covered

with arrows ; U. 4. 29. -स्तम्बः a clump of reeds.

शरटः [शू-अट्] 1 A chameleon. -2 A sawflower.

शरणं [शू-लुद्] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence ; शूरा शरण्य शरण्यार्थमयं कथं प्रपत्ये स्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3 ; U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter ; Ku. 3. 8 ; Pt. 2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also) ; स सुरासुरस्य जगता शरणं Ki. 18. 22 ; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7 ; शरणं गम-ध्या &c. ' to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to ' ; यमि हे कमिह शरणं Git. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment ; अग्निशरणमग्निमादेशय S. 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation ; Mu. 3. 15 ; Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, resting-place. -7 Injuring, killing. -Oomp. -अधिष्ठा a. -एष्यि a. 1. seeking refuge or protection ; Bh. 2. 76. -2. unfortunate. -आगतः -आपन्न a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख a. looking up to for protection ; R. 6. 21.

शरण्य a. [शरणे साधुः यत्] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge ; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 ; शरण्यो लोकानां Mu. 4. 1 ; R. 2. 30 ; 14. 64, 15. 2 ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -प्यः An epithet of Siva. -प्यः A place of a refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection, U. 1. 50. v. 1. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

शरणीः (यिः f.) 1 A road, path. -2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. -2 A cloud. -3 Wind.

शरङ्गः 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon. -3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

शरत् f. [शू-अदि Up. 1. 129] 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक) ; यात्रायै चोदयामास तं शरत्कः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24. -2 A year ; त्वं जीव शरत्कः शतं R. 10. 1 ; U. 1. 15 ; धारिणीधृतधारिण्यार्भच भर्ता शरत्कस्तं M. 1. 15. -Oomp. -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अंबुधरः an autumnal cloud. -उदाशयः an autumnal lake. -कामिन m. a dog. -कालः the autumnal season. -वना, -मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रा (शरच्चंद्रा) the autumnal moon. -त्रियाणा an autumnal night. -पद्मः -शं the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called Kojāgara q. v. -सुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. -2 A year.

शरद्विज a. Autumnal.

शरभः [शृ-अभन् Up. 3. 122] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्वा मोक्षस्थं कृपात् R. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहघाती Mb. -3 A camel. -4 A grass-hopper. -5 A locust.

शरयुः (युः) f. N. of a river; see सत्यु (युः).

शरल a. 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked; fraudulent (according to Sabdak.).

शरलकं Water.

शरद्वं [शरवे शरद्विषाये हितं शरद्वं] A buttor mark (for arrows), target (fig. also); तौ शरद्व्यमकरोरस नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरद्व्यं हरिणा तवाशुराः S. 6. 28; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24; व्यसन-शरद्व्यमकरोरस गवाः K.

शरदिदः (-डि, -ति, -रि, -लि) A kind of bird.

शरारु a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious. -रुः A mischievous animal; शरारुचक्रचारपीषणायां महारथार्थं Dk.

शरावः -वं [शरं दद्यादिसारमवति अन्-अण Tv.] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 Kudavas.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिमन् m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं [शृ-रन्] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं तावद्विषायेष्वच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; शरीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. the interior of the body. -2. another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्तुं m. a father. -कर्षणं emaciation of the body. जा. 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -हृत्त्य a. equal to, i. e. as dear as one's own person. -द्वं 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body (as in penance). -धृक् a. having a body. -पतनं, -पातः abutting off the moral coil, death. -पाका emaciation (of the body). -बद्ध a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; शरीरबद्धः प्रथमा-अमी यथा Ku. 5. 30. -बंधः 1. the

bodily frame; शरीरबंधेन तिरोबध्व R. 16. 23. -2. being endowed with a body, i. e. birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. -बंधकः a hostage. -भाक् a. embodied, incarnate. (-m.) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -यष्टिः f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -वृत्तिः f. maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. -वैकल्यं bodily ailment, sickness, disease. -शुश्रूषा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1. decoration of the person. -2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory Samakāras. -संपत्तिः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. -सं बंधः relation by marriage. -सादः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -स्थितिः f. 1. the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. -2. taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kādambari).

शरीरकं 1 The body. -2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; कुरुणस्य मूर्तिर्यथा शरीरिणी विरहस्यैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4; भावविधौ शरीरिणी M. 1. 10. -2 Living. -m. 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणीं स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणी R. 8. 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon. -3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -4 Anger, passion. -5 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [शृ-कृत् कस्य नेत्वम् Up. 4. 3] 1 Candied sugar. -2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; शार्दूलोत्तरपावितेव शर्करा Mk. 5. -3 Gravelly mould. -4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. -5 A piece, fragment. -6 A potsherd. -7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, i. e. hail. -8 The disease called gravel. -Comp. -उत्कं sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. -सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisākha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करिक a. (की f.), शर्करिल, शर्करा-वत् a. Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करा 1 A river. -2 A girdle. -3 A pen.

शर्धः [शृ-धृ] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be n. also in this sense). -2 A troop, multitude. -3 Strength; power.

शर्धजह a. Causing flatulence. -हृः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धनं The act of breaking wind.

शर्धन् n. Ved. 1 A troop, host, (particularly of Maruts). -2 Strength, power.

शर्ध् 1 P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To injure, kill.

शर्धन् a. [शृ-मान् Up. 4. 144] Happy, prosperous. -m. An affix added to the name of a Brāhmana; as विष्णुशर्धन्; cf. वधन्, दास, गृध. -n 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; त्यजंश्च-सुखं शर्म च मानिना वरं त्यजति न स्वैकमपा-चितं वत N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. -2 A blessing. -3 Protection. -4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedio in this sense). -Comp. -व् a. conferring happiness. (-वः) an epithet of Vishnu.

शर्मरः A sort of garment.

शर्मिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayāti and daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas; cf. देवयानी and यशति.

शर्धः a. Ved. Hurtful, injurious. -र्धः An enemy.

शर्ध्या 1 Night. -2 A finger. -3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर्ध् 1 P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्धः 1 N. of Śiva; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. -2 N. of Vishnu.

शर्धरः N. of the god of love. -रः Darkness.

शर्धरा [शृ-धनिष् क्तिष् वनो र च] 1 A night; शाश्वतं पुनरेति शर्धरा R. 8. 56. 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 A woman. -Comp. -ईश, the moon.

शर्धला-ली An iron crow.

शर्धणी N. of Pārvatī or Durgā, wife of ŚSiva.

शर्धरीक a. Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शर्ध् 1. 1 A (शर्धते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. -2 To tremble. -3 To cover. -II. P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शर्धते) To praise.

शर्धः [शृ-धृ] 1 A dart, spear. -2 A snake. -3 N. of शृणि an attendant of Śiva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 A camel. -लं The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलगः A king, sovereign.

शलमः [शल-अम् Up. 3. 122] 1 A grass-hopper, locust; S. 1. 32. -2 A moth; कौश्यवंशविस्मिन् एष शल-भायने Ve. 1. 19; Si. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40. -3 N. of an Aśura.

शलल The quill of a porcupine.

श्री 1 The quill of a porcupine. -2 A small porcupine.

शलाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); अयस्कान्तमणिशलाका Mā. 1. -2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); अज्ञानधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानाजनशलाका । चक्षुःकर्मणि-ते येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; ययौ शलाकामपरा बह्वती R. 7. 8. -3 An arrow. -4 A dart, javelin. -5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. -6 A rib (as of an umbrella). -7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes); Y. 3. 85. -8 A sprout, spring, shoot; उद्भि-क्षया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24. -9 A paint-brush. -10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. -11 A porcupine. -12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -13 A ruler. -14 The Śārikā bird. -Comp. -धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. -परि ind. an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with Śalāka; cf. परि or अस्परि.

शलाटः A cart-load.

शलाटु A Unripe. -टः A kind of root.

शलाभेलिः A camel.

शलालुः A kind of perfume.

शलकं, शलकलं [शल-क कस्य नेत्वम् Uo. 3. 43] 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. -2 Bark, rind (of trees). -3 A part, portion, fragment.

शलकलित, शलिकन् m. A fish.

शलम् 1 A. (शलमेने) To praise.

शलमलिः -ली f. The silk-cotton tree

शल्यं [शल-यर्] 1 A spear, javelin, dart -2 An arrow, a shaft: शल्यं निखा तदुद्वहारापतासुरस्तः R. 9. 78; शल्यमोतं 9. 75; अन्वगच्छति मूत्रचेतनः शिपनाशं हृदि शल्यमपि R. 8. 88. S. 6. 8. V. 2. 10 -3 A thorn, splinter. -4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be m. also in those four senses). -5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अकारणशल्यं U. 3. 35; अप्रतीतिनिषशल्यः Dh. -6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief; उद्धृत विदारशल्यः कथयिष्यामि S. 7. -7 A

bone. -8 Difficultly, distress. -9 Sin, crime. -10 Poison. -11 Abuse, defamation. -त्यः 1 A porcupine, hedgehog. -2 The thorny shrub. -3 Extraction of splinters. -4 A fence, boundary. -5 The Bilva and Madana trees. -6 A kind of fish -7 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mādri, the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the Pāṇḍavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhisṭhira]. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Yudhisṭhira. -आह्वणं, -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शास्त्रं extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. -कंदः a porcupine. -लोमन् n. the quill of a porcupine. -हर्तु m. a weeder.

शल्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. -2 A splinter, thorn. -3 A porcupine.

शल्यित a. Pierced (as with a dart); निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल 1 P. (शलति) To go, move.

शलः [शल अच्] A frog. -लं Bark, rind.

शलकः N. of a tree. -कं Bark, rind.

शलकी 1 A porcupine. -2 A kind of tree (of which elephants are very fond); अभिलेखु तावदासवसुरभिस्तं शलकीमम् V. 4. 23; U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Mā. 9. 6. -Comp. -द्रवः incense.

शलवः N. of a country; see शालव.

शल्व 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To alter, change, transform.

शलः -व [शल-अच्] A corpse, dead body; Ms. 10. 55. -व Water. -Comp. -आच्छादन covering of a corpse, shroud. -भक्ष a. feeding on corpses; Bk. 12. 75. -काम्यः a dog. -दाहः cremation (of dead bodies). -दानं, रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse.

शलर } See शल, शलव.

शलमानः 1 A traveller. -2 A way, road -नं A cemetery

शल 1 P. (शलति) To leap, bound, jump.

शलः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. -2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). -3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined:—मृदुवचन-सुखिलः कोमलीयः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिधानं सत्यवारी शशोऽयं Śabdak; see Ratimanjari 35 also. -4 The Lodhra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -अर्धमुख a. crescent-headed (as an arrow). -मूर्तिः an epithet of the moon. -लेख the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. -अक्षः 1. a hawk, falcon. -2. N. of a son of Ikshvāku, father of पुरंजय. -अदनः a hawk, falcon. -ऊर्ज, -लोमन् n. the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. -धरः 1. the moon; प्रसरति शशधराधिबे Git. 7. -2. camphor. -मैलिः an epithet of Siva. -कृतकं a scratch with a finger-nail. -भृत् m. the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of Siva. -लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon. -लाटनः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 6. -2. camphor. -वि(वि)दुः 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विषागं, -शृंगं a hair's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदापि पर्यटन् शशविषागमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शशशृंगधनुर्धरः; see खड्ग. -स्थली the country between the Ganges and Yamunā, the Doab.

शलकः 1 A hare, rabbit. -2 शल (3) q. v.

शलश्च m. [शशोऽस्त्यस्य इति] 1 The moon; शशिर्न पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 6. 85; Me. 41. -2 Camphor. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Siva. -कला a digit of the moon; Mu. 1. 1. -कान्तः the moon gem. (-न्तं) a lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon. -ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon). -जम् a. having the hue of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; R. 3. 16. (-भं) 1. a water lily. -2. a pearl. -प्रभा moonlight. -भूषणः, -भृत् m., -मैलिः, -शेखरः epithets of Siva. -लेखा a digit of the moon

शलशिनी N. of one of the sixteen digits of the moon.

शलश्च ind. 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. -2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; R. 2. 48, 4 70; Mo 55. (In comp. शलश्च may be translated by lasting, eternal; as शलश्चच्छान्ति eternal tranquillity.)

शब् 1 P. (शक्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

शब्कु (स्कु) ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; तथापि कर्णशब्कुल्यवच्छिन्नः सन् (आकाशः) शब्दग्रहकश्रोतस्त्रिचामकः Tarka K.; अ-बलितकर्णशब्कुलीकलसकं रचयन्नबोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 A disease of the ear.

शब्पः (स्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिमाश्रय). -स्प Young grass, U. 4. 27; R. 2. 26.

शस् I. 1. P. (शक्ति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -II. 2. P. (शक्ति) To sleep; Cf. शंस also.

शसनं [शस्-ल्युट्] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice).

शस्त p. p. [शस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated, recited. -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. -स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard (अंगुलि-बाण q. v.; also शस्तकं in this sense).

शस्तिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र).

शस् 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals; as दिशाः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रे [शस्-ट्र] 1 A weapon, arms; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति-Subhāsh., R. 2.40, 3. 51, 62; 5. 28. -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अभ्यासं 1. steel. -2. iron. -अस्त्रं 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. -आजीवः उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्रहिन् a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle); शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्नयः U. 5. 53; जाविन्, -वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता the deity presiding over weapons. -धरः = शस्त्रधृत् q. v. -न्यासः laying down arms; so शस्त्र(परि)न्यासः -पाणि o. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. -पूत a. ' purified by arms ', rendered pure or abv are

from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field; अशस्त्रपूतं निष्पत्तिं (महात्मसं) Mā. 5. 12 : (see Jagadharā's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य मिथ्यापतिज्ञावैलक्ष्यसंपादितम-शस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपादिशति Vē. 2. -महाशः a wound inflicted with a weapon. भूत् m. 1. a soldier, warrior, R. 2. 40. -2. an armed man. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, fur-bisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. -संहतिः f. 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हत a. killed by a weapon. -हस्त a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife.

शस्त्रिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्रो A knife : पण्यस्त्रेषु विवेक-कथयति काशमीयुरु रच्यते कः Subhāsh.; Si. 4. 44.

शस्य a. (from शस्) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

शस्ये [शस्-यत्] 1 Corn or grain in general; दुदोह मां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मय्यार दिवं R. 1. 26 -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तंडुल also -3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a corn-field. -मक्षक a granivorous. -मंजरी 1. An ear of corn. -2. a fruit-stalk. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvest. -शालिन्, -संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूक a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -संब(व)रः the Sāla tree.

शाकः-कं [शक्-क्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; विह्निचरो वा जगद्विचरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः अमर्त्यपतैः परिक्षिपमानं शाकाय वा स्वाह्वणाय वा स्वात् Jag. -का 1 Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Sirisha tree. -4 N. of a people; see. शक. -5 An era; especially the era of Śālivāhana. -6 N. of the sixth Dvīpa. -Comp. -अंनं pepper, -अम्लं hog-plum. -अम्लं correl. -आरुयः the teak tree. (-हयं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -चुक्रिका the tamarind. -तः the teak tree. -पणः 1. a measure equal to a handful. -2 a handful of vegetables. -पत्रः the Sigrū tree. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपञ्चोपनि. -प्रति ind. a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकदं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट a. (टो. f.) [शकटाय हितं अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक -टं A field; of. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāsk; of. व्याकरणं शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

शाकटिक a. (की. f.) 1 Belonging to a cart. -2 Going in a car.

शाकटिनी A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 tulas.

शाकपूणिः-णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = शाकारी.

शाकमरी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 N. of a city.

शाकल a. (ली. f.) [शकल-अण्] Relating to a piece (शकल). -लः A school of the Rīgveda or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. -प्रातिशाख्य N. of the Rīgveda Prātishakhyā. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rīgveda as represented by the Śākalas.

शाकलिक a. (की. f.) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

शाकुण a. (णी. f.) 1 Repentant. -2 Afflicting others (पतायक).

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grām-marian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the Pada text of the Rīgveda).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra, as in the Mṛcchobhaskatikā.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिनं.

शाकिनी [शाकमस्यस्या इति] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुन a. (नी. f.) [शकुन-अण्] 1 Relating to birds; Mā. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकाः [शकुनेषु प्रसिद्धादिना जीवति उच्] A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Mā. 8. 229. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः, शाकुंतलेयः A metronymy of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतला of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शाक्त a. (की. f.) [शक्तिर्देवतास्य, अण्] 1 Relating to power. -2 R

lating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. —कः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sākas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. v. v. v.).

शाकिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. —2 A spearman, lancer.

शाकीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाकेयः, शाक्यः 1 A worshipper or *Sakti*. —2 N. of Parāsara.

शाक्यः [शक्-च्ञ् तत्र साधुः यत्] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. —2 N. of Buddha. —Oomp. —भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. —सुनिः, —सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्री 1 N. of Saohi, wife of Indra. —2 Of Durgā.

शाकरः A ox; cf. शाकर.

शास् 1 P. (शासति) To pervade, fill completely.

शाखः N. of Kārttikeya.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree), आचर्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. —2 An arm. —3 A party, section, faction. —4 A part or subdivision of a work. —5 A school, branch, sect. —6 A part or division of an animal. —7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a School; as in शाकलशाखा, आप्लायनशाखा, पाचकलशाखा &c. —Oomp. —चक्रमर्ण 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. —चन्द्रयायः see under चय. —नगरं, —पुरं a suburb. —विद्यः inflammation of the extremities of the body, e. g. hands, shoulders &c. —धृत् m. a tree. —भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. —मृगः 1. a monkey, an ape. —2. a squirrel. —रक्षः a traitor to his Sakhā, a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. —रथः a branch-road. —विलीन a. sitting on branches (as a bird). —शिरः a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).

शाखालः A sort of cane (बानीर).

शाखिन् a. [शाखा अस्य इति] 1 Having branches (fig. also). —2 Branching, ramifying. —3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). —m. 1 A tree; कुल्याभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिभो धीतमूलाः S. 1. 15. —2 A Veda. —3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कस्वं भोः कथयामि देवहतकं मा निद्रि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शाकरः A bull. शाकरिः 1 N. of Kārttikeya. —2 Of Gaṇessa. —3 Fire.

शाखे The sound of a conch-shell. शाखिकः [शिख-उच्] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. —2 N. of a mixed tribe. —3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शाखि a. 1 Distinguished, renowned. —2 Strong, powerful.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. —2 A petticoat.

शाटकः —कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाट्यायनं An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

शाठ्यं [शटस्य भावः श्यञ्] (a) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यः S. 5. 25; (b) Art, skill, cunning; देव्या निहोतुमिच्छेरिति सुरसरितं शाठ्यमव्याद्विभोर्धः Mu. 1. 1.

शाण a. (जी. f.) [शणेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] Hempen, flaxen. —णः 1 A touchstone; मणिः शाणोद्गीढः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. —2 A whetstone. —3 A saw. —4 A weight of four Māshas. —णं 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. —2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. —Oomp. —आजीवाः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. —2 A whetstone. —3 A saw. —4 A hempen garment. —5 A ragged garment. —6 A small screen or tent. —7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. —8 A weight of four Māshas.

शाणिरं A bank or spot of ground in the Soṇa rivr.

शाण्डिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. —2 The *Bilva* tree. —3 A form of Agni. —Oomp. —गोत्रं the family of Śaṇḍilya.

शात p. p. [शो-क] 1 Sharpened, whetted. —2 Thin, slender. —3 Weak, feeble. —4 Beautiful, handsome. —5 Cut down. —6 Happy, thriving. —तः The Dhātūra plant. —तं 'Happiness, pleasure, delight; मनिनीजगजनिन-शातं Git. 10. —Oomp. —उदरी a woman with a slender waist; Si. 6. 23; R. 10. 69. —शिशः a. sharp-pointed.

शातकुम्भं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. —2 The thorn-apple (चूर).

शातकौम्भं Gold.

शातनं 1 Whetting, sharpening. —2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्वत-

पक्षशातनं R. 3. 42. —3 Causing to fall or perish. —4 Causing to decay or wither. —5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. —6 Withering, decaying.

शातपत्रकः —की Moonlight.

शातभीरुः A kind of Mallikā.

शातमान a. (जी. f.) Bought for one hundred.

शात्रव a. (जी. f.) [शत्रुवै शत्रोर्विं वा अण्] 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. —2 Hostile, inimical. —वः An enemy; तत्र नाभवद्वसो महाहवै शात्रवावि पराङ्मुखोऽयिनिः Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. —वै 1 A collection of enemies. —2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशात्रवे R. G.

शात्रवीच a. 1 Relating to an enemy. —2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः [शद्-च्ञ्] 1 Young grass. —2 Mud. —Oomp. —हरितः —तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शादल a. [शादः सततवत् बलच्] 1 Grassy. —2 Abounding in young green grass. —3 Green, verdant. —लः —तं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शदप शादलं Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7.

शात् 1 U. (शीशासति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शात् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touch-stone. —2 whetstone. —Oomp. —पादः 1. a stone for grinding sandal. —2. the Pāriyātra mountain.

शानच (In gram.) A technical term used by Pāṇini for the Kṛit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Atm.

शानेश्वर a. (री. f.) 1 Relating to Saturn. —2 Falling on a Saturday.

शांत p. p. [शम्-क] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. —2 Cured, alleviated; शांत-रोमा. —3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतय-क्षीमपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतार्चिषं क्षीमपरिश्रमः Ki. 17. 16. —4 Ceased, stopped; शांतसुगमचरं Ku. 3. 42. —5 Dead, deceased. —6 Stilled, hushed. —7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमित्रमश्रमपदं S. 1. 16; 4. 19. —8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. —9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. —10 Shaded. —11 Gentle; शांतकुलप-वनश्च शिवश्च पंचाः S. 4. 10. —12 Purified. —13 Meek, humble. —14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतं पापं, which is sometimes repeated, means

'oh no !' 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event'; S. 5; Mu. 1). —नः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. —2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. —तं Appeasing, pacifying. —तं ind. Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush ! God (heaven) forbid ! ; शांतं कथं दुर्जेनः पौरजानपदाः U. 1 ; तमेव शांतमथवा क्रिमिहोत्तरण 3. 26. —Oomp. —आत्मनः, चित्तं a. calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. —तोय a. having still waters —रमः the sentiment of quietism ; see शांत above.

शांतनवः 'The son of Santanu' N. of Bhiṣhma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa ; see U. 1. 4 and अयश्च also.

शांतिः f. [शम-क्ति] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal ; अवशिष्टाशांतिः R. 11. 1, 62. —2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose ; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17 ; Māl. 6. 1. —3 Cessation of hostility ; Bv. 1. 125. —4 Cessation, stop. —5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments ; तदुपहितकुटुंबः शांतिमार्गोत्सृज्योऽभूत् R. 7. 71. —6 Consolation, solace. —7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. —8 Satisfaction of hunger. —9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. —10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. —11 Exculpation, or absolution from blame. —12 Preservation. —13 N. of Durgā. —Oomp. —उद्, —उद्क, —जलं soothing or propitiatory water ; S. 3. —कर, —कारिन् a. soothing, pacifying. —गृहं a room for rest or retirement. —होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil ; Ms. 4. 150.

शांति a. (की f.) Expiatory, propitiatory. —कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत् &c. See शांत् &c.

शापः [शप-घञ्] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema ; शापेनरतं गमित-महिमा बर्धभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1. 92 ; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59 ; 11. 14. —2 An oath, asseveration. —3 Abuse, calumny. —4 An interdiction, a ban. —Comp. —अंतः, —अवसानं, —निवृत्तिः f. the end of a curse ; Me. 110 ; R. 8. 82. —अस्त्रः 'having a curse for a weapon,'

a cage, saint ; R. 15. 3. —उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. —उद्धारः, —मुक्तिः f., —मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. —ग्रस्त a. labouring under a curse. —मुक्त a. released from a curse. —संयुजित a. restrained by a curse.

शापित p. p. 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. —2 Sworn, adjured.

शापटिकः A peacock.

शापरिकः A fisherman.

शाव (व) र a. (रो f.) [शव (व) र-अप्] 1 Savage, barbarous —2 Low, vile, base. —रः 1 An offence, a fault. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 The tree called *Lodhra*. —री A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). —Oomp —भेदाक्षं (also —भेदाक्षं) copper.

शब्द a. (श्चो f.) [शब्द-अण्] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. —2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. अर्थ). —3 Verbal, oral. —4 Sounding, sonorous. —5 Nominal (as inflection). —शब्दः A grammarian. —श्री N. of Sarasvatī. —Oomp. —बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. —संज्ञना insinuation founded on words.

शब्दिक a. (की f.) [शब्द-ठक्] 1 Verbal, oral. —2 Relating to sounds or words. —3 Sounding. —कः A grammarian.

शामन् n. Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. —नं 1 Killing, slaughter. —2 Tranquillity, peace. —3 End. —नी The southern direction.

शामित्रं 1 Sacrificing. —2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. —3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. —4 A sacrificial vessel. —5 A deadly blow.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle, (लक्ष्).

शामिनं 1 Ashes. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामिलं Ashes.

शामिली A chaplet, garland.

शान्नः N. of a son of Kṛishṇa and Jāmbavati.

शान्जरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. —2 A sorceress.

शान्बाकः A dealer in shells.

शान्बु (बु) कः A bivalve-shell.

शाम्भ a. (की f.) [शंभोर्दि अण्] 1 Belonging to Śiva ; अलं वांछति शाम्भो गणपतरात्रं धुधार्तः कर्णो P. 1. 159. —वः 1 A worshipper of Śiva. —2 A son of Śiva. —3 Camphor. —4 Bdelium. —5 A kind of poison. —वः The *Devadaru* tree.

शाम्भो 1 N. of Pārvati. —2 N. of a plant (शोडूना). —3 The opening in

the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

शायः Lying, sleeping.

शायिका Repose, sleep.

शायिन् a. Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow. —2 A sword ; cf. सायक.

शार 10 U. (शारयति) 1 To weaken. —2 To be weak.

शार a. [शार-अच् शु-बन्] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. —2 Yellow. —रः 1 A variegated colour. —2 Green colour. —3 Air, wind. —4 A piece used at chess, chessman ; कालः काल्या सुवनकलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारः Bh. 3. 39. —5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chataka* bird. —2 A peacock. —3 A bee. —4 A deer. —5 An elephant ; cf. सारंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow) ; cf. सारंगी.

शारद् a. [शरदि भवं अण्] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal ; (the f. is शारदी in this sense) ; विमलशारदः चन्द्रिचन्द्रिका Bv. 1. 113 ; R. 10. 9. Ma. 6. 11 ; मेघः शारद् एव काशघ्नः पानीयरीकोदरः Subhāsh. —2 Annual. —3 New, recent. —4 Young, fresh. —5 Modest, shy, bashful. —6 Diffident, not bold. —दः 1 A year. —2 An autumnal sickness. —3 Autumnal sunshine. —4 A kind of kidney-bean. —5 The *Bakula* tree. —दी The full-moon day in the month of Kārttika. —दं 1 Corn, grain. —2 The white lotus. —द्वी 1 A kind of Vinā or lute. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī ; (शरकाले पुरा यस्मान्नम्या बोधिता हरेः । शारदा सा समार्याता षोडशोक्त च नामतः).

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. —2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. —कः An autumnal or annual Śrādhā.

शारदीय a. Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. —2 A small round ball. —3 A kind of die. —रिः f. 1 The bird called Śārikā. —2 Fraud, trick. —3 An elephant's housings. —Oomp. —पद्मः, —फलः, —फलकः, —कः a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. —2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. —3 Playing at chess &c. —4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird —2 Ved. An arrow. —3 Kusa grass.

शारीर a. (रि f.) [शरीरस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. —2 Incorporate ; embodied. —रः 1 The incorporate or embodied

spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of drug. -4 Excrement.

शारीरक *a.* (की.फ.) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). -क 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Sankarāchārya on the Brahma-sūtras). -Comp. -सूत्र the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरकीय *a.* Corporeal; embodied. शारीरिक *a.* (की.फ.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारुक् *a.* (की.फ.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्कः Candied sugar.

शार्ककः 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

शार्कर *a.* (री.फ.) [शर्करा-अण्] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or skom of Milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

शार्करक-रिक-रीय *a.* Gravelly, stony.

शार्ग *a.* (शाङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. -2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -र्ग 1 A bow (in general). -2 The bow of Vishnu. -र्ग Wet ginger. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.*, -धरा, -पाणिः, -धृत् *m.* epithets of Vishnu.

शार्गिन् *m.* 1 An archer, a Bowman, -2 An epithet of Vishnu; धर्मसंरक्षणार्थेन प्रवृत्तिरिति शार्गिणः R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46. -3 Of Siva.

शार्ङ्गः [शुक्लं दुग्धं च] 1 A tiger. -2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, Rākshasa. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called शरम. (At the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशार्ङ्ग of कुंजर. -Comp. -चर्मन् *n.* a tiger's skin. -विक्रीडिते 1 tiger's play; कृत्यार्थं विभवावते विरचयन् शार्ङ्गविक्रीडिते Gt. 4. -2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शार्वर *a.* (री.फ.) [शर्वार्थं भवं अण्] 1 Nocturnal; शार्वरीयकारपुर &c. Dk.; Ks. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, pernicious. -रः Darkness, thick gloom. -री Night.

शास्त्र 1 A. (शालते) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To shine. -3 To be endowed with; Mall. on Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

शालः 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately) Shorea Robusta; R. 1.

38; Si. 3. 40. -2 A tree in general; R. 1. 13; Ve. 4. 3. -3 An enclosure, a fence. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Śālivāhana. -Comp. -द्रुमः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva. -गिरिः N. of a mountain. -शिला the Śālagrāma stone. -जः, -निर्यासः exudation of the Śāla tree, resin; R. 1. 38. -भञ्जिका 1. a doll, puppet, statue; Vb. 1; N. 2. 83. -2. a courtesan, harlot. -भञ्जी a doll, puppet. -वेष्टः the resin of the Śāla tree; cf. सल. -सारः 1. a superior tree. -2. as a fœtida.

शालवः The Lodhra tree.

शाला [शाल्-अच्] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; गृहेर्विशालैरपि चुरिशालैः Si. 3. 50; so संगतशाला, रम्यशाला &c. -2 A house, an abode; R. 16. 41. -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. -4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall; as in बाजिशाला, गव्यशाला &c. -Comp. -अजिरः, -रः a hollow earthen cup. -मुणः a jackal. -वृकः 1. a dog; सिंहानां च मुखेन मध्येषु पदेषु धारयति शालावृकः Bv. 1. 72. -2. wolf. -3. a deer. -4. a cat. -5. a jackal. -6. a monkey.

शालाकः N of Pāṇini.

शालाकिन् *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

शालाक्यं A branch or surgery.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. -2 A bird-ogee. -3 The claw of an elephant.

शालिः 1 Rice; न शालिः स्तंभकविता वसुधुनमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; यथा प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 The civet-cat. -Comp. -ओदनः -नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). -गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field; इक्षुक्षान्पायनवादिभ्यः शालि-गोप्यो जयदेशः R. 4. 20. -पूर्णः -र्ग rice-flour. -पिण्डं a crystal. -भवनं a rice-field. -बाह्वः N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -होत्रः 1. N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. -2. a horse. -होत्रिन् *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

शालिन् *a.* (नी.फ.) (usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, abiding or resplendent with; अलक्ष्मणलक्ष्मणशालि-नी Si. 16. 76, Ki. 2. 31, 7. 28, 55; 8. 17, Ra. 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शालीन *a.* [शालाप्रवेशमर्हति, शाला-न्] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring; निमग्नशालीनः क्षीजनः M. 4; R. 6. 81, 18. 17; Si. 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling. -नः A householder. (शालीनिकृ 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालीनता-त्वं Bashfulness, modesty. शालुः [शाल्-लृण्] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. -लु *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु (लृ) कं 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. -कः 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily (शालुक only in this sense).

शालु (लृ) रः A frog.

शाल्यं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः [शाल्-मलच्] 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

शाल्मलि 1 The silk-cotton tree Bv. 1. 115; Ma. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 N. of a kind of bell. -Comp. -रथः an epithet of Garuda.

शाल्मलिकं. An inferior kind of Śālmali tree.

शाल्मलिन् *m.* N. of Garuda.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 N. of a river in Pātāla. -3 A kind of bell. -Comp. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टकः the gum of the silk cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of Śālvya.

शाव *a.* (री.फ.) [शव-अण्] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death (of a relative); दुःशावः शावमाशौचं संपिण्डेषु विधीयते Ma. 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark yellowish. -वा 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, cub; क वयं क परोक्षमन्मथो युगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18; युगराजशावः R. 6. 3, 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour.

शावकः The young of any animal.

शावर See शावर्.

शाश्वत *a.* (ती.फ.) [शश्वद् भवः अण्] 1 Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting; शाश्वतीः सप्तः Rām. (=U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come'; U. 5. 27; R. 14. 14. -2 All. -तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Vyāsa. -3 The sun. -तं Hea-

ven. —तं ind. Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शास्त्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शास्त्रिकी विरोधः 'natural antipathy'; शास्त्रिक विरोधमपहाय K.

शास्त्रिकी The earth.

शास्त्रिक *a.* (ली *f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शास्त्रिक A quantity of baked cakes (शक्कुली).

शास्त्र 2 P. (शास्त्र, शास्त्र, अशिक्ष, अशिक्षित, शास्त्र, शिष्ट) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing to accusatives in this sense); शास्त्रक धर्म शास्त्र Sk. ; Bk. 6. 10; शिष्टस्तेऽहं शास्त्रि मां त्वां प्रसन्नं Bg. 2. 7. —2 To rule, govern; अनन्यशासनसुखी शास्त्रिकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; 10. 1; 14. 85, 19. 57; S. 1. 25; Bk. 3. 53. —3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; R. 12. 34; Mv. 6. 20; Ku. 6. 24; Bk. 9. 68. —4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); तस्मिन्नायोधनं वृत्तं लक्षणयाशिक्षमहत् Bk. 6. 27; Ms. 11. 83. —5 To advise; स किंमवा साधु न शास्त्रे योऽधिर् Ki. 1. 5. —6 To decree, enact. —7 To punish, chastise, correct; ताञ्च शिष्टाचचारवद्वेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपतिः Ms. 8. 29, 4. 175, V. 5. —8 To tame, subdue; Mv. 6. 20. —9 To wish, desire.

शास्त्र *m.* A reciter; as in उक्थशास्त्रः शास्त्रः Ved. 1 An order, command. —2 Praise (श्रुति).

शास्त्रकः [शास्त्र-कुल] 1 A ruler. —2 A chastiser, punisher.

शासनं [शास्त्र-कुल] 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. —2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनसुखी R. 1. 30; so अप्रतिशासन. —3 An order, a command, direction; तद्विराजि देवस्य शासनं प्रमणीकृतं S. 6; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 28. —4 An edict, enactment, a decree. —5 A precept, rule. —6 A royal grant (of land &c.), charter; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1; Y. 2. 240, 295. —7 A deed, writing, written agreement. —8 Control of passions. —9 A written book of authority. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as 'in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). —Comp. —अतिशक्तिः *f.* violation of commands, disobedience. —एवं 1 a plate (usually of copper) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. —2. a sheet of paper on which an order is written. —हरः a royal messenger. —हारिन् *m.* an envoy, a messenger; R. 3. 68.

शासनीय *a.* 1 To be ruled, governed or directed. —2 Punishable; V. 5.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. —2 Punished.

शासितृ *m.* [शास्त्र-कुल 1 A ruler, governor. —2 A chastiser; S. 1. 25.

शास्त्रिः *f.* [शास्त्र-कुल] 1 Governing, ruling. —2 An order, a command. —3 Correction, chastisement, punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the kind. —4 A sceptre, rod (of authority).

शास्त्र *m.* [शास्त्र-कुल इहभावः] 1 A teacher, an instructor. —2 A ruler, king, sovereign. —3 A father. —4 A Buddha or Jina; or a deified teacher of the Bandhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं [शिष्टस्तेऽहं शास्त्रं ह्यु] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. —2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. —3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comp. below. —4 Any department of knowledge, science; इति गृह्यतमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject; वेदान्शास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. —5 What is learnt, knowledge; Si. 5. 47. —6 A work, treatise; तत्रः पंचशिरसचकार सुमोदरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. —7 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice); इमं मां च शास्त्रं प्रयोगं च विमुञ्चतु M. 1. —Comp. —अतिक्रमः, —अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. —अनुष्ठानं-अनुसरः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. —अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Śāstras. —अर्थः 1. the meaning of a sacred precept. —2. a scriptural precept or statement. —आचरणं 1. observance of sacred precepts. —2. the study of Śāstras. (—जः) 1. one versed in scriptures. —2. a student of the Vedas. —उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Śāstras, lawful, legal. —कारः, —कृत *m.* 1. the author of a Śāstra or sacred book. —2. an author in general. —3. a sage, saint. —कोविद् *a.* versed in the Śāstras. —गणः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. —चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Śāstra). —चरणः one who deserves sacred precepts. —ज्ञ, —विद् *a.* 1. well versed in the Śāstras. —2. a mere theorist. —ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. —ज्ञः truth as taught in the Śāstras, scriptural truth. —ज्ञः an astronomer. —ज्ञः *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. —दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view.

—प्रसंगः 1. the subject of the Śāstras. —2. any discussion on scriptural points. —योगिः the source of the Śāstras. —विधानं —विधिः a sacred, precept, scriptural injunction. —विप्रतिषेधः, —विरोधः 1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. —2. Any act contrary to sacred precepts. —विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. —विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Śāstras, illegal, unlawful. —व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Śāstras. —शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kāshmir. —सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रि *a.* (जी *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेद्ययाने वा इति] Versed or skilled in the Śāstras. —*m.* 1 One who has mastered the Śāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit. —2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय *a.* [शास्त्रेण विहितः च] 1 Scriptural. —2 Scientific.

शास्य *a.* [शास्त्र-कुल] 1 To be taught or advised. —2 To be regulated or governed. —3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. (शिरोति, शिष्टे) 1 To whet, sharpen. —2 To attenuate, make thin. —3 To excite. —4 To be attentive. —5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. —2 Composure, calm tranquillity, peace. —3 An epithet of Śiva.

शिशपा 1 N. of a tree (शिष्ट). —2 The Asoka tree.

शिक्ष *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्षं Bee's wax; of. सिक्क.

शिक्षं, —क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). —2 A burden or load carried in a sling. —3 The strings of a balance.

शिक्षित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षतात्तं विदुर्देव मंत्रवत् R. 3. 31. —2 To teach (Ved).

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) [शिक्ष-कुल] 1 A learner. —2 A teacher, instructor; यद्वेदोऽयं (i. e. क्रिया and संकति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं [शिक्ष-कुल] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. —2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष-भावे अ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षाविशेषलुप्तस्तथा विमेषात् R. 9. 63. —2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15.

37. -3 Teaching, instruction, training ; काव्यज्ञशिक्षायाः K. P. 1 ; अथुक्ष नम्रा प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25 ; M. 4. 9. -4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. -5 Modesty, humility. -6 Science ; गणशिक्षा 'military science'. -7 Giving, bestowing (Ved). -Comp. -शरः 1. a teacher, an instructor. -2. N. of Vyāsa. -शुक्रः a religious preceptor. -नरः an epithet of Indra. -शक्तिः f. skill.

शिक्षित p. p. [शिक्षा जातास्य तारं इव शिक्ष-क वर] 1 Learnt, studied. -2 Taught, instructed ; अशिक्षितपदुर्व S. 5. 22. -3 Trained, disciplined. -4 Tame, docile. -5 Skilful, clever. -6 Modest, diffident. -Comp. -अशरः 1. a teacher. -2. a pupil. -आशुचं a. versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षामाया A pupil, scholar.

शिक्षंदः [शिक्षाममनि अम्ब-ड तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A crest V. 4. 8.

शिक्षंदकः [शिक्षंद इव-कन्] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. -2 Looks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head ; (these are three or five in the case of the Kāshatriya) ; कुबलपदुल्लयास्मिन्मधः शिक्षंदकमंडनः U. 4. 19. -3 A crest, tuft, plume. -4 A peacock's tail.

शिक्षंदिकः A cock.

शिक्षंदिका See शिक्षंद (1).

शिक्षंदिर a. [शिक्षंदोऽस्यस्य इति] Crested, tufted. -m. 1 A peacock ; नवति स एव बधूमखः शिक्षंदी U. 3. 18 ; R. 1. 39 ; Ku. 1. 15. -2 A cock. -3 An arrow. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 A kind of jasmine. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhāṇḍin was originally a female, being Ambā born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma ; (see Ambā). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as a son. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him ; but Sikhāṇḍin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bhārat war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero.

He was afterwards killed by Aśvat-thāman].

शिक्षंदिनी 1 A pea-hen. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 N. of the daughter of Drupada ; see शिक्षंदिर above.

शिक्षरः-रं [शिक्षा अस्यस्य-अरच् आलो-पः] 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain ; जगत्स गौरी शिक्षरं शिक्ष-दिम् Ku. 5. 7, 4 ; Me. 18. -2 The top of a tree. -3 Crest, tuft. -4 The point or edge of a sword. -5 Top, peak, point in general. -6 The arm-pit. -7 Bristling of the hair. -8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -र N. of a plant (वृक्ष). -Comp. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिक्षरिणी 1 An excellent woman. -2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. -3 A line of hair extending across the navel. -4 A kind of vine. -5 N. of a plant (वृक्ष). -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N. of a metre ; see App. 1.

शिक्षरिन् a. (जी f.) [शिक्षरं अस्यस्य इति] 1 Crested, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked ; शिक्षरिङ्गान Me. 82. -m. 1 A mountain ; इतश्च जगत्पार्थिव शिक्षरिणां गगाः शेरेते Bh. 2. 76 ; Me. 13 ; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अशमर्ग.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष-क तस्य नेत्वम् प्रथोऽ ; Up. 5. 24] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head ; Mu. 3. 30 ; Si. 4. 50 ; Mal. 10. 6. -2 A crest, top-knot. -3 Turt, plume. -4 Top, summit, peak ; Ki. 6. 17. -5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general ; S. 1. 4 ; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment ; तोयाधारपथाश्च वरकलशिक्षानिदयेरेखां-किताः S. 1. 14. -7 A flame ; यममहत्या शिक्षयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28 ; R. 17. 34. -8 A ray of light ; Ku. 2. 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root. -11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot. -Comp. -कंदं a kind of turnip. -तः a lamp-stand. -दामन् n. a garland worn on the top of the head. -धर a. pointed, crested. (-रः) 1. a peacock. -2. a Jaina deified saint. -जं a peacock's feather. -धारः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1. a carrot. -2. a root having a tuft of leaves. -3. a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -बल a. pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. -वृक्षः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः f. a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

शिक्षालः The crest of a peacock.

शिक्षावत् a. 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. -m. 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The ascending node.

शिक्षिन् a. [शिक्षा अस्यस्य इति] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted. -3 Proud. -m. 1 A peacock ; उदगालः शिक्षिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिक्षी V. 2. 23, 4. 8 ; Pt. 1. 151 ; Si. 4. 50. -2 Fire ; रिवुरिव सखीसंवासोयं शिक्षिव हिमामिलः Git. 7 ; Pt. 4. 110 ; R. 19. 54 ; Si. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow. -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A heron. -9 A mountain. -10 A Brāhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कंदं, ग्रीवं blue vitriol. -ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. smoke. -पिच्छं, पुच्छं a peacock's tail. -यूपः an antelope. -वर्धकः a gourd. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -जिह्वा 1. a flame. -2. a peacock's crest.

शिक्षुः [शिक्ष-क युक् च] 1 A pot-herb. -2 A kind of tree.

शिक्ष् 1 P. (शिक्षिते) To go, move.

शिक्ष् 1 P. (शिक्षिते) To smell.

शिक्षाणः 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm.

-जं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel.

शिक्षाणकः-कं The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.

शिक्षित a. Smelled.

शिक्ष् f. The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिक्ष् 1, 2 A., 10 U. (शिक्षिते, शिक्षिते, शिक्षिते) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle ; Si. 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिक्षः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound ; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिक्षजिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिक्षा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string.

शिक्षित p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -तं 1 Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.) ; कुजितं राजहंसानां नेवं न्युराशि-जितं V. 4. 24. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिक्षिनी 1 A bow-string. -2. An anklet (worn round the feet).

शिक्ष् 1 P. (शिक्षिते) To alight, despicie, disregard.

शिक्षित p. p. [शोके] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn. -धार a. sharp-edged. -शुक्रः 1. barley. -2. wheat.

शितद्रुः *f.* The river Sutlej ; see शतद्रुः.

शिति *a.* [शि-किङ्] 1 White. -2 Black ; शितितारकानुमिततान्नयनमवधी-कृतं कृपा Si. 15. 48. -तिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Siva ; तस्यात्मा शितिकंठस्य सेनापत्य-सुपेत्य वः Ku. 2, 61, 6. 81. -2. a pea-cock ; अवनतशितिकंठकंठलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरितागुरेणुजालाः Si. 4. 56. -3. a gallinule. -छद्ः, -पक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस्य *m.* an epithet of Balarāma ; विट्बन्धयंतं शितवाससस्तु Si. 1. 6. -साखा a kind of ebony.

शियिल *a.* [श्लघ्-किल्ब् णो० Up. 1. 53] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened. relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened ; S. 2. 6. -3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; अर्कस्योपरि शियिलं द्युतमिव नव-मल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8. -4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -5 Weak, feeble अशियिलपरिरंभ U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. -6 Flaccid, flabby. -7 Dissolved. -8 Decayed. -9 Ineffective, futile, vain. -10 Inattentive, careless ; Pt. 4. 116. -11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -12 Cast off, abandoned. -लं 1 Luxury, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शियिलीकृ means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken. -3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4. to give up, abandon ; R. 2. 41. शियिलीभू 1. To be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from ; Mk. 1. 13.)

शियिलयति Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen, Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon ; शियिलय क्षणमात्रं वायमोक्षं Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down ; न सा इतोमतममुरारं शियिलयति V. 2.

शियिलायते Den. A. To become ooze or flaccid ; Bh. 3. 14.

शियिलित *a.* 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शिनिः *N.* of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (शिनैर्न *c.* *m.* *N.* of Sātyaki).

शिपिः A ray of light. -*f.* Skin, leather. -*n.* Water ; शैत्याच्छयनयोगा-च्च शिपि वारि मञ्जने Vyāsa. -Comp. -विष्ट *a.* (written शिपिविष्ट or शिपिविष्ट also) 1. pervaded by rays. -2. bald, bald-headed. -3 leprous. (-ष्टः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a bald man. -4 a man without pro-puce -5. a leper.

शिपः *N.* of a lake on the Himālaya. -*m.* Ved. 1 A cheek ; jaw. -2 The thin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

शिष्या 1 *N.* of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayini ; शिष्यावतः शिष्यतम इव पार्यनाचाङ्कारः Me. 81. -2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 A fibrous root. -2 The root of a water-lily. -3 A root in general. -4 A stroke with a whip. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Tormeric. -8 Spikenard. -Comp. -कंदः-द्वं the root of a water-lily. -धृः a branch. -वृहः the (Indian) fig-tree.

शिफाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिबिः(विः) 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree. -3 *N.* of a country (pl.). -4 *N.* of a king (who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance) ; Mu. 6. 17.

शिबि(वि)ट्टा 1 A palanquin, litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिबि(वि)रं 1 A camp ; धृष्टसूयन्, स्वशिबिरमयं याति सर्वं सहस्रं Ve. 3. 18 ; Si. 5. 68 -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

शिबि(वि)रथः A palanquin, litter.

शिबः A kind of large shrub (चक्र-मर्द). -*वा* A pod, legume ; (also शि-विः *f.* in this sense) ; Māl. 9. 7.

शिबिका 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिबी 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

शिरं 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant (*m.* also according to some, in these senses). -*रः* 1 A bed. -2 A large serpent. -Comp. -जं hair.

शिरस् *n.* [शि-अश्त् विपातः Up. 4. 193] 1 The head ; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्व (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain) ; हिममौरेरच-लाधिपः शिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17 ; Si. 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति वीपः Bv. 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, aome, highest point. -7 Front, fore-part, van (as of an army) ; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्यममयामी S. 7. 25 ; U. 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head (usually the end of comp.). -Comp. -अस्थि *n.* (शिरोस्थि) the skull. -कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human

skull. -गृहं (शिरोगृहं) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः (शिरोग्रहः) affection of the head, head-ache. -छेदः, -छेदनं (शिरोछेदः &c.) beheading, decapitation. -सा-पिन् *m.* an elephant. -जं, -जानं 1. a helmet ; शिरस्यैश्वर्यकोचरेव R. 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2. a head-dress. -धराः, -धिः (शिरोधरा-धिः) the neck ; S. 4. 52, 5. 65. -पीडा head-ache. -पणामः bending the head. -पारवर्णः a turban. -फलः the ooooa-nut tree. -भूषणं (शिरोभूषणं) an ornament for the head -मणिः (शिरो-मणिः) 1. a jewel worn on the head. -2. a crest-jewel -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मर्मन् *m.* (शिरोमर्मन्) a hog. -मालिन् *m.* (शिरोमालिन्) an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं (शिरोरत्नं) a jewel worn on the head. -रजा (शिरोरजा) head-ache. -रह *m.* -रहा (शिरोरह-रहाः) (also शिरसि-रह-रहाः) the hair of the head ; Rs. 1. 4, Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. -वर्तिन् *a.* (शिरोवर्तिन्) being at the head. (-*m.*) a chief, anyone at the head of affairs. -वस्त्री (शिरोवस्त्री) the crest of a pea-cock. -वृत्तं (शिरोवृत्तं) pepper. -वेष्टः वेष्टनं (शिरोवेष्टः-ष्टनं) a head-dress, turban. -जुलं head ache. -स्था leader, chief. -हारिन् *m.* (शिरोहारिन्) epithet of Siva.

शिरसिजः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.

शिरस्क 1 A helmet. -2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तस् *ind* From the head ; Ku. 3. 49 ; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य *a.* [शिप्ति भवः यत्] Belonging to, or being on, the head. -स्थः Clean hair.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -पत्रः the wood-apple. -मोक्षः bleeding. -वृत्तं lead.

शिराल *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरि [शि-कि] 1 A sword. -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4: A locust.

शिरिषः [शि-इश्त् किञ्च] *N.* of a tree. -*व* A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy) ; शिरिषपु-ष्पाधिकमौकुमार्यो बाहू तदीयाविति मे वित-कः Ku. 1. 41 ; २० वद सहेत भ्रमरस्य पल्लव-शिरिषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः 5. 4, R. 16. 48 ; Ma. 65.

शिर 6. P. (शिलति) To glean.

शिलः लं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time) ; see Kull. on Ma. 10. 112. -Comp. -उंछः 1.

gleaning ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

शिला 1 A stone, rock. -2 A grind-stone. -3 The lower timber of a door. -4 The top of a column. -5 A tendon, vein (for शिरा). -6 Red arsenic. -7 Camphor. -Comp. -अटक: 1. a hole. -2. a fence, an enclosure. -3. a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरंभ the wild plantain. -आसनं 1. a slab of stone used as a seat. -2. benzoin. -आहं bitumen. -उच्चयः a mountain; huge rock; R. 2. 34. -उत्थं benzoin. -उद्गः 1 benzoin. -2. a superior kind of sandal-wood. -ओकस् m. an epithet of Garuda. -कुल्लः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, पुष्पं benzoin. -ज a. fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1. bitumen. -2. benzoin. -3 petroleum. -4. iron. -5. any fossil production. -जतु n. 1. bitumen. -2. red chalk. -जित् f., -वदु bitumen. -यातुः 1. chalk. -2. red chalk. -3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः, -पट्टकः 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्रः, -पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रति-कृतिः f. an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भञ्जं benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1. benzoin. -2. incense. -वल्कलः-लं, -वल्का a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः f. 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. -वेदमन् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen. -सारं iron.

शिलिः The Birch tree. -लिः f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिंदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. -2 A kind of earthworm. -3 The top of a pillar. -4 A dart. -5 An arrow. -6 A female frog. -Comp. -सुखः 1. a bee; मिलितशिलीसुखपाटलि पटलकृतस्मरत्तुणविलासे Git. 1.; R. 4 57. -2. an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिली-सुखमनोहरास्मदन्चापादिषु प्रमद्वना-स्त्रस्यति K. 225; or युगपद्विका-शुद्धयाश्रितं शशिनः शिलीसुखगोऽनुभूत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). -3. a fool. -4. war, fight.

शिलीध्रः [शिली भरति धृक् पृथोः सुम्] 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of tree. -ध्र 1 A mushroom, fungus, as in उच्छिलीध्र q. v. -2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुत्रि शिलीध्रमुग्धाभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनामतालिली शिलीध्रि 72. -3 Hail.

शिलीध्रक 1 A mushroom, fungus. **शिलीध्रो** 1 Earth, clay. -2 A small earthworm.

शिलेय a. Rocky, stony. -यं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शिल्प [शिल् पृह] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). -2 Skill (in any art), craft; पात्रविशेषयस्कं युगांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -3 Ingenuity, cleverness. -4 Work, manual work or labour. -5 A rite, ceremony. -6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -7 Form, shape. -8 Creation, procreation. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिय any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -विद्या 1. mechanical science. -2. any manual skill, handicraft. -शालं, -ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शास्त्रं 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. -2. mechanics.

शिल्पक A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

शिल्पिक a. Manual, mechanical. -कं 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. -2 = शिल्पकं q. v.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. -2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. -2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. [श्यति षाप् शो-बन् पृथोः] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवापतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. -2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवायि वसतिर्थजलानि कल्लित R. 5. 8; (= अनुपलब्धानि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पथानः संतु 'a happy journey to you,' 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -त्रः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. -2 The male organ of generation, penis. -3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. -4 The Veda. -5 Final beatitude. -6 A post to which cattle are tied. -7 A god, deity. -8 Quick-silver. -9 Bellium. -10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -वै (m. dual) Siva and Pārvati; कथयति शिवयोः शरीर-योगं विषमपदा पदवी चिवर्तनेषु Ku. 5. 40. -वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वसन्ति वर्तन्ति शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. -2 Bliss, auspiciousness. -3 Final beatitude. -4 Water. -5 Sea-salt. -6 Rock-salt. -7 Refined borax. -Comp. -अक्षं = रुद्राक्ष q. v. -अरातिः

a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Siva). -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1. the bearer of auspicious news. -2. a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1. Siva's abode. -2. the red basil. (-वं) 1. a temple of Siva. -2 a cemetery. -इतर a. inauspicious, unlucky; शिवनरक्षतये K. P. 1. -इष्टा Dūrvā grass. -कर (शिवकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛngi. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -वर्मेजः the planet Mars. -चतुर्विंशति the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha; see शिवरात्र. -जा a female devotee of the Siva sect. -जति a. 1. having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कुर्वन्नेयं फलतु शिवततिश्च भवतु Māl 6. 7. -2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनास्वदुष्पराः शिवता तिरिचि 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. -वृत्ते the discus of Vishnu. -दारु n. the Devadāru tree. -द्वीती epithet of Durgā. -द्रुमः the Bilva tree. -द्विष्टा the Ketaka tree. -धातुः 1. quick-silver. -2. milk-stone. -पुरं, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रियः 1. a crystal. -2. the Baka tree. -3. the thorn-apple. (-यं) रुद्राक्ष q. v. (-यः) the goddess Durgā. -मल्लकः the Arjuna tree. -रसः the water of boiled rice. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -लिङ्गं 1. Siva, worshipped in the form of a phallus. -2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the Linga. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वल्गुमः the mango tree. (-यः) 1. white rose. -2. Pārvati. -वाहनः a bull. -वीजं quick-silver. -शेखरः 1. the moon. -2. the thorn-apple. -सायुज्यं final emancipation (lit. unification with Siva). -सुंदरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवक 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिव 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रामशिवैः शिवारुतैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरथ द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude. -5 The Sami tree. -6 The yellow myrobalan. -7 Durgā grass. -8 A kind of yellow pigment. -9 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरातिः a dog. -धिया a goat. -फला the Sami tree. -वत् the howling of a jackal.

शिवानी Pārvatt, wife of Siva.
शिवालु: a jackal.
शिवि: 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिविका, शिविर.

शिशिर *a.* [शश्-रिच् नि. U. 1. 53] Cool, cold, chill frigid; कुरु यदुनंदन चंदनशिशिरतरेण करेण पयोधरे Gt. 12; R. 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः, -रं 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पद्मनां शिशिराद्भयः जातो मन्थे शिशिरमथितं पश्चिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कंठेषु स्थलितं गोक्षि शिशिरे पुंसकौकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 128. -3 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः the moon; शुभ इव शिशिरांशो V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वासरतं प्रसिद्धं Si. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रज्ज्यः R. 3. 2. -अस्पृश्यः, -अपगमः the close of the cold season; the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरास्पृश्यः (पुष्पोच्छ्रयः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहिते शिशिरागममग्नि R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -प्रः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः [शो-कु सम्प्रदायः द्विवचः; cf. Up. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिव्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar. -Comp. -क्रंदः, -क्रंदनं the cry of weeping of a child. -क्रंदीयः (i. e. ग्रंथः) a work treating of the complaints of children. -नद्या a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). -चंद्राक्षः a lunar pence of children; (चतुरां प्रतद्वर्गीयसिंहाय विप्रः समाहितः । चतुरोस्तमिहे सूर्यं शिशुचंद्राक्षं स्मृतं Ms. 11. 220). -नगरः a young elephant. -पालः N. of a king of the Chedi and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishnu Purana this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who has killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who has killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha]. इयं *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -मरः the Gangetic porpoise. -शिरस् *n.* the north-east quarter. -बाहकः, -बाहकः a wild goat. -हत्या child-murder, 'infanticide'.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुलः Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिवनं, शिवनं [शश्-नक् नि.] The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -Comp. -देवः a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis).

शिवद्वयान् *a.* 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

शिव् 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P. 10 U. (शेषति, शेषयति) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिनति, शित्) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. -2 To distinguish or discriminate from others. -Caus. (शेषयति) To leave &c.

शित् *p. p.* [शश्-क् शिप्-क् वा] 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest. -2 Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained, educated, disciplined. -4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtuous, respectable. -7 Civil, polite. -8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; R. 1. 28. -प्रः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. -2 A wise man. -3 A counsellor. -Comp. -आचारः 1. the practice of wise men. -2. good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शितिः *f.* [शस्-क्ति] 1 Rule, government. -2 Order, command. -3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिव्या [शस्-व्यप्] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिव्यस्तेषु शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, passion. -3 Violence, force. -Comp. -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -पुत्रः a pupil regarded as a son. -शितिः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिवः, शिवकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शयिन; *pass.* ग्रथ्यते; *deid.* शियति) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च सरगायिनः शिविरिणं गणाः शेते Bh. 2. 76. -2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशंकं शेते शेपे वयसः समागतो सुरतः । अथवा सुखं शयीथा निकटे जागति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. -3 To rest, repose. -Caus. (शाययति) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वं शायय रावणं Bk. 8. 83. -2 To allow to rest or repose.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. -2 Tranquillity.

शीक् 1 A. (शीकते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently. -II. 1 P. 10 U. (शीकते, शीकयति) 1 To be angry. -2 To moisten, wet. -3

To be patient. -4 To speak. -5 To shine.

शीकरः [शीक्-अर्क्] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 42; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. -2 A drop of water or rain; गतसुपरि वनानां वारि-गर्भोदराणां पिबुनयति रथस्ते शीकराक्षि-नेभिः S. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. -र 1 The Sarala tree. -2 The resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

शीकरिन् *a.* Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विभ्रन्मार्गे मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्र-कृत्यं 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. -प्रः Conjunction (in astr.). -प्रं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. -उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). -कारिन् *a.* expeditious, quick. -को-पित् *a.* choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -बुद्धिः *a.* acute, sharp-witted. -लघन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghaṭ. 8. -वेद्यिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रायते Den. A. 1 To become quick or rapid. -2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* 1 Speedy, expeditious. -2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick, swift.

शीघ्रचं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. -कारः, -कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* [शै-क्] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमहारं शीतरश्मिस्त्वामदोः S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. -2 The Nimba tree. -3 The cold season (*n.* also). -4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, obillness; अः शीतं तृदिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; वक्त्रेद्वौ तव सत्यं यदपरा शीतांशुवज्जुभते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. -अदः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain. -अह्नम् *m.* the moon-stone. -आ-कुल, -आर्त *a.* pinched or numbened with cold, shivering. -उत्तमं water. -करः 1. the moon. -2 camphor. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन *a.* wintry. -कुम्भः the fragrant cleander. -कृच्छ्रः, -रुद्धं a kind of re-

ligious penance. —सरः refined borax. —श्वः, white sandal. —शुः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —चंपकः 1. a lamp. —2. a mirror. —श्रीधितिः the moon. —पुष्पः the *Sirisha* tree. —पुष्पकं benzoin. —प्रभः camphor. —भातः the moon. —भीकः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). —मयूखः, —सरोचिः, —रविमः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —मूलकं the root of the *Utra* q. v. —रम्यः a lamp. —रुक् m. the moon. —रुक्कः the *Udumbara* tree. —रीरकः the fig-tree. —सिधः the *Sami* tree. (—रु) 1. rock-salt. —2. borax. —शुकः barley. —सहः the *Pilu* tree. —स्वप्न a ooling.

श्रीतक a. Cold; see श्रित. —कः 1 Any cold thing. —2 Winter, the cold season. —3 A dull or dilatory person. —4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. —5 A scorpion.

श्रीतल a. [श्रितं लाति ल-क, श्रितमस्य ल-क-वा] (a) Cool, cold, chill, frigid; अतिश्रीतलमप्यमः किं भिनत्ति न धृतः *Subhāsh.* (b) Cool, bearable; महद्विपरदुःखं श्रीतलं सम्यगाहः *V.* 4. 13. —लः 1 The moon. —2 A kind of camphor. —3 Turpentine. —4 The *Champaka* tree. —5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). —लं 1 Cold, coolness. —2 The cold season. —3 Benzoin. —4 White sandal, or sandal in general. —5 A pearl. —6 Green sulphate of iron. —7 A lotus. —8 The root called श्रीतल q. v. —Comp. —ल-क the *Champaka* tree. —जलं a lotus. —प्रदा, —वः sandal. —वाता a cool breeze. —षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of *Māgha*.

श्रीतलक A white lotus.

श्रीतला 1 Small-pox. —2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. —Comp. —पूजा worship of the goddess *Śītalā*.

श्रीतली Small-pox.

श्रीता See सीता.

श्रीताल a. [श्रितं न सहते श्रित-आलुङ्ग] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; श्रोतालः सलिल-मतेन सिच्यते स्म *Si.* 8. 19.

श्रीरय See सीरय.

श्रीधु m., n. 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. —2 Wine. —Comp. —गंधः the *Bakula* tree. —पा a drinker of spirits.

श्रीन a [श्रे-क] Thick, congealed. —नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. —2 A large snake (अजगर).

श्रीम् 1 A. (श्रीमते) 1 To boast. —2 To tell, say, speak (कथने?).

श्रीभ्यः 1 A bull. —2 N. of *Siva*.

श्रीरः A large snake; see श्रीर also

श्रीर्ण [श्र-क] p. p. 1 Withered, decayed, rotten. —2 Dry, sere. —3 Shattered, torn; shivered. —4 Thin, emaciated; (see श्रु). —5 Small, slender. —ज् A kind of perfume. —Comp. —अभिः, —पादः 1. epithets of *Yama*. —2. of the planet *Saturn*. —एर्ण a withered leaf; (so श्रीर्णपत्रं). (—जः) the *Nimba* tree. —वृत्तं a water-melon.

श्रीवि a. 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. —2 Savage.

श्रीर्वे [शिरस-पञ्चो श्रीर्वेदिः, श्र-क सक् च वा] 1 The head; श्रीर्वे सयौ देशा रे वैशः *Karpūr.* Mu. 1. 21. —2 The black variety of aloe-wood. —Comp. —अव-शेषः the head only as the remainder. —आमयः any affection or disease of the head. —उद्यः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, *Gemini*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*. —छेदः decapitation. —छेद्य a. fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; श्रीर्वेच्छेद्यः स ते राम ते हस्वा जीवय द्विजं *U.* 2. 8; *R.* 15. 51. —रक्ष a helmet. —शोकः pain in the head.

श्रीर्वकः An epithet of *Rāho*. —कं 1 The head. —2 Skull. —3 A helmet. —4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). —5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीर्वण्यः [श्रीर्वन्-यद्] Clean or untangled hair. —ण्य 1 A helmet. —2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). —3 Ved. A head rope.

श्रीर्वन् n. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or श्रीर्व after acc. dual).

श्रील I. 1 P. (श्रीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. —2 To serve, honour, worship. —3 To do, practise. —II-10 U. (श्रीलयति) 1 To honour, worship. —2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिज्ञतमपि भूया श्रीलतिं भारतं वा *Bv.* 2. 35; श्रीलयति हनयः सुश्रीलतं *Ki.* 13. 43. —3 To put on, wear; चल सखि कुञ्ज सतिमिरपुञ्जं श्रीलय नीलनिचालं *Git.* 5. —4 To go to, visit, frequent; यद्-लग्नमनाय निशि गहनमपि श्रीलतिं *Git.* 7; स्मेरानना सपदि श्रीलय सौधमौलिं *Bv.* 2. 4. —With अनु, —परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शब्द-चक्षुस्तोसि मनसा परिश्रीलितोऽपि *Rāj. P.*

श्रीलः [श्रील-अञ्] A large serpent (the *boa*). —लं 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानश्रीलयसनेषु सख्ये *Subhāsh.*; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c.; as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel'.

'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दानं, युगपां, दयां, पुण्यं, आश्वासनं, &c. —2 Conduct, behaviour in general. —3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं चूषणं *Bh.* 2. 82; *Pt.* 5. 2 —4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दो-मैत्र्यान्वृपातिर्विनश्यति...शीलं खलोपासनात् *Bh.* 2. 42. 39; तथा हि ते शीलसुदारदश-ने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतं *Ku.* 5. 36, *Ki.* 11. 25; *Pt.* 1. 169; *R.* 10. 70. —5 Beauty, good form. —Comp. —ख-लनं violation of morality or chastity. *Pt.* 1. —भारिन् m. an epithet of *Siva*. —वचना violation of chastity; मतेयं शीलवचना *Mk.* 1. 44. —वृत्त a. well-behaved, virtuous. (—वृत्त) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. —वृत्तिः f. virtue.

शीलनं [शीलं श्रुद्] 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. —2 Constant application. —3 Honouring, serving. —4 Wearing.

शीलित p. p. 1 Practised, exercised. —2 Put on. —3 Frequented, visited. —4 Skilled in. —5 Endowed with, possessed of. —तं Practice, conduct.

शीलन् m. A large snake (boa).

शुशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः [श्र-क] 1 A parrot; आत्म-नो मुखद्वेषणं बध्नेते शुकसंसारिका *Subhāsh.*; तुहेराताम्रकुटिलः पक्षैरितिकोमलैः । त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कटैरेते मञ्जुभिः शुक्राः *Kāv.* 2. 9. —2 The *Sirisha* tree. —3 N. of a son of *Vyāsa*. [He is said to have been born from the seed of *Vyāsa* which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph *Ghritāchī* while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. *Suka* was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph *Rambha* to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the *Bhagavata Purana* to king *Parikshit*. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. —कं 1 Cloth, clothes. —2 A helmet. —3 A turban. —4 The end or hem of a garment. —Comp. —अद्वनः the pomegranate tree. —तदः, —द्रुमः the *Sirisha* tree. —देवः N. of *Suka*. —नास a. having an aquiline nose. (—सः) N. of the miniaturist or *Tārāpida*. —नसिका an aquiline nose. —पुच्छः sulphur. —पुष्पः, —प्रियः the *Sirisha* tree. (—पर) the rose-apple. —वल्गुमः the pomegranate. —वाहः an epithet of *Cupid*.

शुक p. p. [श्र-क] 1 Bright, pure, clean. —2 Acid, sour. —3 Harsh,

rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. -क 1 Flesh. -2 Sour gruel. -3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्रकं Sour eructation.

शुक्रिः *f.* [शुच-कि] 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषस्वरूपं युगांतरं व्रजनिश्लिप्यमाधुः जलमिव सद्युद्-शुक्रो शुक्राकलतरं पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh 2. 67; R. 13. 17. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4 A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4; see Malli. thereon. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -8 Hemorrhoids. -Comp. -उद्धतं, -जं a pearl. -पुटं, -पेसी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधूः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl. -सरसः dusky spots on a pearl.

शुक्रिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्र *a.* [शुच-रू नि० कृत्वम्] Ved. 1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2 White, pure. -क्रा 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Aenas, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवयानी and ययति. -3 The month of Jyeshtha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. -क 1 Semen virile; युमान् पुंसोऽधिकं शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिकं स्त्रियः Me. 3. 49, 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 Ved. Water. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर a spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -भुज *f.* a pea-hen. -धूः *m.* the marrow of the bones. -वारः, -वासरः Friday. -शिश्यः a demon.

शुक्रल, शुक्रिय *a.* 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्र *a.* [शुच-लृ कृत्वम्] White, pure, bright; as in शुक्रपाणं q. v. -क्रः 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. -3 N. of Siva. -क 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अंगः, अपाणः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्रपाणिः सजलनयनेः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः Me. 22. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. -उपलर candied sugar. -कंठकः a kind of galliaule. -कर्मन् *a.* pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -धातुः chalk. -पक्षः the bright half of a month. -मंडः the corner of the eye. -वस्त्र *a.* dressed in white. -वायसः a crane. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. a pure mode of life. -2. the

maintenance derived by a Brāhmaṇa from other Brāhmaṇas.

शुक्रक *a.* White. -क्रः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्रल *a.* White.

शुक्रा 1 N. of Sarasvati. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a white complexion. -4 The plant Kakoli.

शुक्रमन् *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्तिः 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Fire.

शुगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn.

शुगा 1 The sheathe of a young bud. -2 The awn of barley or corn. -3 The waved-leaf fig.

शुगिन् *m.* 1 The (Indian) fig tree. -2 The Plakshu tree.

शुच *i.* 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीदावणोऽजोचीमोहं चाक्षिभ्रियत् Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. -II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; become fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच, -चचा *f.* [शुच-किर टाप् वा] Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकल-कणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72; Me. 88. S. 4. 18.

शुचि *a.* [शुच-कि] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसयुगं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. -2 White; Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright; resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिबेदमहो मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेदितं शुचिव्रतमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पथः शुचिर्देशयितार ईश्वरः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hal- lowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्थः साव- द्धमो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Cor- rect, accurate. -चिः 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, up- rightness. -4 Correctness, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious stu- dent. -6 A pure man. -7 A Brāhmaṇa. -8 The hot season; उपययौ विदध- क्षवमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभसंपदः Si 6. 22, 1. 58; R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. -9 The months of Jyesh- tha and Ashāda. -10 A faith- ful or true friend. -11 The sun. -12 The moon. -13 Fire. -14 The

sentiment of love (शुंगर). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The Arka plant. -Comp. -द्वयः the sacred fig- tree. -पणी *a.* sipping water. -मणिः 1. a crystal. -2. a jewel worn on the head. -मल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -रोचिम् *m.* the moon. -वत *a.* holy, virtuous. -स्मित *a.* having a sweet or pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 49.

शुचिष्मत् *v.* Bright. -*m.* An epi- thet of Agni.

शुचिश्च *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचयति Den. P., शुचिष् 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn; (these senses may belong to शुच 4 P. also).

शुदरिः A hero.

शुदीर्य Valour, heroism.

शुद 1. 1 P. (शोदति) 1 To be im- peded or hindered. -2 To limp, be lame. -3 To resist -II. 10 U. (शो- दयति-ते) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुद 1 P., 10 U. (शुदति, शुदयति-ते) 1 To purify. -2 To become dry; see शुद I. also.

शुदिः-ठी *f.*, शुद्वं Dry ginger.

शुद् 1 P. (शुदति) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुदः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk.

शुदरः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instru- ment.

शुद 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram- shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtesan, harlot. -6 A bawd, pro- cureess. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुदरः 1 A distiller. -2 An ele- phant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

शुदालः An elephant.

शुदिका See शुद. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland (also शुद्वि in this sense).

शुदिन् *m.* 1 A distiller. -2 An ele- phant. -Comp. -मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुतुदिः-द्वः The river Sutlej; cf. शतद्व.

शुध 4 P. (शुष्यति, शुद्ध) 1 To be- come pure or purified; (fig. also); मृत्तयः शुष्यते शीघ्रं नदी वेगेन शुष्यति। अद्रिर्गात्राणि शुष्यन्ति मनः सत्येन शुष्यति

Me. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरेव तावत् शुचयति Me. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुचयति मैत्ररात्रम् Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared; पयः शुचयति Pt. 5. -Caus. (शुचयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -WITH परि-वि-सं to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध p. p. [शुक्ल] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमन्त्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शक्तिन वपुर्वैव सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14. -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6 (a) Genuine, true. (b) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Mere, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequaled. -12 Authorized. -13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. —शुः An epithet of Siva. —शुं 1 Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Black pepper. -Comp. —अंतः 1. a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धांतुलुभमिदं वपुराश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य S. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. -2. a king's wife. —आश्रित m. an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. —पालका रक्षकः a guard of the harem. —अंता a king's wife, queen. —अपह्नुति f. a figure of speech; it is thus defined—शुद्धापह्नुतिरन्यस्योपायो धर्मनिष्ठाः. —आश्रम a. pure-minded, honest. —(म) 1 the pure spirit. -2 N. of Siva. —ओद्वनः (शुद्धोद्वनः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. —सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. —कर्म a. pure in deeds, holy. —कोटि f. one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. —चैतन्य pure intelligence. —जयः an ass. —धी, भाव, -मति a. pure-minded, guileless, honest. —वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. —वंश a. born of a pure family; R. 1. 69.

शुद्धिः [शुक्ल-क्ति] 1 Purity, cleanliness. -2 Brightness, lustre; शुक्ला-शुद्धयोरिति (चंद्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. -3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थाभिषेकज्ञ शुद्धिमाध्याना मदीक्षितः R. 1. 80. -4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरस्यागमत्रिग शुद्धि-लाभममप्यत R. 12. 10. -5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. -6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). -7 Retaliation, requital. -8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). -9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. -10 Rectification, correction. -11 Subtraction. -12 N. of Durgā. -Comp. —कर

a. purifying, correcting. —वत् 1. a list of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. —वत् a. 1. clear, clean -2. pious, virtuous.

शुन् 6 P. (शुनति) To go, move.

शुनःशेषः (कः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajigarta. [In the Aitareya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuna. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Surabhesha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuna. But the boy praised Vishnu, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvāmitra in his own family and called by the name Devavrata].

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. -2 A dog. 3 A young dog. शुनाशी (सी) R. 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl.

शुनिः A dog.

शुनी f. A female dog, a bitch.

शुनीरः A number of female dogs.

शुध् 1, 10 U. (शुचति-ते शुचयति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify.

शुध्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni (Ved.). —f. A mare.

शुन्य a. Empty. —वत् 1 A number of bitches. -2 A cypher; (more properly शून्य q. v.).

शुप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

शुभ 1 A. (शोभते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुष्ठु शोभसे एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखाप्यशुभं शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); रामभद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तत्तपरिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy. -5 To be victorious. —Caus. (शोभयति-ते) To decorate, adorn, grace. —WITH परि, -वि to shine, look splendid.

शुभ f. Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 A ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभ a. [शुक्ल] 1 Shining, bright. -2 Beautiful, handsome; जयं शुभे सुष्ठुवत्तद्वीथे Ku. 1. 35. -3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358.

-5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. —भं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; भावः शुभं च विधात्यशुभं च जनेन सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water. -4 A kind of fragrant wood —Comp. —अशुः an epithet of Siva. —अंग a. handsome (—नी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -3. of the wife of Kubera. —अपांग a beautiful woman. —अशुभं weal and woe, good and evil. —आचार a. virtuous. —आनना a handsome woman. —आवह a. tending to welfare, conducive to good. —द्वतर a. 1. evil, bad. -2. inauspicious, —उदकं a. having a happy end. —कर a. auspicious, propitious. —कर्म n. 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation. —न a. 1 elegant, graceful. -2. propitious, fortunate. —गंधकं gum-myrrh. —गहः an auspicious planet. —वः the sacred fig-tree. —वृत्ति a woman with good teeth. —लघः —ग्रं a lucky or auspicious moment. —वार्ता good news. —वासनः perfume for the mouth. —शंसिन् a. presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. —स्थली 1. a hall in which sacrifices are performed. -2. an auspicious place.

शुभ्यु a. [शुभं अस्यास्ति युष्] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अशुभं शुभं शुभं शुभं द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभंकर a. 1 Auspicious. -2 Promoting happiness. —रि N. of Durgā.

शुभभासक a. Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The Sami tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dhṛvā grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper.

शुभ्र a. [शुभ्र-रू] 1 Shining, bright, radiant. -2 White; पश्यति विजोपहतः शशिभुजं संखमपि पीठं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. —अः 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal (said to be n) —अं 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol. —Comp. —अंशुः, —कर 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —वृत्ति m. the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. —रश्मिः the moon.

शुभा 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna.

शुभिः An epithet of Brahman.

शुभ् P. (शुभति) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To hurt, injure.

शुभः N. of a demon killed by Durgā. —Comp. —वासिनी, —वर्धिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शु (शू) ४ A. (शूयते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady, atop. -3 To be firm or fixed. -4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. -2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To toll, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः -लृक् [शुल्कयेत अतिमुञ्चते कर्मणि वृत्] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः सुधीः संत्यजेद्भ्रातृं शुल्क-स्थेयसिद्धयसात् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. -4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पण्डितो बुद्धिश्च शुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38; न कस्यापिः पिता विद्वान् गृहीयात् शुल्कमण्यवि Ms. 3. 51. 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. -6 Marriage settlement or dowry. -7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -खंडनं defrauding (government) of its due revenue. -ग्रहकः -ग्रहीन् m. a toll-collector. -दः 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. -जाला -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

शुद्ध 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

शुल् (लृ) 10 U. (शुल्-ल्व-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

शुल् (लृ) [शुल्-अन्] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act. -4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. -लृवा, -लृवी See above. -Comp. -अग्निः sulphur. -जं brass. शुल् f. A mother.

शुश्रूषक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

शुश्रूषणं, -णा [शु-सृ-लृट्] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां सुखयति Mu. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Dutifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु a. 1 Desirous to hear. -2 Desirous of serving or attending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

शुष्क 4 P. (शुष्कति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; शुष्का शुष्कयथाये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुखे Bh 3. 92. -2 To be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. -Caus. (शुष्कयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मांसतः Bg.

2. 23. -2 Toomaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -With उद्, -रि 1. to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2. to pine, decay, wither. -दि, -सं to be dried up.

शुष्कः, -शुष्की 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

शुष्किः f. 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुष्किर a. [शुष्क-किरच्] Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. -रं 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

शुष्किरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of perfume.

शुष्किलः Air, wind.

शुष्क p. p. [शुष्क-क] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं कटिपानि Mk. 8. -2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. -4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिना स्म कुर्वते करभोरुहार्ति शुष्कवादिनं च सुखेऽपि Si. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. -6 Groundless, causeless. -7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुशलं नयाम शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ma. 11. 35. -Comp. -अंग a. emaciated. (-गी) a lizard. -अन्नं rice in the husk. -आर्द्र dry ginger. -कलहः 1. a vain or groundless quarrel. -2. a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वैर groundless enmity. -व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Flesh in general.

शुष्णः 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

शुष्मः [शु-सृ-क्विच्] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird. -रः 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् m. 1 Fire; Si. 14. 22 -2 The Chitraka tree. -नः 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Sight, lustre.

शुष्मिन् a. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse).

शूकः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. -2 A bristle; वृत्तं च, खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end. -4 Tenderness, compassion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. -का A cowach. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -पिंडिः, -डी, -शिवा, -शिबिक, -सिंघी cowach (कापकचु).

शूकः 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत, शूकिन् a. Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रं ते वद सिंहो मया इतः । पंडिता एव जानन्ति सिंह-शूकरयोर्धलम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -इष्टः a kind of grass (गुता).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूतिः f. Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [शु-रृ-क् णो-च स्य दः दीर्घः Up. 2. 19] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पश्यन् शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman, M. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91. -Comp. -आर्ता the Priyangu plant. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies or observances of a Śūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. -हृत्य, -धर्मः the duties of a Śūdra. -प्रियः an onion. -प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. -सूयिष्ठ a. consisting mostly of Śūdras. -यज्ञकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. -वर्गः the Śūdra, or servile class. -सेवकं serving a Śūdra, being the servant of a Śūdra.

शूद्रा A woman of the Śūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has a Śūdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Śūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Śūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a Śūdra.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mricchobhaskatika.

शून p. p. [श्वि-क] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [श्वि-अधिकरणे-क संप- दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture, whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five) -a fire-place, a grind stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; एवं शूना गृहस्थस्य दुर्लभो वेष्टव्यस्तथाः । कर्दभो चोदकुम्भश्च वश्यते यास्तु बाहयन् M. 3. 68.)

शून्य a. [शून्याय प्राणिवशाय दितं रहस्य-स्थानत्वात् यत् Tv.] 1 Empty, valid. -2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमन-मलतं शून्या दृष्टिः Mā. 1. 17; see शून्य-द्वय below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्यं जगद्विरतज्जलमेतज्जलामि U. 3. 38; Mā. 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जगम भवनाभमुखो कर्णवित् Ku. 3. 75; Ki. 17. 39 -6 Utterly devoid or deprive

ed of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलीयकशून्या मे अंगुलि S. 5; दया°, ज्ञान°, &c. -7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Nonsense, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. -10 Bare, naked. -स्य 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non-entirety, (absolute) non-existence; दूषण-शून्याविद्वः N. 1. 21. -5 N. of Brahman. -Comp. -पद्वी the passage of the soul. -मखः a hollow reed. -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -मुख, -वदन a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of any thing, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. -2 a Buddhist. -हृदय a. 1. absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. -2. open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman. -3 The prickly pear.

शूर 10 U. (शूरयतिने) 1 To aot the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous exertions; see शूर also.

शूर a. [शूर-अञ्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शूरयेषु शूरान के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun. -5 The Sāla tree. -6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -7 The Arka plant. -8 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -मानिन् m. a boaster, braggart. -सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [शूरल्यु] A kind of esculent root.

शूरमय a. one who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर् 10 U. (शूरयतिने) To measure.

शूर्पा-द्वी A winnowing-basket. -द्वी A measure of two Droṇas. -Comp. -कणैः an elephant. -गोखा (for गखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets', N. of a sister of Rāvana. [She was attracted by the] beauty of Rāma, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40]. -वातः wind produced

by shaking a winnowing-basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शूर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Śarpanakhā. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्पः, शूर्पिः m. f., शूर्पिका, शूर्पा 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूर्त् 1 P. (शूर्त्ति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूर्त्तः-लं [शूर्त्-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Siva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूर्त्ते संस्कृतं शूर्त्तम्; cf. अयःशूर्त्तः. -4 A stake for impaling criminals (शूर्त्तः) स्कंधेन शूर्त्ते हृदयेन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. (शूर्त्तः 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a pike. -ग्रन्थिः f. a kind of Dūrvā grass. -घातनं iron-flings. -घ्रा a. sedative, anodyne. -द्वि m. ass foetida. -धन्वन, -धरा, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -पाणि, -भृत् m. epithets of Siva; अधिगतधवलिनः शूर्त्तपाणिभिर्दया Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -नाशनं white sochal salt. -शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. -स्य a. impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer. -हृत् m. ass foetida.

शूर्त्तकः A restive horse.

शूर्त्ता 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूर्त्तकृतं Roasted meat.

शूर्त्तिक [a. शूर्त्त-उत्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Rosated on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूर्त्तिन् a. [शूर्त्तमस्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयोल्लङ्घनः शूर्त्ति R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. -m. 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Siva; कूर्त्तसंघातगणितपदहतां शूर्त्तिनः श्लाघनीयां Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूर्त्तिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूर्त्तय a. [शूर्त्ते संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूर्त्तयमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽस्यते S. 2. -2 Deserving impalement. -स्यं Roasted meat.

शूर्त् 1 P. (शूर्त्ति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [अयजं लाति ला-कृ पृषोः] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -कोलिः a kind of jujube. -जम्बू-वृ. f. a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

शृगालिका, शृगाला 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृङ्खलः-ला-लं [शृङ्गात् प्राधान्यात् स्खल्यते अनेन पृषोः Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकाव्यमालाशृङ्खलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनाजडशृङ्खला Gīt. 3. -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्तंबेरनार सुखरशृङ्खलकषिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शृङ्खलकः 1 A chain -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृङ्खलित a. Chained, fettered, bound.

शृङ्गं [शृङ्ग-उत् पृषोः सुम्-ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 123] 1 A horn; बन्देरिदानीं महिषैस्तुभ्यः शृङ्गाहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 13; गाहतीं महिषा निपानसलिलं शृङ्गेर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्वेः शृङ्गं हरति पवनः किं शिवादिभ्यस्तुभ्योभिः Me. 14, 52; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26. -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शृङ्गं स दृढस्त्विनायधिकृतः परेषामसृष्टिर्न नमसुवेन तु दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62. (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; बर्णोदकोः काचनशृङ्गमुकाः R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -Comp. -अंतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) also wood. -महारिन् a. butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -मोहिन् m. the Champaka tree. -वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzapur; U. 1. 21. -2 ginger. -वेरकं ginger.

शृङ्गकः -कं 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शृङ्गवत् a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

शृङ्गाटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. -टं A place where four roads meet.

शृङ्गाटकः A mountain with three peaks. -कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door.

शृंगारः [शृंग कामोदकमुच्छत्यनेन ऋ-अण्]
 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोगशृंगार and विप्रलेखशृंगार q. v. v.); शृंगारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधो सुग्धो हरिः क्रीडति Gt. 1; (it is thus defined:—सुसः स्त्रियां स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्तुहा । स शृंगार इति श्रुतः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः see S. D. 210 also). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. -6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. -चेष्टा an amorous or love gesture; शृंगारचेष्टा विविधा बभूवुः R. 6. 12. -भाषितं amorous talk. -चूर्णं red-lead. -योनिः, an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love. -विधिः -वेष्टा a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृंगारकः Love. -कं Red-lead.

शृंगारित a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

शृंगारित्व a. 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red lead. -m. 1 An impassioned lover. -2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree. -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut; see तावृक्ष.

शृंगिः Gold for ornaments. -f. The sheat-fish.

शृंगिक A kind of poison. -का A kind of birch tree.

शृंगिणः A ram.

शृंगिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृंगिन् a. (जी f.) [शृंगमस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. -m. 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant. -3 A ram. -4 A tree. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of one of Siva's attendants; शृंगी धृमी रिदितुंकी Ak.

शृंगी 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शृंगिः f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad; मद्धाचकरिणां शृंगोपा-
 कांस्ते शृंगिः H. 2. 165.

शृत p. p. 1 Cooked. -2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृत् 1. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional) (शर्षते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्षति ते) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्षयति ते) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृत् p. p. 1 Expelled from the body (as wind). -2 Moistened, wetted.

शृधुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). -2 The anus.

शृ 9 P. (शृणति, शीर्ण) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य शृणाः परिग्रहाः शृणति यस्तां प्र-
 भेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. -Pass. (शीर्ष-
 ते) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. -With अव or वि
 to seize away. (-Pass.) to fade or
 wither; शृष्टि वा सर्वाकस्य विशीर्यत
 वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपाले वा स्थाप्यवन्दुशेखरं Ku. 5. 78, 7. 41; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टंभूकस्तस्तवकर-
 रचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; मगधदेशेखरौधृता पुष्पपुरी नाम नग-
 री Dk. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). -5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

शेखरित a. Crested, tufted, peaked.

शेषः, शेषश्च n., शेफा -कं, शेफश्च n. 1 The penis. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail.

शेफालिः -ली, शेफालिका f. A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगन्धमनोहराणि Ra. 3. 14.

शेष्टुषी Intellect, understanding.

शेल् 1 P. (शेळति) 1 To go, move. -2 To tremble.

शेषः [शृकपाते सति शेते, शी-वच् Up. 1. 152, 154] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. -च 1 The penis (also शेषा). -2 Happiness. -Comp. -धि 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेषधित्तेऽस्मि रक्त मां Ma. 2. 114; सर्वकामाः शेषधियावितं वा क्षीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुंसां Mā. 6. 18. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेषलं [शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् बलते बल-
 अच् Tv.] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

शेषलिनी A river.

शेषालं See शेवल.

शेष a. [शिष-अच्] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यवेधि शेषोऽप्यनुवाविर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64; 10. 29; Me. 30, 87; रंभे निर्वर्त्यतां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलित्वा Me. 110; Ma. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेषः, आलेख्यशेष &c. -च-चं 1 (a) Remainder, rest, residue; अणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च इयाधि-
 शेषस्तथैव च पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेदे न कारयेत् Chāp. 40; अचशेष Me. 38; श्रितिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फटाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; so शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30; विभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (b) Surplus, balance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be said; (इति शेषा is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). -3 Escape, salvation, respite. -च 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction. -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरण्या न वपुषि क्षमां न क्षिप्रयेव यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarama (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesa). -6 An elephant. -वा The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तथेति शेषमिव भूताराज्ञानादाव मुहूर्ता मदन। प्रतस्ये Ku. 3. 22, S. 3. -च The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. -2. in other cases; as in शेषे वष्टौ). -Comp. -अञ्जं leavings of food. -अवस्था old age. -कालः the time of death. -जातिः f. assimilation of residues. -भागः the remainder. -भोजनं the eating of leavings. -रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -राज्यः, -शापित्व m. epithets of Vishnu.

शङ्क्य a. 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked.

शङ्कः [शिक्षां विध्यधीति वा अण्] 1 A student who studies Sikshā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षिकः One skilled in Sikshā.

शैश्यं Learning, proficiency.

शैसरिकः-रेयः The Apāmārga tree.

शैश्य a. Pointed.

शैश्वर्य [शी-वच्] Quickness, rapidity.

शैत्यं [शीत-शब्द] Cold, coldness, frigidity; शैत्यं हि यस्ता प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54, Ku. 1. 36.

शैथिल्यं [शिथिलस्य भावः शब्द] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness; cowardice.

शैनेयः N. of Sātyaki.

शैन्याः (m. pl.) The descendants of Sini.

शैव्यः See शैव्य.

शैल *a.* (ली. f.) [शिलाः संत्यस्य प्रज्ञा. अण्] Rocky, craggy, stony. —लः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न मानि-क्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chāp. 55; शैली मलयवर्द्धनी R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. —लं 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. —Comp. —अंशः N. of a country. —अग्रं the peak of a mountain. —अट्टः 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. —अभिषेकः, —अधिराजः, —इन्द्रः, —पतिः, —राजः epithets of the Himalaya. —आल्यं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. —इन्द्रस्यः the birch tree. —कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. —गंधं a kind of sandal. —जं 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. —जनः a mountaineer. —जा, —जनया, —पुत्री, —सुता epithets of Pārvatī; अवातः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतश्चः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. —धन्वन् m. an epithet of Siva. —धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —निर्यासः benzoin. —पत्रा the Bilva tree. —भित्तिः *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone cutter's chisel. —रक्षं a cave, cavern. —बीजं the marking-nut plant. —शिखिरं the ocean. —सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

शैलालिन *m.* an actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

शैली [शैलीमेव स्वार्थे शब्दः क्रीपि श्लेषः] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression of interpretation; प्रायेण-आचार्याणामर्थे शैली वस्तुवाचिप्रामाण्यमपि परीक्ष-देशमिव वर्णयति Kull. on Ms. 1. 4; आचार्याणामर्थे शैली वस्तुवाचिप्रामाण्यमपि विशेषणं विवृणोति. -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैल्यः [शैल्यस्य अन्त्ये अण् Tv.] 1 An actor, a dancer; अतः शैल्यपसद्वे. 1; एते पुत्राः सर्वमेव शैल्यजनं ध्या-हरति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैल्य इवैव भूमिकां

Si. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who bents time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The Bilva tree.

शैल्यधिकः One who follows the profession of an actor. —क्री An actress.

शैलेय *a.* (यी. f.) [शिलायां भवः इङ्] 1 Mountainous; शैलेयस्थलीपाषाणानि-ष्प. V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. —यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. —यं 1 Benzoin; शैलेयगंधीनि शिलालतानि R. 6. 51; शैले-यनक्षेत्रे शिलालतेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fra- grant resin. -3 Rock-salt. —यी N. of Pārvatī.

शैल्य *a.* (ली. f.) Story. —ल्यं Rookiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (वी. f.) [शिवो देवतास्य अण्] Relating to the god Siva. —वा 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the Saiva sect. -2 The thorn-apple. —वं N. of one of the eighteen Parāṇas.

शैवलः [श्री-बलच् Up. 4. 38] A kind of aquatic plant, moss; सरसि-जमलुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; न पद्मपद्मश्रीभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमापि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. —लं A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनो A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. -3 A horse (in general).

शैशवं [शिशोर्भावं अण्] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen); शैशवावस्थं भूतिं पोषितां मिथं U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽप्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (री. f.) [शिशिर-अण्] Be- longing to the cold or dewy season. —रः A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैश्वोपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

शो 4 P. (श्वति, शत or शित, *pass.* शायते; *caus.* शाययति; *desid.* शिशासति) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

शोकः [शुच-शब्द] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकवमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः the fire of grief. —अपनोदः removal of grief. —अभिभूतः, —आकुलः, —आविष्टः, —उपहतः, —विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. —अरिः the Kadamba tree. —कृषित *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. —चर्चा indolence in grief. —नाशः the Asoka tree. —परायणः, —लासक *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief.

—विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. —स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोक्नि *a.* Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

शोचक *a.* Distressing, afflicting.

शोचनं Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable; S. 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् [शुच-शब्द] 1 Light, lustre, radiance. -2 A flame. —Comp.

—केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शोटीयै Valour, heroism.

शोत *a.* [शुच-अच्] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. —टः 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (णा or णी. f.) [शोण-अच्] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्स्याना-वनद्धधनशोणितशोणपाणिहस्तस्यिष्यति क-चास्तथ देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; आस्वादित-द्विरदशोणितशोणशोभां Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. —णः 1 Crimson, the red colour.

-2 Fire. -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gopdavāna and fall-

ing into the Ganges near Pātāliputra q. v.; प्रत्यग्रहीतपार्थिववाहिनीं तं भार्ग-रणीं शोण इवोत्तरं रंगः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars; cf. लोहित. —णं 1 Blood.

-2 Red lead. —Comp. —अंशुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world.

—अश्मन् *m.*, —उपला 1. a red stone. -2. a ruby. —पद्मं a red lotus. —पुष्पकः the Kovidāra tree. —रत्नं a ruby.

शोणित *a.* (शोण-इत्च्) 1 Red, purple, crimson. —णं 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे B. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. —Comp. —आह-चं saffron. —उक्षित *a.* blood-stained.

—उपला a ruby. —चन्दनं red sandal. —व *a.* blood-sucking. —पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. —पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāga.

शोणित *a.* (शोण-इत्च्) 1 Red, purple, crimson. —णं 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे B. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. —Comp. —आह-चं saffron. —उक्षित *a.* blood-stained.

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—उपला a ruby. —चन्दनं red sandal. —व *a.* blood-sucking. —पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. —पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāga.

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—उपला a ruby. —चन्दनं red sandal. —व *a.* blood-sucking. —पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. —पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāga.

शोधः [शुच-शब्द] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-पुल] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. -कः 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. -कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ल्युट्-वा] Purifying, cleansing &c. -नं 1 (a) Purifying, cleansing. (b) cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Feces, ordure. -नः The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court ; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [शुध्-णिच्-क] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requitied, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोधय *a.* [शुध्-णिच्-य] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [शुक्] Swelling, tumour, intumescence -Comp. -जित्, -हत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शोभते शुभ्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. -नः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -नः 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman ; तविदं परिहृत् शोभने भवितव्यमियसंगमं वदु Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*). -नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनकः The Sobhānjana tree.

शोभा [शुभ्-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness ; वदुताभिनवमस्याः पुष्ट्यतिश्च न शोभा S. 1. 19 ; Me. 52, 59. (b) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain) ; अद्रि-शोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression ; शोभेच मन्दशुद्ध-धुमिताभोधिर्वर्णना Si. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*). -Comp. -भञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभन् *a.* 1 Shining ; Ku. 5. 44 ; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोषः [शुष्-यञ्] 1 Drying up, dryness ; हृवशोषविकृतां Ku. 4. 39 ; so आर्यशोषः कंठशोषः &c. -2 Emaciation, withering up ; शरीरशोषः कुसुमशोषः -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general ; संशोषणादसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Susr. -Comp. -संभवे the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (गी *f.*) [शुष्-ल्युट्-वा] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating ; S. 3. 10. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up ; शोषितसरसि निदाधे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिधुः Subhāsh. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषित *a.* (गी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating ; हृवकुसुमशोषी दारुणो वीर्यशोकः U. 3. 5.

शोकं A flock of parrots.

शोक *a.* (की *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -2 Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिकेयं, शोक्त्यं A pearl.

शोक्र *a.* (की *f.*) [शुक्र-अण्] Seminal.

शोक्रिकेयः A sort of poison.

शोक्ल्यं Whiteness, clearness.

शौचं [शुचर्मावः अण्] 1 Purity, clearness ; काके शौचं दूतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. -Comp. -आचारः, -कर्म *n.*, -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy.

शौचिकः 1 cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman.

शौद 1 P. (शौदति) To be proud or haughty.

शौदीर *a.* Proud, haughty. -रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic. -4 An upstart.

शौदीर्यं 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

शौह 1 P. (शौहति) see शौद.

शौह *a.* (डी *f.*) [शुंढायां ह्यायं अभितः अण्] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Exalted, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.). -3 अनिहतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौह Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud. -3 Skilled in (with loc. or in comp.) ; अश-शौह, दानशौह &c.

शौहिकः, शौहिन *m.* [शुंढा हरा पण्यमस्य उक् इति वा] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -की, -नी A female vintner ; पयोपि शौहिको हस्ते वारणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शौहिकेयः A demon.

शौही Long pepper.

शौहीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौहोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* (श्री *f.*) (शुद्र-अण्) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -द्रः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman ; see Ms. 9. 160.

शौन Meat kept at a slaughter, house.

शौनकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Rīgveda Prāśastakya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः [शूना प्राणिषधस्थानं प्रयोजनमस्य उक्] 1 A butcher ; छसना परिवृत्तानि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशकुंतिकाभिः U. 1. 5. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. -भः The city of Hārīschandra.

शौभाञ्जनः N. of a tree ; see शोभाञ्जन.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler ; इति क्षित्यतो हृदये पिकस्य समधापि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prākṛita dialect.

शौतिः 1 N. of Vishnu or Kṛishna. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The planet Saturn.

शौप *a.* (पी *f.*) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्प or winnowing-basket.

शौर्यं [शूरस्य मावः ध्यञ्] 1 Prowess, heroism, valour ; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाद्यु निपतस्त्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39 ; नये च शौर्यं च वसंति संपदः Subhāsh. -2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage ; cf. आरम्भी.

शौलकः, शौलिकः [शुल्के तदादाने-अधिकृतः अण् उक् वा] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्व (लि) कः A coppersmith.

शौव *a.* (वी *f.*) [श्व-अण् टिलोपः] Relating to dogs, canine. -वं 1 A pack of dogs. -2 The staid nature of a dog.

शिवन *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. -नं 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

शिवस्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [श्व-उक्-तृ-च] Belonging to or lasting till to-morrow, ephemeral.

शोवापद *a.* (दी. *f.*) [श्वपद-अण्] 1 Relating to a wild beast. -2 Savage, fierce, wild.

शौष्कलः 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. -लं The price of dried meat.

श्रुत् See श्रुत् below.

श्रुचुत् 1 P. (श्रुचोति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्रुचोति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. -2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्रुचोतंते सुवड कबरीबिंदो यावदेते Māl. 8. 2. v. 1.

श्रुचो (श्रु)तः, श्रु (श्रुचो)तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

श्रुम् A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

श्रा A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 9th class of roots.

श्रु A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

श्रुम् *n.* 1 The mouth, face. -2 The body. -3 A dead body (*m.* also in this sense).

श्रुमशानं [श्रुमः श्रुमः श्रेतेऽत्र श्रु-आ-नच् द्विच Tv.] A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्रुमशाने च यतिष्ठति स बांधवः Subhāsh. -0omp. -आग्निः the fire of a burning ground. -आलयः a cemetery. -गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Ms. 10. 39. -निवासिन्, -वतिन्, -वासिन् *m.* a ghost. -भाक्, -वासिन् *m.* epitheta of Siva. -वाटः an enclosure of the cemetery; Māl. 5. -वेदमन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a spirit, ghost. -वैराग्यं temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. -शूलः -लं an impaling atake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -साधनं performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्रुमशु *n.* [श्रुम सुभं श्रुते लक्ष्यतेऽन श्रु-हु; Up. 5. 28] The beard; ज्योतिष्कणादश्रुमशु कंठनालावसतयत् R. 15. 52. -0omp. -मृद्धि *f.* the growth of a beard; R. 13. 71. -मुखी a woman with a beard. -वर्धकः a barber.

श्रुमशुल *a.* [श्रुमशु विधत्तेऽलच्] Having a beard, boarded; भल्लपवर्जितेस्तेषां शिराभिः श्रुमशुलेर्धर्मा (तस्मै) R. 4. 63.

श्रुमिल 1 P. (श्रुमिलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

श्रुमिलनं Winking, twinkling.

श्रुमिलितं A wink.

श्रुयान *p. p.* [श्रु-य] 1 Gone. -2 Coagulated, congealed. -3 Thick, sticky, viscous -4 Shrunken, dry; श्रुयदि सरितः श्रुयानपुलिनाः Bh. 2. 44. -नं Smoke.

श्रुयाम *a.* [श्रु-यम] 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; पर्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवन् श्रुयामावतातारण M. 3. 5; श्रुयाम द्वयोर्भागयोः V. 2. 7; कुचलयदलश्रुयामस्निग्धः U. 4. 19; Me. 15. 23. -2 Browa. -3 Shady, dusky -4 Dark-green. -मः 1 The black colour. -2 The green colour. -3 A cloud. -4 The cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च कालिंदीदेते वटः श्रुयामो नाम U. 1; सोयं वटः श्रुयाम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-apple. -मं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Black pepper. -0omp. -अंग *a.* dark. (-यः) the planet Mercury. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Siva; (नीलकंठ). -2. a peacock. -कणः a horse suitable for a horse sacrifice. -पत्रः the tamāla tree. -भाक्, -रुचि *a.* glossy-black. -शबलो the two four-eyed watchdogs of Yama; cf. Rv. 10. 14. 10. -सुवरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

श्रुयामकः 1 A kind of edible grain (कंयु). -2 A gramineous plant. -कं A kind of of grass; cf. श्रुयामक.

श्रुयामल *a.* Black, dark blue, blackish; निशितश्रुयामलस्निग्धमुखी शक्तिः V. 4; Si. 18. 36; श्रुयामलानोकदश्रीः U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black colour. -2 Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4 The sacred fig-tree. -रा N. of Durgā.

श्रुयामलिका The indigo plant.

श्रुयामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness; श्रुयामं श्रुयामलिमानमानयत भोः साद्वैषीकुचैः Vb. 3. 1; तद्विधुमैरिष धूमराणां शोणीभुजः श्रुयामलिमानमायुः Vikr. 10. 3.

श्रुयामा 1 Night, particularly a dark night; श्रुयामं श्रुयामलिमानमानयत भोः साद्वैषीकुचैः Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dark woman. -4 A kind of woman (शिवनमपराधा according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Si. 8. 36; Me. 82; or शीते मुखेऽप्यनर्वाणी यीमे या हवशीतला । तत्कालचनर्वाभा सा स्त्री इयमिति कथ्यते ॥ according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female

cuckoo. -9 The Priyangu creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy basil. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamunā. -14 N. of several plants.

श्रुयामकः A kind of grain or corn; (न) श्रुयामकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति S. 4. 13 (also श्रुयामक).

श्रुयामयते Don. A. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); श्रुयामयने न युष्मासु यः कांचनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

श्रुयामिका 1 Blackness, darkness; अपागयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैःशनैः श्रुयामिकया कृतं पदं Ku. 5. 21. -2 Impurity, all y, (of metals &c.); हेमनः संलक्ष्यते श्रुयामो विबुद्धिः श्रुयामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

श्रुयामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

श्रुयालः [श्रु-यालन्] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

श्रुयालका 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

श्रुयालकी, श्रुयालिका, श्रुयाली A wife's sister.

श्रुयाव *a.* (वा or वी. *f.*) [श्रु-यवन्] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky. -2 Bay, brown. -वः The brown colour. -0omp. -तैलः the mango tree. -दन्त, -दन्त *a.* brown-toothed.

श्रुयेत *a.* (ता or नी. *f.*) White. -तः The white colour.

श्रुयेन [श्रु-येनन्] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -0omp. -अवपातः the swoop of a hawk; Māl. 8. 8. -करणं, -करुणिका 1. burning on a separate funeral pile. -2. a hawk-like, i. e. rash and desperate, act. -चिन्, -जीविन् *m.* a falconer.

श्रुये 1 A (श्रुयते, श्रुयन्, श्रुयत or श्रुयन्) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

श्रुयेनपाता [श्रुयेनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् सुम् च] Hawking, hunting, chase.

श्रुयोणाकः, श्रुयोनाकः N. of a tree.

श्रुयंक 1 A (श्रुयते) To go, creep.

श्रुयन् 1 P. (श्रुयति) To go, move, creep.

श्रुयन् 1 P., 10 U. (श्रुयति, श्रुययति-ते) To give, give away, bestow (usually with वि); R. 5. 1.

श्रुयन् ind. A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रुयन्.

श्रुय 1. 1, 9 P. (श्रुयति, श्रुययति) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रुयति, श्रुययति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To unite, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U (श्रुययति-ते) 1 To make

efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad. अथन 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

अद्धा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्धास्यति भूतार्थे Mk. 3. 24; कामिभ्यः अद्धधुरनाजैवं नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; अद्धधे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कुणवर्मन्ति R. 11. 42.

अद्ध a. Believing, trusting.

अद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; अद्धा विचि विधि-श्रेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यरहस्यलुब्धाः अद्धा विधा-स्यन्ति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धअद्धा-पुलकित इव माससख्यः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman.

अद्धालु a. [अद्धा-आलु] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्भूतमद्धालुना भर्ता Ratn. 1. -लुः f. A pregnant woman longing for anything.

अंय I. 1 A (अंयते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II 9 P. (अंयन्ति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

अंय 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishnu.

अंयने 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurtling, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding.

अंयित p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strong or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

अंयण-णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

अंयित p. p. 1 Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. -तं Boiled meat &c. -ता Rice-gruel.

अंय 4 P. (अंयति, अंयत) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); कियच्चिरं आर्यन्ति गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रोता शोते रजनिरमणा गाढसुरासि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो हृदयानि दूरयत पाथि आर्यतां मोक्षितानां

Me. 99. -Caus. (अंय-मयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c.

अमः [अम्-पञ्च वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महिपाल तव अमेण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि पुनः सम्पक्क कविरेव कवेः अमं Subhāsh. ; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयंते स्म तद्यो-धा मधुमिर्बिजयअमं R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृषा अमः Ku. 5. 45. -5 (a) Exercise; अयोद्धेन च अमकारोत् K. 76. (b) Especially, military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -Comp. -अंय n., -जलं perspiration, sweat. -कषित a. worn out by fatigue. -साध्य a. to be accomplished by dint of labour. -स्थानं a drill-ground gymnasium &c.

अमण a. (गा-णी f.) [अम्-पञ्च] 1 Labouring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. -णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A beggar. -गा-णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard. अमणायते Dn. A. To become a beggar.

अमिन् a. 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

अंय 1 A. (अंयते, अंय) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

अयः, अयणं [अि-वञ्च लुट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; Mv. 5. 34.

अयः [शृंगोत्थेन श्रु-अप्] 1 Hearing; as in सुलभय. -2 The ear. -3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for लव). -5 Fame, glory.

अयणः, -णं [शृंगोत्थेन श्रु-कणे लुट् वा] 1 The ear; यवनति मधुपसमूहे अयणमपि दधाति Git. 5. -2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -णः -ण N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. -ण 1 The act of hearing; अयणसुप्तं Me. 11. -2 Study. -3 Fame, glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति अयणात् 'because of such a Vedic text'. -5 Wealth. -6 Flowing, oozing. -Comp. -इन्द्रिये the sense of hearing, the ear. -उत्पलं a lotus fastened in the ear. -उदरं the hollow of the outer ear. -गोचर a. within the range of hearing. (-रः) ear shot; as in अयणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. -पथा, -वि-दयः the reach or range of the ear;

वृत्ततिन अयणविषयपाणिना R. 14. 87. -पालिः -लो f. the tip of the ear. -पादा a beautiful ear. -सुभग a. pleasing to the ear.

अवत् n. 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory. -3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praise-worthy action.

अवस्यं Fame, glory, renown.

अवस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

अवाप्यः -प्यः An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्टा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called Dhanishthā. -2 The asterism called अयण. -Comp. -जः the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or आन; caus. अयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

आण a. 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. -2 Wet, moist. -णं Boiled meat &c. आणा Rice-gruel.

आद्ध a. [अद्धा हेतुलेनास्यस्य अय] Faithful, believing. -द्ध 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अद्धया दीयते परमात्तरमाद्धा-द्ध निगद्यते; it is of three kinds: -निय, वैमिषिक and काय. -2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srāddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -कृत् m. the performer of a funeral rite. -दः the offerer of a Srāddha or funeral oblation. -दिनः, -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Srāddha is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. -2 an epithet of Yama. -3 a Visvadeva q. v. -4 a Pitri or progenitor. -मुञ्च, -भोक्तृ m. a deceased ancestor.

आद्धिक a. (की f.) (आद्धे-देवे, आद्धे तद्गर्भे मध्यलेनास्यस्य वा उद्) Relating to a Srāddha. -कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a Srāddha.

आद्धीय a. Relating to a Srāddha.

आत p. p. [अम्-क्] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil. -ता An ascetic. -Comp. -संवाहनं soothing or relieving the wearied.

आंतिः f. [अम्-क्ति] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आतः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

आयः [अि-वञ्च] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आयः [श्रु-वञ्च] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, oozing.

भावकः [श्रि-पुत्र] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple; भावकावस्थायां Mā. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

भाषण *a.* (गी. f.) [भवण-अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Śrāvāṇa. -ण. 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N. of a Vaiśya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Daśaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. -नं 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

भाषणीक *a.* [भाषणी अस्मिन् मासे ठा] Relating to the month Śrāvāṇa. -कः The month called Śrāvāṇa.

भाषणी 1 The day of full moon in Śrāvāṇa. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

भाषित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

भाष्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. दृश्य). -2 Audible, distinct.

भाषस्ति -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king Śrāvastā).

श्रि 1 U. (अयति-ने, शिष्या-श्रिये, अ-श्रियन्ते, श्रियन्ति-ने, अयितुं, श्रित; *caus.* आयति-ने; *desid.* शिष्यति-ने, शिष्यन्ति-ने) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देशं अयते तमेव कुर्वते बाहुवतापाजितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1; अितासि चंद्रम्रांया दुर्दिपाकं विषयम् U. 1. 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परिता रक्षो-भिः अयति विवशा कामपि दशा Bv. 1. 83; द्विपद्भावं कलभा अयसि R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean on or rest on, depend on; नीलः स्निग्धः अयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

श्रित *p. p.* [श्रि-क्] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, over- spread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing.

श्रितिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach,

श्रि 1 P. (श्रेयति) To burn.

श्री 9 U. (श्रीणाति, श्रीणति) To cook, dress, boli, prepare.

श्री *f.* [श्री-क् नि- Up. 2. 57] 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलं Rām.; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1 -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षणं Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (सुखं) कमलश्रियं दृष्टो Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakṣmī, the wife of Viṣṇu; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; S. 3. 11; Si. 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (यमं, अयं and काम). -12 The Śaraṇa tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Sārāvatī (the goddess of speech). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. -म. N. of one of the six Rāgas or musical modes. (The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीबाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanzas of each canto of his Śisupālavadha, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी). -Comp. -आहः a lotus. -ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकंठरत्नाञ्जनः U. 1. 'सखः an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Viṣṇu. (-रं) the red lotus. -करणं a pen. -कतः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कारः the word 'श्री' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). -कारिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. -खंडः, -हं sandal-wood; श्रीखंडविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. -गदितं a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. a word. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -ग्रामरा an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -घनं sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. -चक्रं 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. -2. a wheel of Indra's car. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -तालः a kind of palm tree. -दः an epithet of Kubera. -दयितः, -धरः epithets of Viṣṇu. -नगरं N. of a city. -नन्दनः an epithet of Kāma. -निकेत-

नः, -निवासः epithets of Viṣṇu. -पञ्चमी the fifth day of the bright half of Māgha. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu; Si. 13. 69. -2. a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high way. -पर्णी a lotus. -पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. -पर्वतः 'N. of a mountain; Mā. 1. -पिष्टः turpentine. -पुत्रः 1. N. of Cupid. -2. the moon. -3. N. of the horse of Indra. -पुरं 1 clove. -2. a fragrant wood (पञ्चकाष्ठ). -कलः the Bilva tree. (-लं) the Bilva fruit. -कला, -कली 1. the indigo plant. -2. emblio myrobalan. -भ्रातृ *m.* 1. the moon. -2. a horse. -वस्तकः garlic. -सुदा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaiṣṇavas. -मूर्तिः *f.* 1. an idol of Viṣṇu or Lakṣmī. -2. any idol. -युक्त, -युर *a.* 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -3. famous, illustrious. -रंगः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -रसः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -वस्तः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Viṣṇu; प्रभासुल्लिखितवस्तं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्शनं R. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. -अंकः, -धारिन्, -धृत्, -लक्ष्मन्, -लाञ्छन *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu Ku. 7. 43. -वस्तकिन् *m.* a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Viṣṇu. -वर्धनः an epithet of Śiva. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. -वासः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. of Śiva. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. -वास्त *m.* turpentine. -वृक्षः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. -3. a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेष्टः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -संज्ञं clove. -सहोदरः the moon. -सूक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

श्रियंमय *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

श्रियापतिः An epithet of Śiva, also श्रियावासिन् *m.*

श्रीमत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing; Si. 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things) -म. 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Śiva. -4 The Tilaka tree. -5 The Asvattha tree

श्रील *a.* 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.

शु I. 1 P. (अवति) To go, move ; of. शु. -II. 5 P. (शुणोति, शुणाय, अश्रोणीत्, श्रुयति, श्रोतुं, श्रुन) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to ; शृणु ने सावशेषं वचः V. 2 ; कृतानि चाश्रोयत पश्यद्वानां Bk. 2. 10 ; सवेष्टं ने तद्वत् जलद्वं श्रोयति श्रोत्रपथं Me. 13. -2 To learn, study ; हावशभिर्वै श्रुयकणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept) -Caus. (आवयति ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform ; आवितोऽमारयसवेष्टं स्तनकलसः Mu. 4. -Desid. (श्रूयते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive or obedient, obey ; वाचं नेव करोति वांधवजनो पत्नी न शुश्रूषते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon ; शुश्रूषस्व गुरुं S. 4. 17 ; Ku. 1. 59 ; Ma. 2. 244.

श्रुन p. p. [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned ; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3. 40. -5 Named, called. -तं 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation ; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge ; श्रुतप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या) ; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुलेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71. R. 3. 21, 5. 22 ; Pt. 2. 147 ; 4. 68. -Comp. -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas. -अश्रुति a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -देवी N. of Saraavati. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive. -अवसू m. N. of the father of Sisupāla. -अनुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general ; अपथे पदमर्थयति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. [श्रु-क्तिर्] 1 Hearing, चंद्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7 ; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear ; श्रुतिसुखधर्मस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35 ; Si. 1. 1 ; Ve. 3. 23. -3 R port, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति ; see under वद). -6 A Vedic or sacred text ; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval ; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1 ; (see Malli. ad loc). -9 The constellation Sravāṇa. -10 The diagonal of a

tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle ; of. कर्ष. -Comp. -अनुपासः a kind of alliteration ; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उदित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -कटः 1. a snake. -2. penance, expiation. -कटु a. harsh to hear. (-दुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित a. enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोवनं, -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वेष्टं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर a. hearing. -निवृत्तिं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear ; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादन a. grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्यं authority or sanction of the Vedas. -मंडलं the outer ear. -महत् a. rich in scriptural lore ; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयतां S. 7. 35. -मूलं 1. the root of the ear ; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -2. a Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -वजित a. 1 deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. -विपत्तिवत् a. 1. not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2. contrary to the Vedas. -विषयः 1. the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound ; श्रुतिविषयमुणा पर स्थिता स्वाद्य विश्वं S. 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear ; एतन्नायेन श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. -3. the subject-matter of the Veda. -4 any sacred ordinance. -वेद्यः boring the ear. -सुख, -मनोहर a. agreeable to the ear, melodious. -स्मृति f. (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुती = श्रुतिः above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle ; cf. सुवा. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Vikankata tree.

श्रुष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon. (वर). -4 Prosperity.

श्रेढी A progression (in math.). -Comp. -फलं the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः m. f., श्रेणी f. [श्रि-णि वा क्षीर् Up. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row ; तर्गधूमनां शुभितचिह्नश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28 ; न पश्यद्वं श्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सखिला संगमवि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9 ; Me. 28, 35. -2 A flock, multitude, group ; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. -4 A bucket. -Comp. -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs of traders of guilds. -बंध a. forming a row, being in a line ; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेणी 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

श्रेयस् a. [अतिशयेन प्रशंस्य ईदृशं प्रति श्रेयः] 1 Better, preferable, superior ; वर्धना-द्वक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33 ; Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable ; Māl. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशंस्य q. v.). -n. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result ; पूर्वावधारितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते S. 7. 13 ; विद्धि मामुपरिस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं S. 6 ; प्रतिवर्तनाति हि श्रेयः पुन्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79 ; U. 5. 27, 7. 20 ; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion ; S. 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अर्थिन् a. 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2 wishing well. -कर a. 1 promoting happiness, favourable. -2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. -ष्टः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -ष्टं Cow's milk. -Comp. -अमलं the fruit of the tamarind. -आश्रमः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a house holder. -2 a householder. -वाक् a. eloquent.

श्रेष्ठि m. [श्रेष्ठ पनादिकमश्वस्य इति] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild ; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्यं श्रेष्ठो स्तोति स्वदेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

श्रे 1 P. (अपति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रेष्ठ्यं Superiority, pre eminence, excellence.

श्रेण 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रेण a Crippled, lame. -णः A kind of disease.

श्रेणा 1 Rice gruel. -2 The constellation Sravāṇa.

श्रेणिः-णी f. [श्रेण-इत् वा क्षीर्] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks ; श्रेणी-भारादलसगमना Me. 82 ; श्रेणीभार-

स्थजति तनुतां K. P. 10. -2 A road, way. -Comp. -तरः the slope of the hips. -फलकं 1. the broad hips. -2. the buttocks. -बिंबं 1. the round hips; V. 4. 18. -2. a waist-band. -खूं 1. a string worn round the loins. -2. a sword-belt.

श्रोतस् n. [श्रु अमुत् तद् च] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 An organ of sense. -4 The stream or current (for श्रोतस् q. v.). -Comp. -रंश्रं an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written श्रोतारंश्रं).

श्रोतृ m. 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil.

श्रोत्रं [श्रुतेऽनेन ध्रुक्ते-द्रु] 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp. -वेय a. to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; संवेद्यं मे तद्वज्रजलद्वयं श्रोत्रेण मे Me. 13. -मूलं the root of the ear. -सुख a. melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय a [उद्गो वेदमधीने वेति वा उद्गम-च श्रोत्रेण; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. -2 Teachable, tractable. -यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्रह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्काराद्भिर्ज्ञ उच्यते। विद्यया याति विग्रहं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते॥; Māl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -Comp. -रत्वं the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

श्रोत a. (नी f.) [श्रुते विहितं अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Relating to, founded on or prescribed by the Veda. -3 Sacrificial. -नं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. -2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. -3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. -4 The three sacred fires collectively, (i. e. गृह्यपर्य, आश्वनीय and दक्षिण). -Comp. -कर्मन् n. a Vedic rite. -सूत्रं N. of a class of Sūtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्ययान कार्यायन &c.).

श्रोत्रं [श्रुत स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रोषद् ind. An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वीषट्.

श्लक्ष्ण a. [श्लिष्-कृत्ति नि Up. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); Ms. 8. 596. -2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्लक्ष्णक a. 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beautiful, charming. -कं The Areca-nut.

श्लक् 1 A (श्लेकते) To go, move.

श्लं 1 A (श्लेकते) To go, move.

श्लू 10. U. (श्लययति-ते) 1 To be loose or slackened. -2 To be weak or in firm. -3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लूययितुं क्षणमक्षमांगना न सहसा सहसा कृतवेषयुः Si. 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लूययितुमशक्यः खलु यथा G. L. 37. -4 To hurt, kill.

श्लूय a. 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृताच्छूयं हरति रुपमनोकह्वारं R. 5. 69, 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair). -Comp. -उद्यम a. relaxing one's efforts. -लविक a. hanging loosely down; श्लूयलविकीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लूय 1 P. (श्लूयति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लूय 1 A (श्लूयते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लूयते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhāsh; यद्येव श्लूयते गंगा पादेन पर मेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (so no read श्लूयते for श्लूयते and give it the next sense). -2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लूयिष्ये केन को बंधून्नेष्यत्युक्तिसुक्ता Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय श्लूयते Sk.; श्लूयमाना परस्त्री-भ्यस्तत्रागादाससतिपः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लूयन् [श्लूय-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering.

श्लूया [श्लूय-अ] 1 Praise, eulogy commendation; कर्णजयद्वययोर्वा का-त्र श्लूया Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast; हने जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिवडिन्। या श्लूया पांडुपुत्राणां सेवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -विषय्यः a baience of boasting त्यागे श्लूयाविषय्यः R. 1. 22.

श्लूयित p. p. Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लूय [श्लूय-ल्युट्] 1 Praised, praise-worthy; Māl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिकुः [श्लिष्-कु-नेत्रम् पुराण] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. -n. The science of astrology.

श्लिक्युः 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्लिष् 1. 1 P. (श्लेषति) To burn. -II. 4. P. (श्लिषति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिषयति चुंबति जलपरकल्पं हरि रुपगत इति तिमिरमनलं Git. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand; अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवर्धवाः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सु-धिया मया किं N. 3. 69. -III. 10 U. (श्लेषयति-ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिष्ठा 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट p. p. [श्लिष्-कृ] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विपनादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः f. 1 Embrace. -2 Adherence. श्लेषः [श्लिष्-वच्] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतरश्लेषवनाः K. (where it has the next sense also). -4 Pun, paronomasia, double entendre, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikās 84 and 96), अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवर्धवाः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सु-धिया मया किं N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -Comp. -अर्थः a pun, double entendre. -भित्तिक a. trusting on (it. having for its basis a Slesha).

श्लोपदं Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -Comp. -प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लोरादिन् m. A club-footed man.

श्लोला a. 1 Lucky, prosperous; see श्लो.

श्लोल. -2 Decent; cf. अश्लोल.

श्लेष्मन् m. [श्लिष्-मनिच्] Phlegmatic humour. -Comp. -अतिशारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. -आजस् n. the phlegmatic humour. -घ्न, -घ्नी 1 the Arabian Jasmine. -2 the bog weed. -घातुः the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण a Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल a. Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मिक a. (की f.) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree.

श्लोक 1 A. (श्लोके) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up. -4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोकः [श्लोक्-अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise. -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70; पादेष्वनुभिः मयुक्तमिदं वाक्यं समाश्रितः। शोचताक मया यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्लो-का भवतिवति Rām. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोण 1. P. (श्लेणति) To heap together collect, gather; cf. श्लोण.

श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वृ 1 A. (शंक्ते) To go, move.

श्वृ, श्वृ 1 P. (श्वृते, श्वृते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वृ 1 A. (श्वृते) To go, move.

श्वृ 10 U. (श्वृते) 1 To speak ill ; (श्वृते only according to some) -2 (श्वृते) (a) To go, move (b) To adorn. (c) To finish, accomplish ; (only श्वृते in these senses according to some).

श्वृ 10 U. (श्वृते) To speak ill.

श्वृ m. [श्वृते नि. Up. 1. 158] (Nom. श्वृ, श्वृ, श्वृ ; acc. pl. श्वृ ; श्वृ f.) A dog ; श्वृ यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्वर्यवान् Subhāsh, Bh. 2. 31 ; Ms. 2. 208. -Comp. -अश्वः an epithet of Bhairava. -कीर्ति m. a keeper or braider of sporting dogs. -गणः a pack of hounds. -गणिकः 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder. -धुनः a jackal. -नरः a snappish or ourriah fellow. -निशः-निशः a night on which dogs bark. -पक्ष m., पक्षः 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; Bv. 4. 23. -2. a dog-feeder. -3. a public executioner. -पदं 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot (to be branded on the forehead of a thief). -पाकः an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; G. L. 29. -कले lime or citron. -कल्कः N. of the father of Akūra. -भीरुः a jackal. -पक्षः a pack of dogs. -हृतिः f. 1. the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened) ; सेवा लावककारिणी कुतश्चिः स्थाने श्वहृतिः विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; Ms. 4. 6. -2. servitude, service, Ms. 4. 4. -श्वघ्नः 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3. a leopard. -श्व m. a hunter.

श्वृ 10 U. (श्वृते) 1 To go, move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वृ 1 A hole, chasm ; महोरगः श्वृमिव पविष्टं V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den

श्वृ, श्वृ Swelling ; increase.

श्वृ, Swelling, intumescence.

श्वृ Sickness, disease.

श्वृ 1 P. (श्वृते) To run, go quickly.

श्वृ 10 U. (श्वृते) To tell, narrate.

श्वृ 1 P. (श्वृते) To run ; see

श्वृ.

श्वृ. [गु. भा. अश्वो आश्व-उ र्वृ ५० U. 1. 44] 1 A father-in-law

wife's or husband's father, Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -ते (dual) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वृकः A father-in-law.

श्वृकः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वृकः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13. -Comp. -श्वृक m. du. the mother-in-law and father-in-law.

श्वृ 2 P. (श्वृते, श्वृते or श्वृते) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकारभक्षे श्वृतेन जीवति H. 2. 11 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वृते यदि जंतुर्नृत्तु लाभवान्तो R. 8 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave ; श्वृते विह्वलः Ra. 1. 13. -3 To hiss, snort. -Caus (श्वृते) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वृतः [श्वृतेन श्वृ-रुद्र] 1 Air, wind ; श्वृतः श्वृतेन श्वृतेन Si. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; श्वृतः श्वृतेन श्वृतेन Ki. 10. 34 ; Ra. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also) ; Si. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -Comp -अश्वतः a serpent. -श्वृतः the Arjuna tree. -श्वृतः a serpent. -ऊर्ध्वः f. a gust of wind.

श्वृतः p. p. [श्वृ-क्] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -ते 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वृतः [श्वृ-क्] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अद्यापि स्तनपथं जनयति श्वृतः प्रमाणिकः S. 1. 30 ; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -Comp. -उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration. -काशः asthma. -कुशः a drug used to cure asthma. -धारणं = प्राणायाम. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिका a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

श्वृतः a. [श्वृतेन श्वृ-ण् नि] Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

श्वृ ind. 1 To-morrow ; वरमय कपोतेन श्वृ मयूरः Subhāsh. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -Comp. -अश्वतः (श्वृते) being to-morrow. -वैश्व, -वैश्व (श्वृते) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-न.) happiness, good fortune. -अश्वतः (श्वृते) a. happy, prosperous. (-त) 1. happiness, prosperity. -2. an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वृतः a. (जी. f.), श्वृतः a. Relating to the morrow, future. -नं The future.

श्वृ 1 P. (श्वृते, श्वृते-श्वृते, श्वृते, श्वृते) 1 To grow, increase, (fig. also), to swell (as the eye) ; श्वृते श्वृते Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14 79. 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. -With उद् 1. to swell, increase, grow ; श्वृते श्वृतेन (श्वृते) Me-84. -2. to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

श्वृकः The ear of a dog.

श्वृगणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वृकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog-keeper.

श्वृतः A dog's tooth.

श्वृतः [श्वृ-अण् न डिलोपः] A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैश्व angry, or curriah snarling.

श्वृतः a. (जी. f.) Savage, ferocious. -वः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

श्वृतः-च्छः A dog's tail.

श्वृतः m. A porcupine.

श्वृ 1 A. (श्वृते) To become white, be white ; श्वृते श्वृतेन श्वृतेन श्वृतेन श्वृतेन श्वृतेन Mā. 2. 9.

श्वृतः a. White. --तः Whiteness.

श्वृतः, श्वृतः a. Ved. White.

श्वृतेः f. Whiteness.

श्वृतः, श्वृतः a. White.

श्वृतः [श्वृ-क्] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprosy spot (on the skin) ; तद्वदनपि श्वृतेन काये दुष्टं कथंचन । श्वृतः श्वृतेन श्वृतेन श्वृतेन श्वृतेन Kāv. 1. 7.

श्वृतः a. (जी. f.) Leprous. -m. A leper.

श्वृतः a. (श्वृते, or श्वृते) [श्वृ-अण् श्वृते] White ; ततः श्वृतेन श्वृतेन श्वृतेन श्वृतेन श्वृतेन श्वृतेन Bg. 1. 14. -तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains ; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. -तः Silver. -Comp. -अश्वतः -वासव m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -श्वृतः a kind of sugar-cane. -उद्गः an epithet of Kuber. -कमलः -पद्मः a white lotus. -कुशः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुश white leprosy. --कुशः 1. a Buddha or Jaina saint. -2. the

descending node. —कोलः a kind of fish (शकर). —गजः, —हृषिः 1. a white elephant. —2. the elephant of Indra. —गवत् *m.*, —गवतः a goose. —छद्मः 1. a goose. —2. a kind of basil. —हृषिः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. —धातुः 1. a white mineral. —2. Chalk. —3. the milk-stone. —धामन् *m.* 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —3. the form of the sea. —4. cuttle-fish bone. —नीलः a cloud. —पत्रः a goose. —रघुः an epithet of Brahman. —पर्णश्रीः white basil. —पादला the white trumpet-flower. —विगः a lion. —विगलः 1. a lion. —2. an epithet of Siva. —मिश्रः a kind of white-robed mendicant; Pt. 3. 76. —मरिचं white

pepper. —मालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —रक्त *a.* pale-red, rosy. (—रक्तः) the pink or rosy colour. —रज्जं lead. —रथः the planet Venus. —रोचिस् *m.* the moon. —रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. —वल्कलः the glomerous fig tree. —वाजिन् *m.* 1. the moon. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —3. camphor. —वासस् *m.* an ascetic wearing white garments. —वाह *m.* an epithet of Indra. —वाहः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. of Indra. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. the moon. —3. a marine monster (मकर). —वाहिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna. —वृणः, —वृणः barley. —हयः 1. a horse of Indra. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —3. N. of Indra.

—हस्तिन् *m.* Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. —कं Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. —2 Hog-weed. —3 White Dūrvā grass. —4 A crystal. —5 Candied sugar. —6 Bamboo-man. —7 N. of various plants. —8 N. of one of the tongues of fire.

श्वेतौही N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

श्वेत्त्रं White leprosy.

श्विद् 1 A. (श्वित्ते) To become white.

श्वेत्स्ये 1 Whiteness. —2 White leprosy.

श्वेत्त्रं, —श्वेत्त्र्यं White leprosy.

ष.

(Many roots which being with स are written in the Dhātupāṭha with ष् to show that the स is changed to ष after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under स in their proper places.)

ष *a.* 1 Best, excellent. —2 Wise, learned. —षः 1 Loss, destruction. —2 End. —3 Rest, remainder. —4 Final emancipation. —5 Loss of knowledge. —6 Heaven. —7 Sleep. —8 A learned man. —9 A teat or nipple. —10 Hair. —11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

षट् 1 A bull. —2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). —3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); कलः (बहुपणीते षट्पदीयेन घनः कुसुममलषडे तुल्यरूपामर्षस्थां Si. 11. 15; cf. खंड also.). —डः, ङ A flock (of goats &c.).

षट्कः A eunuch.

षंडाली 1 A pond, pool. —2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षट् 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. —2 The neuter gender; निवेशा शिबिरं षडे Ak. —3 Comp. —तिलः barren sesamum.

षष् *num. a.* (used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णां) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8, 403. —Comp. —अक्षीणः (षडक्षीणः)

a fish. —अंशं (षडंशं) 1. six parts of the body taken collectively: —जंघे बाहू शिते मर्धं षडंशमिदमुच्यते. —2. the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कर्मो भाषणं निरुक्तं छंदसा चितिः । ज्योतिषामयं चैव षडंगो वेद उच्यते ॥ see वेदांग also —3. the six auspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow: —गोमुखं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दधि च रोचना । षडंगमेतत् मांगल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम्. —4. any set of six articles ऽत्रि *m.* N. of Vishnu. —अत्रिः (षडभ्रिः) a bee. —अधिक *a.* (षडधिक) exceeded by six; Mā. 5. 1. —अभिज्ञः (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. —अष्टोत्तरे *a.* (षडशोत्तरे) eighty-sixth. —अष्टोत्तरे *f.* (षडशोत्तरे) eighty-six. —अहः (षडहः) a period of six days. —आननः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः (षडाननः, षड्वक्त्रः, षड्वदनः) epithets of Kārttikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कुत्सितासु R. 14. 22. —आम्नायः (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. —ऊषणं (षडूषणं) six spices taken collectively; षेचकोल समरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. —कर्ण *a.* (षडकर्णं) heard by six ears, i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsellor, secret &c.); षडकर्णो मिच्छते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. (—र्णः) a kind of lotus. —कर्मन् *n.* (षडकर्मन्) 1. the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmaṇa; they are: —अध्यात्ममध्यमं

यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षड्कर्मण्ययज-जन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. —2. the six acts allowable to a Brāhmaṇa for his subsistence; उक्तं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षड्कर्मण्ययजन्मनः ॥ —3. the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शक्ति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन, and मारण. —4. the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; धीतिर्ब्रह्मा तथा नेत नौलिकी (नौलिकः) नाटकस्तथा । कपालमाली केतानि षड् कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (—*m.*) 1. a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the above six acts. —2. one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. —कोण *a.* (षडकोणं) hexagonal. (—*m.*) 1. a hexagon. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —गया the sixfold gayā; गयागजो गयादिव्यो गायत्री च गदापरः । गया गयासुश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः ॥ —गव (षड्गव) 1. a team or yoke of six oxen. —2. a yoke of six, (sometimes after the names of other animals); e. g. हस्ति°, अश्व ' six elephants, horses &c.'. —गुण *a.* (षड्गुणं) 1. sixfold. —2. having six attributes. (—*m.*) 1. an assemblage of six qualities. —2. the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षड्गुण्य also. —ग्रंथि *n.* (षड्ग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. —ग्राधका (षड्ग्रंथिका) zedoary (शूरी). —चक्रं (षड्चक्रं) the six mystical circles of the body. —चत्वारिंशत् (षडचत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. —चरणः (षड-

चरणः) 1. a bee; S. 1. 23. -2. a locust. -3. a louse. -जः (बह्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gāmat; so called because it is derived from the six organs: - नारां कंदमस्तालु जिह्वां दंतान् संस्पृशत् । बह्जः गजायते (बह्जः गजायते) यस्मात्संस्पृशत् बह्ज इति स्थः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; बह्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nārada; बह्जसंवादिनोः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. -त्रिंशत् f. (पदत्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (पदत्रिंश a. thirty-sixth). -दर्शनं (पददर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are: -संख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, नीतिशास्त्र, and वेदत. (-नः) one conversant with the above six systems. -दीर्घः the six long vowels: -आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and औ. -दुर्ग (बह्दुर्ग) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; ध्वजं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं युद्धं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात् ॥ -नवति f. (पण्यवतिः) ninety-six. -पंचाशत् f. (पदपंचाशत्) fifty-six. -पद्मः (पद्मपद्मः) 1. a bee; न पंकजं तद्यत्नीलपद्मपदनं पद्मपद्मसौ न लघुं यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. -2. a louse. -3. a verse consisting of six *padas*. *अतिथिः 1. the mango tree. -2. the Champaka tree. *आनंदवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. *उष a. having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति भयान्मनस्यः पद्मपद्मं Me. 73. *भिः the tree called नमकेश. -पदी (पद्मपदी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. -2. a female bee. -3. a louse. -पद्मः (पदपद्मः) 1. one who is well-acquainted with six subjects, i. e. the four *Puruṣārthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धर्माधिकारमोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थं योऽपि पदपद्मः स तु यस्यासौ पद्मपद्मः परिकीर्तितः ॥ -2. a lustful or licentious man. -विंशुः (पदविंशुः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -भागः (पदभागः) a sixth part; one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131. 8. 33. -भुजः a. (पद्भुजः) 1. six-armed. -2. six-sided, hexagonal. (जः) a hexagon. (-जा) 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. the water-melon. -मासः (पद्मासः) a period of six months. -मासिक a. (पद्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -मुखः (पद्मुखः) an epithet of Kārttikeya; R. 17. 67. (-खा) a water-melon. -रमं, -रमा (m. pl.) (पद्मरमं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रम. -रात्रं (पद्मरात्रं) a period of six nights. -रेखा (पद्मरेखा) a water-melon. -रमः (पद्मरमः) 1. an aggregate of six things. -2. especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्विंशुः); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो

मदमोहौ च मत्सरः, कृतसिद्धवर्जजयेन Ki 1. 9; व्यजेष्ट पद्मवर्ण Bk. 1. 2. -विंशतिः f. (पदविंशतिः) twenty-six; (पदविंशति twenty-sixth). -विध (पदविध) a. of six kinds, sixfold; R. 4. 26. -शास्त्रिन m. one conversant with the six Śāstras or dāśanās. -षष्टिः f. (पदषष्टिः) sixty-six. -सप्ततिः (पदसप्ततिः) seventy-six. पद्म a. Sixfold. -कं An aggregate of six; मासपद्म, पूर्वपद्म, उत्तरपद्म &c. पद्म See षोडश. पद्विः f. Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. *तम sixtieth. -Comp. -भागः an epithet of Śiva. -मत्तः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -योजनी f. a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. -संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. -हायना 1. an elephant (sixty years old). -2. a kind of rice.

षष्टिकः A. Bought with sixty. -कृत् A kind of rice of quick growth. पद्विः A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षष्ठ a. (षोष.) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं पद्यात्पेवकाद्भूनात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. -Comp. -अंशः 1. a sixth part in general. -2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊपर्यभिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं षष्ठंशमुत्सृज्य रक्षितायाः R. 2. 67; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). *द्विः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्ठंशद्विः पद्मः S. 5. 4. -अंशः the sixth meal. *कलः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram). -3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyanti, one of the 16 divine mothers. -Comp. -तत्पुरुषः the genitive Tatpuruṣa compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षहसातुः 1 A peacock. -2 A ascrip-tion.

षाद् ind. A vocative particle. षादकौशिक a. (की.) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षादपौरुषिक a. (की.) Belonging to six generations (पुत्र).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A Rāga in which six of the seven primary notes are used, औडवः पंचभिः मोक्तः स्वैः षडभिस्तु षाडवः.

षाडगुण्यं [षड् गुणा एव षड्] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाडगुण्यसु-पद्युजितं शक्यपक्षे रसायनं Si. 2. 93; see under गुण also. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six properties. -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measure or royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः [षड् मातरोऽप्य] 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārttikeya.

षाण्मासिक a. (की.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months old; मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानां Vb. 1. 17.

षाष्ठ a. (षोष.) Sixth.

षिङ्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); बिङ्गैर-गद्यतं संसंभ्रममेव काञ्चित् Si. 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडशन् num. a. (pl.) Sixteen. -Comp. -अंशुः the planet Venus. -अंग a. having 16 parts or ingredients. (-गः) a kind of perfume. -अंगुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers. -अंघ्रिः a crab. -अचिस् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated: -आत्मनः स्वागतं पादमर्चनं चर्मनपक्कम् । मधुपर्कचमनं वस्त्राभरणानि च । मंत्रमुच्ये धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वद्धं तथा. -कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named: -अमृता मानदा पूरा तुष्टिः पृथ्वी रतिर्वृत्तिः । शशिनी चंद्रिका कृत्ति-ज्योतिरा श्रीः प्रतिविंबे च । अंगदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः ॥ -मुखा a form of Durgā. -मातृका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are: -गौरी पद्मा शक्ती मेधा माहिषी विजया जया । देवसेवा स्वधा साहा मातरो लोकमातरः । शान्तिः प्राप्तिर्धृतिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवात्म-देवताः.

षोडश a. (शी.) Sixteenth; Mr. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की.) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteenfold; षोडशिको-देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिक m. A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice. -Comp. -यद्वा a libation made at the above sacrifice.

षोडश ind. In six ways. -Comp. -न्यासः the six ways of touching the

body with mystical texts. —सुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārttikeya; दादा जनोज्ज्वलितबादासुखः समिति बोदा सहाटक-गिरेः Asvad. 7.

षोड *m.* A young ox with six teeth.

डिङ् 1, 4 P. (डीवति, डीकति, ड्युत)
1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. —2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18.

डीवनं, डेवनं 1 Splitting out. —2 Saliva, spittle.

ड्युत *p. p.* Spit, ejected.

ड्वक्क, ड्वस्क्-ड्व् 1 A. (ड्वकते, ड्वस्क-कते) To go, move.

स.

स *ind.* A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सवृष्ण, सधन, सरोष, सकोप, सहृदि &c.; (b) similar, like; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजति, सवर्ण; (c) same; सौदर, सपक्ष, सखिड, सनाभि &c. —*m.* 1 A snake. —2 Air, wind. —3 A bird. —4 A short name for the musical note षड्ज *q. v.* —5 N. of Siva. —6 Of Vishnu. —7 (In prosody) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. —स The goddess Lakshmi. —सं 1 Knowledge. —2 Meditation. —3 A carriage-road. —4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship; समयष्टास्रमं हलं Bk. 15. 96. —2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend; देवायुता वा एषु लोकेषु संयतिरे. —2 To form or be formed in rows. —3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् *f.* A battle, war, fight; य संयति प्रासविनाकेलिः B. 6. 72, 7. 39; 18. 21; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. —*Comp.* —वरः a king, prince.

संयत् *p. p.* 1 Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. —2 Being on guard.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern, subdue (Atm.) (as passions &c.); असंयतारत्नो योमो दुष्पण इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. —2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine; वानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20, 42. —3 To gather (Atm.); व्रीहीन्संयच्छते Sk. —4 To shut, close; Bg. 8. 12. —5 To hold

together, hold fast. —6 To guide or drive (as horses). —7 (a) To collect. (b) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair); संयम्यमानशिखंडः V. 5. —8 To keep in order. —9 To present with, give to.

संयत् *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. —2 Tied up, bound together. —3 Fettered. —4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. —5 Ready. —6 Arranged; see य् with सं. —तः 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. —2 N. of Siva. —*Comp.* —अक्ष *a.* one whose eyes are closed. —अंजलि *a.* one who has folded his hands in supplication. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. —आहार *a.* temperate in eating. —उपस्कर *a.* one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. —चेतस्, —मनस् *a.* controlled in mind. —प्राण *a.* one whose breath is suppressed. —वाक् *a.* silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयस्वर *a.* Silent.

संयदु *m.* One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control; भ्रात्रादीनीन्द्रियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुहति Bg. 4. 26, 27; so संयमधनः &c. —2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; धारणाध्यानसमाधिश्च यमतरंगं संयमपदवाच्यं Sarva. S. Ka. 2. 59. —3 A religious vow. —4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 16. —5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. —6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or observance of penance.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. —2 Drawing in; S. 1. —3 Binding, tying up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. —4 Confinement. —5 Self-denial, control. —6 A religious vow or obligation. —7 A square of four houses. —क् One who restrains

or regulates, a ruler. —नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित *p. p.* 1 Restrained. —2 Bound, fettered. —3 Detained. —4 Assembled, collected.

संयमिन् *a.* One who curbs or restrains, controlling. —*m.* One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जायति संयमी Bg. 2. 69; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together. —2 To go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. —3 To go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. —4 To reach or attain to. —5 To assemble, meet. —6 To fight. —7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

संयानः A mould. —नं 1 Going along with, accompanying. —2 Traveling, proceeding. —3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. —2 To endow or furnish with. —3 To form an alliance. —4 To place or fix in, set in. —*Pass.* To be united with; संयोज्यसे स्वेन बहुर्महिम्न R. 5. 55. —*Caus.* 1 To unite, join; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचपापि नरं सति H. 1. —2 To harness, yoke. —3 To prepare, equip (an army). —4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with; बुद्ध्या संयोजयति तं Pt. 2. —5 To fasten or fix on. —6 To throw, discharge, shoot (a missile). —7 To use, employ. —8 To appoint (to an office), entrust with. —9 To perform, accomplish. —10 To be absorbed in, meditate upon.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सायुगीनं तद्युगं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. -गोद्वदं 'a contest in a cow's footstep', i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

संयुक्त *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

संयोगः 1 (a) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि विद्योमस्य संयुचयति संभवं Subhāsh. (b) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiśeṣhikas). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set; आमरसंयोगः Mā. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; इलोऽन्तेरा संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -ग्रथकरं severality of conjunction. -विशदं any estates causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. -2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

संरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

संरंज 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. -Caus. 1 To dye, colour. -2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned, fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

संरानः 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

संरु 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.).

संरु *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. -2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled. -5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely joined, hand in hand.

संरुः 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; इतं वर्धते ते संरुः S. 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48; Mā. 6. 10. -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपात-प्रतीकारः संरुो हि महारमना R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -परु *a.* harsh through rage. -रस *a.* excessively enraged. -रुगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरुभिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, hurried; Si. 2. 67. -2 Angry, furious, enraged. -3 Proud, arrogant.

संराध 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. -Caus. 1 To bring into harmony. -2 To agree about or upon (with acc.). -3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

संरिहणं Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf).

संरुण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरु 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धा पशुभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुद्धेदेत् R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; तुलमिह लघु लक्ष्मी-नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstructing, stopping. संरुह 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रुह.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धव्रण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident.

संरुद्ध 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यदर्शनः संरुद्धते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संरुद्धते न लिङ्गुरीणि द्वारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेतुः संरुद्धते ग्रन्थो विद्युद्भिः इयामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

संरुक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संरु 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संरुपते जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

संरावः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संरावका A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संरुलित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संरुलिख 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

संरुलीड *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

संरुली 4 A. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, slight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संरुल्यः 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संरुल्यनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. -2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

संरुलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. -मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संरुलु 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10 U. or Caus. 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

संरुलुहनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः [संवत्संति कथंवेत्तु संवत्-सरत् Tv.] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramāditya era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. -Comp. -करः an epithet of Siva. -भ्रमि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रयः a year's source.

संवद् 1 P. 1 To talk to, address. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with; correspond to, be like (with instr.). अस्य मुखं सीताया मुखचन्द्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4; अहो संवदं त्यस्य रात्रिं Mu. 5. -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -Caus. 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); asin सौहार्तिकैः सह संवाद्यतः -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाश्च संज्ञायामनया वृद्धः Dk.; (नादः) विस्तरार्थं परिचित इव ओत्रसंवादमेति Mā. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; U. 5. 15.

संवादिन् a. 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बह्वजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39; अस्मद्वजसंवादिन्युक्तः U. 6

संवदनं 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2 A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

संवर्गः Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

संवर्जनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

संघटनं 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; Mā. 9. 13, 10. 11.

संघटित p. p. 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Mā. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; Mā. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उद्दिशोपलस्रललसंघटितः (धनः) Ki. 6. 4 -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

संघर्षित a. Overrun. -तं A sound; Mā. 5. 19.

संवत् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; Ma. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -Caus. To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवास्थः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवह 1 P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -Caus. 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 21. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; Pt. 5. 15.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing; gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; Mā. 9. 25.

संवासित a. 1 Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid having an offensive or foul smell, (as a breath).

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविज् 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

संविग्र p. p. 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविग्रमानसः. -2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात p. p. Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविद् 1. 2 A. 1 To know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37; 8. 17. -2 To recognise. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience. -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -Caus. 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63.

संवासिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; स्वस्त्वया सुखसंवाप्तिः स्मरणीयाश्चुनातनी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् f. 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception; Mā. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; स राजलीका कृतपूर्वसंविद् R. 7. 31. -4 Assent,

consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-ory, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation. -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp. Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदान a. 1 Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

संविदित p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -तं An agreement.

संवेदः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदन-ना 1 Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनपथे रामे चैतन्यमपि U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संविधा 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind. -7 To use, employ.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कल्पविलकल्पयामास वन्यामेवाह्य संविधा R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Mā. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mā. 6.

संविधानक 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानक U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभज् 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; निगद्यन्तसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं संवेदनं भवति S. 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to share; विस्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तं Subhāsh. -4 To bestow upon, give to.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् m. A partner, sharer, participator.

संविश 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशसयने निशा निनाय R. 1. 95; क्रमेण सुषामश्च संविशे 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; बोधार्तुनिशाः क्षीणं तस्मिन् युग्माश्च संविशन् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.

संविह *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेगः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. -2 A dream, -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -4 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेक्षणं Coition, sexual union.

संवीक्षणं 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. -5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1, 5, U., 9 A. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; सुहृदुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठ S. 3. 25; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. -Caus. 1 To cover. -2 To restrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. -2 Compression. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see संवर. -7 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Mā. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also. -4 A secret.

संवरः 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contract of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विचार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; सुहृदुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठ (सुहृ) S. 3. 25. -2 Hidden, concealed; न मदो विवृतो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. -त 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -मंत्र *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृत-संवर्य R. . 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 41. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

संवृ 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; ते यथोक्तः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. -Caus. 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To wrap up, envelope. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 25. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वड-धानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तके Bk. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N. of Balarāma. -कं The plough of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m. N.* of Balarāma.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. -2 The petal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादिः शिखा).

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. -तः *N.* of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrences. -2 Accomplishment.

संवृध 1 A. 1 To grow up, increase be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. -Caus. 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनं 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्वाहणं R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. -2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26; Nā. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेगहारः 1 Duty, business. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अत्र प्रचीयन्ते संवेगहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहारः.

संवेष्टे 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

संवेष्टानं 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशतकः [सम्यक् शतमयीकारो यस्य कश्चि Tv.] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference.

संशब्दं 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशब् 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशम्यसीव मे Bk. 18. 23. -3 To be removed. -Caus. 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, aligent in performing. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 A. 1 To waver, be in doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; संशय्य कर्णाविषु लिङ्गते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव ग्राहते Ku. 5. 46; सन्दयः संशयस्यास्य हेतुः न ह्यवग्रहे Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविषयसंशयभावप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अविद्याज्ञानः.

-4 Danger, peril, risk ; न संशयमना-
रुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7 ; याता
पुनः संशयमन्वेष Māl. 40. 13 ; Ki. 13.
16, Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -Comp.
-आशयन् a. doubting, sceptical.
-आशय, -उपेत, -स्थ a. doubtful, uncer-
tain, irresolute. -गत a. fallen into
danger ; S. 6. -हेतुः a. solution of a
doubt, decision. -हेतुः a. clearing
all doubt, decisive ; S. 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयितु a. Doubt-
ful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित a. 1 Doubtful, uncertain.
-2 Doubtful, questioned. -3 Risked,
hazardous, endangered, exposed to
peril or danger ; संशयितजीविता ते श-
रोरावस्था Māl. 2.

संशीतिः f. Doubt ; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या
द्विषतां प्रति K. -132.

संशुद्ध 4 P. To be completely
purified. -Caus. 1 To purify com-
pletely. -2 To clear, pay off (ex-
penses). -3 To correct, rectify. -4
To examine, inquire into, investi-
gate.

संशुद्ध p. p. 1 Completely purified,
pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiat-
ed. -4 Acquitted (of crime or debt).

संशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification ;
Bg. 15. 1. -2 Cleansing or purifying
in general. -3 Correlation, rectifica-
tion. -4 Clearance. -5 Acquittance
(of debt). -6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनं Purification, cleanness &c.

संश्रवत् n. Trick, jugglery, illusion.
-m. A juggler.

संश्रयान p. p. 1 Contracted, shrunk
up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled
up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to,
resort, fly to for refuge or shelter.
-2 To lean or rest on, depend on ;
न खलु वदिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते U. 6.
12 ; Māl. 1. 24. -3 To attain to, ap-
proach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve,
wait upon. -6 To join, unite with.

संश्रया 1 A resting or dwelling
place, residence, habitation ; परपर-
विरोधिष्वेते संश्रयदुर्लभे V. 5. 24 ; R.
6. 41 ; off, at the end of coup. in
this sense and translated by ' resid-
ing with ', ' relating or pertaining to ',
' with reference to ' ; ज्ञातिकुलिकसंश्रया
S. 5. 17 ; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57 ; U. 3
17 ; मनोरथोऽस्याः ज्ञातमौलिकसंश्रया Ku. 6.
60 ; विसंश्रया प्रीतिमशय लक्ष्मीः 1. 48 ;
एकार्षसंश्रयतुभयोः प्रयोगं M. 1. -2 Seek-
ing protection or shelter with, flee-
ing for refuge, forming or seeking
alliance, leaguings together for mutual
protection ; one of the 6 guṇas or

expedients in politics ; see under गुण
also ; Ms. 7. 160. -3 Resort, refuge,
asylum, protection, abelter ; अनवा-
यिनि संश्रयद्वये गजमग्रे पतनाय बह्वरी Ku.
4. 31 ; Mc. 17 ; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रित p. p. 1 Gone to for refuge.
-2 Supported, sheltered. -3 United,
joined ; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेयं
S. 4. 12. -तः A dependent, follower,
servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to ; संश्रुणोति
न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19 ; 6. 5 ; (but
Atm. when used intransitively) ;
द्विताल याः संश्रुते स किंपुः Ki. 1. 5.
-2 To promise. -Caus. To tell,
narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A
promise, an agreement, engagement.
संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संश्रुत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed to.
-2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष्ट 4 P. 1 To clasp or press
together. -2 To adhere or cling to.
-3 To join, unite. -Caus. To unite,
join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट p. p. 1 Clapsed or pressed
together, joined, united. -2 Embraced.
-3 Adjoining, lying close or contig-
uous to. -4 Furnished or endowed
with, having. -5 Related, connected
together ; Pt. 2. 127.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing, an embrace ;
वशिना हि परवरीदहसंश्लेषपरारुहसी वृत्तिः
S. 5. 28. -2 Union, connection,
contact.

संश्लेषणं-णा 1 Pressing together. -2
Means of binding together. -3 Con-
nection, tie, bond.

संश्रवत् See संश्रवत्.

संसेद्ध Pass. To be attached or
connected together, be joined or
linked together ; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त p. p. 1 Adhered or stuck to-
gether. -2 Adhering or clinging to,
attached to, sticking close to. -3
Joined or linked together, closely
connected ; मतेषु संसक्तनमेवशास्त्रं Ku.
3. 43 ; B. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous,
adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed,
mingled, blended ; मद्युखरमयूरिषुकसं-
सक्तकेका Māl. 9. 5 ; कालिवृक्ष्या मधुरं
गतस्यै गौमिभंसंसक्तजलेव भाति R. 6.
48 ; Māl. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7
Endowed with, possessed of. -8
Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -संसक्त
a. having the mind fixed or attached.
-युग a. yoked, harnessed ; Si. 3. 68.

संसक्तिः f. 1 Close adherence, in-
timate union or junction ; संसक्ति
किमुलभं ब्रह्मोद्यानां Ki. 7. 27. -2
Close contact, proximity. -3 Inter-
course, intimacy, intimate acquaint-
ance ; Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fasten-

ing together. -5 Devotion, addiction
(to anything).

संसत् 1, 6 P. 1 To sit down ait
down together. -2 To be afflicted,
be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसत् f. 1 An assembly, meeting,
circle ; संसत्सु जते पुष्पाधिकारे Ki.
3. 51 ; छात्रसंसत्ति लक्ष्यकीर्तिः Pt. 1 ;
R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice ;
Ms. 8. 52.

संसाधः An assembly.

संसाध Caus. 1 To be successful.
-2 To accomplish, complete ; Ms. 2.
100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4
To settle. -5 To regain ; Ms. 8. 50.
-6 To cause to be settled or paid ;
Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8
To extinguish.

संसिद्ध 4 P. 1 To be made per-
fect. -2 To be fully accomplished
or effected, to be well-performed.
-3 To attain supreme felicity, to
become happy ; जयनेव तु संसिध्येत्
ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध p. p. 1 Fully accomplished,
perfected. -2 One who has secured
final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete
accomplishment or attainment ; स्वसुद्धि
तस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिरित्योषणं Bhāg. ; Ku.
2. 63. -2 Absolution, final boatitude ;
संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Pg. 8. 15 ; 3. 20.
-3 Nature, natural disposition, state
or quality. -4 A passionate or
intoxicated woman.

संस्मृ 10 U. 1 To indicate, fore-
bode ; संयोगो हि विशेषस्य संस्मृत्यति
संभवं Subhāsh. -2 To inform, tell.

संस्मृत् 1 Showing plainly, prov-
ing. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hint-
ing, intimating ; अर्थस्य संस्मृत्तं. -4
Reproaching, accusing.

संस्तु 1 P. 1 To go towards, ap-
proach. -2 To revolve, turn round.
-3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go
or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain ;
पापान् संस्तुय संसारान् प्रेषयतां याति शत्रुपु
Ms. 12. 70. -Caus. 1 To spread over,
cause to move over. -2 To revolve or
turn round ; जन्मवृद्धिः संप्रति संसारस्य ति
चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

संसारणं 1 Going, proceeding, revolu-
tion. -2 The world, worldly life,
mundane existence, ग्रीष्मसंसारमंडर-
भीष्मज्वालसंसारगतापितमृतः Bv. 4. 6.
-3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The un-
resisted march of troops. -5 The com-
mencement of battle. -6 A highway.
-7 A resting-place for passengers
near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The cir-
cuit or course of worldly life, secular

life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; Mā. 5. 30; संसार-धन्वमुचि किं सरमाशुशान्तिं संसाधुना शुभमते Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे युतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -गमनं transmigration. -गुरुः 1. an epithet of the god of love. -2. the preceptor of the world. -चक्रं suc-cession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. -मार्गः 1. the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2. the vulva. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् a. (जी. f.) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवासत्त्व).

संसृतिः f. 1 Course, current, flow. -2 The worldly life, course of the world. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निपातयसे संसृतिं गतमध्वे Bv. 4. 32; Si. 11. 63; cf संसार.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संसृज्यते सरसिरेरुणांशुभिः R. 5. 69; अस्ता रक्षा संसृजतात् Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; सौमित्रिणा तवत्वं संसृज् R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गयुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; S. 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; Ma. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds: प्रगभावः antecedent, प्रवृत्ताभावः emergent, and अस्तौभावः absolute non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिन् a. 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. -m. An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding.

संसृष्ट p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Re-united. -5 Involved in. -6 Created. -7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टा-स्त्वं 1 Association, union. -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of

father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः f. 1 Combination, union. -2 Association, intercourse, co partnership. -3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टा (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयै-त्वेनां (शब्दार्थसंकराणां) स्थितिः संसृष्टि-रुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् m. 1 A reunited kinsman. -2 A co-partner.

संसृज् 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पया सपदि भवतः स्रोतसि च्छाययासी Me. 51. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a Kṣhaya-māsa (क्षयमास).

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिन् a. Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसेका Sprinkling, watering.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुभं सनस्कृतं माघवर्मी Si. 9. 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाग्वेका समलेकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; Ma. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संचत्कारो-भयभीत्या मैथिलिषु यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -5 To cultivate, educate, train; आपोपिद्वेष्टसंस्क्रियमाणमतयः Mu. 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food). -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly.

संस्कृत्वं m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ma. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) ययुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli. renders the word by आकरंजया शुद्धिः); R. 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निर्गम-संस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ वृत्तेन चक्रे युवराज-शब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. -5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.). 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament; स्वभावहृद्वरं वस्तु न संस्कारमेतस्ते Dri. S. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. -7 Consecra-

tion, sanctification, hallowing. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यत्नवे भाजने लघ्नाः संस्कारो नाप्य-या भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, conception. -10 Any faculty or capacity. -11 Effect of work, merit of action; कृताहुनेयः प्रारंभः संस्कारः प्राकृता इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impres-sion; one of the 24 qualities or gunas, as recognised by the Vaiśeṣika; it is of three kinds: -मात्रा, वेग and स्थि-तिर्यापकता q. q. v. v. -13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमन्त्रज्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T S. -14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं इतिरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 78; (Mann mentions 12 such Samskāras; see Ms. 2. 26; some writers increase the number to sixteen). -15 Purification, purity. -16 A rite or ceremony in general. -17 Investiture with the sacred thread. -18 Obsequial ceremonies. -19 A polishing stone; S. 6. 5 (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -पूत a. 1. purified by sacred rites. -2. purified by refinement or education. -रहित, -वर्जित, -हिन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a Vratya or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संस्कारक a. Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कृत p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. -2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. -3 Made ready, dressed, prepared; cooked. -4 Consecrated, hallowed. -5 Initiated into worldly life, married. -6 Cleaned, purified. -7 Adorned, decorated. -8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. -2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. -3 A learned man. -तः 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागव्याख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33. -2 A sacred usage. -3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic). -Comp. -अस्किः f. 1. a polished word or language. -2. a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्क्रिय 1 A purificatory rite. -2 Consecration. -3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तम्भ 5, 9 P. (caus. also) 1 To stop, restrain, control; प्रयत्नसंस्तम्बित-विक्रियाणां कथंचिद्विज्ञा मनसां बहुधा Ku

3. 34. -2 To paralyze, benumb; Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself), देवि संस्तभयासानं U. 4. -4 To make firm or innumerable; Bg. 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up. -6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तव्य *p. p.* Supported, confirmed &c.; see संस्तम्.

संस्तम्: 1 Support, prop. -2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. -3 Stop, stay. -4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. -2 To extol, celebrate. -3 To praise in chorus. -4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in *p. p.* in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनन्तरा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति Si. 3 31; Ki. 3. 2; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium; Pt. 4. 89. -2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽविकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; नैर्गुणैः संयति संस्तवसिद्धिर् तिरोहितं मेम घनागमश्चिः 4. 22; Si. 7. 31. -3 Agreeing together, harmony.

संस्तवान् *a.* 1 Praising properly. -2 Eloquent. -नः 1 A singer (उद्गातृ). -2 Joy, delight.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, celebration. -2 Hymning in chorus. -3 The place which Brāhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing together, harmonious. -4 Intimate, familiar; Māl. 7. 2. -5 Intended, aimed at; Māl. 10.

संस्तुतिः *f.* Praise, eulogy.

संस्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. 1 To spread, strew; प्रोतसंस्तुतिर्दुर्भाः S. 4. 7. -2 To overspread.

संस्तारः 1 A bed, couch, layer; a bed of leaves &c.; नवपल्लवसंस्तारेषु ते R. 8. 57; नवपल्लवसंस्तारे यथा रक्षयिष्यामि तद्धं विभावसौ Kn. 4. 34. -2 A sacrifice.

संस्तारः Spreading out, extension.

संस्त्यागः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity. -3 Spreading diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्त्यागमेव गच्छावः Māl. 1. 9. -5 Familiarity, family talk; Mv. 1.

संस्त्या 1 A. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together; तीक्ष्णादुद्दिजते मूढो परिभवत्तासाक्ष संसिद्धते Mu. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to; दारिद्र्यादुद्वेगस्य बाधवजनो वाक्ये न संसिद्धते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed; सद्यः संसिद्धते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 98 (= यज्ञयुगेन युज्यते Kull.) 6 To

come to an end, be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand, (Paras.); जगन् न संसिद्धति जीवलोकाः क्षयोद्व्याभ्यां परिवर्त्तमानः Hariv. -8 To die, perish. -9 To agree, conform to. -10 To stand firmly. -Caus. 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्त्या *a.* 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.); शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्त्या M. 1. 16; Ku. G. 60; नित्यगणितास्पदमेकसंस्त्यं R. 6. 29; Māl. 5. 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (व्यक्त). -रथः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्त्या 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being. -3 Form, nature; R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; वृषकूटसंस्त्याश्च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct. -6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Some sacrifice. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

संस्त्यान् 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरवयवसंस्त्यानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; बीसंस्त्यानं चाप्सरस्तोयभारादुत्क्षिप्येनो ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; Ms. 9. 261. -5 Construction, formation. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, character etc. sign. -12 Death.

संस्त्यापक *a.* Settling, establishing; arranging &c.

संस्त्यापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating; कुर्वीत चैवं प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्त्यापनं ह्युः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation; धर्मसंस्त्यापनपापं संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -4 Restraining, curbing. -5 A statute, regulation. -न 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing; संस्त्यापना मिततरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्त्यापित *p. p.* 1 Collected -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित *p. p.* 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying; नियोग-मस्थित Pt. 1. 92. -3 A adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; क्व तु खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3. -10 Dead, deceased; प्रमदाभु संस्थितः शुचा R. 8. 72.

संस्थितिः *f.* 1 Being together, staying with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यति संस्थितिम्। तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थ यति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. -6 Station, estate, condition on life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death. -9 Destruction of the world.

संस्पृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. -3 To bring in contact with.

संस्पृशः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

संस्पृशी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट *p. p.* 1 (a) Touched, brought into contact. (b) Affected, smit; S. 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

संस्फलः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

संस्फुट *a.* Blown, blown.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind; स्मर संस्मृष्य न शान्तिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Bg. 18. 76; Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully. -Caus. To remind, put in mind of; (पातालं) मामथ संस्मरयतीव युजगलोकाः Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः *f.* Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Kl. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहत् 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together; इत्सो संहत् Ms. 2. 71; इत एव हि संहते भिन्नरेव च संहतात् 7. 66; see संहत. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To contract, diminish. -4 To strike, kill, destroy. -5 To strike, against each other, clash.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined

or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact, firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close ; जालमाय गच्छन्ति संहताः पक्षिणोऽयम् Pt. 2. 8 ; 5. 101 ; H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord. -8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जातु *a.* knock-kneed. -यु *a.* knitting the eyebrows. -स्तनी *a.* woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतस्त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agreement, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः *f.* 1 Firm or close contact, close union ; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination ; संहतिः कार्यमाधिका, संहतिः अयसी पुता H. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". -3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass ; गुरुता नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude ; वनान्यवाचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 5. 4 ; Mu. 3. 2. -7 Strength. -8 The body.

सहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person ; अमृतमृतजीमूतस्निग्धसहननस्य ते U. 6. 21 ; Mv. 2. 46. -3 Strength ; see संहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs -5 Killing.

सहवनं 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संहातः One of the 21 bells ; Ms. 4. 89.

संहित *p. p.* 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled ; see संवा.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest ; मनु-संहिता -5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools ; पदमकृतिः संहिता Nir -6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony ; परः तन्निर्कषः संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वर्णानामतिशयितः सन्निधिः संहितासंज्ञः श्वातृ Sk. ; or वर्णानामिकप्रणयः संहिताः -7 The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe -Comp.

-वादा the continuous text of the Veda (opp. पदगत q. v.).

संहतिः *f.* General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संह 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To bring or draw together. -2 To draw out, sock ; Pt. 1. 221. -3 (*a.*) To contract, abridge, compress ; महिमाने यदुत्कीर्य तव सहियते वचा R. 10. 30. (*b.*) To drop ; संक्षिप्यतामियं K. -4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. -5 To destroy, annihilate (opp. सूज्) ; अमुं युगान्तोचितकाल-निद्राः संहप्य लोकान् पुरुषाधिपते R. 13. 6. -6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back ; अभिमुखे मयि संहसमीक्षितं S. 2. 11 ; 6. 3 ; न हि संहस्ते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेष्मनि H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16 ; 12. 103. -7 To curb, restrain, suppress ; क्रोधं प्रभो संहस्तेति याव ; द्विः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72. -8 To wind up, close. -9 To seize, take. -10 To unite, bind by obligations.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Contracting. -4 Restraining. -5 Destroying, ruining. -6 Withdrawing.

संहर्तु *m.* A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting ; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवं Ve. 6. -2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. -3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विलेप) ; प्रयोगसंहार विभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57, 45. -4 Restraining, holding back. -5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. -6 Close, end, conclusion. -7 An assemblage, a group. -8 A fault in pronunciation. -9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. -10 Practice, skill. -11 A division of hell. -Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -सुवा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship ; it is thus defined :—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वासं दक्षहस्तं । क्षिताङ्गुलीरंगुलिभिः संश्लेष परिवर्तयेत्.

संहारक *a.* 1 Destructive. -2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Drawn together. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Withdrawn, drawn back. -4 Collected, assembled. -5 Seized, laid hold of. -6 Curbed, restrained. -7 Destroyed.

संहतिः *f.* 1 Contraction, compression. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 Taking, seizure. -4 Restraint. -5 Collection.

संहृ 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. -2 To bristle, stand on end (as hair).

संहर्षः 1 Horrification, a thrill of joy or fear. -2 Pleasure, joy, delight. -3 Emulation, rivalry. -4 Wind. -5 Rubbing together.

संहृ *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horrified with joy, delighted. -2 Bristling, shuddering. -3 Fired with emulation.

संहादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. -2 Noise in general.

संहीण *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile.

सकंठक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. -2 Troublesome, dangerous. -कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकंप, सकंपन *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

सकरुण *a.* Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण *a.* (गर्ण or गर्ण) 1 Having ears. -2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक *a.* Having an agent.

सकर्मक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. -2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. -2 All, whole, entire, complete. -3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon) ; as in सकलद्रुमुक्षी. -4 Having a soft or low sound. -लं 1 Everything. -2 The whole. -Comp. -वर्ण *a.* (i. e. पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ल, i. e. quarrelling ; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda ; Ms. 2. 140. -ल्पः N. of Siva.

सकाक्रोलः N. of one of the 21 hells ; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented ; काम इवाग्नी सकामो भवतु S. 4 ; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुंडला Mā. 9. -मं *ind.* 1 With pleasure. -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune. -लं *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. -ज्ञः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. near. -2. from near, from. from the presence of).

सकुक्षि *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother & c.).

सकुल *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family. -4 Along with the family. —लः 1 A kinsman. -2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family. -2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. -3 A distant relation in general.

सकृत् *ind.* 1 Once; सकृदंशो निपतति सकृत्कन्या प्रदीयते। सकृदाह ववा नीति श्रोयेतामि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. -2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत्कृतमणयोर्ध्वं जनः S. 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. —*m.* -*f.* **Fecea**, excrement (usually written शकुत् *v.*) -**Comp.** -गर्भा 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. —प्रजः a crow. —प्रसूता, —प्रसूतिका 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2. a cow that has calved once. —फला the plantain tree.

सकृपण *a.* Miserable, wretched.

सकेश *a.* 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy, shaggy.

सकैतव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. —वः A cheat, rogue.

सक्रोष *a.* Angry, enraged. —*ind* **Angrily**.

सक्त *p. p.* [संज्ञ-क्त] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Adicted, devoted or attached to; fond of; सक्तासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे Mu. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted on; नगैश्चसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिं R. 2. 28. -4 Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive. -6 Obstructed, hindered. —**Comp.** —वैर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity, S. 2. 15.

सक्तिः *f.* 1 Contact, touch. -2 Union, junction; सक्तिं जवाद्गणपतयसिन्लो लतानां Ki. 5. 46. -3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

सक्तु *m. pl.* [संज्ञ-तुर्क्चि] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 2. 64. —**Comp.** —फला-ला the Sami tree.

सक्तकः 1 = सक्तु. -2 A kind of poison.

सकुल *a.* Containing barley-flour. **सकथन्** A substitute for सकथि after *acc.* dnal.

सकथि *n.* [संज्ञ-थिन् Up. 3. 154] 1 The thigh; (changed in comp. to सथ्य after उत्तर, पथं and यग or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98). -2 A bone. -3 The pole or shaft of a carriage.

सक्रिय *a.* Active, moveable.

सक्षण *a.* Being at leisure.

सखि *m.* [सह समानं खपायते नि० Up. 4. 135] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः; सहलौ *acc.* सखायै, सखायौ; सह्युः *gen.* sing.; *loc.* sing.) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात्सखा स्वमासि यन्मम तत्त-वैव U. 5. 10.; सखीनिव प्रीतियुजोऽनुजी-विनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख; वनितासखानां Kp. 1. 10; सखिवसलः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1.)

सखी A female friend or companion, a lady's maid; नृत्यति युवति-जनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरति Gt. 1.

सखीयति *Den. P.* To wish for a friend.

सख्ये [सह्युर्भावः यत्] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; सुसूच्यं सख्ये रामस्य समानस्यसने हरी R. 12. 57; समानशील-व्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāsh. -2 Equality. —सख्यः A friend.

सश 1 P. (सगति.) To cover.

समण *a.* Attended by troops or flocks. —णः An epithet of Śiva.

समंघ *a.* Fragrant. —घः A kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः समंघेषु विश्वसिति S. 5; Ma. 9.

समर *a.* [गण्ये विषण्ये सहितः] Poisonous, having poison. —रः N. of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called *Sagara* because he was born together with *gara* or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife *Sumati* he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by *Indra* and carried down to the *Patala*. *Sagara* thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the *Patala*, and in doing this they naturally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sāgara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage *Kapila* they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that *Bhagrattha* (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the *Patala* the celestial river *Ganges* to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

समर्धः-भ्यः A brother of whole blood; Mv. 6. 27.

समृण *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. -2 Possessed of good

qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). -5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

समोत्र *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. —त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; तत्रभवतो युष्मत्समोत्रस्य कथं व्यापराद्धोरिम S. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. -3 A distant kinsman. —त्रं Family, race, lineage.

समिधः *f.* Eating together.

सम् 5 P. (समेति) 1 To hunt, injure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To support, bear.

संकट *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. -2 Impervious, impassable. -3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्य-वायैर्युद्धस्यत Mv. 4. 33; विषमशिला-संकटस्थलितवेगः V. 2. 8; U. 1. 8. —ट 1 A narrow passage, defile, risk. -2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेऽप्यविषण्णयोः K.; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यते माज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ka. 31. 93.

सेकथ 10 U. 1 To talk together, converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3 To explain.

संकथनं Narration.

संकथा Conversation, talk.

संकल 10 U. 1 To add or sum up. -2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3 To deem, regard; तद्विद्धिद्रष्टोत्तान् विसमिति करि संकलयति K. P. 10. -4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of. -5 To drive away, put to flight, rout.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection. -2 Addition.

संकलनं-ना 1 The act of heaping together. -2 Contact, junction. -3 Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. -2 Blended together, intermixed. -3 Sized, laid hold of. -4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained; Māl. 3. —त (in arith.) The first sum. —तं Addition. —**Comp.** —रेक्य the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

संकलक *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncertain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered.

संकाश *a.* 1 Like, alimilar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्नि°, दिग्दृष्ट°. -2 Near, close, at hand. —*ज्ञः* 1 Appearance, presence. -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch

संकुच 1, 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. —*Caus.* To contract, narrow.

संकुचित *p. p.* 1 Contracted, abridged; लंकापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled; Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Bindings. -6 A kind of skate-fish. —चं Saffron —*Comp.* —यिजुनं saffron.

संकोचनं Contraction. —नी The sensitive plant.

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; लक्षत्रताराग्रदंसकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रम-सेव रात्रिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. -3 Disorderd, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. —लं 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विचरितार्यात्स्या-मागतोऽस्मि Māl. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *a. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । नाता तु मम वंशधेय पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकुजितं, The cry of the Chakravāka.

संकु 8 U. (संकुते) 1 To commit; ये पक्षारपरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकुप 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. —णः N. of Balarāma; संकर्षणासु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv.

संकृ 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पद्मसंकर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; जिज्ञेयु चर्षसंकरः K.; संकरो नर-कार्यैव कुलस्वानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40 -4 (In Rhet.) The com-

bination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संमृष्टि where the figures are independent); अविवृतिज्ञ-यामात्मन्येवागिषे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अ-गमिषेऽलंकृतीनां तद्वेदिकाश्रययोगो । संदिग्धस्य च भवति संकरादिविषयः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames. -6 Dust, sweepings.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारिण *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellane-ous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted. —र्णः 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. —र्णः A difficulty. —र्णा A kind of riddle. —*Comp.* —जाति, —योनि *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). —युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

संकृत 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकार्तनं-ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकृप् 1 A. To wish or long for. —*Caus.* 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; का कामः संकल्पः Dk. -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. -3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्ध-यस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संक-ल्पोदितजडिम स्तंभमप्येति गात्रं Māl. 1. 35; वृषेव संकल्पशतैरजसमनं नोतोस्मि मया विवृद्धि S. 3. 5. -5 The mind, heart; Māl. 6. 2. -6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. -7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflection. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. —*Comp.* —आरम्भ *a.* 1. willing, resolving. -2. consist- ing of thought only, imaginary. —जः, —जन्म *m.*, —योनिः epithets of the

god of love; भगवत्संकल्पयोगे M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. —ह्य *a.* 1. volitional. -2. conformable to will.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intend- ed, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolv- ed upon; S. 4. 13. -3 Imagined, fancied.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. -2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3 An indicative sign, mark, token -4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गुह्यते जानी गुणद्वयक्रियासु च S. D. 12. -5 Engagement, appointment, assigna- tion (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मुहुः वेणुः Git. 5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers) rendezvous; कांतार्योनि तु या याति सं- केतं साभिसारिका Ak. -7 Condition, provision. -8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). —*Comp.* —युद्धं, —नि- केतनं, —स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरपति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संकेतपति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite call. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽयमभि- धत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संक्रेदनः N. of Krishna.

संक्रम 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकार- क्षममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. -6 To be pre- sent at, attend. -7 To surmount. —*Caus.* 1 To transfer. -2 To de- velop, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक्र- मितक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To con- vey, lead towards. -5 To take pos- session of. -6 To promise mutual assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going to- gether. -2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. -4 Moving, travelling. —मः —न 1 A difficult or narrow pas- sage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदी- मार्गेषु च तथा संक्रमणस्योदयः Mb. -3

A medium or means of attaining any object ; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोऽ-
तिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins.

संक्रान्तं p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; पुत्रसंक्रान्तलक्ष्मी-
कैर्यद्वद्देहाकुमिधुति U. 1. 22. -3 Seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Sankranti (in astr.). -सं Property got by a woman from her husband.

संक्रान्तिः f. 1 Going together, union. -2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over (to another) ; संपातिताः...पयसो गंधूषसंक्रा-
तयः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to another) ; विषादे वृक्ष-
विषयं क्रियासंक्रान्तिमात्मनः M. 1. 19 ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्याचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रान्ति-
रन्यस्य विषययुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress ; see संक्रमे.

संक्राड् 1 A. 1 To play or sport together ; संक्राडन्ते मणिभिरमरायिता यत्र कन्याः Ms. 68. -2 To creak rattle (as wheels) ; संक्राडन्ति शकटानि Mbh.

संक्राडनं Sporting together.

संक्राडितं Rattle of chariots.

संक्रुद्धः 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception, and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षि 1, 5, 6 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together ; आतपाययसंक्षिप्तनीचारासु निधादिति R. 1. 52 ; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten, curtail, abridge ; संक्षिप्येत् क्षणद्वयं कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Ms. 108 ; Ms. 7. 34. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

संक्षिप्तं p. p. 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized, grasped.

संक्षिप्तिः f. 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition (from one feeling to another).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतश्च are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly').

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संक्षुब्ध 1 A., 4, 9 P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. —Caus. To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight ; संख्ये द्विषं चिरसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Ve. 3. 25 ; Si. 18. 70 ; Mā. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up ; तावत्स्येव च तत्त्वानि संख्यैः संख्यायते S. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यक a. (At the end of comp.) Numbering, amounting to ; शतसंख्यका वरा &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation ; संख्यामिषैषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect. -6 Deliberation, reflection. -7 Manner. —Comp. —अतिग, अतीत a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. —मात्रं mere numeration. —वाचक a. expressive of number. (—कः) a numeral. —समापनः an epithet of Siva.

संख्यातं p. p. 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. —नं A number. —ता A kind of riddle.

संख्याने Numbering, calculation.

संख्यायत् a. 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. —m. A learned man.

संगः [सङ् भावे षङ्] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers). -3 Touch

contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; सतां सङ्घिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगमसुखं 'to keep company with, herd with' ; युगाः युगाः संगमसु-
ब्रजेति Subhāsh. -5 Attachment, fondness, desire ; द्वायतो विषयान्धुसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; द्वायिष्यान्पतिर्वि-
द्वयति यतिः संग-
मात् Bh. 2. 42 ; 'विमुक्त' Ku. 1. 53 ; Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction ; R. 2. 42 ; 3. 63.

संगम a. 1 United with, meeting. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection, desirous. -4 Libidinous, lustful. -5 Continuous, uninterrupted ; Ki. 14. 59.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संग् 1 A. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter ; अग्रधुली समगंसि Dk. ; नते भगवतो कालिंदकस्या-
महाकिंशो संगच्छेत् A. R. 7. -2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with ; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238 ; Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7 To go to, attain (with acc.). —Caus. 1 To bring together, join, unite ; बध्, बरी संगमयोचकार R. 7. 20. -2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to ; मियसहादि विभीषणे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणा R. 12. 104.

संगतं p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. -2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. -3 Joined in wedlock, married. -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious ; ह्युत्तमिदानीं संगतार्थं भवेति S. 3. -6 In conjunction with (as planets). -7 Shrunk up, contracted ; see गम् with स. —नं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यास्तुतयेऽस्तु सदा सतां V. 5. 24 ; S. 5. 24. -2 Association, company. -3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy ; Ku. 5. 39. -4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks. —Comp. —संघिः a peace concluded after friendship.

संगतिः f. 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. -2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; मनो हि जम्मातरसंग-
तिर्ज्ञे R. 7. 15 ; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Māhā M. 6. -3 Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequent-

ing. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. -6 Accident chance, accidental occurrence. -7 Knowledge. -8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union : V. 4, 37; R. 12. 66, 90. -2 Association, company, society, intercourse; as in सङ्गिः संगमः. -3 Contact, touch; गात्रसंगमात् R. 8. 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse; अयं सनेनेन्द्रितः संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14; R. 19. 33. -5 Confluence (of rivers); संगायमुनयः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमने Meeting, union; see संगम. -नः N. of Yama.

संग्रहः 1 A promise, an agreement; तद्येति तस्या वितये प्रकीतः प्रत्यग्रहीतसंग्रहमग्रजम् R. 5. 26, 11. 48; पालितसंग्रहा 13. 65 -2 Accepting, undertaking. -3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight; अतरस्वभुजौजसा सुदुर्महतः संग्रहमागवानसौ Si. 16. 67. -5 Knowledge. -6 Devouring. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Poison. -9 The fruit of the Samitree.

संग्रहः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prātaṣṭana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संग्रहः Discourse, conversation.

संग्रह p. p. 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संग्रह p. p. 1 Completely concealed or hidden. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Joined, united. -4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संग्रह 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise, make a vow (Atm.); राज्ञे समगिरतां Dk -2 To recognise, acknowledge. -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour.

संग्रहेण p. p. 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संग्रे 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संग्रित p. p. Sung together, sung in chorus. -नः 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices; जगुः सुकंठ्या गन्धर्वैः संग्रितं सप्तभुक्ताः Bhāg. -2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संग्रितमुच्यते; किमस्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संग्रितात्; S. 1. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. the sub-

ject of a musical performance. -2 The materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert; Me. 56. -शाला a concert-hall; Māl. 2. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

संग्रितकं 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संग्रितिः f. 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Conversation.

संग्रह 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoar; संग्रह्य धनं गणना &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in (as horses). -4 To unstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut (as the mouth). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संग्रहीत a. 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged; see संग्रह above.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्याद्वाष्टस्य संग्रहं Me. 7. 114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting; Ms. 3. 138; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting; स्वध्यासंग्रहत्पराः R. 1. 66; तेः कृतप्रकृतिः संग्रहः 19. 55; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration (a king of संगेय). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium; संग्रहेण प्रचक्षते Bg. 8. 11; so तर्कसंग्रहः. -14 Sum, amount, totality; करणं कर्म कर्तृति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18 -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Siva. -Comp. -श्लोकः a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 Inosising, setting; कनकधूषणसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery; Ms. 8. 6, 72; Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting; receiving -यां Dysentery.

संग्रहीतु m. A charioteer.

संग्राह 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 forcible seizure. -3 Clenching the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संग्राहकः A collector, compiler.

संग्राहिन m. The Kuṭāja tree.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; संग्रामांग्रामांग्रमेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् a. conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as, महाविसेव, मनुष्यसंघ &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. -चारिन् m. a fish. -जीविन् m. a hired labourer, coolie. -तलः the two hands with the open palma brought together -वृत्तिः f. close combination.

संघट् 1 A. To meet, assemble, together. -Caus. 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संघटन Joining together, union, combination; Rato. 4. 20.

संघट् 1 A 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संघट्टपद्मदम्भदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट् 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा (द्वयाग्निः) Me. 53; Māl. 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; Si. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); R. 14. 85. -5 Embracing. -ह्रा A large creeper.

संघट्टनं -नः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers. -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procurer. -3 Snell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संचातः 1 Union, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection; उपायसंचात इव प्रहृष्टः R. 14. 11; जलसंचात इवासि विद्वतः Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell. -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas), -Comp. -कदिन a. hard

like a solid, solid ; Ku. 2. 11. -**झिल** a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone ; Ku. 1. 56 ; 5. 55.

संयु 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

संयु *p. p.* 1 Resonant, resonnding. -2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered for sale. -**ह**: A sound, noise.

संयु 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together. -2 Torival, emulate, compete or vie with ; स प्रयोगनिष्ठोः प्रयोगनिष्ठः संयुर्ह सह मित्रसंनिधौ R. 19. 36. -3 To rub, scratch.

संयु: 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Grinding, trituration. -3 Collision, clash. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च सम च कस्मिंश्चित्सर्वे Dk ; नात्याचार्ययोर्महान् ज्ञान-संयुर्जातः M. 1. -5 Envy, jealousy. -6 Gliding, gently flowing.

सयु 1 A., 3 P. (सयने, सिष्कि) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue. -2 To go to. -3 To love, like. -4 To be obedient. -5 To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid. -7 To be associated with.

सयने 1 Honouring. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

सयकित *a.* Startled, timid. -**तं** ind. Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सयि: 1 A friend. -2 Friendship, intimacy. -*f.* The wife of Indra ; see शयी.

सयित्र *a.* Painted, variegated (with pictures) ; Me. 64.

सयिलुक *a.* Blear-eyed.

सयिव: 1 A friend, companion ; -2 A minister, counsellor ; सयिवान्सत चाद्यो वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Me. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34. 4. 87 ; कार्यतरसयिवः M. 1. -3 The dark thorn-apple.

सयी See शयी.

सयतन *a.* 1 Sentient, animate, rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

सयतस *a.* 1 Intellelligent. -2 Possessed of feeling ; सयतसः कस्य मनो न दूयते Ku. 5. 48. -3 Unanimous.

सयेल *a.* Dressed.

सयेट: The mango tree.

सयिष्ठ *a.* 1 Having holes. -2 Defective, faulty.

सयन *a.* Having men or living beings. -*n.* A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सयबाल *a.* Muddy.

सयल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सयत *a.* Born together. -*n.* A brother (Ved.).

सयति, सयतीय *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. -2 Like, similar. -*m.* A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सयत्यं Brotherhood, relationship.

सयु (स) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to -2 Associated together. -*m.* (Nom. सयुः, सयुजे, सयुजः ; instr. dual सयुयोरु) A friend, companion. -*ind.* With, together with.

सय *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सयजे रण U. 1. -2 Dressed, clothed. -3 Accoutred, trimmed. -4 Fully equipped, armed. -5 Fortified.

सयजने 1 Fastening, tying on. -2 Dressing. -3 Preparing, arming, equipping. -4 A guard, sentry. -5 A ferry, ghât. -*n.* A good man ; see under सत्. -*n.* 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. -2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सयजा 1 Dress, decoration. -2 Equipment, apparatus. -3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सयजित *a.* 1 Dressed. -2 Decorated. -3 Made ready, equipped ; Pt. 1. 157. -4 Accoutred, armed.

सयजिकु 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. -2 To decorate.

सयज्य 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सयज्य *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. -2 Strong (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21.

सयज्योत्सना A Moonlight night.

सय: A collection of leaves for writing upon.

सयचत *m.* 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. -2 Cheating, deceit.

सयच 1 P. (but Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about ; यन्नेः समचरतान्ये Bk. 8. 32 ; कश्चिदथा सयचरे सुराणो R. 13. 19, N. 6. 57 -2 To practise, perform. -3 To pass over, be transferred to. -4 To act, behave ; Mâl. 6. 2. -5 To join, meet. -6 To pass or roam through, travel over. -7 To arrive at, reach, attain. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct ; यथानि सयचरे S. 5. 5. -2 To cause to spread, circulate. -3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). -4 To turn out (as cattle &c.), to graze. -5 To impel, instigate, incite.

सयचर: 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. -2 A way, path ; यत्रैषधिपकाशेन नक्तं दक्षितसंचराः Ku. 6. 43 ; R. 16. 12. -3 A narrow

road, defile, difficult passage. -4 Entrance, gate. -5 The body. -6 Killing. -7 Development.

संचरणं Going, motion, travelling

संचारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through ; स पुनः पार्थसंचारं संचारत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10 : सुलभयुक्त्वसंचारोऽस्मिन्प्रदेशे Mk. 7 ; R. 2. 15. -2 Passing through, passage, transit. -3 A course, way, road, pass. -4 A difficult progress or journey. -5 Difficulty, distress. -6 Inciting. -7 Leading, guiding. -8 Transmission, contagion. -9 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents. -10 The entrance of the sun into a new sign.

संचारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. -*n.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 An instigator. -3 An orator.

संचारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odour.

संचारित *p. p.* 1 Moved, set in motion. -2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. -3 Conveyed ; see संचर.

संचारि *a.* (जी.) 1 Moving, moveable ; संचारिणो नगरेष्वेव Mâl. 1 ; Ku. 3. 54 ; संचारिणी दीपशिलेख रात्रौ R. 6. 67. -2 Roaming, wandering. -3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. -4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. -5 Evanescent, as a Bhava ; see below. -6 Influencing. -7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). -8 Contagious. -9 Impelling. -*m.* 1 Wind, air. -2 Incense. -3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment ; see व्यभिचारि.

संचल 1 P. 1 To move about, move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2 To quiver, tremble. -3 To start or jump up. -4 To depart, go away.

संचल *a.* Trembling, quivering.

संचलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking ; अचलसंचलनाहणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

संचाली The Gunjâ shrub.

संचायः *N.* of a particular sacrifice.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, hoard ; रक्षयोगाद्ययमपि तपः प्रयत्नं संचि-नोति S. 2. 14 ; R. 19. 2 ; Mâ. 6. 15. -2 To arrange, put in order, put or place ; Bk. 3. 35.

संचयः 1 Heaping up, gathering. -2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store ; कर्तव्यः संचयो निरर्थं कर्तव्यो नाति-संचयः Subhâsh. -3 A large quantity, collection. -4 Joint ; Mâl. 8. 9.

संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

सचयिन् *a.* Collecting, gathering, boarding &c.

संचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः *f.* A collection.

संचित् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचितने Consideration, reflection.

संचितित *a.* 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designed, intended. -3 settled.

संचूर्ण 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि गद्यानं सुयोधनो व Ve. 1. 15.

संचूर्जनं Crushing to pieces.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounding.

संछादनं Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संछेदः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

संज्ञ 1 P. (सजति, सक; the स् of the root being changed to ण् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगोष्ठेषु मत्तेभ्यः कटेषु फलरेणवः (संज्ञुः) R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. —*pass.* (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संज्ञन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). —*Caus.* To beget, produce, generate.

संज्ञः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Śiva.

संज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संज्ञातकोप 'being angry'; १० संज्ञातपक्ष 'winged, &c.'). -2 Passed (as time).

संजयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāshtra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhārata war to the blind king Dhritarāshtra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्प 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by and profession). -3 To be restored to life. —*Caus.* 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, re-animate. -2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, re-animation, resuscitation. -3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. -4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. —*नर* 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). -2 Making alive, restoring life. -3 Ford. -4 N. of Mallinātha's commentaries on Ku. R. and Me. —*Comp.* —**ओषधि** *f.* a reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनीषधिरसो नु इति प्रासक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of. -2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संज्ञानोति Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संज्ञानोति Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. —*Caus.* 1 To inform. -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (a) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (b) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञा *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. —**ज** A yellow fragrant wood.

संज्ञपनं Killing.

संज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लब्ध् आपद् or वसिपद् 'to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. -2 Knowledge, understanding. -3 Intellect, mind. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुखपित्तैकागुलि-संज्ञयेव मा चापलायेति गगानं व्यनेषति Ku. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of

comp. in this sense; इति विदुः सुख-दुःखसंज्ञे: Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gāyatri Mantra; see गायत्री. -9 N. of the daughter of Viśvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamī, and the two Āsvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhāyā),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhāyā bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjñā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun however, in course of time, came to know the real state or things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Āsvins kumāras or Āsvins q. v.]. —*Comp.* —**अधिकारः** a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. —**विपर्ययः** loss of consciousness; Ku. 6. 44. —**विषयः** an epithet, an attribute. —**सुतः** an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter

संज्ञावत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञित *a.* 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (—*m.* also in this sense).

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु *a.* Knock-kneed.

संज्ञ्वरः 1 Great heat, fever; Mā. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

सद् I. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. —II. 10 U. (साटयति) To show, display, manifest.

सदं, सटा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6; Śi. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विधेयसुखद्वयसटा प्रतिहेतुमीषु: R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. —*Comp.* —**अंकः** a lion.

सटिः-टी *f.*, सटिका Zeduary.

सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सट्ट 10 U. (सट्टयतिन्ते) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सट्टकं A kind of minor drama in Prākṛita; *c. g.* कदूरमंजरी; see S. D. 542.

सट्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सट्ट 10 U. (सट्टयतिन्ते) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सट्टि *f.* The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

संड See बंद.

संदिशः A pair of tongs or nip-pere.

संडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सद *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existent; सतः स्वतः प्रकाशते गुणा नपरतो दुर्गा Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पवृक्षे बने S. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविद्वद्देहा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कल्पम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Beat, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. -*m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सती वारिहृत्प्रामिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकर्ता सती मधुरिमातिशयेन चोत्सृष्टं Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. -*n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सदसत् *q. v.* -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Vod. Water. (सत्कु means 1. to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2. to honour, worship, adore. -3. to adorn). -*Comp.* -अञ्जनं (सदञ्जनं) calx of brass. -असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unreal. -3. true and false. -4. good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (-*n. du.*) 1. entity and non-entity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. -*विभेदाः* discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. -*व्यक्तिहेतुः* the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं सतः ओदुमर्हसि सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदाचारः) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आ-

त्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. -उत्तरं (सदुत्तरं) a proper or good reply. -कर्तु *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous or pious act. -2. virtue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4. expiation. -5. hospitality. -कांडः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1. a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2. reverence, respect. -3. care, attention. -4. a meal. -5. a festival, religious observance. -कुलं a good or noble family. -कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3. revered, respected, honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5. entertained. -6. welcomed. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. (-ते) 1. hospitality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety. -कृतिः *f.* 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2. virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1. virtue, goodness; शकुंतला मृतिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. -2. charity, good or virtuous action. -3. hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषात् S. 7. 4. courtesy, salutation. -5. any purificatory ceremony. -6. funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -गति *f.* (सदृतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -गुण *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-णः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, -चरित्र *a.* (सच्चरितम्) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous, सचरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-*n.*) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. history or account of the good; S. 1. -चारा (सच्चार) turmeric. -चिद् (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. -अंशः a portion of existence and thought. -आत्मन् *m.* the soul consisting of entity and thought. -आनन्दः 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable. (-नः) a good or virtuous man. -पति Ved. 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. -पत्र the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1. a good road. -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an orthodox doctrine. -प्रतिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पात्र a worthy or virtuous person. -वर्षा bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -वर्षिन् *a.* having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logio)

one of the five kinds of *hetu* *abhāsa* or fallacious *hetu*, a counter-balanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेतुं तत्र स सत्यतिपक्षः *c. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non eternal, because it is a product'. -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भावः (सद्भावः) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. -3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. -मातुरः (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रं (सन्मित्रः) a good or faithful friend. -युवतिः *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. -वैशः (सद्वैश) *a.* of high birth. -वचस् *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु (सद्वस्तु) 1. a good thing. -2. a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य *a.* (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1. well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. -2. perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्वनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति (Uit 3 (where both senses are intended)). (-त्तं) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. an agreeable or amiable disposition. -श्रिल (सच्छ्रिल) *a.* 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (to wards others). -संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खा यति प्रवीणतां H. 1; सत्संगजानि निधनास्थपि तारयति U. 2. 11; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. -संपयोगः right application. -सहाय *a.* having virtuous friends (-यः) a good companion. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1. a kind of tree. -2. a poet. -3. a painter. -हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife) U. 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीत्वं Chastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -त *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं मियवादिनः Rām. -*Comp.* -गः, -गतिः wind; सलिलतले मततगतीनेतः संचारिणः सनिष्ठश्च कार्यो Dk.; सततमास्तगानमिरोऽलिभिः Si. 6. 50; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतैना यदित्माचायुष्मीः Me. 69. -पाथिन् *a.* 1.

always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सतिः *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमात्मनः सतीर्थ्यं पितैव ते जानीते योसौ यादृशश्चेति Mā. 2.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jāti or generality; द्रव्यादिकविवृतिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्वं [सद्-द्वर] (usually written सत्त्वं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tack, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. -12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अप-अयः a place of refuge, asylum. -अयनं (जं) a long sacrificial session. -परिवर्जनं distribution of food at a sacrifice. -शाला an alms-house.

सत्त्वायते Den. A. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्रिन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice.

सत्त्रा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. -इन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant.

सत्त्वं [सतो मावः] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. -2 Nature, essence. -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo. -7 Substantive, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; चत्वारि विनेष्याणि ब्रह्मसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽस्त्यानिर्विशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विश्वकरो वि S. 9; Mā. 9. -10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, vir-

tue, excellence. -12 Truth, reality, certainty. -13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; किर्यासाद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāsh.; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22 -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Gūṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). -16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32. (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्साहः 1. natural energy. -2. energy and courage. -उत्सुकः 1. excess of the quality of goodness. -2. pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विह्वल loss of consciousness. -विहित 1. caused by nature. -2. caused by goodness. -3. virtuous, upright. -संयुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. -संपन्न *a.* 1. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. -संलघ्नः 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. -सारः 1. essence of strength. -2. a very powerful person. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1. Living, existing. -2. Possessed of true essence. -3. Good, pure, virtuous. -4. Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववत् Subhāsh.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंघ. -2. Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3. Fulfilled, realized. -4. Virtuous, upright. -सत्त्वा 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see लोक. -2 The Aśvattha tree. -3 N. of Rāma. -4 Of Viṣṇu. -5 The deity presiding over नदीमुख-आद्य q. v. -सत्यं 1 Truth; मौनसत्यं विनिश्चयते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं वा 'to speak the truth'. -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्त्वाद्-हमलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -सत्यं

ind. Truly, really, indeed, verify, foregoth; सत्यं श्रयामि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of the sage Agastya. -अनुरक्त *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. -अनृत *a.* 1. true and false; सत्याद्युक्ते च पदवा H. 2. 183. -2. apparently true, but really false. (-ने) 1. truth and falsehood. -2. practice of truth and falsehood, i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4 and 6. -अभि-संघ *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -आत्मन् true. (-म्) a virtuous or upright man. -उत्कर्षः 1. pre-eminence in truth. -2. true excellence. -उच *a.* speaking the truth. -उपय-चन *a.* fulfilling a request. -नामः a lover of truth. -तपस् *m.* N. of a sage. -दर्शन *a.* truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -युति *a.* strictly truthful. -पुं the world of Viṣṇu. -पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाणीं Ms. 6. 46. -प्रतिज्ञा *a.* true to one's promise. -प्रतिष्ठान, -मूल *a.* grounded in truth. -फलः the Bilva tree. -भामा N. of the daughter of Satrājīta and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -भारतः N. of Vyāsa. -युगं the golden age; see सत्यं (6) above. -यौवनः a Vidyādhara. -रत *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (-तः) N. of Vyāsa. -वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-म्) 1. a saint, Rishi. -2. a seer. (-न्) truth, veracity. -वच्य *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-म्) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. (-म्) -वाक्यं truth-speaking, veracity. -वादिन् *a.* 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. -व्रत, -संगर, -संघ *a.* 1. true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. -अव-सी Ved. an epithet of Uśas. -आव-तं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश *a.* specious, plausible. -संगरः N. of Kubera. -संघः 1. an epithet of Rāma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (-घा) an epithet of Draupadi.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. -कं Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपायत सत्येषु कृष्णाया गुरु-संनिधौ भावमानये सत्याः सत्यकारमिवा-तकः Ki. 11. 50;

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. —*m.* N. of a king, husband of Satyavati. *q. v.* —*ती* 1 N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. —2 N. of the wife of Nārada. —3 Of the wife of Richika.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. —2 N. of Sitā. —3 Of Draupadi. —4 Of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa. —5 Of Durgā. —6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛishṇa. —7 Of the mother of Viśṇu; सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः.

सत्याकृ 8 U., सत्यापयति Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* Earnest money, advance payment.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. —2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्त्व. —*त्रं ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं सभे सत्रं सहायं संयुक्तोक्तिः.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jāmbavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛishṇa, however, overtook Jāmbavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛishṇa; see जांबवत्. Kṛishṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrājit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yādava named Akṛūra who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrājit and gave it to Akṛūra. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akṛūra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people].

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. —*रं* Quickly, speedily.

सशृङ्कार *a.* Sputtered. —*रः* Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some) (सीदति, सज्; the स of सद् is changed to द् after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेतुरेकस्मिन् निवर्त्ते निखिला गिरौ Bk. 7. 58. —2 To sink

down, plunged into, सन स्वं विदुषां मध्ये पके गौरिव सीदति H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). —3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. —4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाय हरे जय नाय हरे सीदति राधा वासुदे Gīt. 6. —3 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विप्लवायां नीते सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सज्जर्जुं ददुःखः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2. 130. —6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. —7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. —8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सीदति मे हृदयं K.; सीदति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 28. —9 To go. —*Caus.* (सादयति) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. —2 To throw or cast down, place, put. —3 To weary, exhaust. —4 To cause to perish, destroy. —*Desid.* (सिष्यति) To wish to sit &c.

सदनं [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. —2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. —3 Languor; exhaustion, fatigue. —4 Water. —5 A sacrificial hall. —6 The abode of Yama. —7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सदंशः A crab.

सदंशवदनः A heron.

सदय *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. —*यं ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. —2 Gently, acfly; S. 3. 25; 6. 20.

सदस्य *m.* [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. —2 An assembly; पक्षिणिना सरो भति सदा खलजनैर्विना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63. —*Comp.* —*न्त* *a.* seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. —*गृहं* an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सदस्यैः [सदसि साधु वसति वा यत्] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.). —2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; सदस्यैरुज्जातः S. 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, over, perpetually, at all times. —*Comp.* —*आसन्द* *a.* ever happy. (—*दः*) an epithet of Siva. —*गतिः* 1. wind. —2. the universal spirit. —3 the sun. —4. everlasting, happiness, final beatitude. —*तोरा*, —*नीरा* 1. N. of the Karatoyā river. —2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. —*दान* *a.* always making gifts or exuding nectar; सदादानः परिक्षिणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (—*नः*) 1. a rattish elephant. —2. a scent-elephant (= संप्रदिप *q. v.*)

—3. N. of the elephant of Indra. —4 N. of Gapeśa. —*नर्तः* a kind of bird the wagtail. —*पुष्प* *a.* over-flowering. (—*वृक्षः*) the cocoa-nut tree. —*प्रसूनः* N. of various plants: —*रोहित*, मर्क and कुंदः —*फल* *a.* always bearing fruit. (—*लः*) 1. the Bilva tree. —2. the jack tree. —3 the glomerous fig-tree. —4. the cocoa-nut tree. —*मय* *a.* always present. —*योगिन्* *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —*शिवः* N. of Siva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. —*नः* An epithet of Viśṇu.

सदृश (सी. *f.*), सदृश, सदृश *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश, &c. —2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. —3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य B. 14. 61, 1. 15. —*Comp.* —*स्पन्दनं* a regular or even palpitation.

सदृश *a.* 1 Possessing a country. —2 Belonging to the same place or country. —3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. —2 Wrong, improper. —3 Objectionable.

सद्वन् *m.* [सीदति अस्मिन् सद्-मन्ति] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितनत-भर्तांगी सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. —2 A place, station. —3 A temple. —4 An altar. —5 A seat. —6 Conflict. —7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोम्येषुः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. —2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतभर्तांगी सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Ms. 16. —3 Quickly, promptly. —4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्निम् S. 4. —*Comp.* —*कालः* the present time. —*कालीन* *a.* recent, —*जात* *a.* (सद्योजात) newly-born. (—*नः*) 1. a calf. —2. an epithet of Siva. —*पतिन्* *a.* quickly perishing, frail; Ms. 10. —*प्राणकर* *a.* quickly invigorating; सद्योमांसं नवाक्षं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम्. धृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यः प्राणकराणि वद् H. —*प्राणहर* *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour; शुष्कं मांसं क्षिया वृद्धा बालाकिस्तर्पणं दधि. प्रभाते मेधुनं विद्रा सद्यःप्राणहराणि वद्. —*भाविन्* *a.* newly-born. (—*m.*) a calf. —*शुद्धिः*, —*शौचं* immediate purification.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. —2 Instantaneous.

सद्गु *a.* 1 Resting, staying. —2 Going.

सद्वद् *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

संतापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Burning, inflaming. —न₁ N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning, scorching. —2 Paining, afflicting. —3 Exciting passion.

संतापित *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतप्त 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतमकः Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

संतमसु *m.*, संतमसं 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, gross darkness; निमज्जयन्संतममे पराशयं N. 9. 98; Si. 9. 22; Bk. 5. 2. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (महामोह).

संतर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणं 1 Satisfying, satiating. -2 Gratifying, delighting. -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish.

संतिः 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift; cf. सति.

संतुष्ट 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्ता भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. -Caus. 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

संतुष्ट *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented.

संतुष्टिः *f.* Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोष एव पुण्यस्य परं निधानं Subhāṣ. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

संतोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संद् 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. -2 To swim, float. -3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, attain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

संतरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 Surmounting.

संयज् 1 P. 1 To abandon; जायामदोषासुत संयजामि R. 14. 34. -2 To avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. -3 To give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude; संयज्य विक्रमादित्यं वैधर्म्यञ्च कुलं वै T. 3. 343. -Caus. To deprive (one) of, rob.

संयक्त *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. -2 Rubbed, deprived of.

संयजनं Leaving, renouncing.

संयत् 1, 4 P. To fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. -Caus. To frighten, terrify; Pt. 1. 197.

संयत्सः Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंष्ट 1 P. 1 To bite, sting; संदंष्टाधरपट्टवा Amarn. 32. -2, (a)

To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संदंष्टसर्पेवचा S. 7. 11; संदंष्टबलेष्ववलानिसेषु R. 16. 65, 48. (b) To press together, crush by pressure; संदंष्टकुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि S. 3. 18.

संदंष्टः 1 A pair of tongs. -2 The great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). -3 N. of a hell.

संदंष्टकः A pair of tongs.

संदंष्टिका A pair of pincers.

संदष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together, crushed. -3 Nipped; pinched. -4 A particular fault in pronunciation.

संदह 1 P. To burn; अभिजनः संदह्यती वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

संदाहः Burning up, consuming.

संदानं 1 A rope, cord. -2 A chain, fetter. -3 Cutting, dividing. -नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

संदानित *a.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fettered, chained.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोड).

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संदित *a.* Bound, chained, fettered.

संदिष्ट 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a messenger; किं तु खलु दूयंतस्य युक्त्यूपममाभिः संदष्टयं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message; अथ विश्वस्मिन् गौरि संदिष्टे मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

संदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrated, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised. -ष्टः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थे also). -ष्टं Information, news, tidings.

संदेष्टः 1 Information, news, tidings. -2 A message, an errand; संदेष्टं मे हर धनपतिकोपाधेनलपितस्य Me. 7. 13; R. 12. 63; Ku. 6. 2. -3 Commission, command; अलुडिगे युरोः संदेष्टः S. 5. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject of a message; -मे. -वाच *f.* a message -हरः, -हाराकः 1. a new-bearer, messenger. -2. an envoy, ambassador.

संदेष्टकं News, tidings.

संदिह 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, appoint -2 To heap together. -3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिग्धो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with

(in *pass*); पातु स्वामकठोरकेतकशिखा-संदिग्धसुखेवः (जटा) MAL. 1. 2; or धृष्टजालानिःसुखैर्बलमयः संदिग्धपारावतः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. -5 To start an objection. -Caus. 1 To confuse, perplex. -2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Atm.).

संदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Besmeared, covered. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. -3 Mistaken for or confounded with. -4 Doubtful, questioned. -5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). -6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -7 Envenomed. -न्यं 1 A doubt, uncertainty. -2 Besmearing. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* ambiguous, dubious in sense. (-यः) 1. an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. -2. a disputed matter. -मति, -बुद्धि *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अथ काः संदेहः. -2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंदेहोलाभासोपितः K.; यथाजने प्रवृत्तिः संदेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called संदेह by Mammata and others); संदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ नववृत्तौ च संज्ञायः K. P. 10; e. g. see MAL. 1. 2 (13); V. 3. 2. -Comp. -दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

संदेहिव *a.* 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

संदी A small bedstead, cot, couch.

संदीष्ट 4 A. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. -Caus. 1 To light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुःखस्य प्रियसखीविनोदनीयायाः U. 3. -2 Provoking; U. 4. -नः One of the five arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; अनेगसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

संदीप *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. -2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष्ट 4 P. To be defiled or stained. -Caus. 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

संदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Ill-disposed.

संदूषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदूषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Absurd, censured.

संदृष्ट 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. -2 Collection, uniting, mixture. U. 7. 12. -3 Constancy, continuity, regular connection, coherence; *संदर्भशुद्धिः मिरां* Gt. 1. -4 Construction. -5 A composition, literary work; *रसगंगाधरनामा संदर्भादयं चिरं जयतु* R. G.; U. 4. -Comp. -*विरुद्धः a.* irrelevant, incoherent. -*शुद्धः a.* connected, coherent. -*शुद्धिः f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संदृष्ट 1 P. 1 To see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or perfectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To overlook, wink at. -*Pass.* 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. -2 To become visible, appear. -*Caus.* To show, exhibit, discover; *आत्मानं सुवचनं दर्शयितुः* H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संदर्शनं 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing. -2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. -3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4 Sight, appearance, vision. -5 Regard, consideration. -6 Showing, displaying.

संदोहः 1 Milking. -2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; *कुंभमाकं दमधुर्विदुःसंदोहवाहिना मावतेनोत्ताम्यति* Māl. 3; Bv. 4. 9.

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine, put together, compound, mix; *यानि उदकेन संधीयन्ते तानि भ्रमणीयानि* Kell. -2 (*a*) To treat with, from friendship or alliance with, make peace with; *शत्रुणा न हि संध्यात्सुहृत्सुहृतेनापि संधिना* H. 1. 88; Udh. 19; Kām. 9. 41. (*b*) To unite in friendship, reconcile, make a friend of; Pt. 2. 32. -3 To fix upon, direct towards. -*संधे* दृशद्वयतारकां R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); *धनुष्यमेवं समधक्त बाणं* Ku. 3. 66; R. 2. 53, 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause; *वयोसं मयि रमणीयवामरत्वं संधसे गगनलयाणवेगः* Māl. 5. 3; *संधसे भ्रमरमतिं हि सद्भिर्योगः* Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; *शतमेकोऽपि संधसे प्रकाशरथो धनुर्धरः*

Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; Pt. 2. 11. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संघा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; *ततार संधानिव मत्संघः* R. 14. 52; Mv. 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for *संघान q. v.*). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संघानं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination; *यद्धर्षे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत्* S. 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, mending. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); *तत्पाद्यकृतसंधानं प्रति-संहार मायकं* S. 1. 11; Si. 20. 8. -6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; *सुदृष्टवत्सुखमेवो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति* H. 1. 92 (where it has *sanae* 1 also). -7 A joint; *पादजंघयोः संधौ सुलकः* Suar. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Sup. porting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel. -17 Bell-metal (सौराट्).

संघानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संघानित *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संघानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संघानी 1 Distillation. -2 Brazery, foundry. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; *संधेयं सला सुखी वक्ता छेदाय कर्तरी* Subhāsh. ; Ms. 58. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); *कति प्रकाराः संधीना भवन्ति* H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); *शत्रुणा न हि संध्यात्सुहृत्सुहृतेनापि संधिना* H. 1. 88. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); *तुरगाद्यधवनकडितसंघेः* S. 2. -5 A fold, (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a

mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; *इक्ष्वाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मद्यमकं* Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Enphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each *Yuga* or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five, see S. D. 330-332); Ku. 7. 91. -15 The valve. -16 Distillation. -Comp. -असरं a dipthong. -चोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in *संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः* M. 4. -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणं violation of a treaty; *अरिषु हि विजयायिनः क्षितीशा विदधन्ति संधयि संविदूषणानि* Ki. 1. 45. -बंधनं the ligation of a joint. -बंधः the tissues of joints; S. 2. -बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगा -मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. -भ्रंशः a hole in a wall. -विग्रह *m. dn.* peace and war. -अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peace. -विद् *m.* a negotiator or treaties. -वेला 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period. -हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bound, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. -सं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. -2 A river. -3 Spirituous liquor.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled; *सुजनस्तु कनकपटवद् दुर्भेद्यश्चासंधेयः* H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संयुक्ष 1 A. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); *संयुक्षे ज्योः कोपः* Bk. 14. 109. -*Caus.* To kindle, inflame, excite; *निर्वानभूयिष्ठमाश्रयं वीर्यं संयुक्षयं-सौव चपुर्णेन* Ku. 3. 52; *आतपातसंयुक्षितमदा* V. 4.

संयुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating.

संयुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संघ 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry.

-2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain ; अरिः संघायते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. -3 To curb, restrain, check. -4 To keep in mind, retain in memory ; यः सत्तं परिचुच्छति श्रुतेति संघारयत्यभिः Pt. 5. 92. -5 To hold, have, possess, retain, keep ; Pt. 1. 112. -6 To observe, follow. -7 To hear, suffer, endure. -8 To survive, remain alive.

संघारणं-ण 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Observing, following. -3 Suffering, enduring.

संघया 1 Union. -2 Joint, division. -3 Morning or evening twilight ; अनुसूयमवती संघया दिवसस्तत्पुरस्तरः । अहो देवगानेश्वरा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7. -4 Early morning. -5 Evening, dusk. -6 The period which precedes a Yuga, the time intervening between the expiration of one Yuga and the commencement of another ; Mo. 1. 69. -7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa ; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. -8 A promise, an agreement. -9 A boundary, limit. -10 Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -14 Any one of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्न, मध्याह्न, अपराह्न.). -Comp. -अंशः the period at the end of each Yuga. -अंशुः twilight. -अंश 1. an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays) ; संघयाश्चैव सुहृदरागाः Pt. 1. 194. -2. a kind of red-chalk-उपासना Sandhya adoration. -कालः 1. the period of twilight. -2. evening. -त्रयं the three divisions of the day (forenoon, noon, and afternoon). -नाटिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -पुष्प 1. a kind of jasmine. -2. a nutmeg. -बलः a demon (राक्षस). -मंगलं an evening religious rite. °मोपिका an auspicious evening lamp ; V. 3. 2. -रामः red-lead. -रामः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. -संघनं the morning and evening prayers. -समय 1. evening-time. -2. a portion of each Yuga.

संघ p. p. [सं-क] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. -2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping, relaxed ; Ku. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low, feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6 Perished, destroyed. -7 Still, motionless. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near. -10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low (in tone &c.). -कः The tree called पियाल. -अं A little, a small quantity -Comp. -कंठ a. choked. -हृष a. desponding, cheerless.

संघक a. Low, dwarfish. -कः The Piyāla tree. -Comp. -द्रुः the Piyāla tree.

संघतर a. Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

संघत् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline ; संघतंगी Ku. 1. 34 ; Bk. 2. 31 ; पंचसु संघता V. 4. 26. -2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey ; संघतान्तराणां R. 18. 34. -3 To bend down, bow down to. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To be accomplished. -Caus. 1 To contract, bend together. -2 To cause to bend or stoop. -3 To make ready, prepare.

संघत p. p. 1 Bent down, stooping. -2 Downcast. -3 Contracted.

संघतिः f. 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence. -2 Stooping posture, crouching. -3 Humility. -4 A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound, noise.

संघयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. -2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संघह 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten. -2 To wear, put on, dress. -3 To put on (as armour). arm oneself, be accoutred ; समनास्मोत्तरो मेन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112 ; 14. 7 : 6. 4. -4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense) ; युद्धाय संघाते Mbh. ; छतुं वज्रमणौ शिरीषकुसुमयतिन मनघाते Bk. 2. 6.

संघ p. p. 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. -2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. -3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for battle, armed, fully equipped ; नचजलधरः संघोऽयं न हृत्सनिशाचरः V. 4. 1 ; कः संघे विहाविधुरां त्वय्युपैते जायां Me. 8. -4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general ; लतेन संघमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -5 Pervading ; कुसुममित्र लोभनीयं योवमग्रेषु संघे S. 1 21. -6 Well-provided with anything. -7 Murderous. -8 Closely attached, bordering, near. -9 Ready to burst or blossom. -10 Provided with charms.

संघन 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3 Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, effort.

संघाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. -2 Warlike preparation, equipment ; संघाहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. -3 Armour, mail ; अस्मिन्कलो खलोत्सृष्ट इष्टवाद्योपाकरणे । कयं जीवेज्जगत् स्युः संघाहः सज्जना यदि Klr. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संघाहः A war-elephant.

संघिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. -2 Vicinity, proximity ; presence ; उरकंठे च यमसंसंघिकर्षस्य U. 6 ; Ku. 3. 74 ; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. -3 Con-

nection, relation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) Connection of an organ of sense (इंद्रिय) with its object (विषय) ; this is of six kinds.

संघिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. -2 Approaching, approximating. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Relation, connection. -5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object ; see संघिकर्ष (4) above.

संघिकृष्ट p. p. 1 Approximate. 2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -ह Proximity, vicinity.

संघिचयः A collection.

संघिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together ; Ms. 2. 186. -2 To place near ; S. 3. 19. -3 To fix upon, direct towards ; (दृष्टि) पुनः सहस्राक्षि संघिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -4 To draw near, approach. -5 To collect, pile up. -6 To observe, inspect. -Pass. To be near, be present. -Caus. To collect, bring together, assemble ; U. 7.

संघिधातु m. 1 One who brings near. -2 One who deposits. -3 A receiver of stolen goods ; Ms. 9. 278. -4 An officer who introduces people at court. -5 One who receives in charge.

संघिधानं, संघिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. -2 Proximity, vicinity, presence ; N. 2. 53. -3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking charge of. -6 Combination, aggregate ; Pt. 1. 191. -7 Depositing. -8 The object of an organ of sense (इंद्रियविषय).

संघिपत् 1 P. 1 To alight, descend. -2 To come together, assemble, meet together. -3 To fall upon, attack ; U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To perish, be destroyed. -Caus. 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. -2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together.

संघिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. -2 Falling together, meeting ; confluence ; सधुषपत्योजलसंघिपाते R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contract. -4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection ; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संघिपातः क मेघः Me 5. -5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number. ; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संघिपातः Ki. 5. 36 ; एको हि दोषो गुणः संघिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. -6 Arrival. -7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. -8 A kind of musical time or measure. -Comp. -ज्वरः fever arising

from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः = संदिपात (7) above.

संनिबंधः 1 Binding firmly. -4 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); *Rs.* 1. 11.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनिधेयः 1 Union, attachment. -2 Appointment.

संनिरुध् See निरुध्.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिविष्ट 6 A 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down. -3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. -*Caus.* 1 To place, put. -2 To install or place on; धातेः स्थान इव देशं सुधीचं संन्यवेशयत् *R.* 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. -6 To devolve upon, commit to, consign. -7 To found a town &c.). -8 To fix the mind on. -9 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into -2 Collected met together, assembled. -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in. -5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encamped. See संनिविष्ट above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. -3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एव च; सुमनसां संनिवेशः *Mā.* 1, 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position; *Kn.* 7. 25; *R.* 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशः *Mā.* 3; निर्माणसंनिवेशः *K.* -7 A hut, dwelling-place; *R.* 14. 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; क्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः *U.* 7. -9 Inertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism.

संनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत् *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; *S.* 6. 9; *R.* 6. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance,

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; *S.* 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः *S.* 1; हृदयसंनिहिते *S.* 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready; *Mn.* 1. -6 Staying or being in. -7 Proximity, vicinity. -*Comp.* -प्रपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः *Pt.* 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure. संनयनं 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस्त 4 U. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन स्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तस्य *V.* 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्र *R.* 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं मात्रं *Me.* 93; *Ku.* 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; *Bg.* 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; संन्यस्त क्षणभङ्गं तदाखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति *Bh.* 3. 132.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समाधिगच्छति *Bg.* 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced. -5 Encamped.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; कात्यायना कर्मणो त्यागं संन्यासं कथयौ विद्वान्; *Bg.* 6. 2, 18 2; *Ma.* 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स निरस्य संन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्षति *Bg.* 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); *Bk.* 7. 76.

सर्प 1 P. (सर्पति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect. -3 To obey,

conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सर्पक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party. -3 Relonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (*fig.*); दलद्वयक्षानिर्द्वयसमर्पक्षः भगितयः *Bv.* 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -*शः* 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रातरश्चया सर्पक्षः *M.* 4. -3 (in logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यश्चात् सर्पक्षः *T.* 8.

सर्पत्न *a.* Hostile, inimical. -*त्नः* An enemy, adversary, a rival; *Mā.* 4. 5; *R.* 9 8.

सर्पस्त्री [समानः पतिरस्याः सा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सर्पस्त्री भवद्विपत्त्याः *R.* 6. 63, 14. 86; कुरु प्रियसखाद्विर्त्तिं सर्पस्त्रीजने *S.* 4. 17.

सर्पस्त्रीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सर्पत्राकृ 8 U. To wound very severely; see below.

सर्पत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. नक्षत्राकरणं.

सर्पत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain; excessive affliction or torment.

सर्पादि *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सर्पादि महानालो वृष्टिं मम मानसं *Gt.* 10; *Ku.* 3. 76; 6. 2. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सर्पार्पा 1 Worship, honouring; सर्पाद्विपत्तिभाजनेन *R.* 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; *St.* 1. 10; *Ku.* 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; पति विहितसर्पार्पः हृष्यपस्तान्ध्यानि (स्मरसि) *U.* 1. 26.

सर्पाद *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सर्पिडः 'Having the same सिद्धि or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; *Y.* 1. 52; *Ms.* 2. 247, 5. 59.

सर्पिडकरणं 1 The performance of a particular Śāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सर्पिड *q. v.*, to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Śāpinda of kinsman.

सर्पीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, compotation.

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्त *num. a.* (always pl.; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. —**Comp.** —अंशुः N. of Agni. —अंशुयुग्वा the planet Saturn. —अंग *a.* see सप्तकुति below. —अर्चि *a.* 1. having seven tongues or flames. —2. evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (—*m.*) 1. N. of fire. —2. of Saturn. —3. the Chitraka plant. —अशीति: *f.* eighty-seven. —अष्ट *a.* a heptagon. —अश्वः the sun. °वाहनः the sun. —अहः seven days, *i. e.* a week. —आरमन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —ऋषि (सप्तर्षि) *m. pl.* 1. the seven sages; *i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, कतु and वसिष्ठ. —2. the constellation called Urea Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). —कोण *a.* septangular. —गंग *ind.* in the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. —जिह्वा, °ज्वालः fire. —तंतुः a sacridce; *Si.* 14. 6. —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. —दश *a.* seventeen. —द्वीधितः N. of fire. —द्वीप an epithet of the earth; दुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति बहुधामप्रतिरिहः *S.* 7. 33. —धातु *m. pl.* the seven constituent elements of the body; *i. e.* ohyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen; (रसास्मात्समेदोऽस्मिन्जनयः शुक्रंयुताः). —नवति *f.* ninety-seven. —नाडीचक्रं a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. —पद्मि the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable). —पर्णः (so सप्तपद्मः; सप्तर्षः) N. of a tree. (मी) the sensitive plant. —प्रकृति: *f. pl.* the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वायम्भवाश्चतुर्दशकोशराहुर्गन्धर्वाणि च *Ak.*; see प्रकृति also. —भद्रः the Sirlsha tree. —शुभ्र *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). —रक्ता one who has got the seven parts of the body red; (पानिपादतले रक्ते नेत्रांतरस्त्राणि च । तादृकाश्चरिजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता सप्तकृता ॥). —रात्रि a period of seven nights. —विंशति: *f.* twenty-seven. —विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. —शत 1. 700. —2. 107. (—ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. —शलाका a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. —सति: an epithet of the sun; सवैरुक् सप्तमे स्वमिव द्रुपयुगेदीप्यते सप्तसति: *M.* 2. 13; *S.* 6. 29.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. —2 Seven. —3 Seventh. —अं A collection of seven things (verses &c.).

सप्तति: *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. —2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (मी *f.*) The seventh. —मी *f.* 1 The seventh or locative case (in gram). —2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सप्ति: 1 A yoke. —2 A horse; जवो हि सप्ते परमे विभूषणं Subbāsh. ; see सप्तसति also. —3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रणय *n.* 1 Pacing confidence in. —3 Certain, sure.

सप्रभय *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a common source; *R.* 1. 22.

सफरः-री A small glittering fish; cf. शकर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). —2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

संबन्ध *a.* 1 Closely connected. —2 Having a friend, befriended. —3 Of the same family. —युः A relation, kinsman.

सबालि: Evening twilight.

सत्राध *a.* 1 Hurtful. —2 Oppressive.

सत्रह्यचर्ये Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सत्रह्यचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. —2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसमन्वितवारिणी तरुनिका क गता *K.*; हे व्यसनसमन्वितवारिन् यदि न युज्यते ततः श्रेष्ठमिच्छामि *Mu.* 6. —3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind; *Vb.* 1. 39.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा 1 [सह भाति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे *Tr.*] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पंडितसभा कारितवान् *Pt.* 1; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः *H.* 1. —2 Company, society, meeting, large number. —3 Council-chamber or hall. —4 A court of justice. —5 A public audience (modern *leves*). —6 A gambling-house. —7 Any room or place much frequented. —**Comp.** —आचारः 1. the customs of society. —2. court-manners. —आस्तरः 1. an assistant at an assembly. —2. a member of a society. —उचितः a learned Brahmana, an educated person. —पतिः, °नायकः 1. the president of a

society, chairman. —2. the keeper of a gaming-house. —पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. —सह *m.* 1. an assistant at an assembly or meeting. —2. a member of an assembly or meeting. —3. an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 *U.* (सभाजयति-ने) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहास्सभाजयितुमेव *U.* 1. 7; *Si.* 13. 14; *S.* 5. —2 To honour, worship, respect. —3 To please, gratify. —4 To beautify, adorn, grace; *U.* 4. 19. —5 To show.

सभाजनं [सभाज-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping; *Si.* 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulation; *R.* 13. 43, 14. 18. —2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. —3 Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभि (भी) कः [सभा द्युतं प्रयोजनमस्य] ईक] The keeper of a gaming-house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माधुर एव एवामच्छति *Mk.* 3; *Y.* 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [सभायां साधु यत्] 1 Belonging to an assembly. —2 Fit for society. —3 Refined, polished, civilized. —4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous; *R.* 1. 55, *Ku.* 7. 29. —5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. —स्यः 1 An assessor. —2 An assistant at an assembly. —3 A person of honourable parentage. —4 The keeper of a gaming-house. —5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming house. —6 N. of one of the five sacred fires.

सम्प्रता, -रवं Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् 1 1 *P.* (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. —2 Not to be confused or agitated. —II. 10 *U.* (समगति-ने) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संघा, संयुज् &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्ट, संतोष, संयुज्, संन्यास, संताप &c. (c) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. —2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. —3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before'; as in समक्ष. —4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a separable preposition (with Instr.).

सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in समोद्भावनः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2 7; Bg. 2. 38 -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोपि नेष्वरसुते: समः Subbāsh. ; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain; समदेववर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. -5 Even (as a number). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. —नः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. —म 1 A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. —मं *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणामनमिः S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि धृतानि घरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. -4. Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र घनैर्मया च त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्च समं विवृष्टे R. 13. 26, 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -Comp. —अंशः an equal share. —द्वारिन् *m.* a co-heir. —अंतर *a.* parallel. —अचरः 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. —उदकं a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. —उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. —ऊर्णा a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). —ऊर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. —कालः the same time or moment. (—लं) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. —कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. —कोलः a serpent, snake. —क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. —खाना an equal exosvation, a parallelepipedon. —गंधकः incense. —गंधिकं the fragrant root of the Ustra. —चतुरस्र *a.* square. (—चं) an equilateral tetragon. —चतुर्भुजः —जं a rhombus. —चित्त *a.* 1. even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. —उद्व. —उद्वन *a.* having the same denominator. —जाति *a.* homogeneous. —ज्ञा fame. —त्रिभुजः —जं an equilateral triangle. —दृशन, दृशिक् *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याधिनयसपत्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। छुनि चैव श्वापाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18. दुःख *a.* a feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-

sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. °सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 11. —दृष्टि *a.* impartial. —द्वादशास्रः —सं an equilateral dodecagon. —द्विभुजः a rhomboid. —धुन *a.* equal to. —पदं an attitude in shooting —बुद्धि *a.* 1 impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. —भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (—वः) sameness, equability. —मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. —मय *a.* of like origin. —रंजित *a.* tinged. —रंभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृत्या यद्वकं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः S. 1. 9. —लंबः —वं a trapezoid. —वर्णः community of caste. —वर्तिन *a.* equal-minded, impartial. (—म.) Yama, the god of death. —वृत्तं 1. an even metro, i. e. a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2. 800 सममंडल. —वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. —वेधः mean depth. —शोधनं equal subtraction, i. e. subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. —संधिः peace on equal terms. —सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). —सूच, सूचय *a.* situated on the same diameter. —स्थ *a.* 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. -3. like. —स्थलं an even ground. —स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunā (अंतर्वेदि).

समता —त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness; समता नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. —सं *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a.* All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समञ्ज 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. —जं A wood, forest.

समन्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; शुद्धाधिकृतस्य समंजसं जनं Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy.

—स 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence.

समतिकम् 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समती 2 P. 1 To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rut. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. —सं *ind.* Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्मै ते तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling, in company.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give full consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a.* [सम्पृक् अंतः, स यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. —तः Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः, समंतात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). —Comp. —दुग्धः the plant called दुग्धी. q. v. —यंचक N. of the district called Kurukshetra or of a place near it; Vc. 6. —भदः a Buddha or the Buddha. —धुक् *m.* fire.

समन्यु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. -2 Enraged, angry. —सुः An epithet of Siva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तत्त समन्वयात् Br. Sut. 1. 1. 4; न च तद्वतानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिरे

समन्वयेऽर्थांतरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. -2 Followed. -3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. -4 Affected by.

समाभिभूत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. -2 Eclipsed.

समभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. -2 Association, company. -3 Proximity to for association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. -2 Repetition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. -2 Occasion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment; Ku. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement; मिथ-समयात् S. 5. -5 A convention, conventional usage. -6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराध-यः Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. -7 The convention of poets, (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). -8 An appointment, assignation. -9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. -10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19; U. 5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. -12 Emergency, exigency. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, hint, indication. -15 Limit, boundary. -16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्धं, वैशेषिकं &c. -17 End, conclusion, termination. -18 Success, prosperity. -19 End of trouble. (समयेन 'on condition, conditionally'). -Comp. -अनुवृत्तिः a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* following established customs. -अनुसारेण, -उचितं *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारा conventional practice, established usage; Mā. 4. 6. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमते Ki. 1. 45. -भेदाः breaking an agreement or engagement, breach of contract. -व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -व्यभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. -2 At a fixed or appointed time. -3 In the midst, within, between. -4 Near (with acc.); समया सौधभित्तिं Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9. Na- lod. 4. 8.

समरः -र War, battle, fight; कर्ण-व्योऽपि समरात्पराङ्मुखीभवति Ve. 3. -Comp. -उद्देशः, -भूमि *f.* battle-field. -मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिखं *m.* the front or van of battle; U. 5. 3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थे यत्पथं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 38; मयान साधु समर्थितं V. 2; अनुपयुक्तमिव आत्मानं समर्थे S. 7, 3. 19. -2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाह-रणेन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 So maintain, assert, enforce. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रति-ग्रहसंयोगे Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. -3 Fit, suitable, proper; तदनुग्रहमेव रावतः प्रत्यप्यत समर्थयुतं R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in ap- position. -9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (ingram.); अत्यर्थं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽप्यर्थीभावः Sk. -2 The coherences of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थता-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनं-नर 1 Establishing, support- ing, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितेऽवेसम- र्थनं K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering, imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, decid- ing on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. -7 Energy, perse- verance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, estab- lished. -2 Thought, imagined, con- sidered, judged. -3 Determined; see समर्थ above.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to proper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्पय *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in con- duct, keeping within bounds of pro- priety. -4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. -लं Excre- ment, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :- वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवामराभयं । संघयो निर्दिशस्तु यथोक्तः &c. 515.).

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमेरसमेरतैः Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानं 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation.

समवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain fixed, stand immovable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. -Caus. 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state; S. 4. -3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition

समवे 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together; सन्वेता युवुत्सवः Bṛ. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमर्थपथमायतनं किमुत समवायः K.; बहुनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्ज्ञेयः Subhash. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion. -4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; नित्यसंबंधः समवायः Tarka K. -Comp. -संबंधः intimate and inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intima- tely connected. -2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, material cause (one of the three kinds of कारणं mentioned in Vais- ashika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. -2 Intimately united, or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समश्च 1. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to.

-3 To meet, -II. 9 P. 1 To eat ; नक्तं चाक्षं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19 ; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy ; यथा रुले समश्नाति Mb.

समष्टिः f. 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. अष्टि q. v.) ; समष्टिरिति सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदान्तात् । तदभावाच्चन्द्ये तु ज्ञायते अष्टिसंज्ञया II Panchadasi. -2 Totality.

समस् 4 U. 1 To throw or bring, together, put together, unite, combine ; Ms. 3. 85 ; 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly ; समस्तेरथ वा वृषकू Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally.' -Pass. To be compounded, from or enter into a compound ; अथय समर्थन सह संमर्यते सोऽप्ययी भावः Sk.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

समस्त p. p. 1 Thrown together, combined ; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Compound. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed ; का श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subhāsh- (thus the lines वागर्थविधे संयुक्तौ, शतकोटिः प्रविस्तरः, तुलनाहं पुरोधाय are completed ; by वेद्युः सर्वो ह्यतः शिवो.) -2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete ; गौरिव परया सुभगा कदाचित्-कृत्रियमप्यर्चतनुसमस्या N. 7. 82 (समस्या = संघटनं).

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समां समां P. V. 2. 12.) A year ; तेनाष्टौ परिगमि-ताः समाः कथञ्चित् R. 8. 92 ; तयोश्चतुर्व-भेकेन समं प्रावाजयत्समाः 12. 6 ; 19. 4 ; Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With ; together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकुल a. 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried.

समाकृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw out, extract. -2 To attract.

समाकर्षित a. (जी. f.) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -m. Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाक्रम् 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill ; सममेव समाक्रांतं द्वयं दिद्वगामिना । तेन सिंहासनं विद्य-मन्त्रालं चारिमन्त्रं R. 4. 4. -2 To assail,

cooquer, subdue. -3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमणं 1 Treading. -2 Assailing.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add together.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात p. p. 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

समागम् 1 P. 1 To come or meet together, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -3 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

समागत p. p. 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. -त A kind of riddle.

समागतिः f. 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination ; अहो वैव-गतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7 ; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. -4 Intercourse, association, society ; as in सत्समागमः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समाघातः 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचर 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise ; एहि गच्छ पतोतिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting ; विषेयता सर्वविदां समाजे विषयं मौनमर्पितानां Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

समाजिकः 1 A member of an assembly ; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or understand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. -Caus. To order, command.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, comprehend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflection.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. -2 Receiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादिक्ष 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate. -2 To inform, tell, communicate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, entrust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to ; एवं मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तद्वंतिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne ; R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect (as the mind) ; मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोका Rām. ; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेरितं Bhāg. -5 To concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 9 ; Bh. 3. 48. -6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection ; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove ; न ते शक्या समाधातुं H. 3. 37 ; उत्पन्ना-मापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over ; Bk. 12. 6. -9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over. -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To assume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. -4 Intentness. -5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction, contentment, समाधानं, बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapaskha ; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e.

the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga) ; आत्मेश्वरानां न हि जातु विज्ञाः समाधिब्रह्मभक्तो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 70; Si. 4. 55. -13 Intensity, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लयसमाधि (मानसं) Gt. 3. -4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्म्येतत्समाधिर्भक्त्यै देवानां S. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24; अयोपयन्तारमलं समाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59. -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection; तं वेदा विद्वेदं नूनं महाधृतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requit. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In Rhet.) A gurg of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणात्संयोगात् K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Gupaa or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding -Comp. -भंगः interruption of meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधिच, समाधिमत् a. 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious; Ku. 1. 22.

समाध्मात् p. p. 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान a. 1 Same, equal, like, similar; समानशिल्प्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. -नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. -नं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानमुपासितः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, ओ, and ल (opp. संध्यक्षर). -अधिकरण a. 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category or predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); तस्युद्यः समानाधिकरणा कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-नं) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. -अधिकारः generic characteristic. -अर्थ a. hav-

ing the same meaning, synonymous. -उदका a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोदकभावस्तु निर्वर्तताचतुर्विंशत्; see Ma. 5. 60 also. -उदयः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā; see Kāv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन a. synchronous. -गोत्र = संगोत्र q. v. -दुःख a. sympathiser. -धर्मन् a. possessed of the same qualities, sympathising, appreciator of merits; Māl. 1. 6. -यमः the same pitch of voice. -वयस्य a. of the same age. -रुचि a. agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. U. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; हस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64; S. 5. 15. -2 To fetch, bring; R. 12. 73. -3 To collect, assemble. -4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयनं Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To finish, complete; पावतस्यै समाप्येत् यज्ञात् पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सांध्यं च विधि 2. 23.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक a. (पिका f.) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. -2 Acquisition. -3 Killing, destroying. -4 A section, chapter. -5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, concluded, completed. -2 Clever.

समाप्तिः f. 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. -2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. -4 Perfection, development; Ku. 3. 27.

समाप्तिक a. 1 Final, concluding. -2 Finite. -3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -कः 1 A finisher. -2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. -2 To take place, happen, occur. -3 To fall upon, attack. -4 To undergo. -5 To begin. -6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्तिः f. 1 Meeting, encountering. -2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिद्वेष्टेन कोशनादानवेन

V. 1; M. 4; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समापक p. p. 1 Attained, obtained -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Come, arrived. -4 Finished, completed, accomplished. -5 Proficient. -6 Endowed with. -7 Distressed, afflicted. -8 Killed. -अं End, completion.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring. समापाद्य The change of a Visarga to s or v.

समासाहः A lord, husband.

समाप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Filled with. -3 Bathed in. समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

सामान्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. -2 To lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मं सूत्रकारः सामानन्ति U. 4. -3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. -4 To enumerate.

सामाननं 1 Repetition, mention. -2 Enumeration. -3 Traditional repetition or mention.

सामान्नायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. -2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अथ इति पञ्चसामान्नायं पश्यते U. 4. -3 Tradition, repetition (in general). -4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. -5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसामान्नायं Sik. 57 (i. e. the letters from अ to इ which are said to have been revealed by Siva to Pāṇini.). -6 An epithet of Siva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. -2 A visit.

समायत p. p. Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. -2 To provide with, furnish, supply. -3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुज्.

समायुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Intent on, devoted to. -3 Made ready, prepared. -4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. -5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. -2 Preparation. -3 Fitting (an arrow). -4 A collection, heap, multitude. -5 A cause, motive object; -6 Association.

समायुत p. p. 1 Connected or unite together, joined. -2 Collected, brought together. -3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारम्भ 1 A. 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To try to propitiate, win over.

समारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भयमुखायः समारंभाः...तस्य गृहे विपश्चिरे R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. -3 An unguent; see समारम्भ.

समारोहः 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यभिरुच्येनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समारोहं M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 11.

समारुह 1 P. 1 (a) To ascend or mount on; ride. (b) To ascend, rise. -2 To undertake, engage in -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow). -3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute. -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारोपण 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. -2 Strung (as a bow) भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

समालम् 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint, smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

समालम्भः 1 **समालम्भनं** 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालम्भनं विरचयामः S. 4.

समालम्भ 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to. -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

समालम्भनं Resting on, clinging to. **समालम्बित** a. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

समालापः Conversation, talking with; Pt. 1. 388.

समावस 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. -2 Inseparable connection; see समावाय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap.

समाविष्ट 6. P. 1 To enter; Bk. 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on. -4 To per-

vade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -Caus. 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign; Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

समाविष्ट p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possession by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

समावृ 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completely. -2 To surround, envelope. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder.

समावृत p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, he-set. -2 Screened, reiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped.

समावृत् 1 A. 1 To approach. -2 To return (as a Brahmana after completing his ब्रह्मचर्य or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble. -4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. -2 Especially a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तः, **समावृत्तकः** A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तिः f. 1 Return. -2 Completion.

समाश्रि 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्रवस् 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. -Caus. To console, encourage; cheer up.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Re-

lief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:—द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययभाव q. q. v. v.). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. -7 Euphonic combination (संवि). (**समासेन**, **समासतः** means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; 'एषा धर्मस्य वो येनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2.). -Comp. —अव्याहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. —अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (= समस्या q. v. —उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—परोक्तिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10).

समासंज 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

समासक्त p. p. 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained. -4 Affected by.

समासक्तिः f., **समासंगः** 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Abandoning completely. -2 Consigning.

समासृ 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake; V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

समासावृत् 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहृ 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry; सर्व एव समाहारि तदा शैलः सहोदधिः Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहृत-राजलोकं R. 5. 64; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तु m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; *Mal.* 9. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Deigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. -5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (= *प्रत्याहार q. v.*).

समाहृत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृतिः f. Compilation, abridgment.

समाहित p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished. -10 Deposited, entrusted; see *समाया* also. —तः A holy man. —तं Intensity, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह्वे 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. -2 (A.) To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; *Y.* 2. 203; *Ms.* 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वयः A name, an appellation; Si. 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, conconvocation. -2 Challenge.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् f. War, battle; *समिति पति-निपाताकर्णन &c.* *N.* 12. 75.

समित p. p. 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

समितिः f. 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; *Ki.* 4. 32. -4 War, battle; *S.* 2. 15; *Ki.* 3. 15; *Si.* 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation

समित्विजय a. Victorious in battle.

समिथः 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

समिध 7 A. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify:—*Pass.* To catch or take fire.

समिद्ध p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

समिद्धत् a. Fed or supplied with fuel; *समिद्धतः प्रातःसंस्तीर्णद्वर्गः (चक्षुः)* *S.* 4. 7.

समिध् f. Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; *समिद्धाहरणाय S.* 1; *Ku.* 1. 57; 5. 33.

समिधः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle; *Si.* 15. 83.

समीकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरण-क्रिया 1 Equalizing, leveling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

समीयते Den. A. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; *Pt.* 1. 74.

समीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; *तेजसां हि न दयः समीक्ष्यते R.* 11. 1; *Ku.* 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in *असमीक्ष्यकारिन्*. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. —तं 1 Complete investigation. -2 The *Sāṅkhya* system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The *Mīmāṃsā* system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The *Sāṅkhya* system of philosophy; *Si.* 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

समीक्षणं Search, close investigation.

समीक्ष्यकारिन् a. Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. —नं 1 Truth. -2 Propriety

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन a. 1 Yearly, annual. -2 Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप a. [संगता आपो यन्] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. —न् Proximity, vicinity (*समीपे, समीपतः* and *समीपे* are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परितेष्टुरिष्यते *S.* 5. 17. —*Comp.* —वत्तिव, —स्य a. adjacent, neighbouring.

समीर् Caus. 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (a) To send forth, emit; (b) To speak, utter; *Ku.* 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे *Gt.* 5. -2 The *Sami* tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति श्वादिष्यते केन हुताशनस्य *Kn.* 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुदक). —न् Throwing, sending forth.

समीह 1 A. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; मियाणि वांछत्यमुनिः समीहितुं *Ki.* 1. 19.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित p. p. 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. —तं Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

समुक्ष a. 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुक्षरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुक्षि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुक्षयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. -3 A figure of speech; *K. P.* 18, (*Kārikā* 115 and 116); (It consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

समुच्छिद् 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुच्छि 1 U. To rise up, erect, elevate.

समुच्छ्रयः 1 Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

समुच्छ्रायः Elevation, height.

समुच्छ्रसितं, समुच्छ्रासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुच्छ्रम्ब 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To appear, rise, become visible. -4 To attempt, strive, endeavour; **स्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धं समुच्छ्रम्बत** Bh. 2. 6.

समुच्छ्रम्बणं 1 Yawning. -2 Rising -3 Attempting, striving.

समुच्छ्रित a. 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Let go. -3 Free from.—तं A remnant, leavings.

समुच्छ्रकः 1 Exaltation. -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

समुच्छ्रक् 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

समुच्छ्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुच्छ्रकोशः 1 Crying aloud. -2 A loud uproar. -3 An osprey.

समुच्छ्रथा 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. -2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3 To rise together with. -4 To arise or spring from.—**Caus.** 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

समुच्छ्रथ a. 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Spring or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); **अथ नयन-समुच्छ्रथं ज्योतिरेवैरिष्यौ** R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुच्छ्रथानं 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. -4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287, Y. 2. 222. -5 A symptom of disease. -6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in **समुच्छ्रथसमुच्छ्रथानं** Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

समुच्छ्रथित p.p. 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born.

समुच्छ्रपद् 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of.

समुच्छ्रपाटः 1 Eradication. -2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

समुच्छ्रत् 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out. -4 rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail. -6 To depart, disappear; Pl. 1. 197.

समुच्छ्रत्तनं 1 Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

समुच्छ्रत् 4 A. 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself.—**Caus.** To cause, effect, produce.

समुच्छ्रत्तिः f. 1 Production, birth, origin. -2 Occurrence.

समुच्छ्रत्पादनं Effecting, accomplishing, producing.

समुच्छ्रत्पिज, समुच्छ्रत्पिजल a Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized.—**जः, -लः** 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

समुच्छ्रत्सवः A great festival.

समुच्छ्रत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

समुच्छ्रत्सारणं 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुच्छ्रत्सुक a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; **विरोधि समुच्छ्रत्सुकः** V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 78. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुच्छ्रत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

समुच्छ्रत्सुक p.p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुच्छ्रत्सुदयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; **सामर्थ्यानामिव समुच्छ्रत्सुदयः** वा **गुणानां** U. 6. 9. -4 Combination. -5 The whole. -6 Revenue. -7 Effort, exertion. -8 War, battle. -9 Day. -10 The rear of an army.—**च** 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

समुच्छ्रत्सागमः Full knowledge.

समुच्छ्रत्साचारः 1 Proper practice or usage. -2 Proper mode of address; S. 5.—3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुच्छ्रत्सायः 1 A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable; see समुच्छ्रत्सुदय.

समुच्छ्रत्साहरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

समुच्छ्रत्सि p.p. 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofty, elevated. -3

Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united; **सङ्गा-श्रयोपचयदयं समुच्छ्रितः** सर्वे गुणानां गुणः Ratn. 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

समुच्छ्रत्सि Caus. 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 A. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

समुच्छ्रत्सि a. 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beana.—**द्वः** 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुच्छ्रत्सि below. -**Comp.**—**यमकं** (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see यमक.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; e.g. Ki. 15. 16.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 Vomiting, ejecting. -2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 A loud song.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

समुच्छ्रत्सि p.p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Taking out from (a share). -7 food thrown up or vomited.

समुच्छ्रत्सि m. A deliverer, redeemer.

समुच्छ्रत्सि p.p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्रवः Origin, production.

समुद्रमः 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion ; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्नसमुद्रमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रमः कार्यः &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समुद्रयोगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र a. Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो लेखः. -द्रा 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The number 'four'. -द्रा 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The Sami tree. -0omp. -अंता-ते 1. the sea-shore. -2. nutmeg. -अंता 1. the cotton-plant. -2 The earth. -अंवर the earth. -अका, -आका 1. a crocodile. -2. a large fabulous fish. -3. Rāma's bridge ; of. रामसेतु. -कफा, -केनः the outtle fish-bone. -कांता a river. -कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. -ग a. sea faring. (-गः) 1. a sea-trader. -2. a seaman, a sea-farer ; so समुद्रगामिन-चायिन् &c. (-गः) a river. -गृह a summer-house built in the midst of water. -चुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. -नवनीतं 1. the moon. -2. ambrosia, nectar. मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. -यानं 1. a sea-voyage. -2. a vessel, ship, boat. -यात्रा a sea-voyage. -चायिन् a. sea समुद्र. -योषित् f. a river. -बाह्निः submarine fire. -वेला 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean wave. -3. The sea-coast line. -सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि (व्री)य, समुद्रव a. Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्रह 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्रहः 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lifts up.

समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

समुद्रेयः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुद्र 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुद्रनं 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

समुद्र a. Wet, moist.

समुद्रम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. -Caus. To raise or lift up, erect.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

समुद्रतिः f. 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also) ; मनसः शिखराणां च समुद्रो ते समुद्रतिः Ku. 6. 66 ; R. 3. 10. -3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation ; उच्चतेः सह संगेन को न याति समुद्रतिः ; स जातो येन जातेनः याति वंशः

समुद्रतिः Subhāsh. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success ; विनिपातोपि समा समुद्रतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः समुद्र सा महीयसाः सहते नान्यसमुद्रति यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

समुद्रह 4 U. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुद्रप p. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

समुद्री 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.).

समुद्रया 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

समुद्रमूलनं Uprooting, eradication.

समुद्रगमः Approach, contact.

समुद्रपञ्चोष्म ind. 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुद्रभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुद्रविह 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

समुद्रपेशः 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

समुद्रवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Sesting down.

समुद्रस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to ; S. 2. 10.

समुद्रस्था, समुद्रस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, nearness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुद्रस्थितिः समुद्रस्थानं q. v.

समुद्रपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुद्रे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुद्रोद p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen ; U. 5. 36. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

समुद्रुद् 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुद्रासाः 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुद्र p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected. -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crook, ed, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूरः, समूरा, समूरकः kind of deer.

समूल a. Along with the roots ; as in समूलघातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch.

समूह 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number ; जन-समूहः, विद्वत्समूहः, पदसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A broom.

समूहा A kind of ascritical fire.

समु 1 A. 1 To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct. -Caus. (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To please in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

समुद् 4, 5 P. To thrive, prosper, flourish. -Pass. 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.)

समुद् p. p. 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

समुद्रिः f. 1 Great growth, increase, thriving ; समुद्रसमुद्रिसमेवितमे-यया Si. 6. 20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance ; as in जनधान्यसमुद्रिरस्तु. -5 Power, supremacy.

समे 2 P. 1 To come together or meet ; समेत्य च स्परेयतां H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

समेत p. p. 1 Come or met together assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of ; Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.

समेध 1 A. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To make happy or fortunate. —2 To feed, supply with, strengthen; *सुधः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सुधं च तेजसा* V. 5. 20.

समेधित p. p. 1 Greatly increased; *Si.* 6. 20. —2 Strong. —3 United.

संपत 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. —2 To go or roam about. —3 To attack, fall upon, assail. —4 To come to pass, occur, happen. —5 To fall down, alight, fly down. —*Caus.* 1 To bring near. —2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. —3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence. —2 Meeting together, encountering. —3 Collision, butting against. —4 Falling down, descending; *Bg.* 1. 20. —5 Alighting (as of a bird). —6 Flight (of an arrow). —7 Going, moving. —8 Being removed, removal; *Ms.* 6. 56. —9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; *Pt.* 2. 54; cf. *इति*. —10 The residue (of an offering). —11 N. of the son of Garuda.

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatayu.

संपातिकाः A fabulous bird.

संपद् 4 A. 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; *संपरस्यते च कामायं कालः कश्चिन्नमनीक्ष्यतां Ku.* 2. 54; *R.* 14. 76; *Ms.* 3. 254; 6. 69. —2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number); *त्याहताः पंच पंचदश संपद्यन्ते*. —3 To turn out to be, become; *संपरस्यते नमसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Ms.* 11. 23; *संपदे भ्रमसलिलोद्गमं विभूषा Ki.* 7. 5. —4 To arise, be born or produced. —5 To fall or come together, unite. —6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; *अशोक यदि सय एव कुसुमेन संपरस्यसे M.* 3. 16; *असंपद्*. —7 To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); *साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt.* 1; *Mu.* 3. 32. —8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. —9 To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; *इति स्वसुभोजकुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R.* 7. 29. —2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. —3 To obtain, acquire, attain to. —4 To furnish, provide, endow with. —5 To change or transform into. —6 To make an agreement.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. —2 Acquisition.

संपादन 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. —2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. —3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); *Ms.* 3. 250.

संपत्तिः f. 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; *संपत्तो च विपत्तो च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsh.* —2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. —3 Perfection, excellence; as in *रूपसंपत्तिः*. —4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. —5 A suitable state or condition.

संपद् f. 1 Wealth, riches; नीताचिचोत्साहयुगेन संपद् *Ku.* 1. 22; आपन्नातिप्रशानमफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां *Ms.* 53. —2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते भृत्या वृषतेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च *Mu.* 1. 15. —3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. —4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; *S.* 7. 30. —5 Perfection, excellence; as in *रूपसंपद्*; *Si.* 3. 35. —6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृद्धिस्तपस्यसंपदा *Ku.* 5. 27; *R.* 10. 59. —7 Treasure. —8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing. —9 Advancement in good qualities. —10 Decoration. —11 Right method. —12 A necklace of pearls. —*Comp.* —वरः a king. —वसुः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; *R.* 1. 26.

संपन्न p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. —2 Fortunate, successful, happy. —3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. —4 Finished, completed. —5 Perfect. —6 Full grown mature. —7 Procured, obtained. —8 Right, correct. —9 Endowed with, possessed of. —10 Turned out, become; ईदृशः संपन्नः *U.* 3. —11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. —*कः* An epithet of Siva. —*कं* 1 Riches, wealth; *Pt.* 4. 115. —2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरे (संपरा+इ) 2 A. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. —2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. —2 A calamity, misfortune. Future state, futurity. —3 A son.

संपराय(यि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक a. 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. —2 Canning, subtle. —3 Lsatful, lewd. —4 Small, little. —*कः* 1 Maturing. —2 N. of a tree (आरावध).

संपाटः 1 Intersection. —2 A apindle.

संपिहित p. p. 1 Formed into a mass. —2 Contracted.

संपिष्ट 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. —2 To destroy, kill.

संवेष्टेण Rubbing together, pounding.

संपीड 10 U. 1 To compress, press or squeeze together. —2 To torture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कंठे जणिलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडिनः *S.* 7. 11; *Ch. P.* 3. —3 To compute, reckon. —4 To obscure, eclipse.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. —2 Pain, torture. —3 Agitating, disturbing. —4 Sending, directing; संपीड्युभितजलेषु तोयवेषु *Ki.* 7. 12. —*हा* Torment.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. —2 Sending. —3 Punishment, castigation. —4 Stirring up, agitating. —5 Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः f. Drinking together, comotation.

संपुटः 1 A cavity; स्वात्पां सागरं युक्तिः संपुटगतं (परः) सम्मौक्तिकं जायते *Bh.* 2. 67. v. 1.; *Kāv.* 2. 288; *Ra.* 1. 21. —2 A casket, covered box. —3 The Kurabaka flower.

संपुटका, संपुटिका A box, casket; *Pt.* 2. 165.

संपूज् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. —2 To present or honour with.

संपूजनं 1 Honouring, reverence. —2 Presenting with.

संपूर्ण a. 1 Filled &c. —2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. —*गः* A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. —*गै* Ether.

संपृच् 7 P., 2 A. 1 To bring in contact with, join, unite; *Bk.* 17. 106. —2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. —3 To fill up, complete. —4 To present with.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. —2 Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापेक्षतः संवरीणां संपर्कमाश्रितमप्युरेण *Kn.* 3. 26; *Ms.* 25; *V.* 1. 12. —3 Society, association, company; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुरेन्द्रभवेन्वापि *Bh.* 2. 14. —4 Sexual union, copulation.

संपृक् p. p. 1 Blended, mixed. —2 Connected together, related, in close relation; चरगर्थाच्च संपृक्तौ *R.* 1. 1. —3 Touching. —4 Interspersed, inlaid.

संप्रक्षालनं 1 Complete ablution. —2 Bathing. —3 Inundation.

संप्रणेतु m. A ruler, judge.

संप्रतापनं 1 Heating burning. —2 Afflicting, torturing, tormenting.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time ; अपि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Kn. 4. 28.

संप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard ; न मां परं संप्रतिपद्यते Kn. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. —*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession ; Mn. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः—कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine, judge ; किं तत्कथं वेत्त्युपलब्धं संज्ञा विकल्पयतीति संप्रतीतिः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety ; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation ; hope.

संप्रदा 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on ; ते तेहं संप्रदास्यामि. -2 To hand down by tradition ; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रतिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case ; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32.

संप्रदानाय A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction ; U. 2 ; 5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain ; Si. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over ; Ms. 10. 73 ; एवं संप्रधाय Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards.

संप्रधारणं 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रधृ 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake one self to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपदः Roaming about.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. -2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोहः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, execute. -5 To instigate, induce. —*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to ; see above.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact ; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वमग्न्यात्पसंप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54 ; M. 5. 3. -2 A connecting link, fastening ; एतेन सोऽयति सूत्रसंप्रयोगात् Mk. 3. 16. -3 Relation, dependence. -4 Mutual relation or proportion. -5 Connected series or order. -6 Sexual union, coition. -7 Application. -8 Magic. -9 Mutual intercourse.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together. -2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. —*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. -2 A conjuror. -3 A libertine. -4 A catamite.

संप्रवह् 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men) ; संप्रवदते ब्राह्मणः Sk. -2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras). (चरतु) संप्रवदति कुक्कुटाः Mbh. -3 To converse together (Atm.).

संप्रवदन् Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविद् 6 P. 1 To enter together. -2 To have sexual intercourse with. —*Caus.* To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. -2 Introduction.

संप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To take place, happen. -2 To begin, set about, commence. -3 To proceed, go on. -4 To attack, assail. -5 To be present. —*Caus.* 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To set in motion.

संप्रवर्तनं Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्टं Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. -2 An inquiry. -3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. -2 Favour, grace. -3 Serenity, equanimity. -4 Trust, confidence. -5 The soul.

संप्रसाधनं 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारणं The change of य, व, र्, and ल् to इ, उ, ऋ, and ए respectively ; इयणः संप्रसारण P. I. 1. 45.

संप्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart. -2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानं Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. -2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict ; U. 6. 7. -3 Going, motion.

संप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at. -2 To gain, obtain. -3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with ; as in संप्रप्राप्यपदं.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्री 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रितिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. -2 Friendly assent. -3 Delight, joy.

संप्रिह् 1 A. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. -2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रिग्नं 1 Observing, beholding. -2 Considering, investigating.

संप्रेष् *Caus.* 1. To send, depatch, dismiss. -2 To send a message to.

संप्रेषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. -2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

संप्लु 1 A. 1 To fluctuate, float about. -2 To flow together, meet (as waters) ; Bg. 2. 46 ; U. 4. 8. —*Caus.* To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्लवः 1 Submersion, inundation. -2 Surge. -3 Flood. -4 Falling into ruin. -5 Subversion.

संफाल: A ram, sheep.

संफुल्ल *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

संफट: An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e. g.* the encounter between माघ and अपोरवंत, in Māl. act 5.

सं I. 1 P. (संति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (संवर्तिते) To collect, accumulate.

सं I. The second ploughing of a field; (संवाकृ to plough twice); see श्व also. -2 Water.

संबंध 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. -2 To make, construct, form. -*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. -2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. -2 Attached to. -3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. -4 Endowed with. -5 Connected in sense. -6 Closed, shut.

संबंध *a.* 1 Able, capable. -2 Fit, proper, right. -3 1 Connection, union, association. -2 Relation, relationship. -3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. -4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30; U. 1. 17. -5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. -6 Fitness, propriety. -7 Prosperity, success. -8 A relation, kinsman.

संबंधक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. -2 Fit, suitable. -3 1 A friend. -2 A relation by birth or marriage. -3 A kind of peace.

संबन्धित *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. -2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. -3 Possessing good qualities. -*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. -2 A relation, kinsman (in general); U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

संवर: 1 A dam, bridge. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see श्वर and प्रयुज. -4 N. of a mountain. -5 1 Restraint. -2 Water. -3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). -*Comp.* -अरि, -रिपु; Cnuid.

संबल: -ले Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -ले Water.

संवाह 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. -2 To compress, contract. -3 To block up, throng, crowd. -4 To bind firmly together.

संवाह *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संवा-

हृदयि तद्भुव वरम Si. 8. 2; श्योनि संवाहवर्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्धसाध्यसंवाह K. -यः 1 Being thronged with. -2 Pressing on striking, hurting; स्तनसंवाहसुरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. -3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. -4 The road to hell. -5 Fear, dread. -6 The vulva.

संवाधन 1 Blocking up, obstructing. -2 Compressing. -3 A barrier, gate. -4 The vulva. -5 The point of a stake. -6 A door-keeper (*m.* ?)

संबुद्ध 1 U. 4 A. 1 To know, understand, learn: become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. -2 To perceive, observe, notice. -3 To wake up, rise from sleep. -*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतं समवाधयन्म R. 13. 25. -2 To address, call out to. -3 To instruct. -4 To admonish, advise. -5 To wake up, rouse. -6 To explain.

संबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Well-understood. -2 Very wise or prudent. -3 Wide awake. -4 A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धि: *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. -2 Full consciousness. -3 Calling to, addressing. -4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एकस्त्वासंबुद्धिः P. VI. 1. 69. -5 An epithet.

संबोध: 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. -2 Full or correct perception. -3 Sending, throwing. -4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधन 1 Explaining. -2 Addressing. -3 The vocative case. -4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्ष: 1 Eating together. -2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. -2 To possess, enjoy. -3 To bestow, grant. -4 To favour, serve, help.

संभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. -2 Possessing, enjoying. -3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्ति: *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. -2 Distributing. -3 Favouring, honouring.

संभ्रम *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. -यः An epithet of Siva.

संभली A proouress; see शंभली.

संभव्य: The wood-apple.

संभा 1 A. 1 (a) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. (b) To say or speak in general. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To greet, salute. -4 To agree together, consent.

-*Caus.* 1 To converse with. -2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाष: Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषा, संभाषण 1 Discourse, conversation. -2 Greeting. -3 Criminal connection. -4 An agreement, a contract. -5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित *p. p.* 1 Addressed. -2 Said, spoken. -तं Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. -2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अयोधसंभिद्भुक्तां सखीनां Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5. -3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. -2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Fully blown or opened; Ve. 1. 1. -यः An epithet of Siva. -*Comp.* -वृत्त *a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेद: 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोचनसंभेदः Māl. 10. 11; हयोद्वेगसंभेद उपनतः Māl. 8. -3 Meeting (as of glances). -4 Confluence, junctio (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ पारसिंधुः संभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव पविशतः; अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Māl. 4; मधुमतीसिंधुः संभेदपावनः 9. -5 Blossoming, opening. -6 Uniformity.

संभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To enjoy. -3 To enjoy carnally.

संभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Well enjoyed. -3 Made use of.

संभोग 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सरसंभोगकलाः शिवः Snhbāsh. -2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. -3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगे मयं समुचितो हस्तसंवाहनात् Ms. 96. -4 A lecher, catamite. -5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृंगार.

संभोगिन् *a.* 1 Sensual. -2 Employing, using. -*m.* A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजकः An eater, a taster.

संभोजन Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभू 1 P. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमसि भुवनेऽस्मिन्नाहुः संभवति Māl. 2. 9; धर्मसंस्थापनाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138. -*Ms.* 8. 55. -2 To be, become, exist. -3 To happen, occur, take place. -4 To be possible. -5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न वयं यत्तुं समभावि भावना Si. 1. 27. -6 To meet, be united or joined with:

संभूयामोधिमयेति नहानया नयापया Si. 2. 100 ; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि Mā. 5. 9. 18. -7 To be consistent. -8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. —Caus. 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. -3 To guess or conjecture ; S. 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to ; प्रसोदसि संभावयितुं वनाम्नां R. 5. 11 ; 7. 8. -6 To honour or present with, treat with ; Ku. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to ; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy ; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. —Pass. of caus. To be possible ; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते S. 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence ; नियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो यूयात् Mā. 9 ; मासुषीयु कथं वा स्वादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26 ; Bg. 3. 14 ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; अपसरः संभवैवा S. 1. -2 Production and bringing up ; Ms. 2. 227 ; (see Kull. thereon). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility ; संयोगो हि विषयस्य संसृज्यति संभवं Subhāsh. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं-ना 1 Considering, reflecting ; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition ; संभावनमयोमेक्षा प्रकृतस्य सभेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard ; संभावनाग्रमवेहि तमोभ्वराणं S. 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy ; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संभावित p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined ; विप्राहं दोषेषु संभावितः K. -2 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; Bh. 2. 34 ; Ku. 3. 11. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got ; Mā. 5. -7 Satisfied.

संभाष a. 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable. -3 Capable, suitable.

संभूत p. p. 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal.

संभूतिः f. 1 Birth, origin, production ; Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination,

union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभूय ind. 1 Coming or meeting together. -2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. —Comp. —कारिन् a. a coadjutor or colleague. —सहृथानं partnership in trade.

संभृ 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together ; व्यापय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7 ; 5. 5 ; 8. 3 ; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish ; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे (स्वेदः) K. 8. 51 ; Ki. 9. 49 ; Ms. 115. -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare ; V. 5 ; R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act ; सविशेषमथ पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Mā. 5 ; R. 12. 4 ; V. 2. -3 An ingredient ; a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage ; as in श्लाघासंभारः. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support.

संभूत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. -2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nourished. -9 Produced, caused.

संभूतिः f. 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. —Caus. To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, agitation, flurry ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Fear, alarm, fright ; S. 1 ; Ki. 15. 2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence ; युद्धयुगले संभ्रमवितिः Bh. 2. 64 ; तच्च कीर्यतः काश्चिद्यसिंहि मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -8 Upstart, tumult. -9 Ignorance. —Comp. —उत्थित a. excited by agitation. —भ्रू a. embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रत p. p. 1 Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संभ्र 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. -2 To rejoice, be glad. —Caus. 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Atm.).

संभ्र p. p. 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

संभृ a. Greatly delighted, happy. —क Great joy, delight, happiness ; Si. 15. 77.

संभाद Intoxication, frenzy.

संमद 4 A. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly ; कश्चिद्विशिष्टवानाद्यं काले संमदस्येति Bk. 6. 65 ; संमदं बंधून् 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. —Caus. 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct teach.

संमत p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. -2 Liked, dear, beloved ; R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembling. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed ; Pt. 1. 56. —क 1 Agreement ; see समति. -2 Impression, opinion.

संमतिः f. 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem ; कथमिव तच्च संमतिर्भविष्या समसतुभिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order.

समानः Honour, respect. —नं 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

समाननं 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संमन्त्र 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with ; मम हृदयेन सह संमन्त्रोक्तवानसि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet.

संमन्त्रण Consultation.

संमातुर = समातुर q. v. under तत्.

संमा 3 A, 2 P. 1 To measure. -2 To make equal, equalize ; see संमित. -3 To liken, compare. -4 To be compared or contained in ; सुगलक्ष्ममपि तेन संमति स्तनांतरे Subhāsh. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संमित p. p. 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling ; कालासंमिततपोपदेशाद्वे K. P. 1 ; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted.

संमिच्छ 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलन 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture. -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र See मिश्र.

संमिश्रः संमिश्रित a. Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

संमील 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes.-2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c.); संमीलति न तावद्धंकोषास्तयाच-चित्तपुष्पाः S. 1. 6. —Caus. 1 To shut, close; उपांतसंमीलितलोचनो हृषः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. -2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेतस्य भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To make insensible.

संमीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (ख or खी f.), संमुखी a. 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. -2 Encountering, meeting. -3 Disposed to. -4 Looking or directed towards. -5 Propositions. -ख ind. In front of, opposite to, before, in the presence of.

संमुख m. A mirror, looking-glass.

संमूर्च्छ 1 A. 1 To faint, swoon. -2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41. -3 To thicken; coagulate. —Caus. 1 To form, fashion. -2 To stupefy, benumb.

संमूर्च्छनं 1 Fainting, insensibility. -2 Congealing, becoming dense. -3 Thickening, increasing. -4 Height. -5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संमूह 4 P. 1 To be perplexed -2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. —Caus. To infatuate, stupefy.

संमूढ p. p. 1 Stupefied. -2 Bewildered. -3 Beautiful. —यं ind. In a fascinating manner.

संमूढ p. p. 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless. -2 Infatuated, foolish. -3 Bewildered. -4 Disordered. -5 Heaped, collected. -6 Produced rapidly. -7 Broken. —द्र A kind of riddle.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. -2 Insensibility, swoon. -3 Ignorance, folly. -4 Fascination. -5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination. —न N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

संमृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. -2 To wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. -3 To rub, stroke. -4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जका A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleaning. -2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. -3 Anointing (of images).

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमृष्ट p. p. 1 Well swept, cleaned. -2 Strained, filtered.

संमृत a. Quite dead, deceased.

संमृद् 1, 9 P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces; crush, trample upon. -2 To pound, bruise, kill. —Caus. 1 To crush, pound &c. -2 To rub. -3 To clean.

संमर्दः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Tbrong, crowd, concourse; यद्गोप तरकणोऽधूरसंमर्दरतत्र मञ्जता R. 15. 101; Mā. 10. -3 Treading or trampling on. -4 War, battle.

संमोदः Great joy, delight.

सम्यक्, सम्यक् a. (समीची f.) 1 Going with, accompanying. -2 Right-fit, proper, due. -3 Correct, true, accurate. -4 Pleasant, agreeable; किं च कुलनि कदीनं निसर्गसम्यक् रजयतु R. G. -5 Same, uniform. -6 All whole, entire. —ind. (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. -2 Well properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्यगियमाह S. 1; Me. 2. 5, 14. -3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. -4 Honourably. -5 Completely, thoroughly. -6 Distinctly. —Comp. —पाठः a correct reading or recitation. —प्रयोगः proper use, due application. —प्रवृत्तिः f. the right direction (of the organ) —वृत्ति f. steady practice, regular discharge of duties.

सम्राज् m. A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājāsuya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजस्येन संबलस्येश्वरश्चयः शास्ति यश्चाज्ञया राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak. R. 2. 5.

सय् 1 A (सये) To go, move.

सय्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनौ a. 1 Having the same womb, uterine. -2 Closely related to. -3 Closely united with the womb. —नि 1 A whole or uterine brother. -2 A pair of nippers for cutting betelnut. -3 N. of Indra.

सर a. [सरति ह-अच्] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative. —रः 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3 The coagulum of curd or milk, cream. -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमण्यो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A water-fall. —र 1 Water. -2 A lake, pool. —र 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. —र 1 A water-fall. —Comp. —उत्सवः a crane. —जं fresh butter; of. शरज. —पञ्जिका 1. the new leaf of a lotus. -2. a lotus.

सरकः—कं [ह-उद्] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor,

spirits. -3 Drinking spirits; चरक्य सह पुंभिर्जनेरवधार्यसिद्धि सरकं महीधृतः Si. 15. 80. 10. 12. -4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. —कं 1 Going. -2 A pond, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरघा A bee; तस्तार सरघाघातेः स क्षौद्रपटलेरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. -2 A bird.

सरजस्—सा f. सरजस्का A woman purging menstruation.

सरद् m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee.

सरट् 1 Wind. -2 A lizard; लूताहि-सरटानां च तिरश्चां चांशुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरतिः 1 Wind. -2 A cloud

सरदुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण a. [ह-उद्] Going, moving, flowing. —ण 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. -2 Iron, rust.

सरणि, —णी f. 1 A path, way, road, course; G. L. 18. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

सरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A libertine, dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogue. -5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire. -6 N. of Yama.

सरलिः m. f. A kind of cubit-measure; of. रलि or अरलि.

सरथ a. Riding in the same car. —थ 1 A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरमक्ष a. 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impetuous. -3 Passionate. -4 Delighted. —स ind. Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 A bitch. -2 The bitch of the gods. -3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Rāvana.

सरयुः Air, wind. —युः—यु f. N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, (Oudh); R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल a [ह-अल्] 1 Straight, not, crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Mā. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवदया शक्यं 2. —लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विषद्वितानं सरलकुमाणं Ku. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75. —4 Fire. —Comp. —अंघा 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. —द्रव्यः fragrant resin. —पायिनी a plant with an erect stem.

सरक्य See सरक्य

सरसु *n.* [सृ-असृ] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसाम्-सि सरसः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -**Comp.** -जं, -जन्म *n.*, -रुहं (सरोजं, सरोजमन्, सरोरुहं), also सरसिजं, सरसिरुहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैबलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; सरोरुहयुतिधुषः पादांस्त-वासेवितुं Ratn. 1. 30. -जः (also सरसिजा) the Sārāsa bird. (सरोजिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman). -जिनी, -रुहिणी 1. a lotus-plant; 2. अमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं रयजसि Bv. 1. 100. -2. a pond abounding in lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotuses. -4. a lotus. -रक्षा (सरोरक्षा) the guardian of a pool. -रुह (सरोरुह) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसंते Git. 1; Māl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming; Māl. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical sentiment; see रस.

सरसि (सी) कः The Sārāsa bird (crane).

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -**Comp.** -रुहं a lotus. (-रुहः) the Sārāsa bird.

सरस्वत् *a.* 1 Having water, watery. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. -*m.* 1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male river. (नदः). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मति.

सरहस्य *a.* 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; U. 2.

सराम *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सरामस्या रसनायुगा-स्पदं Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; मुनेरपि मनोवदयं सरामं कुर्वतेऽग्नौ Subhāsh.

सराव *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वा; 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f.* 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m.*).

सरिका 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिपिकी). -3 A woman going.

सरित् *f.* [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अस्य-सरितां ज्ञानानि हि समुद्राः प्रावर्यन्त्यादि M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -**Comp.** -नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितापतिः). -भर्तुं *m.*, the ocean. -वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhishma.

सरिद्ध *m.* The ocean.

सरि (री) मन् *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. -2 Wind.

सरिल Water; cf. सलिल.

सरिषपः Mustard.

सरीसृपः A serpent.

सरु *a.* Thin, fine, small. -रुः The handle of a sword.

सरूप *a.* 1 Having the same form. -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

सरूपता, -रूपं 1 Likeness. -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of Mukti.

सरोष *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind.

सर्गः [सृज-वृ] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरुच्यते नु कालिषदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्व एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of Siva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -**Comp.** -क्रमः the order of creation. -बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्ग-बंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज्ज 1 A. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -3 A timber tree; Māl. 9. 17. -**Comp.** -निर्घासका, -मणिः, -रसः, resin.

मर्जकः The Sāla tree.

सर्जने [सृज-सृज्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

सर्जि, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f.* Natron.

सर्जः A trader. -*f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Neoklaos. -3 Going, following.

सर्ज्यः The resin of the Sāla tree.

सर्पः 1 [सृ-वृ] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागेश्वर). -5 The Asleśhā constellation. -6 N. of a tribe of Mlecchhas or barbarians. -**Comp.** -आराति -अरिः 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garuḍa. -अशनः a peacock. -आवासं, -इष्टं the sandal tree. -ईश्वरः N. of Vāsuki. -छत्रं a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon. -वङ्गा a snake's fang. -धारकः a snake charmer. -फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. -मुञ्ज *m.* 1. a peacock. -2. a crane. -3. a large snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजा N. of Vāsuki. -विद् *m.* a conjuror, snake charmer. -सत्रं a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Janamejaya). -सन्नि *m.* N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. -हन् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. N. of Garuḍa.

सर्पणं [सृ-सृज्] 1 Creeping, gliding. -2 Tortuous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिन् *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); यूका मंदविस्पर्णि Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिष् *n.* [सृ-इति] Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आज्य). -**Comp.** -आसृतिः an epithet of Agni. -कुंडिका a butter-jar. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिम्ब *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To go, move.

समः 1 Going, motion. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

सर्ह 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron. a.* [सूतमेव विधमिति-सर्व Up. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे *m.*) 1 All, every; उपधेयि पश्यतः सर्व एष वारिद्वि H. 2. 2; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20, 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete. -र्वः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -**Comp.** -अङ्गं 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedāṅgas. (-यः or -रूपः) N. of Siva. -अंगीण *a.* pervading or thrilling, through the whole body; सर्वांगीणः स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. -अनुक्रमणिका, -क्रमणी a general index. -अजीव *a.* eating every kind of food; 80 सर्वाजीवो जिवः &c. -अभिसंधिन् *m.* 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religi-

ous hypocrite. —अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry). —अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgā. —अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Sākyamuni. —अवसतः midoight. —आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely : सर्वकारहृदयंगमायास्तस्याः Māl. 1 ; 1. 14. —आत्मन् m. 1. the whole soul ; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.) —2. N. of Siva. —आशयः —आश्रयः N. of Siva. —ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. the supreme Being. —2. a paramount lord. —उत्तम a. best of all, excellent, extremely good. —ओषः = सर्वाभिसार above. —कारः, कर्मन् m. N. of Siva. —कर्तु m. 1. N. of Brahman. —2. the Supreme Being. —कर्मण a. performing everything. —कामः, कामदा, कामवरः N. of Siva. —कालीन a. for all time, perpetual. —केशिन् m. an actor. —क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. —ग a. all pervading, omnipresent. —(ग) 1. Siva. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. Brahman. —4. The spirit, soul. —(गं) water. —गा the plant called विषय. —गामिन्, गति a. all pervading, omnipresent. —ग्रन्थिः, ग्रन्थिक the root of long pepper. —चारित्र m. N. of Siva. —जनीन a. world-wide, famous. —जित् a. 1. excellent, incomparable. —2. all-conquering, invincible, —ज, —जि a. all-knowing, omniacient. —(म) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Buddha. —3. the Supreme Being. ज्ञा N. of Durgā. —तंत्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. 'सिद्धोक्तः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. —तापनः the god of love. —दः N. of Siva. —द्वय, द्वयन् a. all-subduing irresistible. —(यन्) N. of Bharata, son of Dnshyara ; इहायं सर्वानां प्रसन्नमनसात् सर्वदमनः S. 7. 33. —दर्शन-संग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mādha-vāchārya. —दृशिन् m. 1. a Buddha. —2. the Supreme Being. —देवमय a. comprising all the gods. —(य) N. of Siva. —देवहृत्क्षः an epithet of Agni. —वनं (in arith.) the total of a sun in progression. —धारिन् m. N. of Siva. —नामन् n. a class of pronominal words. 'द्यानं N. for the nom. (all numbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns ; cf. इद् also. —विषय a. popular, liked by all. —भक्षः a female ghost. —भावा all-being or nature ; (सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul'). —भावकरा, भावनः N. of Siva. —संग्रहा an epithet of Pārvatī. —सूषकः 'all-stealing', time. —योगिन् m. N. of Siva. —रसः 1. the resinous exudation of the Sāla tree, resin. —2. salt, saltiness. —3. a kind of musical in-

strument. —4. a learned man 'उत्तमः salt. —लालसः N. of Siva. —लिनिन् m. an impostor. —लोकः the universe. —लोहः an iron arrow. —चलना an unchaste woman. —वासः —वासिन् m., —वेद्यतः, —विग्रहः N. of Siva. —वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. —वेदस् m. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. —वेशिन् m. an actor. —व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. —शक् a. omnipotent, all-powerful. —संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. —संग्रहः a general or universal collection. —संनहने, —संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament ; see. —अभिसारः, —सह a. all-forbearing, very patient. —(हः) bellium. —(हः, also सर्वसह) the earth. —साशिन् a. all witnessing. —(म) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. —2. N. of wind. —3. of Agni. —साधना Siva. —सिद्धिः f. universal success. —(म) the Bilva tree. —स्वं 1. everything, the whole of one's possessions, as in सर्वस्वद्वेष्टः, सर्वस्वहरणे 'confiscation of the whole property.' —2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything ; सर्वस्वं तद्वद् महाकविमिरां कामस्य चोभो-रुह Subhāsh., see S. 1. 24 ; 6. 1 ; Māl. 8. 6 ; Bv. 1. 63. —हरा death. —हितं black pepper.

सर्वक a. 1 All, every. —2 Whole, entire —के ind. Everywhere, universally.

सर्वकष a. 'All-destroying', all-powerful ; सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23 ; Bv. 4. 2. —वः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् ind. 1 From every side or quarter. —2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. —3 Completely, entirely. —Comp. —गामिन् a. 1. having access everywhere ; Ku. 3. 12. —2. all-pervading. —भद्रः 1. the car of Viṣṇu —2. a bamboo. —3. a kind of verse artificially arranged ; e. g. see Ki. 15. 25. —4. a temple or palace having openings four sides ; (n. also in this sense). —5. the Nimbā tree. —6. a kind of military array. —(दा) a dancing girl, an actress. —सुख a. of every kind, complete, unlimited ; S. 5. 26. —(ख) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Brahman ; Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). —3. the Supreme Being. —4. the soul. —5. a Brāhmaṇa. —6. fire. —7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). —(ख) 1. water. —2. sky. —सुभा the Priyangu plant.

सर्वत्र ind. 1 Everywhere, in all places. —2 At all times. —Comp. —गः, —गामिन् m. air, wind.

सर्वथा inn. 1 In every way, by all means ; U. 1. 5. —2 At all, altogether

(usually with negation). —3 Completely, entirely, utterly. —4 At all times. —5 Exceedingly, very much. सर्वदमः = सर्वदमना Q. V.

सर्वश्रू a. Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा ind. At all times, always, for ever.

सर्वशक् ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. —2 Everywhere. —3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरी.

सर्वला, —ली An iron club.

सर्वाणी See शर्वाणी.

सर्वपः [U. 3. 141] 1 Mustard ; खलः सर्वपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhāsh. ; Māl. 10. 6. —2 A small measure of weight. —3 A sort of poison.

सत् 1 P. (सति) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलज्ज a. Bashful, modest.

सलिलं [सति गच्छति निम्नं प्ल-इलच् U. 1. 54] 1 Water ; सुभगसलिलावगा-हाः S. 1. 3. —2 The constellation उचराषाढा. —Comp. —अधिन् a. thirsty. —आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. —इधना the submarine fire. —उपप्लवा inundation, deluge, flood of water. —कुंतलः moss. —क्रिया 1. the funeral rite of washing a corpse. —2. = उदक-क्रिया q. v. —जं a lotus. —निधिः, —राशि the ocean. —रयः a current, stream.

सलील a. Sportive, wanton, amorous. —लं ind. 1 Fully. —2 Affectionately.

सलोक्ता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of Mukti).

सलुका A kind of tree ; cf. शलुकी.

सवः [सृ-अच्] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. —2 An offering, a libation. —3 A sacrifice. —4 The son. —5 The moon. —6 Progeny. —7 A generator. —8 The Arka plant. —दं —1 Water. —2 The honey of flowers. —3 Extracting the Soma juice. —4 Making libations.

सवनं [सृ-अच्] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. —2 A sacrifice ; अथ ते सवनाय वीक्षिता R. 8. 75 ; S. 3. 27. —3 A libation, sacrificial libation. —4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. —5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सवयस् a. Of the same age ; R. 3. 28. —m. 1 A contemporary, co-eval. —2 A companion of the same age. —f. A woman's female companion or confidante.

सवरः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Water.
सवर्ण *a.* [समाने वर्णे यस्य] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling ; दुर्वर्णमित्येति सादृ-
 शुवासवर्णं Si 4. 28 ; Me. 18 ; R. 9. 51. -3 Of the same caste or tribe. -4 Of the same kind, similar. -5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation ; तुल्याख्यप्रवरत्वं सवर्णं P. I. 1. 9.
सवर्णनं Reduction of fractions to the same denominator.

सविकल्प, **सविकल्पक** *a.* 1 Optional. -2 Doubtful. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सविकाश *a.* 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive.

साविग्रह *a.* 1 Possessing a body, embodied. -2 Having meaning or import. -3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सावितर्क **साविमर्श** *a.* Thoughtful. —*ई*, *ई* *ind.* Thoughtfully.

सावितृ *a.* (त्री. f.) [सृज्] Generating, producing, yielding ; सावित्री कामानां यदि जगति जायते भवती G. L. 23. —*m.* 1 The sun ; उदेति साविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्ममेति च K. P. 7. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Indra. -4 The Arka tree. -5 The creator of the world.

सावितृल *a.* Solar.

सावित्रं Cause of generation.

सावित्रिय *a.* Solar.

सावित्री 1 A mother ; Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

साविध *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate ; भूयो भूयोः साविधनगरस्थया पर्यटतं Mā. 1. 15. —*धं* Proximity, vicinity ; यस्य न साविधे दयिता दृढदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9 ; किमस्येधं पुंसां साविधमनवधं युसरितः 10 ; N. 2. 47 ; Si. 14. 69 ; Bv. 2. 182.

साविनय *a.* Modest, humble. —*यं* *ind.* Modestly, respectfully.

साविभ्रम, **सविलास** *a.* Sportive, coquettish, wanton ; Pt. 1. 135.

साविशेष *a.* 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extraordinary. -3 Special, particular ; U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. -5 Discriminative. (साविशेषं and साविशेषतः are used adverbially in the senses of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly' ; अनेन धर्मः साविशेषमय मे विवर्णसारः प्रतिपाति भासिनी Ku. 5. 38 ; oft. in comp. ; Kn. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

साविशेषक *a.* 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Discriminated. —*कं* A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

साविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. —*रं* *ind.* In detail, in extenso.

साविस्मय *a.* 1 Surprised, astonished. -2 Doubtful. —*यं* *ind.* With surprise.

सावद्विक् *a.* Bearing interest.

सावैश *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

सावैलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Unnatural, forced ; affected. -2 Embarrassed ; सावैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'with a forced smile'.

सव्य *a.* [Un. 4. 109] 1 Left, left-hand. -2 Southern -3 Contrary, backward, reverse. -4 Right. —*व्यः* An epithet of Vishnu. —*व्यं* *ind.* The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder ; cf. अपसव्य. —*Comp.* —*इतर* *a.* right. —*साचिन्* *m.* an epithet of Arjuna ; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33 ; (the name is thus derived in Mb. : उग्रो मे दक्षिणो पाणी गङ्गिवस्य विकर्षणे । तेन देवमनुजेषु सव्यसाचीति मां विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on ; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Mā. 1 ; U. 6.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetvābhāsa* (in logic), a too general middle term ; for explanation, see अनेकात्मिक.

सव्याज *a.* 1 Artful, pretended. -2 Plausible, cunning. —*जं* *ind.* Artfully, under a pretext.

सव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सव्रीड *a.* 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्ट *m.* A charioteer.

सशब्द *a.* 1 Sounding. -2 Proclaimed. —*ब्दं* *ind.* With a loud noise ; भग्नं सशब्दं शिरा Bb. 2. 90.

सशल्य *a.* 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome, difficult.

सशस्य *a.* Having or yielding corn. —*स्या* A variety of sun-flower.

सश्च 1 U. (सश्चित्ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve, worship, honour. -3 To pervade ; see सच्.

सदमश्रु *a.* Bearded. —*f.* A woman with a beard.

सश्रुकि *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. -2 Lovely, beautiful.

ससृ 2 P. (सस्ति) To sleep.

ससत्त्व *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. -2 Pregnant, big with child ; R. 3. 9. -3 Full of animals or creatures. —*स्वा* A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह *a.* Doubtful. —*हः* N. of a figure of speech ; see सन्देह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंधय *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससंभ्रम *a.* Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused. —*सं* *ind.* 1 Hurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

ससाध्वस *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

ससृज् See सृज्.

सस्पृह *a.* Desirous, longing, eager. —*हं* *ind.* Eagerly, wistfully.

सस्मित *a.* Smiling, attended with a smile.

सस्यं [सस्य-यत्] 1 Corn, grain ; (एतानि) सस्यैः पूर्णं जठरपिठेर प्राणिनां संभवेति Pt. 5. 97 ; see सस्य also. -2 Fruit or produce of any plant. -3 A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit. —*Comp.* —*अह*, —*भक्षक* *a.* granivorous. —*इष्टिः* *f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. —*प्रद* *a.* fertile. —*मारिन्* *a.* destructive of grain. (—*m*) a kind of rat or mouse. —*संवरः* the Sāla tree.

सस्यक *a.* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. —*वः* 1 A sword. -2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्वेद *a.* Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired : U. 3. 42. —*वः* A girl recently deflowered.

सह 1. 4 P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy. -2 To be pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते epic Paraa. also ; सोढः) the *a* of सह् is changed to *h* after prepositions ending in *h*, as नि, परि, वि, except when *ह* is changed to *h*) 1 (*a*) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with : ललो-
 ह्यापाः सोढा ; Bb. 3. 6 ; पदं सहते भ्रम-
 रस्य पेलवं शिरिषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणा ;
 Ku 5 4 ; सो ङ्ङः, संताप, क्लेश &c. ;
 R. 12 63 ; 11. 52 ; Bk. 17. 59. (*b*)
 To tolerate, allow ; प्रकृतिः सह्यु सा
 महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुज्जति यया Ki. 2.
 21 ; Me. 105 ; R. 14. 63. -2 To
 forgive, forbear ; वारंवारं मयैतस्यापराधः
 सोढः H. 3 ; Bg. 11. 44. -3 To wait,
 be patient : द्विप्राप्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन्
 R. 5. 25. 15. 45. -4 To bear, support,
 bear up ; क इदानीं सहकारं मत्तरेण पशु-
 वितामतिमुक्ततां सहते S. 3. -5 To
 conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to
 resist. -6 To suppress, atone. -7 To be
 able (with inf.). —*Caus.* (सहयति-ने)

1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable or supportable ; श्रुत्वा विरहदुःखमाज्ञां च सहयति S. 4. 15. —Desid. (सिद्धिर्भवेत्) To wish to bear &c.

सह *a.* [सहते सह-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able ; see सह. —इः 1 The month मार्गशीर्ष. -2 N. of Siva. —इः, इं Power, strength.

सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. --नं 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. —Comp. —शील *a.* patient, forgiving.

सहितं Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु *a.* [सह-इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring ; रविकिरणसहिष्णुः कुशलेनैरभिर्भं S. 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing ; सुकरस्तस्वसहिष्णुना रिपुश्चमूलवित्तं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता —त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.) ; शशिना सह यति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तद्विस्फलयते Ku. 4. 33. -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time ; अस्तोदयो सहवासौ कुरुते दृष्टि-ह्रियां Subhāsh. (The following senses are given of this word :—सा-कल्य, सहस्य, योग्यय, विद्यमानत्व, सद्योद्वि, संघय and सामर्थ्य). —Comp. —अध्ययनं 1. studying together ; U. 2. -2. fellow-studentship. —अध्ययिन *m.* a fellow-student. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the same object. -2. synonymous. (—र्थ) the same or common object. —आसनं sitting on the same seat. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in Rhetoric ; सा संहक्तिः सहायस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10 ; e. g. पपात यमौ सह सैनिकाश्चभिः R. 3. 61. —उटजः a hut made of leaves. —उत्तरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; Vikr. 1. 21. —उपमा a kind of Upamā. —उडः, —ऊटजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage, (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law). —कार *a.* having the sound ह, Nalod. 2. 14. (—रः) 1. co-operation. -2. a mango tree ; क ह्वादी सहकारमेतरेण पल्विताममिमुकलतां सहते S. 3. भञ्जिका a kind of game.

—कारिच्, —कृत्, —कृत्वन्, *a.* co-operating. (—म.) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. —कृत *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. —गमनं 1. accompanying. -2. a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self immolation of a widow. —वर *a.* accompanying, going or living with ; U. 3. 8. (—रः) 1. a companion, friend, associate. -2. a follower, servant. -3. a bug-

band. -4. a surety. (—रि *f.*) 1. a female companion. -2. a wife, mate. —चरित *a.* accompanying, attending, associating with. —चारः 1. accompaniment. -2. agreement, harmony. -3. (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *sādhyā* (major term). -4. right course (opp. *व्यभिचार*). —चारिन् *see* सहचर. —ज *a.* 1. in-born, natural, innate. -2. hereditary ; S. 6. 1. (—जा) 1. a brother of whole blood. -2. the natural state or disposition. *अरिः a natural enemy. *उदासीनः a born neutral. *मित्रं a natural friend. —जात *a.* 1. natural ; *see* सहज. -2. born together, twin-born. —वार *a.* 1. with a wife. -2. married. —वेचः N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavae ; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādri by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. —धर्मः same duties. *चारिन् *m.* a husband. *चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally married ; (also *रुद्राग्निनी* in this sense). -2. a fellow-worker. —पथिन् *m.*, —पथ्या *m.* *f.* a fellow-traveller. —पांशुकीर्तिन्, —पांशुकिल *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. —भाविन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. —भू *a.* natural, innate ; Ratn. 1. 2. —भोजनं eating in company with friends. —मरणं *see* सहगमन. —घृता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. —युद्धन् *m.* a brother in arms. —रक्षस *m.* one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. —वसतिः, —वासः dwelling together ; सहवसति-सुपेत्य चैः मियायाः कृत इव सुगन्धविलोकिता-पदेशः S. 2. 3. —वासिन् *m.* a fellow-lodger.

सहता —त्वं Union, association.

सहृदिः The sun.

सहर्ष *a.* Glad, delighted. —ई *ind.* Gladly, delightedly.

सहस्र *m.* [सह-असि] 1 The month called Mārgaśīrṣa ; Si. 6. 57 ; 16. 47. -2 The winter season. —न. 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा *ind.* 1. With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately ; सहसा विवृणोत न क्रियामवि-वेकः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once ; मातंगनकः सहसो-त्पन्नः R. 13. 11. -4 With a smile, smiling.

सहसान *a.* 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. —नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pauṣa ; सहस्यरात्रीरुद्रवासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26.

सहस्रं [समानं हसति हस् -र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. —Comp. —अंशु, —अचिंस, —कर, —किरण, दीधिति, —धामन्, —पाद्, —सरीचि, —रश्मि *m.* the sun ; S. 7. 4 ; R. 13. 44 ; Mu. 3. 17. —अक्ष *a.* 1. thousand-eyed. -2. vigilant. (—क्षः) 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Puruṣa ; Rv. 10. 90. -3. of Siva. -4. of Viṣṇu. —आननः N. of Viṣṇu. —अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. —अवरः a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Pāṇas. —कांडा white Dūrva grass. —कृत्वस् *ind.* a thousand times. —गुण *a.* a thousand-fold. —वृ *a.* liberal. (—वः) an epithet of Siva. —दंष्ट्रा a kind of fish. —दृश, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *m.* 1. epithets of Indra. -2. of Viṣṇu. —दोस् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna Kārtavīrya. —धारः the disons of Viṣṇu. (—र) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. —पत्र 1. a lotus ; R. 7. 11. -2. the Śārāsa bird. —पाद् *m.* 1. an epithet of Purnasa. -2. of Siva. -3. of Viṣṇu. -4. of Brahman. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of king Kātavīrya q. v. -2. of the demon Bāṇa. -3. of Siva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). —भुजः, —मौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. —भुज N. of Durgā. —मूर्धन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. —रोमन् *n.* a blanket. —वदनः N. of Viṣṇu. —वीर्या Dūrva grass. —वेधं 1. sorrel. -2. a kind of sour gruel. —वेधिन् *m.* musk. (—न.) ass-fœtida. —शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. —श्रवणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —हर्षस्वः the oar of Indra. —हस्तः an epithet of Siva.

सहस्रतय *a.* (री *f.*) Thousand-fold. —यं A thousand.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold ; दीर्घं किं न सहस्रधा-हमधवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशच् *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand ; इच्छति शरीं सहस्रं सहस्री लक्ष्मीदते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine) ; Me. 8. 376. —म. 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloe-plant or flower.

सहायः [सह यति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion ; सहायसाध्या प्र-दिशति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44 ; Ku. 3. 21. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron. -5

The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 N. of Siva.

सहायता, -स्व 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायता बहुशः सौम्य गतस्व-मावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् a. 1 Having a friend. -2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

सहित a. 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पद्मनाभिसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यद्वत्तेजसो R. 8. 4. -2 Borne, endangered. -तं ind. Together with, with.

सहिष्णु a. Enduring, patient.

सहुरिः The sun. -f. The earth.

सहृदय a. 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learned man. -2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्वन्त्यस्य सहृदयपुत्रीणः कतिपये R. G.

सहस्रलक्ष a. Questionable, doubtful. -खं Questionable food.

सहल a. Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोदर a. Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सह्य a. 1 Bearable, supportabler, endurable; अपि सह्य ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; कथं वृष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरिवानीं तु विदुः U. 3. 44. -3 Able to bear. -4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. -ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghata at some distance from the sea; रामाश्रोत्सारितोऽप्यासीत्स-ह्यलङ्घ इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assistance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of the river Kāveri.

सा t N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Pārvati.

सायात्रिकः A sea-trader, a mer, chant trading by sea (पोतयणिकः); Pt. 1. 316.

सायुगीन a. [संयुगे साधुः खे] Warlike, skilled in war; भवश्च सायुगीनः सहायो ना V. 5; R. 11. 30. -ना A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

साराविणं [Cf. P. III. 3. 44, V. 4. 15] A general or loud shout, umultuous uproar; उत्तालः कटपूतना-प्रभृतयः साराविणं कुर्वते Mā. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (रि f.), सांवत्सरिक (की f.) a. Annual, yearly. -कः 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker.

सांवाहिक a. (की f.) 1 Colloquial. -2 Controversial. -कः A disputant. सांवाहिक a. (की f.) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक a. (की f.) 1 Doubtful. -2 Uncertain, irresolute. -कं A doubtful or dangerous deed; Pt. 3. 12.

सांसारिक a. (की f.) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वर्ण रज्ज्वाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक a 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. -2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. -Comp. -द्रव्यः natural fluidity (opp. वैमिदिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांस्त्राविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक a. (की f.) Bodily, corporeal.

साकं A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् ind. 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांती गुरुजनेः साकं समयमानानां भुज Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mu. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirely, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19; (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकाक्ष n. 1 Desirous. -2 Having significance.

साकृत a. 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकृतस्मितं Gt. 2; साकृतं वचनं &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanton. -तं ind. 1 Meaningfully, significantly; अस्मि साकृतं मां निर्वन्दे. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेतनार्याञ्जलिभिः प्रणेतुः R. 14. 13, 13. 79, 18. 36; अरण्यचवनः साकेतं Mbh. -साः (m. pi.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. -कं = साकेतं.

साकक A quantity of fried grain (सक्तु). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् ind. 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियासुगमनामपहाय पूर्व S. 6. 15; 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिपेक्षः कोपाय Mā. 1. 11. (साक्षारक 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2. to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of; साक्षारकृतधर्माणं कथयः U. 7.). -Comp. -कारणं 1. causing to be visibly present. -2. making evident to the senses. -3. intuitive perception. -कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् a. (णी f.) [सह अक्षि अस्य; साक्षाद् दृष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. -2 Attesting, testifying. -मः 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; कलं तपःसाक्षिषु बृहत्सर्ववि Ku. 5. 60. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -द्वेषं divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. -प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. -माक्षित a. borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाथाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -2 Attestation.

साक्षिप a. Taunting, abusive.

साख्य a. (यी f.) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः [सगरेय निर्वृतः अण्] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सामरोपमा; (fig. also); व्यासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; of. सगर. -2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुकूल a. situated along the seacoast. -अंत a. bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अंबर, -नेत्रिः, -मेखला the earth. -आलयः N. of Varuṇa. -उत्थं sea-salt. -गा 1. a river. -2. the Ganges. -गामिनी a river. -ह्वयं navigating (the ocean).

साग्नि a. 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक a. 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire -कः A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साम a. 1 Entire. -2 With a surplus, more than.

सांकर्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल (ही f.) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्य-श्या N. of the capital of Kusadhvajya, brother of Janaka.

सांकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

साक्षेपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Abridged; short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निर्द्वैतं अर्थ] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; खं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां एवं परायणं Mb. -ख्यः, -ख्यं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Puruṣa* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Puruṣa* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the *Vedānta* in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical *Nyāya* or *Vaiśeṣika*; but its great point of divergence from the *Vedāntas* is that it maintains two principles which the *Vedāntas* denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the *Vedānta* affirms;) सांख्यमिदं कपिलादिभिर्न K. -ख्यः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya philosophy; Bg. 3. 3, 5. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -Comp. -यसाक्ष, -हृल्यः epithets of Śiva.

सांग *a.* [सहसिन अंगेर्वा] 1 Having members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *angas* or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -का 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. -का A general, commander.

सांघातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

साञ्चि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner; साञ्चि लोचनद्वयं नमयंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. -Comp. -बाञ्चिकः the white-flowered hog-weed. -बिलोकिता a side-long look, leer. (साञ्चीकु 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked; निनाय साञ्ची-

कृतचारुचक्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साञ्चीकरोत्याननं M. 4. 11).

साञ्चिर्वा 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

सांजनः A lizard.

साङ् 10 U. (सायति ते) To show; manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with, (as with water); Pt. 1. -*ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोप परिक्रामति.

सात् *ind.* A *Taddhita* affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् सू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निमात्कुत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषा पात्रसाञ्च वसुधां ससागरी R. 11. 86; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदपिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; 80 ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

सात् *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. -*तं* Pleasure, delight.

सात्तयं Continuity, permanence.

सात्तवाहनः N. of king Śālīvaḥana.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain. -7 Cereation. -8 Wealth.

सातीनः, सातीनका, सातीलका Peace.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [सत्त्वश्चेन तत्त्वार्थेण मनसा वा निर्द्वैतः उच्यते] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्द्विर्सात्त्विकविकारमवास्तथेयसात्त्विकं विजयिष्याम्यमवाविरासीत् Mā. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight—स्तम्भः स्वेद्योऽथ रोमांचः स्वप्नेऽथ वेपथुः वैषण्यंश्च प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः see S. D. 164 also. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 N. of Brahman. -की N. of Durgā.

सात्यकिः N. of a Yādava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛishṇa,

and took part with the Pāṇdaves in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metonymy of the sage Vyāsa.

सात्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of Kṛishṇa &c.). -2 A man of the Yādava tribe.

सात्वतः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The son of an outcast Valaya. -ता (*m. pl.*) N. of a people; Si. 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of Śiṣupāla; Si. 2. 11.

साद् [सद्-वच्] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरुसाद्मतिवेषधुमत् Si. 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness emaciation; सतिरसादाद्मसमभूवण R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; मतिविभ्रमसाद्मनीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

सादनं 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling. -नी Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

साधिः [सद्-इण्] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited person. -4 Air, wind.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, exterminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

साद्विन् *a.* [सद्-विनि] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -म 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer.

सादृश्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सति पुनर्नामधेयसादृश्यानि S. 7; तथाहिमादृश्यमिदं यदुज्जते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16, R. 1. 40, 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहस्तु वा भावमर्थं लिखेती Me. 85.

साद्यत *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

साद्यस्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साप् 1 S. P. (साप्नोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -11. 4 P. (साध्याति) To be completed or accomplished. -*Causa.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साधयेतिस्तं N. 2. 62; याचयते साधयितुं त्वार्थे R. 5. 25, Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower.

conquer (as a foe &c.), win over ; न हि सामा न दानेन न भेदेन च पादवा ; शक्र्याः साधयितुं Mb. -6 To kill, destroy ; सुधीर्वातकमासेदुः साधयिष्याम इत्यरिं Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way ; साधयाम्यहमभिन्नमस्तु ते B. 11. 91 ; S. 1. 7 ; पाथेण प्येतका साधिममरं प्रयुज्यते S. D. -10 To recover (as a debt) . -11 To make perfect.

साधक a. [साध्-पुङ्, सिध्-णिच्-पुङ् संघादेशः वा Tv.] (धका or धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective ; Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by magic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping. —कः A magician, one possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin ; Mā. 5. 1. —का N. of Durgā.

साधन a. (नी f.) [साध्-णिच् लुट् रुट् वा] Accomplishing, effecting &c. —नं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing ; as in स्वार्थसाधनं. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object ; प्रजार्थसाधने तो हि पर्यायोद्यतकारुणिकौ R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything ; शरीरमाद्यं जलधर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52 ; R. 1. 19, 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent ; कुटारादिद्विक्रियासाधनम्. -5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appli-
cance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance. -10 An army or a part thereof ; Mu. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general) -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion ; साध्ये निश्चितमवश्येन घटितं विन्नसपक्षे स्थितिः शब्दत्वं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying ; कलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp.

—अर्थ a. worthy of being proved or accomplished. —क्रिया 1. a finite verb. -2. an action connected with a *Kāraka*. —पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वं 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object ; प्रतिक्रुतासु-
पगते हि विधी विकलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection.

साधन 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. -2 Deep sleep.

साधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य a. [साध्-णिच्-पुङ्] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about, साध्ये सिद्धिर्वाप्यता U. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated ; अतस्त्वागन्तुमानस्यां साध्यं स्वीं प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded ; अहमनं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनसौर्वचः K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable ; Ku. 3. 15, Pt. 3. 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. —रचा 1 A particular class of celestial beings ; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantra. —र्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 (In logic) the predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism ; साध्ये निश्चितमवश्येन घटितं.....&c. ; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विद्मं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. —अभावाः the absence of the major term. —ऋषिः an epithet of Siva. —पक्षाः the plaintiff in a law-suit. —सिद्धिः f. 1. accomplishment. -2. conclusion. —पादः judgment, decision. साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. -2 Curableness. -Comp. —अवच्छेदकं that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् m. The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. —n. That which contains the साध्य or major term.

साधुतः A mendicant, beggar.

साधर्म्यं 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c. ; पंचमं लोकपाला-

नामधुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties ; साधर्म्यसुपमाभेदे K. P. 10 ; Pg. 14. 2 ; Bhāṣa P. 12. -3 Being of the same religion.

साधारण a. (या or नी f.) 1 Common (to two or more), joint ; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः S. 3 ; साधारणो ध्रुवणवृष्य-
भावः Ku. 1. 42 ; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. -2 Ordinary, common ; साधारणी न खलु बाधा भवस्य Aśvād. 10. -3 General, universal. -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with ; उत्कंठासाधारणं परि-
तोषमनुभवामि S. 4 ; वीज्यते स हि संतुमः स्वाससाधारणान्तिः Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called *अनेकान्तिक* q. v. —णं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property. -Comp. —वेशः a wild marshy country. —धर्मं joint property. —धर्मः 1. a common or universal duty ; (अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेषु शौचमहिंसाप्रियहः । दमः क्षमात्रैवं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः ॥) -2. the common duty of procreation ; (प्रजनार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः सेतानार्थं च मानवाः । तस्मात्साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतो पत्न्या सहोदितः ॥) —त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता -त्वं 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणीकृ 8 U. To share with, divide ; केन वाप्येन साधारणीकरोमि द्वाजं K.

साधारण्यं Commonness ; see सावा-
रणता.

साधु a. (धु or षी f. ; compar. सानी-
यन् ; superl. साधिष्ठ) [साध्-उत्] 1 Good, excellent, perfect ; यद्यत्साधु न विज्ञे
रथास्ति यते तत्सदस्यया S. 6. 13 ;
आपदितोपादिदुष्ठां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोग-
विज्ञानं 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right ;
as in साधुदत्त, साधुसमाचार. -3 Virtu-
ous, righteous, honourable, pious. -4 (a) Kind, well-disposed ; R. 2. 28 ; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.) ; मातरि साधुः Bk. -5 Correct, pure, classical (as language) ; -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant ; अनोदसि क्षतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well born, of noble descent. —युः 1 A good or virtuous man ; R. 13. 65, 2. 62 ; Me. 80. -2 A sage, saint ; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhāsh. -3 A merchant ; H. 2. 73. -4 A Jain saint. -5 A usurer, money-lender. —ind. 1 Well, well-

done, very nice, bravo ; साधु गीतं S. 1 ; साधु रे गिंगल बानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -Comp —आचार a. well-conducted, pious, virtuous. —ज a. noble, of a noble family. —दृशन a. 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. —धी a. kind, well-disposed. (-f.) a mother-in-law. —भावः kindness. —वादः a cry of 'well done,' a cry of approbation ; Si. 18. 55. —बाहः, —बाहिन m. a well-trained horse. —वृक्षः the Kadamba tree. —वृत्त a. 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous ; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थयिन्यो विपत्तयः Bb. 2. 85 ; (where the next sense is also intended). -2. well-rounded. (-तः) a virtuous man. (-त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness ; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधित a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or बाह q. v.).

साधीयस् a. 1 Better, more excellent ; Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger ; (compar. of साधु or बाह q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता-स्व Goodness, purity, chastity &c. ; U. 1. 5 ; सत्संगारभवति हि साधुता खलानां Subhāsh.

साधृतं 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror ; कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 61. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानन्द a. Happy, delighted. —वं Joyfully, delightfully ; Māl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

साधु m., n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge ; सानुनि गधः सुरभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9 ; Me. 2 ; Ku. 1. 5 ; Ki. 5. 36. -2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

साधुम् m. A mountain. —ती N. of an Apsaras ; S. 6.

साधुकं a. Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

साधुक्रोश a. Tender, compassionate.

साधुनय a. Courteous, civil.

साधुबंध a. Uninterrupted, continuous ; R. 1. 64.

साधुराग a. Attached, enamoured, in love.

सातिपनं A kind of rigid penance ; cf. Me. 11. 213.

सांतर a. 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक a. (की f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. —कः A Brāhmana who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांतव 10 U. (सावयन्ति) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort ; Bk. 3. 23.

सांतवः, सांतवनं-ना [सांतव अच् लुट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means ; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panohajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Kṛishṇa, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक a. (की f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. —कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र a. 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense ; दुर्बर्णमितिरिह सांद्रधुवास-वर्णः Si. 4. 28, 64 ; 9. 15 ; R. 7. 41 ; Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much ; सांद्रानंदं क्षुभितद्वयमन्त्रवेणेव सिक्तः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement ; व्यासोन्मत्ताः सांद्रकुतूहलान् R. 7. 11 ; Si. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. —द्रः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. —कुतूहल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

साधिकः A distiller.

साधिविश्रहिक A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य a. (धी f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening ; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिवज्जवापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36 ; Ki. 5. 8 ; R. 11. 60 ; Si. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांहनिक a. (की f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle ; Si. 15. 72. —कः An armour-bearer.

सांनारयः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire ; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity ; वृन्दामलेंद्रुसांनिध्यतः Māl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance ; R. 4. 6 ; 7. 8 Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक a. (की f.) [सन्निपातात् विशेषविकारात् आगतः तेन निर्बुद्धो वा अण्] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours ; Ku. 2. 48 ; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमस्य दृक्] 1 A Brāhmana in the fourth order of his religious life ; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय a. Hereditary.

सापल a. (नी f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. —रनाः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापस्व्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. —स्व्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

सापराध a. Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद a. 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal ; U. 1. 6. -2 Attended with a scandal ; U. 2. —दं ind. Censuringly.

सापिंड्यं Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष a. Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.).

साप्तपद a. (की f.), साप्तपदीन a. [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words ; यतः सप्तो संनतगात्रि संगते मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better) ; Pt. 2. 43. 103.

—वै, —नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपौरुष a. (की f.) Extending to or including seven generations ; Me. 3. 146.

सामकल्य १ Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -२ Profit, advantage. -३ Success.

साम्बाय *a.* Disordered, deranged; S. 3. 9.

साम्बरी A kind of grape.

साम्भयसूय *a.* Envious, jealous.

साम् १० U. (सामयति-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सामग्र्यी [समग्रस्य भावः ष्यञ् छीत्यपक्षे कृतिष्य लोपः Tv.] १ A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. -२ Effects, goods. -३ Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं १ Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्यचरित्रौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखौ विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -२ Train, retinue. -३ A collection of implements, apparatus. -४ Stock, effects.

सामंजस्य १ Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमंजस. -२ Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् *n.* [सोमनिर् Up. 4. 152.] १ Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -२ Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four upayas or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy) ;

सामवृत्तौ प्रज्ञंति निर्यं राज्ञाभिबुद्धये Ms. 7. 103. -३ Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4 26, 48. -४ Mildness, gentleness. -५ A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसप्तोपगतिं स्वाँ B. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -६ A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. -७ The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the ann; cf. Ms. 1. 23).

-Comp. -उद्धवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -यः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -यर्भः, -गयनः, N. of Vishṇu. -जः, जात *a.* 1. produced by the Sāmaveda. 2. produced by conciliatory means. (-जा, -ता) an elephant; Si. 12 11, 18. 33. -योनिः 1. Brāhmaṇ. -२. an elephant. -वाक् kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas. -वेदिन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Sāmaveda. -वेदीयः a Chbandoga priest.

सामक *a.* Belonging to the Sāmaveda.

सामन *a.* Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामान्यः १ A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Sāmaveda. -२ One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, सामनी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत *a.* १ Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -२ Universal. -तः १ A neighbour. -२ A neighbouring king. -३ A feudatory or tributary prince; सामंतमोलिमणिरजितपावर्गितं V. 3. 19. R. 5. 28, 6. 33. -४ A leader, general. -तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. -सूत्रं N. of certain Śūtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समय उच्] १ Customary, conventional. -२ Agreed upon, stipulated. -३ Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; द्वेवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -४ Punctual, exact. -५ Reasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 40. -६ Periodical. -७ Temporary. -Comp. -अभावः temporary, non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं १ Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -२ Sameness of aim or object. -३ Oneness of meaning or signification. -४ Adequacy, fitness. -५ The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -६ Interest, advantage. -७ Wealth. (सामर्थ्यार्त्तं ' by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of. ')

सामवायिक *a.* (की *f.*) [सम्वाये प्रमत्तः उच्] १ Belonging to an assembly or collection. -२ Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः १ A minister, counsellor. -२ The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समाजः सभा-वेशनं प्रयोजनमस्य उच्] Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगदिशश्च भवतः सामाजिकानुपासमहे Mā. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं १ Being in the same predicament or situation. -२ Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -३ The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* [सामानस्य भावः ष्यञ्] १ Common, general; सामान्यमेवां प्रथमावरणं Ku. 7 44; आहारनिद्राभयमैशुनं च सामान्यमेतत्सुभिन्नराणां Subhā. 1; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 26. -२ Alike, equal, same. -३ Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभूतः स्वार्थविरोधेन ये Bli. 2. 74. -४ Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -५

Entire, whole. -स्यं १ Community, generality, universality. -२ Common or generic property, general characteristic; निर्यमेकमेकसमेवेतं सामान्यं Tarka K. -३ Totality, entirances. -४ Kind, sort. -५ Identity. -६ Equanimity, equability. -७ Public affairs. -८ A general proposition; उत्तरार्थतरस्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chāndr. 5. 120. -९ (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य वदन्त्येन गुणमाप्यविशेषय।। ऐकार्थ्यं वदन्त्येन योगात्सामान्यामिति स्तुतम् K. P. 10. -न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -वक्षः the mean. -वार्धः the category called सामान्य or generality. -यतिपत्तिपूर्वकं *ind.* with equal respect; S. 4. 16. -लक्षणं a generic definition; इति द्वयसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -चनितार a common woman, prostitute. -ज्ञातं a general rule.

सामान्यतः *ind.* Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. -दृष्टं (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause).

सामासिक *a.* (की *f.*) १ Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -२ Condensed, concise, brief. -३ Relating to a compound word. -४ Compounded, composite. -कं The whole classes of compounds; इन्द्रः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* १ Half, i. e. unfinished, अभिविश्य सामिकृतमंडनं यतोः करश्च नीविगच्छंशुकाः स्त्रियः Si. 13. 31, R. 10. 16. -२ Blamable, vile, contemptible. [Cf. L. *semi*; Gr. *hemi*.]

सामिधेनी [सम्+इध् कर्त्तुं ल्युट् नि०] १ A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -२ Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium. सामीप्यं. Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र *a.* (की *f.*) [समुद्रे भवा अच्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लवणं -दः A mariner, voyager. -ई १ sea-salt. -२ The cuttle-fish bone. -३ A mark or spot on the body. सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सासुद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समुद्रेण प्राक्तं प्रयति वा उच्] १ Sea-born, oceanic. -२ Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -कः १ One who is acquainted with palmistry, (who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -२ A for-

tune-teller. —कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* (की. f.) 1 Relating to war, warlike. —2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, —यं 1 Conflict, contention. —2 Future life, the future. —3 The means of attaining the future world. —4 Inquiry into the future. —5 Inquiry, investigation. —6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Warlike. —2 Military, strategic. —3 Calamitous. —4 Relating to the other world. —कं War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 8. —का A war-chariot. —Comp. —कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. —2 Relevant. —तं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हेतु स्थानं क्रोधस्य सांप्रतं देवता; Ve. 1. —2 Immediately. —3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Belonging to the present time. —2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (की. f.) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांघः N. of Siva.

सांघिक *a.* (की. f.) Arising from relationship. —कं Relationship, alliance.

सांघरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांघरी A sorceress.

सांघवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. —2 Possibility.

सांघुख्यं 1 Presence. —2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 51. —2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्वहं प्रापसांम्यं मुनिपदस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. —3 Equability. —4 Concord, harmony. —5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्य-क्षितिर्नो भावाः कुक्षस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. —2 Empire, dominion.

सायः [सो-पुल] 1 End, close, termination. —2 Close of day, evening. —3 An arrow. (साये ' in the evening, at the close of the day. ') —Comp. —अह्न *m.* (forming सायह्नः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवन-कर्मणि संयुक्ते S. 3. 27; अलिनामना लिनी शिलीघ्रे सह सायंतनदीपपाटलाभे Si. 6. 72.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रयात पातरस्वेतु सायं प्रयुद्वजेषु R. 1. 90. —Comp. —कालः evening. —धृतिः *f.* the evening oblation. —मंडनं 1. sunset. —2. the sun. —संध्या 1. the evening twilight. —2. the evening prayer. —3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. देवता N. of Sarasavati

सायकः [सो-पुल] 1 An arrow; त-सायकृतसंधानं प्रतिस्तर सायकं S. 1. 11. —2 A sword. —Comp. —पुंखः the feathered part of an arrow; सक्तांगुलि. सायकपुंख एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned Brāhmanas supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of Mukti). —2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* [सू-भृत्, सार-अच् वा] 1 Essential. —2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. —3 Real, true, genuine. —4 Strong, vigorous. —5 Sound, thoroughly proved. —6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.); त्रिर्गुणसारः Ku. 5. 38. —रः, —रं (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य तत्फलमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Mā. 1. 9; U. 6. 22; अतरे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम् काश्यपः वासः सतः संगी गंगाभः शंभुसेनम् Dharm. 14. —2 Substance, pith. —3 Marrow. —4 Real truth, main point. —5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार, सर्जसार. —6 Summary, epitome, compendium. —7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धरित्रीधारणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. —8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. —9 Firmness, hardness. —10 Wealth, riches; गरमात् सारं R. 5. 26. —11 Nectar. —12 Fresh butter. —13 Air, wind. —14 Cream, coagulum of curds. —15 Disease. —16 Matter, pus. —17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. —18 A man at chess. —19 Impure carbonate of soda. —20 A figure of speech corresponding to English ' climax ' ; उत्तरोत्तरात्क 1 भवेत्सारः पराध्विः K. P. 10. —21 The heart. —र 1 Dūrva grass. —2 Kneegrass. —र 1 Water. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Wood, thicket. —4 Steel. —Comp. —असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (—रं) 1. worth and worthlessness. —2. substance and emptiness. —3. strength and weakness. विचारः consideration

of strong and weak points &c. —गंधः sandal wood. —घोषा N. of Siva. —जं fresh butter. —तृक्षः the plantain tree. —वा 1. N. of Sarasavati. —2. of Durgā. —दुमः the Khadira tree. —भंगः loss of vigour. —भण्डं 1. a natural vessel. —2. a bale of goods, merchandise. —3. implements. —मितिः the Veda. —लोहं steel.

सारतम् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. —2 Vigorously.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. —2 Fertile. —3 Having sap.

सारक *a.* Purgative, oathartic.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग *a.* (गी. f.) [सारं अंगमस्य शकं] Spotted, variegated. —गः 1 The variegated colour. —2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारवेणातिरिहसा S. 1. 5. —3 A deer in general; सारमास्ते जललघुचः दूधचि-व्यंति माम् Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of ' elephant ' or ' bee '). —4 A lion. —5 An elephant. —6 A large black bee. —7 The cuckoo. —8 A large crane. —9 The flamingo. —10 A peacock. —11 An umbrella. —12 A cloud. —13 A garment. —14 Hair. —15 A conch-shell. —16 N. of Siva. —17 The god of love. —18 A lotus. —19 Camphor. —20 A bow. —21 Sandal. —22 A kind of musical instrument. —23 An ornament. —24 Gold. —25 The earth. —26 The Chātaka bird. —27 A flower. —28 Night. —29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. —2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (गी. f.) Causing to go or flow. —णः 1 Dysentery. —2 The hog-plum. —णः A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः —णी *f.* 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. —2 A small river.

सारणिक *a.* (की. f.) Travelling, journeying. —का A traveller, wayfarer.

सारहः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [स-अधिण, सह रथेन सारथः योत्कः तत्र नियुक्तः इत्या Tv.; cf. Up. 4. 89] 1 A charioteer; स शापो न रथया राजन् च सारथिना धृतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसारथिर्वयौ 3. 67. —2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. —3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. —री A bitch.

सारल्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारम *a.* (सी. *f.*) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake; Kāv. 3. 14; Nalod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sārasa. —सः 1 The (Indian) orano, or ewan (according to some); विभिद्यमाना विस-सार सारसावृष्य तारेषु तरंगसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. —सं 1 A lotus. -2 The zone or girdle of a woman. —स्त्री A female (Indian) crane.

सारस (श) नं 1 A girdle or zone; सारकनं महानलिः Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [सरस्वती देवताय, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा सासामभिगममपि सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sārasvata country. —तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. -2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. —सः (m. pl.) The people of the Sārasvata country. —सं Speech, eloquence; शृंगारसारस्वते Gīt. 12.

सारालः Sesamum.

सारिः -री. *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. -2 A kind of bird. —Comp. —फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सपि गच्छति मृ-ण्वल्] A kind of bird; आत्मनो दुखद्वेषेण वरुण-ते ह्युक्तसारिकाः Subhāsh. ; सारिको पं-जरस्या Me. 85.

सारिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारूप्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance; अंतर्वासिसारूप्यतः Māl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोदिकः A kind of poison.

सार्वल *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ *a.* [अर्थेन सहितः; स-यत् सार्थे अण्] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent.

—यः 1 A rich man -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders); सार्थाः स्वैर स्वकीयेषु चक्रवर्त्तमस्त्रिवादिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men; सार्थाः प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb. -4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species); अथ कदाचित्तेति-स्ततो भ्रमादिः सार्थाश्च भद्रः कथनको नामोद्गो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general; अर्थिसार्थाः Pt. 1; स्वया चन्द्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थाः S. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. —Oomp —ज *a.* bred in a caravan. —वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; S. 6.

सार्थक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थक *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्ध *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over; as in सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रसक्तः R. 14. 63; Ms. 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; M. 89.

सार्पः (चर्चः) N. of the oenatel-tation *Asleshā*.

सार्पिण *a.* (वी. *f.*), सार्पिक (स्त्री. *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सात्र *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all. —ई 1 A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सर्वजनिक *a.* (की. *f.*), सर्वजनीन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Public, universal, general.

सर्वज्ञ Omniscience.

सर्वात्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances; as in सार्ध-त्रिको नियमा.

सर्वधातुक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses.

—कं N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect

and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a *muta* सू).

सर्वभौतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सर्वभौम *a.* (मी. *f.*) Relating to, or consisting of the whole earth, universal. —मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch; राजाभ्यं सहते दुष्टरुपतयस्त्वादृशाः सर्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kuberā.

सर्वलौकिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अहुरागप्रवाहस्तु वस्तयोः सार्वलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13.

सर्ववर्णिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सर्वविभक्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सर्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सर्ववेद्यः A Brāhmaṇa conversant with all the Vedas.

सर्षप *a.* (वी. *f.*) Made of mustard. —ई Mustard-oil.

सार्ध *a.* Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्धता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti*; ब्रह्मदो ब्रह्मसार्धता (प्राप्यति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्धर्त The fourth grade of *Mukti*; see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालजः 1 The resin of the Sāla tree. -2 Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house, an apartment; see शाल. —Oomp. —करी 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). —वृक्षः see शालवृक्ष.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog; see शालूर.

सालिय A kind of fennel; see शालिय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence is the same heaven with any deity.

साल्वः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp —हन् m. an epithet of Vishnu.

साल्विकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक a. (विका. f.) Productive, generative, causing birth, obetetric. —कः The young of an animal; (for शावक q. v.).

सावकाश a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. —श ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह a. Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ a. Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

सावयं (i. e. ऐश्वर्यं) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निश्चय and सूक्ष्म).

सावधान a. 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. —न ind. Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावधिस्रोतपराशस्ते यशोराशस्तु नावधिः Subhāsh.

सावन a. (नी. f.) [सवनं यागार्थं स्वानं सोमनिषिद्धं वा तथेदम्] Relating to, or comprising the three *savanas* —नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuna. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव a. Composed of parts; सावयवस्य चानियमसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयव वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण a. 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed, shut; R. 16 7. -3 Fenced.

सावर्ण a. (नी. f.) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —र्णः A metonymic of the eighth Manu; see सार्वर्ण. -Comp. —लक्ष्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2. the skin.

सार्वर्णः A metonymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā). **सार्वर्ण्यं** 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सार्वलेप a Full of pride, proud, haughty. —न ind. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सार्वशेष a. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सार्वभूम a. 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement; Mā 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness; Pt. 1. 200. —न ind. Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सार्वहल a. Disdainful, disdainful, despising. —ल ind. Disdainfully, scornfully.

सारिका A midwife.

सावित्र a. (त्री. f.) [सविता देवतास्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (or kings); यत्सावित्रेदीपितं धूमिपालैः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatri*. —त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or foetus. -3 A Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 Of Karṇa. —त्रं The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pārvatī. -6 N. of a wife of Kaśyapa. -7 An epithet of Sūryā (daughter of Savitṛi). -8 N. of the wife of Sityavat, king of Salva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior nature, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Salva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was

very sorry to hear of the oboice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterable fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitri fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the toons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. -Comp. —पतिता, परिग्रहा, a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. नाव. —त्रं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widow-hood.

साविष्कार a. 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.

साशंस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —*सं ind.* Wisbfully, hopefully.

साशंक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशयंदकः A small house-lizard.

साशुकः A blanket.

साश्चर्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvelous. —2 Struck with wonder. —*सं ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (स्र) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. —2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

साश्रुषी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साश्रङ्गम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members); see अश्रङ्गपान under अश्र्.

सास *a.* Having a bow; Ki. 15. 5.

सासुक्ष *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5.

सासुय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. —*सं ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

सास्ना The dew-lap of an ox; गोः सास्नादिमस्त्वं लक्षणं T. S.; रोमंयमंश्चरल-दृष्टसास्नामांश्चके निमीलदलसेक्षणमीक्ष-केण Si. 5. 62.

सासचर्ये Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, conoomitance; किं न स्मरति यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नागादिगंतवासिनां सासचर्यमासीत् Māh. 1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20. Si. 15. 24. —*Comp.* —नियमः a rule of invariable conoomitance.

साहनं Endurance, suffering.

साहसं [सहसा बलं निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Mā. 7. 48. —2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. —3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9. 59. —4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसे श्रीः प्रति-वसति Mk. 4. —5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तद्वि साहसाभास Mā. 2; किमवरमते नि-र्वृद्धं यत्कारणंसाहसं 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. —6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense); see Mā. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. —*Comp.* —अंकाः 1. an epithet of king Vikramāditya. —2. of a poet. —3. of a lexicographer. —अव्यवसा-यिन् *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. —एकारसिक् *a.* wholly

intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. —**कारिन्** *a.* 1. bold, audacious. —2. rash, inconsiderate. —**लंडन** *a.* character-ized by boldness.

साहसिक *a.* (क्री. *f.*) [साहसे प्रवृत्तः टक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. —2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सहास्मि साह-समसाहसिकी Si. 9. 59; केचित्तु साहसि-काखिलोच्चनमिति वेदुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. —3 Castigatory, punitive. —कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. —2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Mā. 1. : साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. —3 A felon, freebooter, robber. —4 An adulterer.

साहसिन् *a.* [साहस-इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. —2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्र (श्री. *f.*) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. —2 Consist-ing of a thousand. —3 Bought with a thousand. —4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). —5 A thousand-fold. —अः An army or detachment consist-ing of a thousand men. —अ An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help, aid; स कुलोत्तमिन्द्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिवात् R. 17. 4. —2 Fellowship, alliance, friend-ship. —3 A number of companions or associates. —4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, succour. —2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. —2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसं-गीतक आदिहीनः सामान्यशुः पुच्छविषाण-हीनः Bh. 2. 12. —3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पणं &c. —4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

साह्यं 1 Conjunction, union, fel- lowship, society. —2 Assistance, help. —*Comp.* —कृत *m.* a companion.

साहयः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5, 9 U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. —2 To enslave.

सिंहः [हिं-अच् प्रथो] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिं; cf. भवेद्दणार्गमादसः सिंहो वर्णावपेयात् Sk.) ; न हि सुस्रस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशति मुखे युगाः Subhāsh. —2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac. —3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; e. g. रघुसिंह, युधसिंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. —*Comp.* —अवलीकनं the (back- ward) glance of a lion. *यायः the

maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; (for explana- tion see under याय). —आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (—नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —आस्यः a particular position of the hands. —केशरः 1. the Bakula tree. —2. a lion's mane. —गः an epithet of *Siva*. —तलं the palms of the hands opened and joined together. —तुङ्गः a kind of fish. —वर्धः an epithet of *Siva*. —वर्ध *a.* as proud as a lion. —द्वारं the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). —ध्वनिः, —नादः 1. the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. —2 a war-cry. —नादः *N.* of *Siva*. —याना, —रथा *N.* of the goddess *Pārvatī*. —लीला a kind of coitus. —वाहनः an epithet of *Siva*. —वाहिनी an epithet of *Durgā*. —वि-क्रांतः a horse. —संहनन *a.* 1. as strong as a lion. —2. handsome. (—नं) the killing of a lion. —स्यः an epithet of the planet *Jupiter* when in the con- stellation *Leo*.

सिंहो 1 A lioness. —2 *N.* of the mother of *Rāhu*.

सिंहलं [सिंहोऽस्यस्य लच्] 1 Tin. —2 Brasse. —3 Bark, rind. —4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.). ; सिंहलेभ्यः पर्यागच्छता, सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासादनं Ratn. 1. —लः (*m. pl.*) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (नं), सिंहाणकः —कं 1 Rust of iron. —2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of *Rāhu*. —*Comp.* —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, —वृद्धः epithets of *Rāhu*.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. —2 Sandp (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यस्मिन् पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. —3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिकतामय, सिकतायुक् *a.* Sandy. —यं 1 A sand-bank. —2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकातिल *a.* [सिकताः सत्यत्र इलच्] Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

सिक्थः [सिच् यक्] 1 Boiled rice, —2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; यासोद्बलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. —कथं 1 Bees'-wax. —2 Indigo.

सिक्थक Bees'-wax.

सिक्थं See सिक्थ.

सिक्थ्यः Crystal, glass.

सिंच(घा)णं, सिंचाणकं 1 The mucus of the nose. —2 Rust of iron.

सिंचिणी The nose.

सिच् 6 U. (सिचति ते, सिंचेन-सिचिचे, अ- सिचत्, असिक्, सिक्षति-ते, सिक्षत्, सिक् : स of सिच् is changed to र् after a

preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops ; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet : सिञ्चति ; सन द्रव्यं वनजडी-सिञ्जतानि सिञ्चन Mo. 26 ; Ma. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed ; B. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in : जाद्वं दियो इति सिञ्चति वाचि सत्यं Bb 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to ; अथवा निलादकं मे सिञ्चत 8. 3. -6 To impregnate. -*Crus.* (सिञ्चयिते) To cause to sprinkle. -*Desid.* (सिञ्चयिते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्क *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated ; see सिञ्च.

सिक्किः *f.* 1 Sp inkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिञ्चयः [सिञ्च अण् चिञ्] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment. सिञ्चिता Long pepper.

सिञ्जा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिञ्जितं Tinkling, jingling ; आदि-सिञ्जितं सिञ्जितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिञ् 1 P. (सरति) To disregard, des. iso.

सित *a.* [सो क] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. -सः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. -सं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. -*Comp.* -अंशुः = सिकर q. v. -अश्वः a thorn. -अगः the श्वरोहित tree. -अजजी white camin. -अर्वागः a peacock. -अग्रः, -अं camphor. -अर्वा, an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अर्जकः white basil. -अर्जः an epithet of Arjuna. -आसनः an epithet of Balarāma. (-त्ता) Venus and Saturn. -आदः molasses. -अर्पनः N. of Garuda. -आमः camphor. -आलिका a cockle. -इतर *a.* other than white, i. e. black गतिः fire. -उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -उज्ज्वलं white sandal. -उपलः a crystal. -उपलं candied sugar. -उपलः chalk. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -धातुः a white mineral, chalk. -रिमः the moon. -रजि *m.* N. of Arjuna. -शर्करा candied sugar. -शिकः wheat. -शिकं rock-salt. -शूकः barley.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar ; पिबेन दूरे रसने सितापि निष्कायते इंसकुलवत्स N. 3. 94 ; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dūrvā grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. -*Comp.* -संज्ञः a

kind of refined sugar. -सता white Dūrvā grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. -तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. -*Comp.* -कंठः, -रासत् see सिक्किट शितिवासत्.

सितिम् *m.* Whiteness.

सिद्ध 1. 4 P. (सिध्यते, सिधेय, असिधत्, सस्यति, सिद्धः, सिद्धः *crus.* साधयते or सिधयति ; *desid.* सिध्यति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled ; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31 ; उपमेन हि सिध्यति कारणेन न मनोरथैः 36 ; Pt. 15 8 -2 To be successful, succeed ; सिध्यति कर्मसु मन्त्रस्येति यक्षिषोऽयाः S. 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on : उरुषः यच्च धर्मिनां यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चन्द S. 2. 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid : यदि वचनमात्रेण वाच्यं सिध्यति H. 3. -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered ; Pt. 2. 36. -II. 1 P. (सिध्यते, सिद्धः) the स of सिद्ध is changed to द् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established : नैसर्गिको सुप्रमाणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मुनिं स्थितं चरणरचनाद्वयान् U. 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated ; नैसर्गिकं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T. 8., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food) ; Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in ; as in रससिद्ध q. v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. -सुः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called Siddhis

q. v. ; उद्देजिता इतिभिराश्रयते क्षुधाणि यस्यातपयति सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyāsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet ; सिद्धाश्च Rāt. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A law-suit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. -सुः Sea-salt. -*Comp.* -अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pārvaspaksha). -3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion °वक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. -अर्धं cooked food. -अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (-र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great Buddha. -आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation. -क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or Siddhas. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधुः the celestial Ganges. -ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. -जलं, -सलिलं sour rice gruel. -देवा N. of Siva. -धातुः quick-silver. -पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. -पुष्टः = सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. -पुष्टः the Karavira plant. -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -यात्रिका one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power ; Pt. 5. -योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रस *a.* mineral, metallic. (-रसः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. -संकल्प *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. -साधकः N. of Siva. -साधनः white mustard. (-नं) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. -साध्य *a.* accomplished, proved. (-ह्यं) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. -सेनः N. of Kārttikeya. -स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer ; (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor.)

सिद्धकः The Sāla tree.

सिद्धता -रं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतिक *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष). -2 One learned in scientific textbooks.

-3 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

सिद्धिः f. [सिद्ध-क्ति] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति मह्यं नोपक्रमे Sūhāsh. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit). -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight:—अणिमा लक्ष्मि प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । शक्तिश्च वसिष्ठं च तथा कामावस्यिता । -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgā. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Siva. (m. in this sense). -Comp. -द्व a. 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties; Māl. 5. 1. (-द्वः) an epithet of Siva. -द्वात्री an epithet of Durgā. -योगा a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धम्, सिद्धम् n. [सिद्ध-मद्-किञ्च] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिद्धमल, सिद्धमल a. Soabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —ल See सिद्धम् above.

सिद्धमा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिद्धयः The asterism Pushya.

सिद्ध a. 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. —प्राः 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिद्धकावर्ण N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिद्ध a. 1 White. -2 One-eyed. —नः A morsel, mouthful. —नः 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिद्धि A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visi-

ble crescent; या पूर्वाभावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहूः Ait. Br.; or सा वृष्टेन्दुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेन्दुकला कुहूः Ak.

सिद्धकः, सिद्धवारः N. of a tree.

सिद्धः [सिद्ध उन्त्र संप्रसारणं Up. 1. 68] A kind of tree. —र Red lead; स्वयं सिद्धेरेण द्विपरणसुखा सुद्वित इव Git. 11; N. 22. 45. —Comp. —कारण lead. —तिलकः an elephant (—का) a woman whose husband is living.

सिद्धिका Red-lead.

सिद्धित a. Reddened, made red.

सिद्धि Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधुः [सिद्ध-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य ध्रुव Tv.] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mālva; Mā. 29 (where Malli's remark सिंधुर्नाम नदी तु कुशापि नास्ति is gratuitous); Māl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note ad. loc.). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -9 White borax. -10 A kind of musical mode (राग). —pl. The inhabitants of the Sindhu country. —f 1 A great river or river in general; पिबत्सौ पाययते च सिंधुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46; S. 5. 21; Ku. 3. 6; 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu. —Comp. —उत्थं, —उत्थं rock-salt. —ककः cuttle-fish bone. —खलः the country Sindha. —ज, —जन्म n. a. 1. aquatic. -2. river-born. -3. sea-born, born in the Sindhu country. (—जः) the moon. (—जं) rock-salt. —नाथः the ocean. —पुष्पः a conch-shell. —राजा, —पतिः N. of Jayadratha; Ve. 3. —लवणं rock-salt. —वारः a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). —वपनः N. of Vishnu.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्धु 1 P. (सिन्धति) To wet, moisten.

सिन्धः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिन्ध्या 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayini; see सिन्ध्या.

सिन्ध a. Every, all, whole, entire.

सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिन्धवा-वी See शिन्धवा-वी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved. A stream. —Comp. —उत्पातः 1. a dis-

ease of the veins &c. -2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. —जालः enlargement of the vessels of the eye. —मांसः, —व्यधः, —व्यधनं venesection.

सिक् 4 P. (सीयति, स्युत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीयत्-सि दुर्गन्धः पटो N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि रत्नेभ्यस्मकसंतुर्गतमर्माणं सीयति U. 5. 17. —With अनु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिक्वरः An elephant.

सिन्धायिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिन्धुसा Desire to create.

सिन्धुदः The milk-hedge, plant.

सिन्धुः, —सिन्धुकः Benzoin, incense.

सिन्धुकी, सिन्धुः The olibanum tree.

सीक् 1. 1 a. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move. —II. 1. P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति) 1 To be impatient. -2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [सीकयते सिष्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सित पृथो दीर्घः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a plough-share. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; इषेव सीता तद्वयदक्षता Ku. 5. 61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताव्यय q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayoolja', 'Dharaṇputi' &c. She was married to Rāma and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Rāvaṇa who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rāma came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Rāvaṇa and his host of demons, and recovered Sītā. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband and his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kūśa and

Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage]. -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umā. 7 N. of Lakshmi. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -द्रव्यं implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -कलः the conard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -र्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.). मया दृष्टाधरं तस्याः समीकारमिवान्नं V. 4. 24.

सीयं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m*. [सिद्ध-प्रयोगः] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरदधर-सीधवे तत्र चदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचन-चक्रं Git. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -Comp. -गंधः the Bakula tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीधं The anna (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f*. [सिद्धमि प्रयोगः न युज्यते द्विचित्र Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमवपयतयोऽस्यजंतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीमन् पुष्पं लको हतः Sk.; (for other senses see सीमा below).

सीमंतः [सीमोत्तः शकं] 1 A boundary-line, land mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a like; सीमंते च त्वद्वपममं यत्र नीयं वधूनां Ms. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A land-mark. -Comp. -उत्थयन् 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general), सेना सीमंतयज्जरेः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a*. 1 Parted (as hair). -2 Parted or marked by a line; समीरसमीतकेतकी काः (प्रवेशाः) Si. 3. 80; रथांगसीमितसंज्ञकद्वयमात्रं (पथा) Kl. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काश्चिज्जनैरेषु त्रीमिदृशां H. 2. 7; Ms. 100; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति ससुर्यं विनादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast -5 The horizon. -6 A suture (as of a skull). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -Comp. -अधिपः a neighbouring prince. -अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. -पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honoring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उल्लेखनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarā* day). -निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. -लिङ्गं a boundary-mark, land mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. -धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -द्वयः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-bill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [सिद्ध-प्रयोगः Up. 2. 25] 1 A plough; तथा सीरोत्करणसुरभिः क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Ms. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -पराणिः an epithet of Jauaka -भूत *m*. epithets of Balarāma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough -2 The son. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m*. An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सीव See सिद्ध.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसके, सीसपत्रके, सीसपत्रं Lead; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीहिंदः The milk-bedge plant.

सु 1. 1 U. (सविते) To go, move. -II. 1, 2 P. (सविते, सीति) To pos-

sess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (सविते, सुते, सुत; the *सु* of *सु* is obanged to *सु* after any preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To press out or extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. -Desid. (सुवृत्ति-ते) -With उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind*. A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses: -1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगंधि. -2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुमयमा, सुकेसी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमक्षं सुविचक्षणः स्वः सुशासिता श्री द्यपतिः सुसेवितः &c. सुरीर्यः कालेऽपि न याति वित्तिषां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकरं सुलभं q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. -Comp. -अक्ष *a*. 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. -अंत *a*. well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ *a*. see *s. v.* -अंत *a*. having a happy end, ending well. -अह्य, -अह्यक *a*. see *s. v.* -अस्ति, -अस्तिक *a*. see *s. v.* -आकार, -आकृति *a*. well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see *s. v.* -आदानं taking justly or properly; Ms. 8. 172. -आभास *a*. very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट *a*. properly sacrificed. -कृत *m*. a form of fire. -उक्त *a*. well spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं सखु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird (सरिका). (-क्तं) 1. a good or wise saying; नेतुं वांछति यः खलान् पयि सतां सूक्तेः सुधारस्य-दिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. -वक्षिन् *m*. a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. -वाक् *f*. 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. -उक्ति *f*. 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. -उत्तर *a*. 1 very superior. -2. well towards the north. -उत्थान *a*. making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-न्) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मद्, -उन्माद *a*. quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन *a*. easy to be approached. -उपस्कर *a*. furnished with good instruments. -कंदका the aloe plant. -कंदुः itch. कंदा 1. an onion -2. a yam. -3. a sort of grass. -कंदका onion. -कर *a*. (रा or री *f*.) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अथवासातुं) दुष्करं Ve. 3. 'sooner

said than dona'. -2. easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-र) charity, benevolence. -कर्मन् *a.* 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-म.) N. of Viśvakarman. -कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -कादिकः the Kāravēla plant. -कादिका the Kāndra creeper. -काहिन *a.* 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-म.) a bee. -काष्ठ fire-wood. -कुङ्कुमः an onion. -कुमार *a.* 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रा) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugar-cane. -3. a kind of grain (श्यामाक). -4. a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. -कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-क) the Tamālapatra. -कुमारी the Navamallikā jasmine. -कुत *a.* 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म.) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvaṣṭri. -कुत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well-made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-त) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नदुचे कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभित्सुसुकृतं चंचलानिच मेनेरे Ku. 6. 47; तच्चित्तमनं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. -कुति *f.* 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. -कुतिम् *a.* 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं रक्षति H. 4. 132; Rg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. -कृत्य *a.* a good action; Pt. 2. 41. -क्रेत (स) *a.* the citron tree. -क्रेतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. -न *a.* 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. -गत *a.* 1. well-gone or passed. -2. well bestowed. (-ता) an epithet of Buddha. -गन्धः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-ञ्च) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin

seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-घा) sacred basil. -गन्धकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red Tulasi. -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. -गन्धरः an epithet of Siva. -गन्धि *a.* 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धि) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि न.) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. -गन्धिका 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. -गन्धिका the root Ustra. -गन्धिका the musk rat. -गन्धिकः 1. incense. -2. sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-क) the white lotus. -गम *a.* 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. -गहन *a.* an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. -गृहिः *f.* the same as above. -गृह *a.* (ई *f.*) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकुता Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत *a.* 1. held well or firmly grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is auspiciously invoked - one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhisṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनामनः भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. -ग्रस्तः a dainty immael. -ग्रिव *a.* having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -5. of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkry-chief and brother of Vali. [By the advice of Kāhanda Rama went to Sugriva who told him, how his brother had treated him and brought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama, in recovering his wife Sita. Rama therefore, killed Vali, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sita.] -ईशः N. of Rama. -ल *a.* very weary or fatigued. -चक्षुस् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (-म.) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. -चरित, -चरित्र *a.* well-conducted, well-behaved. (-त, -त्र) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितमंशुलीय नूनं पतन् S. 6. 10. (-ता, -त्रा) *a.* well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चर्मन् *m.* the Bhūrja tree. -चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind of speckled anake. -चित्रा a kind of gourd. -चिन्ता, -चिन्तनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -चिरम् *ind.* for a very long time, very long.

-चिरायुस् *m.* a god, deity. -चूडी a pair of nippers or tongs. -चेलकः a fine cloth. -उन्नः N. of Siva. (-त्र) the river Sattlej. -जन *a.* 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent (-नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's chariotrer. -जनता 1. goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूयणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. -2. a number of good men. -3. bravery. -जन्मन् *a.* 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवता सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. -जलं a lotus. -जल्पा 1. a good speech. -2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamāni; यत्राजवात् सर्गाभीर्यं सर्वैर्यस्यैवापलम्। सौक्यं च हरिः सुष्टः स सुजनयो निगद्यते ॥ -जात *a.* 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16. R. 3. 8. -तनु *a.* 1. having a beautiful body. -2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (-ज्ञा, -ज्ञा *f.*) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु सुखं ते सख्यः पश्यति हेमकुन्दतः V. 1. 10. -तन्वी *a.* 1. well-strung. -2. (hence) melodious. -तपस् *a.* 1. one who practices austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-म.) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (-न.) an austere penance. -तमं *ind.* most excellently, best. -तरा *ind.* 1. better, more excellently. -2. exceedingly, very much, excessively; तथा दुहित्रा सुतरां सन्निवि स्फुरत्प्रभानंदलया चक्षुषे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9. 18. 24. -3. more so, much more so; मरुदयास्या न ते चैस्वरयि मम सुतरमेव राजन् गतोस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. -तर्जुन the (Indian) cuckoo. -तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताळ. -2. the foundation of a large building. -तिककः the coral tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-द्रगः) 1. the Sigu tree. -2. N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन वीता R. 13. 41. -दर्शनः an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. -तुग *a.* very lofty or tall. (-गा) the coconut tree. -तेजस् *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (-म.) a worshipper of the sun. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 130. (-गा) N. of the wife of Dilipa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यकृतेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा। पत्नी सुदक्षिण्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -द्वंद्वः a oame, ratan. -द्वत् *a.* (ती *f.*) having handsome teeth. -द्वन्तः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer.

(-नी) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. —दर्शन *a.* (नर or नी *f.*) 1. good looking, beautiful, handsome. —2. easily seen. (-नः) 1. the discs of Vishnu; as in कृष्णोपसुदर्शनः; K. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of mount Meru. —4. a vulture. (-नी-ने) N. of Amarā. att. Indra's capital. (-नं) N. of Jambudvīpa. —दर्शन 1. a handsome woman. —2. a woman. —3. an order, a command. —4. a kind of drug. —दा *a.* very bountiful. —दातः a Buddhist. —दाम्ना *a.* one who gives liberally. (-मः) 1. a cloud. —2. a mountain. —3. the sea. —4. N. of Indra's elephant. —5. N. of very poor Brahmana who came to Dvārakā with only a small quantity of parched rice as present to his friend Krishna and was raised by him to wealth and glory. —दायः 1. good or auspicious gift. —2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. —3. one who offers such a gift. —दिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. —2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so सुदिनाहं in the same sense. —दीर्घ *a.* very long or extended. (-र्घ) a kind of conumber. —दुर्लभ *a.* very scarce or rare. —दूर *a.* very distant or remote. (सुदूर means 1. to a great distance. —2. to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरत् 'from afar, from a distance'). —दृढ *a.* very firm or hard, compact. —दृशू *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-र्ष) a pretty woman. —धन्वन् *a.* having an excellent bow. (-मः) 1. a good archer or Bowman. —2. Ananta, the great serpent. —3. N. of Visvakarman. —धर्मन् *a.* attentive to duties. (-र्ष) the council or assembly of gods. (-मः) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. —2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धर्मः सौ the council or assembly of gods (देवतमा); यया-दुदीरितालोकः सुधर्मनिबन्धो सभा R. 17. 27. —धित *a.* Ved. 1. perfect, secure. —2. kind, good. —3. happy, prosperous. —4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). —धी *a.* having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धी) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (-र्ष) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. —उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. —2. N. of an attendant on Krishna (द्वयं) the club of Balarāma. —उपास्य 1. a woman. —2. N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. —3. a sort of pigment. —धूम्रवर्णः one of the seven tongues of fire. —नंदा N. of a woman. —नयः 1. good conduct. —2. good policy. —नयन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-नः) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. —2. a woman

in general. —नभ *a.* 1. having a beautiful navel. —2. having a good navel or centre. (-नः) 1. a mountain. —2. the Maināka mountain *q. v.* —निभृत *a.* very lonely or private. (-नै) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. —निश्चलः an epithet of Siva. —नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. —2. polite, civil. (-नै) 1. good conduct or behaviour. —2. good policy or prudence. —नीति *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. —2. good policy. —3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, *q. v.* —नीय *a.* well disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-यः) 1. a Brahmana. —2. N. of Sianpāla *q. v.* —3. Ved. a good leader. —नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-लः) common flax. (-लः), नीलकः a blue gem. —नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. —नौ *n.* water (?). —पक्क *a.* 1. well-cooked. —2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-कः) a sort of fragrant mango. —पद्मे a woman having a good husband. —पथः 1. a good road. —2. a good course. —3. good conduct. —पथिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सु-पथः) a good road. —पद्मः or root. —पर्ण *a.* (पार् or पार् *f.*) 1. well-winged, —2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. —2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. —3. any supernatural bird. —4. an epithet of Garuda. —5. a cock. —केतुः N. of Vishnu. —पर्वकः = सुपर्व. —पर्वी, पर्वी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. —2. a pool abounding with lotuses. —3. N. of the mother of Garuda. —पर्वत *a.* 1. very spacious. —2. well-fitted. —पर्वत् *a.* well jointed, having many joints or knots. (-मः) 1. a bamboo. —2. an arrow. —3. a god, deity. —4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). —5. smoke. (-र्ष) white Dūrvā grass. —पलः पित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. —2. skillfully retreated. —पत्र 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. —2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. —पद् (पद् or पद् *f.*) having good or handsome feet. —पद्मः 1. the waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष). —2. N. of the son of Sampāti, elder brother of Jātāyana. —पतिं a carrot. (-नः) the fifth Muhurta. —पुंसि a woman having a good husband. —पुष्प *a.* (पुष्प or पुष्प *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-पुः) 1. the coral tree. —2. the Sirisha tree. (-पुः) 1. the plantain tree. (-पुः) 1. cloves. —2. the menstrual excretion. —पुत्तिवर्ष

a. 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. —2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. —पूर *a.* 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. —2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). —पूरका the Baka-pushpa tree. —प्राज्ञ *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. —2. public, notorious. —प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. —प्रतिभा spirituous, liquor. —प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1. standing well. —2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठ) 1. good position. —2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. —3. establishment, erection. —4. installation, consecration. —प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1. well-established. —2. consecrated. —3. celebrated. (-तः) the Udumbara tree. —प्रतिष्ठात *a.* 1. thoroughly purified, —2. well-versed in. —3. well investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. —प्रतीक *a.* 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. —2. having a beautiful trunk. (-का) 1. an epithet of Kānadeva. —2. of Siva. —3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. —प्रपाणः a good tank. —प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day-break; विष्टवा सुप्रभातमय पद्वयं देवो दुष्टः U. 6. —2. the earliest dawn. —प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. —प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. —2. close contact. —3. dexterity. —प्रतकः N. of Kubera. —प्रसाद *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-दा) N. of Siva. —प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-या) 1. a charming woman. —2. a beloved mistress. —कल *a.* 1. very fruitful, very productive. —2. very fertile. (-लः) 1. the pomegranate tree. —2. the jujube. —3. the Karpikāra tree. —4. a kind of bean. (-लः) 1. a pumpkin, gourd. —2. the plantain tree. —3. a variety of brown grape. —4. colocynth. —केनः a cuttle-fish bone. —क्षयः sesamum. —कल *a.* very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of the father of Sakuni. —काधवः N. of Siva. —काटु *a.* 1. handsome-armed. —2. strong-armed. (-टुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mārīcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mārīcha, began to disturb the sacrifice of Viśvāmitra, but was defeated by Rama and Lakshmana; see R. 11. 29. —क्षय *a.* easily apprehended or understood. (-यः) good information or advice. —कल्लवः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. —भग *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. —2. lovely,

charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु मी-
मस्यैव सुभगमपराङ्मुखितु S. 3. 9;
Ko. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Mā. 9. -3.
pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet;
अननसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. -4. be-
loved, liked, amiable, dear; सुमुखि
सुभगः पश्यन् स स्वासुते कृतार्थता Gīt. 5.
-5. illustrious. (-नः) 1. borax. -2.
the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka
tree. -4. red amaranth. (-नं) good
fortune. °मानिन, सुभगमन्य a. 1. con-
sidering oneself fortunate, amiable,
pleasing; वाचालं मो न खलु सुभगमन्य-
भावः करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flatter-
ing oneself. -भगा 1. a woman be-
loved by her husband, a favourite wife.
-2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of
wild jasmine. -4. turmeric. -5. the
Priyangu creeper. -6 the holy basil.
°सुतः the son of a favourite wife.
-भंगर the cocoa nut tree. -भद्र a.
very happy or fortunate. (-द्रा) N.
of Vāṣṭu. (-द्रा) N. of a sister of
Balarāma and Kṛishṇa, married to
Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a
son named Abhimanyu. -भद्रका 1.
a car for carrying the image of a
god. -2. the Bilva tree. -भाविन
a. spoken well or eloquent.
(-न्ते) 1. fine speech, eloquence,
learning; जीर्णमे सुभाविनं Bh. 3.
2. -2. a witty saying, an apoph-
thegm, an apposite saying; सुभावि-
तेन गतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न
भिद्यते यस्य स वै सुकोऽप्यवा पयुः
Subhāsh. -3. a good remark; बाल-
द्वि सुभाविनं (ग्रहं). -भिषं 1. good
alms, successful begging -2. abun-
dant of food, an abundant supply of
provisions, plenty of corn &c.
-भीका the Palāsa tree. -भुक्ति
the Bilva tree. -भू a. having beau-
tiful eyebrows. (-भूः f.) a lovely
woman. (N. B. The vocative singu-
lar of this word is strictly सुभू; but
सुभू is used by writers like Bhāṭṭi,
Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; हर पितः
क्रासि वै सुभू Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22;
Ko. 5. 43; Mā. 3. 8. -मंगल a. 1.
very auspicious. -2. abounding in
sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः
f.) 1. a good mind or disposition,
kindness, benevolence, friendship.
-2. a favour of the gods. -3 a gift,
blessing. -4. a prayer hymn. -5. a
wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife
of Sagara and mother of 60,000
sons -मन्दः the mango tree. -मधुर
a very sweet or gentle speech,
agreeable words. -मधुर, -मधुरम a.
slender-waisted. -मधुरा, -मधुरमा
a graceful woman. -मन a. very
charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः)
1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ना)
the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस

a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposi-
tion, benevolent. -2. well-pleased,
satisfied. (-मः) 1. a good, divinity.
-2. a learned man. -3. a student of
the Vedas. -4. wheat. -5. the Nimba
tree. (-फः, न. said to be pl. only by
some) a flower; रमणीय एव चः सुमन-
सं संनिवेशः Mā. 1. (where the ad-
jectival sense in 1. is also intended);
किं सेव्यते सुमनसा मनसापि गंधः कस्तुरि-
काजननशक्तिभूता सुमेण R. G.; Si. 6.
66. (-फः) 1. the great-flowered
jasmine. -2. the Mālati creeper.
°फलः the wood apple. °फले nutmeg.
-मेतु a. 1. advising well. -2. very
faulty or blameable. (-मः) a good
adviser. -मेघः N. of the charioteer
of Dasaratha. -मित्रा N. of one
of the wives of Dasaratha and
mother of Lakshmana and Satru-
ghna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1.
having a beautiful face, lovely. -2.
pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for;
Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1. a learned man.
-२. an epithet of a Garuda. -3. of
Ganēsa. -4. of Siva. (-खं) the
scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी)
1. a handsome woman. -2. a mirror.
-मूलकं a carrot. -मेखलः the Munja
grass. -मेघ्य a. having a good
understanding, wise, intelligent.
(-मः) a wise man. (-फः) heart-pea.
-मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru,
q. v. -2. N. of Siva. -यवसं beau-
tiful grass, good pasturage. -यासुनः
N. of Viṣṇu. -युक्तः N. of Siva.
-योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana
q. v. -रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk.
-2. a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1.
good colour. -2 the orange. -3. a
hole cut in a house (गृह) also in this
sense. (-नं) 1. red sanders. -2.
vermilion. °रतुः red oshk. °रुख m.
a house-breaker. -रिंगे the Mūrvā
plant. -रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree.
-रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. -रत
a. 1. much sported. -2. play-
ful. -3. much enjoyed. -4. com-
passionate, tender. (-तं) 1. great
delight or enjoyment. -2. copula-
tion, sexual union or intercourse,
coition; सुरतसुविता बालवनिता Bh. 2.
44. °तली 1. a female-messenger, a
go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland
for the head. °प्रसंगः addition to
amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः
f. great enjoyment or satisfaction.
-रस a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy,
savory. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as
a composition). (-रसः, -रसः) the plant
सिंधुवार. (-रसः) N. of Durgā. (-रसः,
-रसः) the sacred basil. (सं) 1. gum-
myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. -राजन् a.
governed by a good king; सुराणि
देवे राजन्वान् Ak. (-मः) 1. a good
king. -2. a divinity. -राज्ञः N. of a

country on the western side of India
(Surat). °ज a kind of poison. °ब्रह्मः
a. Brāhmaṇa of Surāshṭra. -रूप a. 1.
well-formed, handsome, lovely; सु-
रूप कथा. -2. wise, learned. (-पः)
an epithet of Siva. -रेम a. fine-
voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-नं) tin.
-लक्षण a. 1. having auspicious or
beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-णं)
1. observing, examining carefully,
determining, ascertaining. -2. a good
or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1. easy
to be obtained, easy of attainment,
attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलै-
दुल्लि च सार V. 2. 9; इदमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थ-
नादुनिवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, adapt-
ed to, fit, suitable; निदृश्यतश्चरणोपयोग-
सुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4. -3.
natural to, proper for; मातृपतासुलभो
लक्षिमा K. °कोप a. easily provoked,
irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-ना)
a deer. (-ना) 1. a beautiful woman.
-2. N. of the wife of Indrajit.
-लोहकं brass. -लोहित a. very red.
(-ता) one of the seven tongues of
fire. -वक्त्रं 1. a good face or mouth.
-2. correct utterance. (-क्त्रः) N. of
Siva. -वचनं, -वचस् n. eloquence.
-वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः -का, वर्चिन m.
natron, alkali. -वर्चलं linseed.
-वर्चसः N. of Siva. -वर्ण see s. v.
-वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal sea-
son. -2. the day of full moon in
the month of Chaitra, or a festival
celebrated in honour of Kāmādeva
in that month; (also अवसंतः in this
sense). -वह a. 1. bearing well,
patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3.
easy to be borne. (-हा) a late.
-वासः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant
dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume
or odour. -वासिनी 1. a woman mar-
ried or single who resides in her
father's house. -2. a married woman
whose husband is alive. -विक्रान्त a.
very valiant or bold, chivalrous.
(-तः) a hero. (-तं) heroism. -विद्
m. a learned man, shrewd person.
(-फः) a shrewd or clever woman.
-विद् 1. an attendant on the
women's apartments. -2. a king.
-विद्वत् m. a king. -विद्विं 1. a house-
hold, family. -2. wealth. -विद्वत् 1.
an attendant on the women's apart-
ments (wrongly for सेविद्वत् q. v.).
(-त्तं) the women's apartments,
harem. -विद्वद्वा a married woman.
-विध a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind.
easily. -विनीत a. well-trained,
modest. (-तः) a tractable oow.
-विहित a. 1. well-placed, well-de-
posited. -2. well-furnished, well-
supplied, well-provided, well-arrang-
ed; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि
परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहसमकरद्वयेनाव
सरे तत्सुविहितं Mā. 1. -3. well done

or performed. —बी (बी)ज *a.* having good seed. (—जः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. the poppy. (—जं) good seed. —बीरासुं sour rice-gruel. —वीर्य *a.* 1. having great vigour. —2. of heroic strength, heroism, chivalrons. (—र्यं) 1. great heroism. —2. abundance of heroes. —3. the fruit of the jujube. (—र्यं) wild cotton. —वृक्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. —2. a hymn of praise. —वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्तं वर्तते लघुसेदशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. —2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुदुर्नासिसुवृत्तेन सुसुटेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य मेवया; or सुसुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सम्मार्गपत्तिर्यस्य च। महतां पादलघोऽपि व्ययस्यैव कंडकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (—रं) *a.* good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. —वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. —2. humble, quiet. (—लः) N. of the Trikūṭa mountain. —व्र *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (—तः) *a.* religious student. (—तः) 1. a virtuous wife. —2. a tractable cow, one easily milked. —व्रस *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. —व्रस *a.* capable of being easily done. —व्रस्यः the Khadira tree. —व्रस्यं undried ginger. —व्रस्यं N. of Siva. —व्रसित *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. —व्रसित *a.* well taught, trained, well-disciplined. —व्रस्यः fire. (—खः) 1. a peacock's crest. —2. a cock's comb. —व्रसितं yellow sandal-wood. —व्रसिम *a.* cold, frigid. (—मः) coldness. —व्रसिल *a.* good-tempered, amiable (—लः) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. —2. N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishṇa. —व्रसिका the gum olibanu tree. —व्रस्य *a.* 1. well-heard. —2. versed in the Vedas. (—तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. —व्रसित 1. well arranged or united. —2. well-fitted; Mā. 1. —व्रस्यः close union or embrace. —सत्य *a.* N. of the wife of Janaka. —सदृश *a.* agreeable to look at. —सन्नत *a.* well directed (as an arrow). —सरणः N. of Siva. —सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. —2. bearing or enduring well. (—हः) an epithet of Siva. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (—रः) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. —2. competence. —3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. —सारवत् *n.* crystal. —सिकता 1. good sand —2. gravel. —3. sugar. —स्य *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. —2. in health, healthy, faring well. —3. in good

or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. —4. happy, fortunate. (—र्यं) *a.* happy state, well-being; सुस्येको वान पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुस्थित in the same sense). —स्यता—स्थितिः *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. —2. health, convalescence. —स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (—तः) *a.* woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. —स्वपनः an epithet of Siva. —स्वर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious. —2. loud. —हित *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. —2. beneficial, salutary. —3. friendly, affectionate. —4. satisfied. (—तः) one of the seven tongues of fire. —हृद *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (—मः) 1. a friend; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27; मंदार्यते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्यकृत्याः Me. 38. —2. an ally. —भेदः the separation of friends. —वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. —हृदः a friend. —वृद्ध *a.* 1. good hearted. —2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of सुह).

सुख *a.* [सुह-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. —2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; विशाः प्रसेदुमंरते वदुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखभवा निस्वनाः 3. 19. —3 Virtuous, pious. —4 Taking delight in, favourable to. S. 7. 18. —5 Easy, practicable; अयं सिलि लघुमसुखानि विनोतरायैः Ki. 5. 49. —6 Fit, suitable. —खः The capital of Varuṇa. —खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवंप्रसन्नं दुःखसुखं तदसुखं वरं V. 3. 21. —2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोर्दुष्टं सर्वस्वरस्यासु यत् U. 1. 40. —3 Well-being, welfare; health, device सुखं प्रदुं गता M. 4. —4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाभय &c. —5 Facility, easiness, ease. —6 Heaven, paradise. —7 Water. —खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. —2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवतु 'may you fare well'. —3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वयिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10. —4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bb. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. —5 Rather willingly. —6 Quietly, placidly. —Oomp. —अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. —2. friendly. —3. destroying happiness. —आधारः paradise. —आह्व *a.* suitable for bathing. —आजातः N. of Siva. —आयतः, —आयनः *a.* good or well-trained horse. —आरोहः *a.* of easy ascent. —आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. —आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. —आशः 1. eating at ease. —2.

pleasant food. —3. N. of Varuṇa. —आशकः a cucumber. —आसकाः an epithet of Siva. —आस्वाद *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. —2. agreeable, delightful. (—दः) 1. a pleasant flavour. —2. enjoyment (of pleasure). —उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. —2. a husband. —उदकं, —उत्तं warm water. —उदयः down or realization of happiness. —उदकं *a.* resulting in happiness. —उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. —उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. —एवित् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. —ऊर्जिकः natron. —कर, —कार, —दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. —चारः a good horse. —जात *a.* happy. —द *a.* giving pleasure. (—दः) N. of Vishnu. (—द्रा) 1. a courtesan of Indra's heaven. —2. the river Ganges. —3. the Sami tree. (—दं) the seat of Vishnu. —दोहा a cow easily milked. —बोधः 1. sensation of pleasure. —2. easy knowledge —भाग्य, —भाज *a.* happy. —भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. —मोदा the gum olibanu tree. —रात्रिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakṣmī). —2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. —वर्चकः, —वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. —वासः a water-melon. —अव, —श्रुति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3. —संगित् *a.* attached to pleasure; S. 5. 11. —साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. —2. gratifying, pleasant; R. 1. 38. सुखंकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Mā. 9. 25.

सुखाहु 8 U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den A. 1 To feel happy or glad. —2 To rejoice. —3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखित्व *a.* Happy, glad, joyful —*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंघुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Siva); see खट्वांग.

सुह A technical term used by Pāṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. सूत्रमस्यान.

सुह 10 U. (सुहयति) 1 To despise, disregard. —2 To be small, low, or shallow.

woman; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Durgā.
—स्थानं a temple.

सुरंगः -गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building; ऐकागारिण तावतीं सुरंगां कारयित्वा Dk.; सुरंगया बहिरपगतु सुष्मासु Mu. 2; (written also सुरंगा).

सुरभि a. 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous; पाटलसंमग्नसुरभिबन-वाताः S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Shining, handsome; तां सोरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Good, virtuous. -भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg -3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 The Sami tree. -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of spring; V. 2. 20 -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Bakula tree —f. 1 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The sacred basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty; सुरां तद्वयीं सुरभिः कृत्वा प्रातिनिधि R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Mātṛis. -10 The east. —n. 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulphur. -3 Gold. -Comp. -वृत्तं fragrant butter, well seasoned ghee. —त्रिकला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. areca nut. —स्वर्ग f. large cardamoms. —वृक्षः the Sarala tree. —पत्रा the rose-apple. —बाणः an epithet of Cupid —मासः the spring. —सुरं the commencement of spring. —स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिमत m. F. of fire.

सुरभित a. Perfumed, scented.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine; सुरा वै मलमलानां Me. 11, 94; गौडी पे-
ष्टो च माध्वो च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. -Comp. —आकरः a distillery. —आजीवः, —आजीविन् m. a distiller. —आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. —आसवा spirituous liquor. —उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. —करः the cocoa nut tree. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. —ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. —प a. 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable. -3. wise, sage. —पानं, —पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. —पात्रं, —भाँडं a wine-glass or cup. —भगः yeast. —मंडः the froth or scum

of spirituous liquor during fermentation. —संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. —सुः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

सुरंगा See सुरंग.

सुवनः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

सुवर्ण a. [शोभनो वर्णीत्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. —र्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 The thorn-apple. —र्ण 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloë-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. —र्ण 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (m. also); नन्दवं दशसुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māshas or about 175 grains Troy (m. also). -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). —Comp. —अक्षः N. of Siva. —आरुषः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -2. the thorn-apple. —अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. —कदली a variety of plantain. —कर्तु, —कार, —कृत् m. a goldsmith. —गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. —गैरिकं a kind of red chalk. —जीविकः N. of a tribe, (गणिकः शाखिकश्च काश्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविकश्च पचैते गणिकः स्मृतः॥). —गुण्य the globe-amaranth. —गुणित a. abounding in gold; e. सुवर्णगुणितता पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति मेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. पृथ a. coated with gold, gilded. —विदुः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a form of Siva. —माक्षिक a kind of mineral substance. —वृक्षी yellow jasmine. —रूपकः a. abounding in gold and silver. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva. —वणिज्ज m. N. of a mixed caste. —र्णः N. of Vishnu. —वर्णो turmeric. —सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. —स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् a. 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुवर्म a. 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same; all. —नर Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुवर्मं Git. 7; सुवर्माविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्मभाजितमुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

सुवर्णी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

सुवादः An epithet of Siva.

सुविः f. 1 A hole; of. श्ववि. -2 A tube, pipe.

सवि (वी)म a. 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. —मा 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर a. 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. —रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः f. 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दमिदं इया परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्णः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —स्य्मा A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between हृदा and दिगला, two of the vessels of the body.

सुवेषः 1 N. of a tree (करवं). -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much; exceedingly; सुष्ठु शोभते आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमा-
हंरत्येन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly; शब्दः सुष्ठु मयुक्तः Sarva. S.; अथवा सुष्ठु ख-
ल्विदं सुष्ठुते.

सुवर्म A rope, cord, string.

सुहाः (m. pl.) N. of a people; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृद्वैरित्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीय R. 4. 35.

सु I. 2, 4 A. (सृते, सृयते, सृत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also); असृत सा नागवधूपनोर्ग्य Ku. 1. 20; कीर्तिं सृते दुष्कृते या दिनस्ति U. 5. 31. —With to bring forth, beget, produce. —II S. P. (मुचति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

सु a. (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. —f. 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

सूकः 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

सूकरः 1 A hog, pig; see सूकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. —रं 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म a. [सूक्ष्मं सूक्ष्मं च नेद; Up. 4. 176.] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic; जालांतरस्थसूक्ष्मीशो तसूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. -2 Little, small; इदं सुषुप्तिरसूक्ष्मं यथिना स्तब्धदेव S. 1. 19; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty,

artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. -इसः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of Siva. -इसं 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सत्त्व. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a signre of speech, thus defined by Mammata: -कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्यत्रैव काव्यतः। परमं केनचित्चन तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. N. of Siva. -एला small cardamoms. -तंडुला the poppy. -तंडुला 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. -दृशित quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. -इशित, -दृष्टि a. 1. sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. -2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp-minded. -द्वार n. a thin plank of wood, a board. -देहः, -शरीरं the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिंगशरीरं q. v.). -पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. -रुणं a kind of basil. -विटली wild pepper. -चीजः the poppy. -बुद्धि a. sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-दितः f.) sharp: wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. -मक्षिका, -का a mosquito, gnat. -मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation'). -शर्करा small gravel, sand. -शालिः a kind of fine rice. -पदचरणः a sort of louse.

सू 10 U. (सूचयति ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; सूचयति सूचयति त्वं माल्यसमुद्रबोधे (गंधः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; S. 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal; स जातु मेवमानोऽपि सुसद्वारो न सूचयते K. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिर्द्वन्द्वं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. -6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -With अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यन् नरं प्रातः कर्मचंडाभिः सूचितं Mb. सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक a. (चिका f.) [सूच-ण्वल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. -कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company. -6 A Buddha. -7 A Siddha. -8 A villain,

scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. -वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [सूच-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूच 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची f. [सूच-ङ् वा ङीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle. -3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्यपरिक्षं मे चरणं S. 1; so सुखे कुशसूचि-विद्धे S. 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पक्ष्मरसनसूचये K. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; दंड-सूच्येन तन्मार्गं यायात्तुशक्येन वा। ब्राह्मण-कार्म्यां वा सूच्यं वा गृह्येन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. -अग्र a. needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminate. (-ग्रं) the point of a needle. -आस्यः a rat. -कटादह्न्यायः see under अह्न्यायः. -खानः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. (-का) a kind of pot-herb. -पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. -भिक्ष a. bursting open at the points of the buds; उद्युच्छापोपवनवृत्तः केतकेः सूचिभिक्षे Me. 23. -भेद्य a. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपक्षिष्वे सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. -मुख a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed. (-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass -3. a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. -रोमन् m. a hog. -वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mongoose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -मुख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. [सूच-क्] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् a. Pointed. -m. N. of Garuda.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. [सूत-क्] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूत चोदयाश्चान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावद्वात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूत पुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाय्यं Ve 3. 33. -3 The son of a Varsya by Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpeater. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -तः -तं Quick-silver. -Comp. -तनयः an epithet of Karna. -राज m. quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscegenation) in a family; (also called जनराशीर्षे q. v.). -कः, -कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूति f. [सू-क्तिर्] 1, Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिर-सूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -Comp. -अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). -ग्रहं the lying-in-chamber. -मासः (also सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सुतिका A woman recently delivered. —**Comp.** —अगारं, —गृहं, —नेहं, —भवनं the lying-in chamber. —रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, pueral sickness. —पक्षी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सुत्या See सुत्या.

सुत्वरं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रति-ने, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. —2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता विंगलेन; जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्म-लक्षणमसूत्र्यत् &c. —3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तस्मिन्पुन मया नि-सृष्टां द्वौकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. —4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं [सूत्र-अच्] 1 A thread, string-line, cord; पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhāsh. ; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं सूत्र-स्पर्शस्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —2 A fibre; सुरांगना कर्षति खंडितामासूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18, Kū. 1. 40. —3 A wire. —4 A collection of threads. —5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिक्षासूत्रपात्रं ब्राह्मणः Tarka K. —6 The string or wire of a puppet. —7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. —8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined :—स्वशास्त्रमसादिगं सावध-वि-श्वतोमुखम् । असौमममवर्धं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. —9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकल्प-सूत्र, आपस्तंबसूत्र, सुहस्रसूत्र &c. —10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). —**Comp.** —आत्मनः a. having the nature of a string or thread. (—m.) the soul. —आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. —कंठः 1. a Brāhmspa. —2. a pigeon, dove. —3. a wag-tail. —कर्मन् m. carpentry. —कारा, कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras —कोणः, —कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (दण्ड). —गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. —चरणं N. of a class of charaṇas or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. —संतुः a thread, string. —तकुंडी a distaff, spindle. —वृद्धि a. 'poor in threads,' having a small number of threads; thread-bare; अयं पदः सूत्रवृद्धिं गतः Mk. 2. 9. —धारा, —धारा 1. 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined :—नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तस्यैवं स्यात्-जीवकम् । रंगेवतसूत्राङ्गं चतुर्धा इति सूत्रः ॥

—2. a carpenter, an artisan. —3. the author of a set of aphorisms. —4. an epithet of Indra. —विदकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. —पुष्पः the cotton plant. —भिद् m. a tailor. —सूत्र m. = सूत्रधार. q. v. —यंत्रं 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. —2. a weaver's loom. —वीणा a kind of lute. —वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. —2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्राला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सूत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dieb (Mar. शेवण). **सूत्रित** p. p. [सूत्र-क] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. —2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् a. (जी f.) [सूत्र अस्यर्थे इति] 1 Having threads. —2 Having rules. —m. A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. —2 To effuse, pour out. —3 To deposit. —4 To distil, flow. —5 To eject, throw away. —II. 10 U. (सूदति-ने) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. —2 To strike, hurt, kill. —3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. —4 To pour out, effuse. —5 To assent, agree, promise. —6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूत्र-अच्] 1 Destroying, de-struction, massacre. —2 Pouring out, distilling. —3 A well, spring. —4 A cook. —5 Sauce, soup. —6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. —7 Split pease. —8 Mud, mire. —9 Sin, fault. —10 The office of a charioteer. —11 The Lodhra tree. —**Comp.** —कर्मन् a. cookery. —शाला a kitchen.

सूदन a. (नी f.) [सूत्र-भवि लुट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive, दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. —2 Dear, beloved. —नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. —2 Assenting to, promising. —3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सूदन p. p. [सू-क कस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. —2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. —3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for सूत or सूय in this sense). —नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 A flower.

सूदरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिचर इव सूत्र आनिषदोत्पयो भीरकश्च M. 2. —2 The sale of meat. —3 Hurting, killing, destroying. —4 The soft palate, uvula. —5 A girdle, zone. —6 Inflammation

of the glands of the neck called mumps. —7 A ray of light. —8 A river. —9 A daughter. —10 An elephant's trunk. —नाः (f. pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पंचशूना.

सूनिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. —2 A hunter.

सुनुः [सुनु-] 1 A son; पितृवहे-वैको सुनुर्भवः K. —2 A child, an offspring. —3 A grandson (daughter's son). —4 A younger brother. —5 The sun. —6 The Arka plant.

सुनुः f. A daughter.

सुनुत a. 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तच्च सुनुतागिरश्च सुर-यः पुण्यसुरयजुषमध्यगीतः Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. —2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सुनुतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तुणानि भूमिद्वन्द्वं वाक् चतुर्थी च सुनुता । पतायपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन Ma. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. —3 Auspicious, fortunate. —4 Beloved, dear. —5 Ved. Quick, active. —ता 1 The goddess of true speech. —2 An excellent song. —3 N. of Ushas. —4 Food. —नं 1 True and agreeable speech. —2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. —3 Auspiciousness.

सूपः [हलेन णिते, सु-वा घञर्थे क वृशो Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानानि शा-स्त्रार्थं वर्षी सुपरसानिव Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3. 226. —2 A sauce, condiment. —3 A cook. —4 A pan, vessel. —5 An arrow. —6 Split pease. —**Comp.** —अणं asa-foetida. —कारः a cook. —धूपनं, —धूपकं asa-foetida.

सुमः [सु-म्] 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 Sky or heaven.

सूर 4 A. (सूते) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण a. Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुधीति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकादुत्थेन, सू-कृत्; Up. 2. 24] 1 The sun. —2 The Arka plant. —3 The Soma. —4 A wise or learned man. —5 A hero; king. —**Comp.** —चक्षुः a. radiant as the sun. —सुतः an epithet of Saturn. —सुतः the charioteer of the sun, i. e. Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an excellent root.

सूरत a. 1 Kindly-disposed, com-panionate, tender. —2 Calm, tranquil. —ता A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. —2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अधवा कृतवाग्दारे वंशोऽस्मिन्सूरिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. —3 A priest. —4 A wor-shipper. —5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; e. g. महिनायसूरि. —6 N. of Kṛishṇa.

सूरिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) Wise, learned. —*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar, pandit.

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. —2 N. of Kuntī q. v. —3 Black mustard.

सूर्य (सूर्य) 1. 4, P. (सूर्यति, सूर्यति) 1 To respect, honour. —2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्य (सूर्य) *Diaresect.*

सूर्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्य See सूर्य.

सूर्यिः —*m.* 1: An iron or metallic image; *Ms.* 11. 103. —2 The pillar of a house. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 At flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सूरति कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. *Sk.* on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये सपर्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पते लोकस्य कथं तस्मिन् *R.* 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kāśyapa and Aditi of. S. 7. 20. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for his charioteer. He is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjñā (or Chhaya or Asvini) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamuna, the two Asvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata the founder of the solar race of kings. —2 The tree called *Arka*. —3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). —4 The swallow-wort. —5 N. of Siva. —*Comp.* —अपारः sunset; *Ms.* 80. —अर्पे the presentation of an offering to the sun. —अस्मन् *m.* the sun stone. —अश्वः a horse of the sun. —अस्तं sunset. —आपः heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. —आलोकः sunshine. —आवतः a kind of sun-flower. —आह *a.* named after the sun. (—हः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (—हः) copper. —इन्दुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); दूर्यः सूर्येन्दुसंगमः *Ak.* —उत्थानं, —उदयः sunrise. —ऊढः 1. 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; *Pt.* 1. 170. —2. the time of sunset. —उपस्थानं, —उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; *V.* 1. —कसलं the sun-flower, a heliotrope. —कतः 1. the sun-stone, sun-crystal; *S.* 2. 7. —2. a crystal. —कतिः *f.* 1. sun-light. —2. a particular flower. —3. the flower of acasamm. —कालः day-time, day. —अनलचक्रं a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. —ग्रहः 1. the sun. —2. an eclipse of the sun. —3. an epithet of Rāhu and Ketu. —4. the bottom of a

water jar. —ग्रहणं a solar eclipse. —चन्द्रौ (also सूर्यचन्द्रमसौ) *m.* du. the sun and moon. —जः, —तनयः —पुत्रः 1. epithets of Sūrya. —2. of Karna. —3. of the planet Saturn. —4. of Yama. —जः, —तनयः the river Yamunā. —तेजस् *n.* the radiance or heat of the sun. —नक्षत्रं that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. —पर्व *n.* a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.). —पृथ्वी 1. lightning. —2. the river Yamunā. —प्रभव *a.* sprung or descended from the sun; *R.* 1. 2. —फणिचक्रं = सूर्यकालानलचक्रं *q. v.* above. —भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun. (—क्तः) the tree Bandhūka or its flower. —मणिः the sun-stone. —मेढरं the orb of the sun. —यज्ञं 1. a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). —2. an instrument used in taking solar observations. —रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam. —लोकः the heaven of the sun. —वंशः the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyā). —वर्चस् *n.* resplendent as the sun. —बिलोकनं the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिषद्मणं. —संकमः, —संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. —संज्ञं saffron. —सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. —सिद्धांतः a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). —स्तुतिः *f.* —स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. —हृदयं *N.* of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. —2 The daughter of the sun. —3 The hymn about the marriage of Sūrya. —4 A new bride. —5 A drug. —6 The colocynth.

सूर्य 1 P. (सूरति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूरणा A mother.

सूर्यती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सूर्य 1, 3 *P.* (सरति, सरति; also धावति; सार, अशरीर-अवतः, सरिष्यति, सूर्य, सूर) 1 To go; move, proceed; सूर्याः प्रदीपः सूर्यः *Bk.* 14. 14. —2 To go towards, approach; निबन्धाय हर्यः सेतुं प्रीताः सूर्यरुचं *Rām.* —3 To rush upon, assail; (तं) ससारमिषुखः सूर्यः शार्ङ्गं हवकुंजरं *Mb.* —4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहसा बाहोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती *M.* 4. 11. —5 To blow (as wind); तं वेद्यायौ सरति सारसकंधसंवहजम् *Ma.* 53. —6 To flow. —*Caus.* (सारयति) 1 To cause to go or move. —2 To extend. —3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तं नीमादौ नयन-

सलिले। सारयित्वा कथंचित् *Ms.* 86. —4 To push back or away, remove; सारयिषीं गन्धामोहात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण *Me.* 92. —*Desid.* (सिरीषति) To wish to go &c.

सूरकः [सूरकः] 1 Air, wind. —2 An arrow. —3 A thunderbolt. —4 A lotus (केवळ).

सूरकुंडु *f.* Itch, scab.

सूरकालः A jackal; see सूरगाल.

सूरकं

सूरकणी

सूरकन् *n.*

सूरकिणी

सूरकिन् *n.*

सूरकं

सूरकणी

सूरकन् *n.*

सूरकिणी

सूरकिन् *n.*

सूरगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sing (भिदिपाल).

सूरगालः A jackal; see सूरगाल.

सूर्य 1. 6 P. (सूरति, सूरज, अत्राक्षति, सूर्यति, सूर्य, सूर) 1 To create, produce, make (in general); to precreate, beget (progeny &c.); अयं नारी तस्यां स निराजमसृजत् पशुः *Ms.* 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तंतुं सृजति *S. B.* —2 To put on, place on, apply. —3 To let go, let loose, release. —4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अन्नाक्षरं कर्णं वतः *Bk.* 3. 17; आनदशोतामिव बाणद्वष्टिं हिमवर्तिं देववर्तिं सज्जं *B.* 16. 44, 8. 35. —5 To send forth, utter (as words); वचस्पद्यसिते तस्मिन्मसर्जं गिरमात्मभूः *Ku.* 2. 53, 7. 47. —6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्जं दृष्टिं *Ku.* 3. 69. —7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away; forsake, give up; *Ku.* 1. 53. —II. 4 A. (सृजते) To be let loose or sent forth. —*Desid.* (सिद्धति) To wish to create &c.

सूर्य *p. p.* [सूर्य-क] 1 Created, produced. —2 Poured out, omitted. —3 Let loose. —4 Left, abandoned. —5 Dismissed, sent away. —6 Ascertained, determined. —7 Connected, joined. —8 Much, abundant, numerous. —9 Ornamented; see सूरज.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृष्ट-कृ] 1 Creation, anything created; किं मानसो सृष्टिः *S.* 4; या सृष्टिः सष्टराया *S.* 1. 1; क्षीरव-सृष्टिपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9; सृष्टिरथैव धातुः *Ma.* 82. —2 The creation of the world. —3 Nature, natural property. —4 Letting loose, emission. —5 Giving away, a gift. —6 The existence of properties or qualities. —7 The absence of properties. —*Comp.* —कर्तुं *m.* the creator.

सृजिकाक्षाः Natron, alkali.

संज्ञयाः *N. m.* pl. of a people.

सृणिः *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मद्दधकरिणां द्योपशांथै सृणिः H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. —णिः 1 An enemy. —2 The moon,

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle.

नतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. —2 A way, road, path (fig. also); नैते सुती पार्थ जानन् योगी सुहति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. —3 Hurting, injuring.

सृत्तर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —री 1 A stream, river. —2 A mother.

सृदरः A snake.

सृदाकुः काकु दुश्च Uq. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. —2 Fire. —3 A deer. —4 The thunderbolt of Indra. —5 The sun's disc or orb. —*f.* A river, stream.

सृ 1 P. [सर्पति, सृज्, desid. सिमुपसति] 1 To creep, crawl glide, gently. —2 To go, move.

सृपाठः A kind of measure.

सृपाठी A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृपः The moon.

सृष्ट, सृष्ट 1 A. (सर्पति, सृमति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —र A kind of deer.

सृ 9 P. (सृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक 1 A. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः [सिच-चञ्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees); सेका सीकारिणा करेण बिहितः कामं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. —2 Emission, effusion. —3 Seminal effusion. —4 A libation, an offering. —5 Seminal fluid. —6 A drop of anything. —Comp. —पात्रं 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. —2. a bucket.

सेकिम A radish.

सेकु *a.* (कत्री *f.*) One who sprinkler &c. —न. 1 A sprinkler. —2 A husband. —3 A water-bearer.

सेक्य A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सिच-ण्डुल् Sprinkling. —कः A cloud.

सेचनं [सिच-भावेत्युट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; दृक्सेचने धारयासे मे S. 1. —2 Effusion, asperation. —3 Oozing, dripping. —4 A bucket. —Comp. —चटा a watering-pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेडुः 1 Water-melon. —2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyā.

सेतुः [सि-तृ Uq. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनीं सतसेतुबंधनो जलसेयात् इवासि बिदुतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. —2 A bridge in general; वेदेहि पश्यामलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना केनिलमडुराशिं R. 13. 2; सेन्येवैन्द्रद्विदेस्तुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. —3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. —4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. —5 A boundary, limit. —6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; दुष्ययुः सर्ववर्णोश्च भिद्यन् सर्वसेतवः Subhāsh. —7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. —8 The sacred syllable om; मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तरसेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । सवत्यनोक्तं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्यते Kālikā. P. —Comp. —बंधः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः Subhāsh.; Ku. 4. 6. —2. the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lankā by Nala and the other monkeys). —3. any bridge or cause-way. —भेदिन *a.* 1. breaking down barriers. —2. removing obstructions. (—m.) N. of a tree (वृती).

सेतुका 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. —2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिबस् *a.* (सेदुवा *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. —2 A tail.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना [सि-न, सह इनेन प्रयुजा वा; Uq. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेनापरिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. —2 army personified as the wife of Kārttikeya, he god of war; cf. देवसेना. —Comp. —अग्रं the van or front of an army. —गो the leader or general of an army. —अंगं a component part of an army; (these are four:—हस्यस्वरयदाते सेनांगं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). —कल्पः an epithet of Siva. —चरः 1. a soldier. —2. a camp-follower. —निवेशः the camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. —नी *m.* 1. a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं संकटः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. —2. N. of Kārttikeya; अथेनमदेस्तनया शुशोच सेनाचमालीदमिवाहुराज्ञैः R. 2. 37. —पतिः 1. a general. —2. N. of Siva. —3. N. of Kārttikeya. —परिच्छेद *a.* surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). —पृष्ठं the

rear of an army. भंगः, the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. —सुखं 1. division of an army. —2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. —3. a mound in front of a city gate. —योगः the equipment of an army. —रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis; cf. शैफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर); it is thus defined in Līlāvati:—पादोनयानकतुल्यदंकेर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽयं सेरः ॥ —सरोहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening.

सेर्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव 1 A. (सेवते, सेवित; caus. सेवयति ते; desid. सिसेविते; the *स्* of सेव् is changed to *ष्* after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भूत्या-स्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभयं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu 4. 21; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेव R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्यादुन-वेतनीश्वरमयं लोकोर्धतः सेवते 1. 14. —2 To go after, pursue, follow. —3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि यथा करतुरिकाजननशक्तिभृता सुयेण R. G. —4 To enjoy carnally; केतकीं सेवते इत कथं रालेच निरुपः Bv. 1. 118. —5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. —6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तप्तं वारि विहाय तीरनालिनीं कारुडवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. —7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेवा See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* [सेव्-ण्डुल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. —2 Practising, following. —3 Dependent, servile. —का 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मृदेस्तद्वपि हासितं H. 2. 20. —2 A votary, worshipper. —3 A sewer. —4 A sack.

सेवनं [सिच-सेव्-ण्डुल्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतास्मा युक्सेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. —2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. —3 Using, enjoying. —4 Enjoying carnally; वरकरोत्येकात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजाः Ma. 11. 179. —5 Devotion to, fondness for. —6 Frequenting, dwelling in. —7

Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependance, attendance, सेवां लभ्यकारिणी कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हिनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवयामयस्थतां युहीत्वा भय M. 3. -Comp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवकारा). -धर्मः 1. the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनमप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2 the obligations of service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple.

सेविता p.p. [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. -त 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितु m. An attendant, a dependant. सेविता a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. [सेव्-यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. -यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. -य्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual. master and servant.

सेवयि See सेवयि under सेव.

से 1 P. (सयति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; युतिं सेही किं वा धृतकनकमालोपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in Ceylon.

सेहिकः, संहिक्यः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सैकत a. (ती f.) [सिकताः सत्यञ्च अण्] 1 Consisting of or made of sand; sandy, gravelly; तोयस्थेवामतिहरणं सैकतं सेतुमोचः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. -त 1 A sand bank; सुरगज इव गर्तं सकतं सुपतीका R. 5. 75. 5. 8; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1.

29; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -इहं ginger.

सैकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संहिजीविन्). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक a. (की f.) [सिद्धांतं वेति ठक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सेनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. (की f.) [सेनायां समवैति ठक्] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; पपात धूमो सह सेनिकाश्रुतिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array R. 3. 57.

सैधव a. (ची f.) [सिंधुनदीसमीपे देशे मयः अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -वः, -वे A kind of rock-salt. -वः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu territory. -Comp. -घनः a lump of salt. -शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैधवक a. (की f.) : Relating to the Saindhavae. -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सैथी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवैति ञच्] 1 A soldier; Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. -यं An army, a troop; स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाज्ञाय हरिसैन्यैरनुदुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरंध्रः, सैरिंध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female; सैरिंध्रं वायुराष्ट्रात् सृते दस्युरयोगवे Ma. 10. 32.

सैरंध्री, सैरिंध्री 1 A mail-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध्र (2). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshpā, queen of Virāta.)

सेरिक् a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सेरिभः 1 A buffalo; जवमानित इव कुलीनो वीर्यं निःश्वसति सेरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शवाल.

सैसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (सयति, सत्तौ, असात्-असासात्, सासयति, सातुं, सित; caus. सययति-ते, desid. सिषासति; pass. सीयते; the स of सो is changed to व after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोढ p. p. [सह-क इडभावः] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सह.

सोढ् a. (दी f.) [सह-वृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोत्कंठमालिङ्गनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bemoaning, sorrowing. -ठ ind. 1, With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; योद्धुर्दीप्य बलाकयासरभसं सोत्कंठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास a. Glad; Mā. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः, -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव n. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energetic persevering. -हं ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोत्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); भ्रातुः सोदर्यमादमानमिन्द्रजिह्वजाभिः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोदर्यं वारिञ्चं Dk.

सोद्योग a. 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. -मं ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार *a.* 1=सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोपाधि *a.* Fraudulent. —*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिषु हि विजयाधिनिः क्षितीश विदधति सोपाधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. —*च* *ind.* Obliging, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. —*सं* *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste; Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि *a.* **सोपाधिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a stair-case, ladder; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिह प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. —*Comp.* —*पक्तिः f.*, —*पयः*, —*पदतिः f.*, —*परंपरा*, —*मार्गः* a flight of steps, a stair-case; वपि चास्मिन् सरकतशिलावद्धसोपानमार्गं Me. 76; समारकविविचमायुषाः क्षये तमान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [*सुभन्* Up. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपाधिन्. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. B. 2. 75); or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣa q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectar-

sous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣa, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one or periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tārā, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tārā (b) also]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrīva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in वृसोम q. v. —*मं* 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. —*Comp.* —*अभिष्व*: the extraction of Soma juice. —*अहः* Monday. —*आरुध* the red lotus. —*ईश्वरः* a celebrated representation of Siva. —*उद्भवा* N. of the river Narmadā; R. 5. 59; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रत्नानु नमोदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्दका). —*कांत* *a.* lovely as the moon. (तः) the moonstone. —*क्षयः* disappearance or waning of the moon. —*नर्भः* N. of Viṣṇu. —*ग्रहः* a vessel for holding Soma. —*ज* *a.* moon born. (—*जः*) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (—*जं*) milk. —*धारा* the sky, heaven. —*नाथः* 1. N. of a celebrated Linga or the place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad or Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); तेषां मार्गे परिच्यवशादजितं गुर्जराणां यः सतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 87. —*प*, —*पा m.* 1. one who drinks the Soma. -2 a Soma sacrificer. -3 a particular class of Pitṛis. —*पतिः* N. of Indra, —*पानं* drinking Soma juice —*पायिन्*: —*पीथिन्*, —*पीतिन् m.* a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिन उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मपायिनः शनिवसन्ति स्म Mā. 1. —*पीतिः f.* 1. drinking Soma. -2. a Soma sacrifice. —*पुत्रः*, —*पुः*, —*सुत* epithets of Budha or Mercury. —*प्रवक्तुः* a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (यज्ञिन्) for a Soma sacrifice. —*संयुः* 1. the sun. -2. N. of Buddha or mercury. -3. the white water-lily. —*यज्ञः*, —*यगः* the Soma sacrifice. —*याजिन m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —*यौनिः* a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. —*शमः* a particular disease of women. —*लता*, —*वह्नि* 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godāvarī. —*वंशः* the

lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —*वह्नः* 1. a kind of white Khadira. -2. N. of the plants (कर्ज and कटफल). —*वह्निः* (री), —*वह्निका*, —*वह्नी f.* the moon-plant. —*वारः*, —*वासर* Monday. —*विक्रयिन् m.* a vendor of Soma juice. —*वृषा*, —*सारः* the white Khadira. —*शकला* a kind of cucumber. —*संज्ञ* camphor. —*सद् m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitṛis; Ms. 3. 195. —*सिंधुः* an epithet of Viṣṇu. —*सुत् m.* a Soma distiller. —*सुता* the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. —*सूत्रं* a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. —*पद्मलिना* circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-sitra.

सोमन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrifice.

सोमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. —*m.* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोहृष्टः, **सोहृष्टनः** Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —*ठ*, —*नं ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

सोष्मन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. —*m.* An aspirate.

सोकर *a.* (री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

सोकर्ये [*हकरस्य भावः कर्म वा अञ्*] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सोकर्ये च कार्यस्यानापासेन सिद्ध्या सांगति-द्वया च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यं 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिथिलपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यं, बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्म्य minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

सौख्यशायनिकः, **सौख्यशायिकः** [*हल-शयनं पृच्छति ठक्*] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; श्रुत्वादी-ननुपृष्टं सौख्यशायनिकादृष्टीन् R. 10. 14.

सौख्यशान्तिकः [*मुखवृत्तिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठक्*] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौखिक *a.* (की *f.*), **सौख्य** *a.* (यी *f.*)
Relating to pleasure, pleasurable,
delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of
Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists
are divided into four great schools;
माध्यमिक, सौत्रातिक, योगाचार & वैभा-
सिक); सौगतजरत्यरिवाजिकायास्तु काम-
वक्या। प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवापीते Mā. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Bud-
dhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a
heretic, an unbeliever. -क Unbelief,
heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a.* (यी *f.*) Sweet-scented,
fragrant. -यं 1 Sweet-scentedness,
fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant
grass (कृष्ण).

सौगंधिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-
scented, fragrant -कः 1 A dealer
in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur.
-क 1 The white water-lily. -2 The
blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant
grass (कृष्ण). -4 A ruby.

सौगन्ध्यं Sweetness of odour, fra-
grance, perfume.

सौगम्यं Ease, facility.

साचिः, साचिका A tailor; Kull. on
Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of
spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8.
38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity.
-3 Kindness, compassion, clemency.
-4 Friendship, love.

सौदी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karna. -2
N. of a great sage.

सौत्यं The office of a charioteer;
Nalod 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [सुत्र अण्] 1 Be-
longing to or having a thread or
string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned,
occurring, or declared, in a Sūtra q. v.
-त्रा 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 An artificial
root occurring in grammatical Sū-
tras which cannot be conjugated
like a regular verb, but is used only
to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m. pl.* N. of one of the
four great schools of Buddhism; cf.
सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयन-
रुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1.
-2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्यं Brotherhood.

सौदामनी; **सौदामिनी**, **सौदाम्नी** 1
Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषिन्.

गध्या दर्शयोषी Me. 37; सौदामिनीव ज-
लदेवरसंश्लिप्त Mā. 1. 35; Mā. 8. 14.

-2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सौदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is
given to a woman at her marriage by
her parents, or a relative in general,
which becomes her own property.
-क A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (यी *f.*) [सुध निमित्तं रक्त बा
अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, neotatar.

-2 Having plaster, or plastered. -यं
1 A white-washed mansion, any
stuccoed house. -2 Any great man-
sion or palace, large house; सौधवास-
सुदजेन विस्तृतः साचिकाय कलनिःस्पृहस्तपः
R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4
Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1. a plasterer.
-2. a builder of a house. -वासः a
palatial building.

सौन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butch-
ery or a slaughter-house. -नं But-
cher's meat. -Comp. -घर्ष्य a state
of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. सौनिक.

सौनन्द The clan of Balarāma.

सौनन्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Bala-
rāma.

सौन्दर्यं [सुन्दर्य भावः अण्] Beau-
ty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance.
सौन्दर्यसारमसुहायनिकेतनं वा Mā. 1. 21;
Kū. 1. 49, 5. 41.

सौपर्ण 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald.

सौपर्ण्यः An epithet of Garuda.

सौप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected
with or relating to sleep. -2 Somni-
ferous. -क A night-attack, an attack
on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्वन् *n.*
N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of
the Mahābhārata which relates how
Asvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and
Kṛipa- the only surviving Kuru
warriors- attacked by night the
Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thou-
sands of warriors while asleep. -वधः
the great nocturnal slaughter of
Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to);
मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्व कृता द्रौणिना
Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of Sakuni q. v

सौबली, **सौबलीय** N. of Gāndhārī,
wife of Dhṛitaraṣṭra.

सौभे N. of Hārīschandra's city
(said to be suspended in air.)

सौभीकः N. of Drupada.

सौभग 1 Good luck, happiness. -2
Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, **सौभद्रयः** Epithets of
Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favour-
ite wife.

सौभाग्यं [सुभागयाः सुमगस्य वा भावः अण्
द्विपदबुद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck,
fortunateness (chiefly consisting in
a man's and woman's securing the
favour and firm devotion of each
other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चकारता
Kū. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया
यंजयंती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks
on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत
आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छाद्यितुं V. 2. -2
Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beau-
ty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिंसं न
सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Kū. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5.
49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur,
sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of
wifehood, (opp. widowhood). -6 Con-
gratulation; good wishes. -7 Affec-
tion, favour. -8 Red-lead -9 Borax.
-Comp. -चिह्नं 1. any mark of good
fortune or happiness. -2. any sign of
the blessed state of wifehood (such
as the saffron mark on the forehead).
-तंतुः the marriage-string (put round
the neck of the bride by the bride-
groom at the time of marriage and
worn by her till widowhood; also
called मंगलसूत्र q. v.). -तृतीया the third
day of the bright half of Bhādra-
pada. -देवता an auspicious or inte-
lary deity. -वायनं an auspicious
offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपि
a. marring or impairing beauty; Kū.
1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious.
-ती A married woman whose hus-
band is alive, a married unwidowed
woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रातृ Good brotherhood, fra-
ternity; सौभ्रातृभेषां हि कुलावसारि R.
16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a.* (सा or सो *f.*) [सुमन्-
अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleas-
ing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral.
-सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence,
kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the
nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind,
pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40.
-2 A particular offering of flowers
made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha.

सौमनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the
Mālatī creeper. -2 The Mālatī creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of
Buddha.

सौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed
with or relating to the Soma juice.
-2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः, **सौमित्रिः** An epithet of
Lakshmana; सौमित्ररपि पतिनामादिष्ये
तत्र प्रिये कासि भोः U. 3. 45.

हृक् I. 1 P. (हृदति, हृज्) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To rise, ascend, jump

upwards. -3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदे नप देवस्य. -6 To be spilled, oozes. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. -Caus. (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकाः शयति सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् कश्चित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद-अञ्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quick-silver. -3 N. of Kārttikeya; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of diseases common to children. -Comp —अंशकाः quick-silver —पुराण one of the 18 Purāṇas. —मातृ f. N. of Durgā. —वष्टो a festival in honour of Kārttikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदन [स्कंद-स्वुट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कंद p.p. 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंद 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कंधो आरुह्यतेऽस्ती सुखेन शाखा वा कर्मणि घञ् वृद्धो; cf. Up. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree; त्रीणाघातपतिततरुस्कंधलङ्घनैर्दुर्दतः S. 1. 33; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large boogh. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुख्यार्थस्कंधपंचकं St. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. —घा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. —अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. —आवारः 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3 a camp —उपानय a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark

of submission. —चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिखर. —जः a tree growing from a principal stem. —तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. —वेष्टः 1. the shoulder; इदमुपदिष्टह्रस्वमग्रिना स्कंधवेष्टे S. 1. 19. -2. that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. —परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). —फलः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. —बधना a sort of fennel. —मल्लकः a heron. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, peck-bullock. —शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree —वृद्धः a buffalo. —स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधश्च 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -m. A tree.

स्कंध 1 A, 5, 9 P. (स्कंधते, स्कन्धोति, स्कन्धाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. —Caus. (स्कंधयति-ते or स्कंधयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कन्ध p.p. 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कन्धः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कन्धन 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कंधा a. (दो f.) [स्कंद-अञ्] 1 Relating to Skanda -2 Relating to Siva. —द्वे The Skanda Parāṇa.

स्कंध 5, 9 U. (स्कन्धते, स्कन्धते, स्कन्धाति, स्कन्धाति) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, over-spread; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. —With प्रति to cover; Bk. 18 73.

स्कंध 1 A. (स्कंधते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कंध 5, 9 P. (स्कन्धा म्भोति) To stop, hinder.

स्कंध 1 A (स्कन्धते) 1 To cut, out or tear to pieces -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्कन्धनं 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness

स्कन्ध 1 P. (स्कन्धति, स्कन्धति) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्कन्धति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चाद्विनाम प्रदी

Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order). देवस्य शासनं परेषु कथं स्कन्धियति Mu. 3; 3. 24; R. 18 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course; Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्कन्धतो दि करालं चः सुहृत्तत्त्वित्वादि II. 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, liep, falter; वदन्कमलं निशिताः स्मरति स्कन्धममंजसमंमुञ्चयितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 55. -8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्कन्धितवीर्यमात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. —Caus. (स्कन्धयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्कन्धयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्कन्धयति वचनं ते संश्रयस्यमंगं Mā. 3. 8.

स्कन्धन [स्कन्ध-भावे लृट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Ticking, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual staining or rubbing together.

स्कन्धित p.p. [स्कन्ध-क] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, disrupted down. -3 Sauntering, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering; Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. —नं 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोत्रस्कन्धित Ku 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem —Comp. —सुमंग ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Ms. 28.

स्कन्ध 6 P. (स्कन्धति) To cover.

स्कन्ध 1 P. (स्कन्धति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्कन्ध 1 P., 10 U. (स्कन्धति, स्कन्धयति-ते, स्कन्धति) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्मिन् जंजलमंजुर्जलं बुद्धिः शताः Bk. 14 30. —With नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. —वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन-अञ्] 1 The female breast; स्तनो मांसप्रथी कनककलराशिश्चुपमितौ

Bh. 3. 20 ; (वृद्धिदाया मनोरथाः) हृदये-
 श्वेव लीयन्ते विधवास्त्रिस्तनयिचि Pt. 2.
 91. -2 The nipple of the breast.
 -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any
 female animal ; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्ध-
 क्लिष्टेनारं S. 7. 14. -Comp. —अंशुं कं a
 cloth covering the breasts or bosom,
 breastmantle. —अग्रः a nipple. —अंगरागः
 a paint or pigment smeared on the
 breasts of women. —अंतरं 1. the heart.
 -2. the space between the breasts ;
 (न) मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनोतरे S. 6. 17,
 R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast
 (said to indicate future widowhood).
 —आभोगः 1. fulness or expanding of
 the breasts. -2. the circumference or
 orb of the breast. -3. a man with
 large breasts like those of a woman.
 —तटः, -टं the slope of the breast; cf.
 तट. —, -रा, -रायकः, -पायिन् a. suck-
 ing the breast, a suckling. —पानं
 sucking of the breast. —भरः 1. the
 weight or heaviness of breasts; पद्मा-
 मस्थितया सुदुः स्तनभरणानीतया नम्रता
 Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts
 like those of a woman. —भवः a
 particular position in sexual union.
 —सुखं, -वृत्तं, -शिला a nipple.

स्तनयः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [स्तन्-स्तु] 1 Sounding, a
 sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering,
 rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning.
 -4 Breathing hard.

स्तनधय a. [स्तनं धयति ये खयं युम् च]
 Sucking the breast ; यदि बुधये हरि,
 शिशुः स्तनधयो भविता करेणुपरिश्रिता महा
 Bv. 1. 53 ; तवाकशायी परिवृत्तभायया
 मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनधयः Māl. 10. 6.
 -यः An infant, a suckling ; R. 14. 78 ;
 Si. 12. 40.

स्तनधिलुः [स्तन्-स्तु] 1 Thundering,
 thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2
 A cloud, U. 3. 7. 5, 8. -3 Light-
 ning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A
 kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. [स्तन् कर्तरि क] 1
 Sounded, sounding, noisy ; Me. 28.
 -2 Thundering, roaring. —ते 1 The
 rattling of thunder, rumbling of
 thunder clouds ; रोषोरत्तमस्तनितमुखरो
 मास्म भुविक्लवास्ताः Me. 37. -2 Thunder,
 noise. -3 The noise of clapping the
 hands. -Comp. —फलः the Vikankata
 tree.

स्तन्यं [स्तने मये वृत्] Mother's milk,
 milk ; पिव स्तन्यपोत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp.
 —त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk,
 weaning ; स्तन्यत्यागमाप्नुति सुमुखी दूत-
 पोचालिकेव Māl. 10. 5 ; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्
 पुत्रयोर्वेक्षस्व U. 7.

स्तन्यकः A bunch, cluster ; कुसुम-
 स्तन्यकश्चेद्वे गमी स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2.
 104, R. 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तम् See स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भ p. p. [स्तम् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा
 क] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed.
 -2 Paralyzed, senseless, stope-
 fied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, im-
 moveable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard,
 rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn,
 hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse.
 -Comp. —कर्ण a. pricking up the
 ears. —रोमन् m. a hog, boar. —लोचन
 a. having motionless or unwinking
 eyes (said of gods).

स्तम्भ्यता-स्तं 1 Rigidity, firmness,
 hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तम्भ्यः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness,
 stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, im-
 moveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibi-
 lity, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तम्भः A goat, ram.

स्तम्भु n. = स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confus-
 ed or agitated.

स्तम्भः [स्तम्भ-अच् किञ् पुञो U. 4.
 96] 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5.
 15. -2 A sheaf of corn ; as in स्तम्भ-
 करिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or
 bunch (in general) ; U. 2. 29, R. 15.
 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub
 or plant having no decided stem. -6
 The post to which an elephant is
 tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, in-
 sensibility ; (probably for स्तम्भ in
 these two senses). -9 A mountain.
 -Comp. —करि a. forming sheaves or
 clusters. (—रिः) corn, rice. —करिता
 forming sheaves or clusters, abun-
 dant or luxuriant growth ; नशालिः स्तम्भ-
 करिता वसुधुगमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. —वना 1.
 a small hoe for weeding clumps of
 grass. -2. a sickle for cutting corn.
 -3. a basket for holding the heads of
 wild rice. —घ्नः, —घातः, —हन्, —हननं नी
 a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.
 —पुरं N. of a city (ताप्रलिव).

स्तम्भेरमा An elephant ; स्तम्भेरमा मुख-
 रं शूलकयिणस्ते R. 5. 72 ; Si. 5. 34 ;
 Māl. 9. 33.

स्तम्भ 1 A., 5, 9 P. (स्तम्भे, स्तम्भोति,
 स्तम्भान्, स्तम्भित or स्तम्भ्य ; the स् of the
 root being changed to र् after prepo-
 sitions ending in इ or उ and also
 after अच्) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest,
 suppress ; कंठः स्तम्भितवापवृत्तिकलपः S.
 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff,
 to make immovable. -3 To
 stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्राण-
 दधंसिरे गात्रं तस्मै च हते मिये Bk. 14.
 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold,
 sustain. -5 To become stiff,
 rigid or immovable. -6 To be
 proud or elated, be stiff-necked.
 (The following verses illustrate the
 root in its different conjugations :—
 स्तम्भने पुरुषः प्रायो जीवेन धनेन च । न स्तम्भाति

क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तम्भोति पुत्राव्यसौ ॥). —Caus.
 (स्तम्भयति) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To
 make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze.
 -4 To prop, support.

स्तम्भः [स्तम्भ-अच्] 1 Fixedness,
 stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness ;
 रंभास्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29 ; Ki.
 12. 28 ; गात्रस्तम्भः स्तनमुकुलोदयबंधः
 प्रकंपः Māl. 2. 5 ; तस्मै कलहोपहितद्विदिम
 स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2. -2 In-
 sensibility, stupefaction, stupor,
 numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage,
 obstruction, hindrance ; सोऽवश्यमणि-
 धनेन स्तम्भेः स्तम्भकारणं R. 1. 74 ; वा-
 क्स्त्वम् नाटयति Māl. 8. -4 Restraint,
 curbing, suppressing ; कृतश्चित्तस्तम्भः
 प्रतिहतधियामंजलिरेपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop,
 support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar,
 column, post. -7 A stem, trunk
 (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9
 Absence of feeling or excitability.
 The suppression of any force of
 feeling by supernatural or magical
 means. -Comp. —उत्कीर्ण a. carved
 out of a post of wood (as a statue).
 —कर a. 1. paralyzing, benumbing.
 -2. obstructing. (—रा) a fence.
 —कारण cause of obstruction or
 impediment. —पूजा worship of the
 posts of temporary pavilions erected
 for marriages or other occasions of
 solemnity.

स्तम्भिकम् m. A kind of musica ;
 instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनं [स्तम्भयति स्तम्भ-णिच् स्तु] 1
 Stopping, obstructing, hindering,
 arresting, suppressing, restraining ;
 होलोलोलभुतिकरणोज्ज्वलभणस्तम्भनार्थं U.
 3. 36. -2 Paralyzing, benumbing,
 stupefying. -3 Quieting, compo-
 sure ; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or
 stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping,
 supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of
 blood. -7 Anything employed as an
 astringent. -8 A particular magical
 art or faculty ; see स्तम्भ (10). —नः N.
 of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तम्भित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2
 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed,
 collected ; see स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भिन् a. Supporting, stopping &c.
 स्तम्भिनी The Earth (one of the five
 elements).

स्तर a. [स्तृ स्तृ-वच्] Spreading,
 extending, covering. —रा 1 Any-
 thing spread, a layer, stratum. -2
 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [स्तृ स्तृ-स्तु] The act of
 spreading, strowing, scattering &c.

स्तरि (स्तृ) मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरि [स्तृ कर्मणि इ] 1 Smoke, va-
 pour. -2 A hoifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [स्तृ-अच्] 1 Praising, cele-
 brating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulo-
 gium, panegyric.

स्तवक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्तु-वृत्] Praising, eulogizing. —कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. —2 Praise, eulogium. —3 A cluster of blossoms. —4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bequet. —5 A chapter or section of a book. —6 A multitude; cf. स्तवक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवन [स्तु-वृत्] 1 Praising, praise. —2 A hymn.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिष् 5 *A.* (स्तिष्ठते) 1 To ascend. —2 To assail, attack. —3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 *A.* (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. —2 The ocean. —3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 *P.* (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [स्तिम-कर्तरि कृ] 1 Wet, moist. —2 (*a*) Still, unruffled, calm; शुभितस्तुकलिकातरङ्ग मनः पथ इव न्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Mā. 3. 10. (*b*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सक्षपि सोऽष्टमूर्ते स्वाशास्वाङ्गितास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकसितानां Mā. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. —3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 73. —4 Benumbed, paralysed. —5 Soft, tender. —6 Gratified, satisfied. —तं 1 Moisture. —2 Fixity, steadiness. —Comp. —वायुः still air. —समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीभिः [स्तु-क्ति] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. —2 Grass. —3 Sky, atmosphere. —4 Water. —5 Blood. —6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 *U.* (स्तौति-स्तौति, स्तुते-स्तुति ; तुष्टा-तुष्टे, अस्तावि-अस्ताड, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोतु, स्तुन ; desid. तुष्टयति-ते ; the *m* of स्तु is changed to *p* after a proposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. —2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [स्तु-कर्मणि कृ] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. —2 Flattered. —तः 1 Praising. —2 *N.* of Siva.

स्तुति *f.* [स्तु-क्ति] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिभ्यो ष्यतिरिष्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric;

R. 4. 6. —3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थस्याहुतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —4 *N.* of Durgā. —Comp. —गीतं a panegyric, hymn. —पदे an object of praise. —पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, berald. —वाद्यः a laudatory speech, panegyric. —व्रतः a bard.

स्तुर्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. —2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. —3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुक् 1 *A.* (स्तोक्ते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. —2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goot.

स्तुभ् 1. 1 *P.* (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. —3 To celebrate, extol, worship. —II. 1 *A.* (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. —2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुभ् 5, 9 *P.* (स्तुम्भोति, स्तुम्भाति) 1 To stop. —2 To benumb, stupefy. —3 To expel.

स्तूप 4 *P.*, 10 *U.* (स्तूपयति, स्तूपयत-) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. —2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.); Mu. 3. 15. —2 A Buddhist monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. —3 A funeral pile. —4 Strength, power.

स्तु 5 *U.* (स्तुणोति, स्तुणुते, स्तुत ; pass. स्रथते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (महीं) तस्तार सरपाथ्यतेः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63, 7. 58. —2 To spread, expand, diffuse. —3 To scatter, spread about. —4 To clothe, cover, overspread. envelop. —5 To kill. —Caus. (स्तारय त-ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्षन्वाचिक्विद्वम्भि तेन्यश्वातस्तरद्वतेः Bk. 15. 48. —Desid. (तिस्तीष्यति-ते).

स्तु *m.* A star.

स्तुतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. —2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुक्ष् P. (स्तुक्षति) To go.

स्तुह्, स्तुह 6 *P.* (स्तुहति, स्तुहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तुह् 9 *U.* (स्तुणाति, स्तुणीते, स्तीर्णि ; desid. तिस्तीर्य-यति-ते, तिस्तीर्यति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तु.

स्तेन् 10 *U.* (Strictly a demon. from स्तेन ; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्तरि-अच्] A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चाभिवा इति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. —नं Thieving, stealing. —Comp. —निग्रहः 1. the punishment of thieves. —2. suppression of the theft.

स्तेय [स्तेनस्य भावः यन् नलोपः] 1 Theft, robbery; Ku. 2. 35. —2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. —3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. —2 A goldsmith.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्य [स्तेनस्य भावः ध्यञ्] Theft, robbery. —न्याः A thief.

स्तेप् 1. 1 *A.* (स्तेपते) To ooze. —II. 10 *U.* (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्ते 1 *P.* (स्तापति) To put on, adorn.

स्तेमित्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. —2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [स्तुक्-पञ्च] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोक्ततिमायति स्तोकेनायास्य-योगति Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा पनं Bh. 2. 49. —2 Short. —3 Few. —4 Low, abject. —का 1 A small quantity, drop. —2 The Chātaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less; पश्योदग्रह-तत्वादिद्वयति बहुतरं स्तोकमुष्मिं प्रयाति U. 1. 7. —Comp. —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; श्रेणीभारादल-सममना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनास्यां Ms. 82.

स्तोककः The Chātaka bird; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकशब् *ind.* By little, sparingly. स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised laudable, praiseworthy; स्तोतव्यशुण-सं पञ्चः केषां न स्यात्पियो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [स्तु-वृत्] 1 Praise, eulogium. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः —या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभ [स्तु-पञ्च] 1 Stopping, obstructing. —2 A stop, pause. —3 Disrespect, contumely. —4 A hymn, praise. —5 A division of the Sāmaveda. —6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Up. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. —2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. —3 A Soma libation. —4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 51. —5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलोहमसुरो धमे त्वच्च रोरर्धं U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. —मं 1 The head. —2 Riches, wealth. —3 Grain, corn. —4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.
स्तोम्य a. Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तोमिकं N. of the second portion
of the Samhitā of the Sāmaveds.

स्येनः [स्ये-इन्च्] 1 Nectar. -2 A
thief.

स्ये 1 U. (स्यायतिने) 1 To be
collected into a heap or mass. -2 To
spread about, be diffused; शिशिरकटु-
कषायः स्यायते सल्लकीनां Māl. 9. 6, 2.
21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्याय a. [स्ये-क्] 1 Collected into
a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. -2
Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland,
smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -नं
1 Thickness, grossness, increase in
magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभा-
जामत्र भल्लरूपनमसुरासिगुह्याणि स्यायनमं-
कुतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5.
41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4
Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्यायने Collecting into a mass,
crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of
any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; S.
5. 22. -3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वारा-
य पुता Māl. 6. 18; Ms. 28. -4 The
feminine gender, or a word used in
that gender; आयः स्त्रीभूति Ak.
-Comp. -अपारः-रं a harem, the
women's apartments. -अप्यक्षः a
chamberlain. -अनिगमनं sexual
intercourse. -आजीवः 1. one who
lives by his wife. -2. one who lives
by keeping women for prostitution.
-कामा 1. desire of intercourse with
women, fondness for women. -2.
desire of a wife. -कार्ये 1. the
business of women. -2. attendance
on women or women's apartments.
-कुमारं a woman and child. -कुतुम्
meneses, the menatrual excretion in
woman. -क्षीरं mother's milk; Ms.
5. 9. -य a. cohabiting with women.
-गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female
Guru or priestess. -युः=ययार q. v.
-द्योषः dawn, day-break. -दयः the
murderer of a woman. -चरितं-रं the
doings of women. -चिह्नं 1. any mark
or characteristic of the female sex.
-2. the female organ, vulva. -चौरः
a seducer of women, libertine. -ज-
ननी a woman who brings forth only
daughters. -जातिः f. woman kind,
female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked
husband; स्त्रीजितसर्जमात्रेण सर्वे पुण्ये
विनश्यति Sabdak; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं
a woman's private property over
which she exercises independent
control; it is of six kinds : -अय-
न्यथावहानिकं दत्तं च श्रितिकर्मणि । अनुपादु-
षित्वाय बहुविधं स्त्रीयनं स्यम् ॥ or according
to others : -पितृनापुत्रितान्नादृषण्यगुपायनम्
आश्विद्वानिकायं च स्त्रीयनं परिकीर्तितम्; see also

अवधियं, वंशुदत्तं, योतकं, सोदायिकं, शुल्कं,
परिणयं, लाघवाजितं, and पदवन्दनिकं. -धर्मः
1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2.
the laws concerning women. -3. men-
struation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her
course. -धवः a man. -धरजः the
female of any animal. -माय a. one
protected by a woman. -निबधनं a
woman's peculiar sphere of action
or province; domestic duty house-
wifery. -पश्योपजीविन् m. see छाया-
जीवानोप. -परः a woman-lover, lecher,
libertine. -पिशाचि a fiend like wife.
-पुता m. du. 1. wife and husband.
-2. male and female; Ku. 2. 7.
-पुनलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुत्र्यः
the law regulating the duties of man
and wife. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix
(in gram.). -प्रमगः (excessive)
intercourse with woman. -प्रसः f. a
woman who brings forth only
daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय a. loved
by women. (-यः) the mango tree.
-वदयः one who suffers himself to be
troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः f. 1. the
female understanding. -2. the counsel
of a woman, female advice. -भोगः
sexual intercourse. -मंत्रः a female
stratagem, woman's counsel. -मुल्लयः
the Asoka tree. -यन्त्रं a machine-like
woman, machine in the form of a
woman; स्त्रीयन्त्रं केन लोके विप्रमसुरमयं
धर्मनाशाय सृष्ट Pt. 1. 191. -रजने betel.
-रतं 1. an excellent woman; स्त्री-
रतेषु मनेविशी विप्रमसा यूये तरेयं वजा
V. 4. 25. -2. N. of Lakshmi. -राज्यं
the kingdom of women. -लिङ्गं 1. the
feminine gender (in gram.). -2. any
mark of the female sex (as breast
&c.). -3. the female organ. -वज्ञः
submissiveness to a wife, subjection
to woman -विधेय a. governed by a
wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4. -विवाहा
contracting marriage with a woman.
-संसर्गः female company. -संस्थान a.
having a female shape; S. 5. 30.
-संगः attachment to women, or inter-
course with women. -संग्रहणं 1. the
act of embracing a woman (im-
properly). -2. adultery, seduction.
-सभं an assembly of women. -संभयः
1. matrimonial alliance with a wo-
man. -2. connection by marriage. -3.
relation to woman. -स्वभावः 1. the
nature of women. -2. a eunuch.
-हरया the murder of a woman.
-हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of
women. -2. rape. -हारिन् m. a ravish-
er or seducer (of woman).

स्त्रीमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman,
more thoroughly a woman).

स्त्रीतर-रं 1 Womanhood. -2
Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminine-
ness.

स्त्रेण a. (जी f.) [स्त्रिया इदम् नञ्

P. IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine.
-2 Suited or belonging to woman. -3
Being among women. -जं 1 Woman-
hood, nature of women, feminine-
ness; शिशुरं जेने वा भवतु नञ् चयासि
जगनः U. 4. 11. -2 The female sex,
womanhood; तुगे वा जेने वा मम समदु-
शो पतिं दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्प-
त्युत्पन्नमसि जेगमि ति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य
तुगमिव लघुवृत्ति जेगमाकलपता K. -3 A
collection of women; U. 4. 26. -4
Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रेणता-रं 1 Feminineness, effe-
minacy. -2 Excessive fondness for
women.

स्थरं A betel-nut.

स्थग् 1 P. or Caus. (स्यगति, स्यगतीन)
1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पता-
भ्युस्थानाप्यपि तदुतराणि स्थगयति Māl.
1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रषा
अवगमैरयः स्थगितोद्गीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. [स्थग् अच्] 1 Fraudulent,
dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent,
reckless. -नः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. -2 The
office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of
bandage.

स्थगित a. Covered, hidden, con-
cealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थंडिलं [स्थल् इल्च् नृक् लस्य डः Tr.]

1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared,
and prepared for a sacrifice), an
altar; निवेदुर्गो स्थंडिल एव केचले Ku. 5.
12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of
clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A
land-mark. -Comp. -ज्ञाविन् m., also
स्थंडिलेजयः an ascetic who sleeps on
the bare Sthandila or sacrificial
ground. -सितक an altar.

स्थयति a. [स्थाक् तस्य पतिः] Chief,
principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign.
-2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright,
master-carpenter. -4 A chariotter. -5
One who offers a sacrifice to Brihas-
pati. -6 An attendant on the wo-
men's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुष्ट a. [स्थित स्थाक्, स्थं पुष्टे यञ्]
1 Being in contracted or difficult
circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised,
elevated and depressed. -3 The soul.
-Comp. -गत a. being in contract-
ed or uneven parts, being in difficult
places; अंशस्थपुष्ट स्थितस्थं स्थपुष्टतमपि
कथमप्यग्रमांसि Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm,
be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry
ground, dry land, terra firma (opp.

जल); भी कुरारमन् (समुद्र) द्वीपतां दि-
ष्टिभांति ना चरारमन्ता र्ना नयामि Pt.
1; मतस्थे स्थलचरमन् R 4. 60; 80
स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलचरमन् q. v. -2
Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land,
soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5
Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7
A piece of raised ground, mound. -8
A topic, case, subject, the point
under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c.
-9 A part (as of a book). -10 A
tent. -Comp. —अन्तरं another place.
—आरुढ a. sighted on the ground.
—अरविद°, -कमल°, -कमलिनी a land-
growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33.
—कुमुद: the Karavira plant. —चर a.
land-going, not aquatic. —चुत a.
fallen or removed from a place or
position. —देवता a local or rural
deity. —पार्वती the shrub *Hibiscus*
Mutabilis. —मार्गः, -चरमन् n. 'a road
by land'; स्थलचरमन् 'by land'; R.
4. 60. —विग्रहा a battle on level
ground. —शुद्ध: f. purification or
clearance of a place from impurity.
—सीमन् f. a land-mark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground arti-
ficially raised and drained (opp.
स्थली q. v. below.)

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2
A natural spot of ground, ground or
land (as of a forest); विल्लाप वि-
कीर्णमृज्जा समुद्रः स्त्रामिव कुर्वती स्थली
Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil;
(= स्थलदेवा q. v.). -Comp. —देवता
a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity;
Mo. 105.

स्थलेय a. Sleeping on dry ground.
—यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थदिः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3
A moveable thing.

स्थविर a. [स्था-विर-स्थविरा] 1
Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged,
ancient. —रा 1 An old man. -2 A
beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. —रा An
old woman; स्थविरा का त्वं अयमभक्तः
कस्य नयनानन्दकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong,
largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थविस्त् Greater, larger (compar. of
स्थूल q. v.)

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain
verbs: तिष्ठति ते, तस्थो तस्थे, अस्थात्-आदि-
त, स्थास्यति ते, स्थातुं शिवत; pass. स्थीयते;
the s of this root is changed to स् after a
preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand;
चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन
हृदिमान् Subhāsh. -2 To stay, abide,
dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठते. -3 To
remain, be left; एको मगद्वन्निष्ठति
Pt 4 -4 To delay, wait; किमिति
स्थीयते S. 2. 5 To stop, cease, desist,
stand still; तिष्ठत्येव क्षणमपि पतिकर्त्तवि-

त्तौ स्तोमस्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept
aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रल्लेखाममनुमानः
K 'never mind the account of' &c.
-7 To be, exist, be in any state or
position; often with participles; मेरी
स्थिते होमयि नोहद्वजे Ku. 1. 2; शपथ
स्थिते रोदसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता व्याप्य
विश्वं S. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt.
1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, con-
form to, obey (with loc.); शासनं
तिष्ठ मनुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To
be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठयुष्पयैः
प्रथमस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 103. -10 To be at
hand, be obtained; न विमं स्वपु तिष्ठत्यु
मृतं शुद्धेन नापयेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To
live, breathe; आः क एष माये स्थिते
चंद्रशुभमभिः विह्वलमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To
stand by or near, stand at one's side,
help; उरमेव स्थिते चैव पूर्वमेव शत्रुसकरो।
शत्रुद्वारे इमं ज्ञानं च यस्मिन्नाति म बोधयः ॥
H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on.
-14 To do, perform, occupy oneself
with. -15 (Atm.) To resort or go to
(as an empire), be guided by the ad-
vice of: संशय्य कर्णानिषु तिष्ठत वा Ki.
3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself
to (for sexual embrace), stand as a
prostitute (with dat.) गोपी स्मरन् क-
दमाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -Caus.
(स्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand. -2
To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found,
establish -4 To stop. -5 To arrest,
check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause
to last or continue, make durable. -8
To give in marriage; Mā. 10. 5. -9
To instruct in, initiate into. -Desid.
(तिष्ठसि) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.)
Standing, abiding, abiding, being,
existing &c.; तस्थ, अंकरस्थ, प्रकृतस्थ,
तस्थ q. v. v. —स्था A place, spot.

स्थाणु a. [स्था-णु-स्थानम्] Firm,
fixed, steady, stable, immovable,
motionless. —णुः 1 An epithet of
Siva: म स्थाणुः स्थापयति योगमुल्लोभिः
श्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. -2 A stake,
post, pillar; किं स्थाणुश्चतुर्षु पुरुषः; Pt.
1. 49. -3 A peg, pin. -4 Theognomon
of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest
of white ants. -7 The drug or perfume
called *Jivakz*. —m. n A branchless
trunk or stem, any bare stalk of stem,
pellard. -Comp. —छेदः one who cuts
down the trunks of trees, one who
clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदः
केदारमाहुः शल्यवृत्तो सुयं Ms. 9. 44.
—अमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थाणु a. Standing, stationary, fixed.
स्थानं [स्था-णु-स्थानम्] 1 The act of stand-
ing or remaining, stay, continuance,
residence; U. 3. 32. -2 Being fixed
or stationary. -3 A state, condition.
-4 A place, spot, site, locality;
अक्षमालामद्वयस्मरस्थानात्पदापदमपि न
नक्षत्यं K. -5 Station, situation, posi-

tion -6 Relation, capacity; चितुस्थाने
'in the place or capacity of a father'
भगवस्थान Pt. 2. 26. -7 An abode, a
house, dwelling house; म एव (नक्तः)
प्रवृत्ताः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46.
-8 (a) A country, region, district (b)
A town, city -9 Office, rank, dignity;
अमात्यस्थाने निवाजिनः. -10 Object:
गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणियु न च लिङ्गं न च
वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a
matter, subject, cause; परमयुद्धस्थान-
स्थितिं तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14;
स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसि Subhāsh.
60 कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. -12 A fit
or proper place; स्थानेनैव नियोज्यते
भृत्याश्च भरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit
or worthy object; स्थाने खलु मज्जति
दृष्टिः M. 1; see स्थानं also. -14 The
place or organ of utterance of any
letter. (these are eight):—अष्टौ स्थानानि
वर्णनमरः कंटः शिरसश्च। जिह्वार्थं च देनाश्च
नामिकीश्च च तालु च Sik. 13). -15 A
holy place. -16 An altar. -17 A place
in a town, square, court. -18 The
place or sphere assigned after death
to persons according as they perform
or neglect their prescribed duties.
-19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm
attitude or bearing of troops, stand-
ing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms.
7. 190 -20 A halt. -21 A stationary
condition, a neutral or middle state.
-22 That which constitutes the chief
strength or the very existence of a
kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom,
i. e. army, treasure, town, and terri-
tory; Ma. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders
स्थानं by दंडकोषपुराद्वारकं क्षतविषं).
-23 Likeness, resemblance -24 Part
or division of a work, section, chapter
&c. -25 The character or part of an
actor. -26 Interval, opportunity,
leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone,
modulation of the voice. -Comp.
—अय्यभः 1. a local governor. -2. the
superintendent of a place. -3. a
watchman, police-officer. —आसनं n.
du. standing and sitting down.
—आसंघः confinement to a place, im-
prisonment, arrest; of आसंघ. -चित्तकः
a kind of quartermaster. —च्युतः see
स्थानप्र. —वालः a watchman, sentinel,
policeman. —ग्रामं f. a dwelling-place,
manalon. —ग्रष्ट a. ejected from an
office, displaced, dismissed, out of
employ. —माहात्म्यं l. the greatness
or glory of any place. -2. a kind of
divine virtue or uncommon sanctity
supposed to be inherent in a sacred
spot. —योगः assignment of proper
places; द्वायार्थं स्थानयोगाश्च क्रयक्र-
यमेव च Ms. 9. 332. —स्थ a. being in
one's abode, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान-कार्यं क] 1 A position,
situation. -2 A particular point or
situation in dramatic action; e. g.

पताकास्थानक q. v. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतत्त्व ind. 1 According to one's place or position. -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् a. [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्ष्यत्वेन इति] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. -m. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिन्वादेशो नन्विष्ये P. 1. 1. 59. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. -यं A town, city.

स्थाने ind. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनी दृश्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; Kn. 6. 67. 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; प्रातोः स्थान इवादिषु सुमार्गं संस्पृशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक a. [स्थापयति स्था निष्-पृल] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple or creator of an image.

स्थापनं [स्था-निष्-स्युः] 1 (a) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, instituting. (b) Regu. t. ing, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving; cf. पुंसवन.

स्थापनम् 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage management.

स्थापित p. p. [स्था-निष्-क] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed

to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Mā. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. -त्वं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अवस्थामन्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् a. [स्था-गिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरक्षणविश्वसि कल्पतस्थायिनी गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. -m. A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिमात्र below); Si. 2. 87. -n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *Sthāyibhāva*); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च कोधोत्साहो भयं तथा | जुञ्जत विस्मयश्चेत्यमहौ प्रोक्तः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायिभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक a. (का or की f.) [स्था-उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintending or head of a village.

स्थावर a. [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immovable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, in, active, slow. -3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. -रं 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ma. 1. 41), मत्स्यः स ते स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bow-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heirloom. -Comp. -अस्थावरः, -जंगमं 1. moveable and immovable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. -आत्मन् a. of immovable form; Kn. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -स्व 1 Fixedness, stability. -2 The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासकः [स्था-त-स्थास्यो क] 1 Perfuming or anointing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थास्तु a. [स्था-स्तु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immovable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 12. -स्तुः A tree.

स्थित p. p. [स्था-क्] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुञ्जितः प्रयाता...द्यायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्य केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mn. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Mā. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितयज्ञ q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being, close or at hand. -तं A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle 'iti' (as a word). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठश्च recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. -यज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ ममोगतान् | आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. -मेमन् m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः f. [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितं नो रे इत्याः क्षणमपि मदाधेक्षणं सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षो-गृहं स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेयाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरे R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; नम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थिति Bv. 4. 23; Mā. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अपवा स्थितिरियं मन्दमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continu-

ance; बंधस्थितिरधिमाम्नादिति प्रबोधे V. 5. 15; कर्मो दुःख स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18, B. 6. 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; B. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31; Ku. 1. 18; S. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); B. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance; Mā. 9. 32, B. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation, (one of the three states of human beings); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः B. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account; नस्तं च यथास्थितिः Pt. 1. 113. -Comp. -पदं the proper basin (for flow), the right path; Mn. 3. 8. -स्थापक a. fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (का) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिम् a. 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent; B. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थांडिलः [स्थंडिले शयिता मण्ड] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थापिते स्वार्थे मण्ड] A guard of the women's apartments. -रथं Architecture, building.

स्थालं [स्थलति तिङ्यनाद्यप्य आधारे वृत्] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रथं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि मिष्टकामा संतीति स्थाल्यो नातिशयंते Sarva. 8.; स्थाल्यो वैद्यमयं पचाति तिलकलीमि-धनेष्वंदाद्योः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुत्राका boiled rice in a cooking-pot. *न्यायः see under न्याय. -बिलं the interior or hollow on a caldron.

स्थाविर a. (र or री f.) Thick, firm. -र Old age (commencing after

seventy); (पुद्गः स्थावरोत्कर्षं वर्षान् नयति परं).

स्थिर a. [स्था-स्थि] (compar. स्थायः; Superl. स्थिः) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जनमांतरसोद्दामानि S. 5. 2; स स्थायुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुखभो-निःश्रेयसाकास्तु वा V. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 30; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless; Ku. 2. 38. -3 Immoveably fixed; U. 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting; Me. 55; Mā. 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion. -7 Steady in conduct, steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid. -11 Strong, intense. -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; Ku. 5. 47. -र 1 A god, deity. -2 A tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A bull. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of Kārttikeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The plane, Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius). -र 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silk-cotton tree. (स्थिरिकु means 1. to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort S. 4. स्थिरिकु means 1. to become firm or steady. -2 to become calm or tranquil.). -Comp. -अंशपः the marshy date-tree. -अनुत्तम a. firm in attachment, constant in affection. -आत्मन, -चित्त, -चेतसः, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; B. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जैविन् a. long lived, lasting. (-म.) the silk-cotton tree. -आरंभ a. firm in undertakings, persevering. -कुट्टकः 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). -गङ्गा the champaka tree. (-घा) 1 the trumpet-flower. -2. the Katak plant. -डङ्गः the birch tree. -द्वयः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). -जिह्वा a fish. -जैविता the silk-cotton tree. -वृद्धः 1. a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. -पत्रः the marshy date-tree. -पुत्रः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञा a. 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. -प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition, obstinate; S. 2. -प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. -फलः a kind of gourd. -पोनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a. ever youthful. (-न.) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. -रंग indigo. -श्री a. having everlasting prosperity. -संगर a. faithful to a promise, true, veracious,

-सौहृद a. firm in friendship. -स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or steady; keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर a. More firm, fixed &c. -र The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-रथं 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; S. 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थुष्ट 6 P. (स्थुति) To cover.

स्थूणा [स्था-नक् उक्तादेशः पुषो Tv.] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणा-निखननव्यायेन S. B. -3 An iron image or statue. -4 An anvil. -Comp. -निखननव्याय see under व्याय.

स्थूमः 1 light. -2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull -2 A man.

स्थुरिन् m. A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थूयिष्, superl. स्थूयिष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्थूयाणि स्थूलं स्थीरं बहिरदम-वत् Si. 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also; स्थूलहस्तपलेपात् Me. 14, 106; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं व्यास-ति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also); as in स्थूलमानं q. v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. -लः The jack tree. -लः Large cardamoms. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). -Comp. -अंशं the larger intestine near the anus. -आरुणः a snake. -उपपतः 1. a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. -कंदिका the silk-cotton tree. -कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root. -2. red garlio. -काय a. fat, corpulent. -केहः, -हवेहः an arrow. -चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. -तारुः the marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a. foolish, doltish. -नारुः a kind of large reed. -नासः -नासिक a. thick-nosed. (-सा, -कः) a hog, boar. -पटः -हं coarse cloth. -पट्टा cotton. (-हं), -पट्टाकः coarse cloth. -पाद a. club-footed, having swelled legs. (-द्वी) 1 an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk-cotton tree. -प्लुत m. pl. the five grosser elements (according to

Bāṅkhyā sphil.) —अरिच a kind of berry (बङ्गोल). —मान rough or lax exact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूल a kind of radish. —लभ-श्च a. 1. magnificent, liberal, generous. —2. wise, learned. —3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. —4. taking careless aim. —बलकलः the red Lodhra tree. —शरीर a woman having a large vulva. —शरीरं the grosser or material and perihale body (opp. सूक्ष्म or शिखरी q. v.). —शरीरः a thick or coarse cloth. —शरीरि a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —वद्मः 1. a large bee. —2. a wasp. —सूक्ष्म a. mighty and subtle (as the god). —लकुचः the lakucha tree. —हस्ता an elephant's trunk.

स्युलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. —सः a sort of grass or reed.

स्युलका-रं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness ; Pt. 1. 190. —2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्युलकये Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्युलिन् m. A camel.

स्थिम्न m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness ; द्वायोर्वासः संहता स्थेनभाजः Si. 18. 33 ; न च स्थिमानं दधुरनिभश्चातिनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —यः 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge ; H. 4. 1. —2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (स्ति f.) More firm, stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेय a. Very firm, strongest ; (anperl. of स्थिर q. v.)

स्थेयं [स्थिरश्च मयः यत्] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. —2 Continuance. —3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy ; Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. —5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थोणयः, स्थोणिकः A kind of perfume.

स्थाय 1 Firmness, strength, power. —2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थोयिन् m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. —2 A strong horse.

स्थायं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. —2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्त्रवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्तस् 1, 4 P. (स्तमति, स्तसति) 1 To inhabit. —2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्तसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ता 2 P. (स्तानि, स्तात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution ; सुगन्धमांसि स्ताताः. —2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —Caus. (स्तपयति-ते, स्तपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle ; (तायेः) सत्यमेन स्तपयाम्युदुः Kā. 7. 10 ; स्तिवस्तपयताधरा Git 12. U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47 ; Si 2. 7, Me. 43. —Desid (सिञ्जति) To wish to bathe. —WITH अप to bathe after morning. —नि to plunge deep into, i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in ; see सिञ्जान.

स्तपय a. 1 Causing to bathe. —2 Used for bathing. —न 1 Sprinkling, washing. —2 Bathing, ablution ; रेजे जनेः स्तपयसत्तराद्रमुनिः Si. 5. 57.

स्तपित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्तान p. p. Bathed, washed, purified by ablution —तः 1 One whose courses of holy study is over. —2 An initiated householder ; of. स्नातक.

स्तानकः 1 A Brāhmana who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Āśrama (that of a Brāhmacārin). —2 A Brāhmana just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). —3 A Brāhmana who is a Bhikṣu (beggar of alms) for any religious object ; Me. 11. 2 —4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्तानं [स्ना-भावे लुट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution immersion in water ; एतः शस्त्रज्ञान स्नानोक्तम्. काङ्गणः S. 4. —2 Purification by bathing any religious or ceremonial ablution. —3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. —4 Anything used in ablution. —Comp. —अन्तरं a bath-room. —कुक्षं Kusā-grass. —होमो a bathing tnl. —चतुर् the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshtha. —वस्त्र a bathing-garment : सकन किं पीतवस्त्रमवच्छेदयत् कुक्षं वस्त्रम् H 2. 106. —विधिः 1. the art of ablution. —2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्तानय a. [स्नानयति स्ति छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing ; स्नानाययस्त्राक वया पञ्चोर्णं चोपरज्यते M. 5. 12. —च Water or any other article (such as nunguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing ; R. 16. 21.

स्नायकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नायनं The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing Ma. 2. 209.

स्नायुः [स्नाति शुभ्रति दोषोऽस्या स्ना-उत् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew ; स्नायुस्तस्मादोषमलिनं निर्मोक्षमप्ययि वा Bh. 1. 30. —2. The string of a bow. —Comp. —अर्धम् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुका See स्नायु.

स्नाय, **स्नायन** m. A tendon, muscle.

स्निह 10 U. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To love, be in love.

स्निह 4 P. (स्निहति, स्निग्ध) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked) ; किं ह्युक्तं वात्सेयस्मिन्मोक्षाय इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः S. 7 ; स च स्निह्यतावाचोः U. 6. (where आवाचः may be genitive also). —2 To be easily attached. —3 To be pleased with, be kind to. —4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. —5 To be smooth or bland. —Caus. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, beamar, lubricate. —2 To cause to love. —3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध a. [स्निह-क] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender, Māl. 5. 20. —2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil ; उत्पद्यमानं स्निग्धं तद्वत् स्निग्धमस्मिन्मोक्षाय Ma. 59 ; स्निग्धश्चोक्षः सार्धं 18 ; Si. 12. 62 ; Māl. 10. 4. —3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. —4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent ; स्निग्धकृतिस्तस्मिन्मोक्षाय विद्युत् विद्या न समोर्ध्वो V. 4. 1. —Ma. 37 ; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. —5 Smooth, emollient. —6 Moist, wet. —7 Cooling. —8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable ; प्रीतिस्निग्धश्चैव न पदव्यूहोऽयैः परिमाणः Ma. 16. —9 Lovely, agreeable, charming ; स्निग्धमोक्षोर्ध्वो R. 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. —10 Thick, dense, compact ; स्निग्धवत्तद्वत्तद्वत् चतुर्णि रसमिर्वाश्रयेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. —11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —यः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person ; निर्यैः स्निग्धैरप्युक्तमप्येवमेव वाति किञ्चित् H 2. 190 ; or स स्निग्धश्चकुसलाक्षि-वायति यः Subhāh. ; Pt. 2. 166. —2 The red castor-oil plant. —3 A kind of pine. —य 1 Oil —2 Bees'-wax. —3 Light, lustre. —4 Thickness, coarseness. —Comp. —यः an affectionate or friendly person a friend ; स्निग्धजनसंबन्धकं हि ह्युक्तं सद्योदेवं भवति S. 3. —संयुक्तः a kind of rice of quick growth. —वृत्ति a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze. —पत्रा-त्रा the jujube.

स्निग्धता —च 1 Oiliness. —2 Bluntness. —3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

सु 2 P. (सौति, सुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

सुत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

सु m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted, for सङ्ग after acc. dual).

सु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

सुया A daughter-in-law ; सङ्गुपास्य-त पुत्रभोगयया सुययवेवाविद्वेद्विषः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

सु 4 P. (सुत्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

सुह 4 P. (सुहति, सुय or सुह) To vomit.

सुह, सुहा-हिः f. -ही The milk-bedge plant.

स्नेहः [सिंह-वत्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness ; स्नेहद्वारिण्ययो-र्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also) ; अस्ति मे सोदर-स्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gūpas according to the Vaiseshika). -3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat any unctuous substance. -5 Oil ; निर्विद्वि-ष्यस्नेहः स द्वातमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221 ; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, imbricated, greased. -अभुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आग्नः a lamp. -हेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्व ind. affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love ; S. 4. 16. -द्रिष a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -बीजः the Piyāla tree. -प्लुः plegum. -भूमिः f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रसः sēsamum. -रसिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमदित a. anointed with oil. -वपुः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship ; (भवति) स्नेहवपुः कश्चि-रविरेहजं हृच्छता वाप्यमुष्णं Mo. 12. -सं-भाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहक m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. [सिंह-गिः सु लुट् वा] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing, or anealing with oil or ointment. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An anguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन् a. (नी f.) [स्नेह-णिनि] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -मः 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smeearer. -3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

स्ने 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नेग्ध्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्नेह् 1 A. (स्नेते, स्नेति) 1 To throb, palpitate ; अस्ति विद्विषा वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्नेदः [स्ने-वच्] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion ; मनो मन्दस्नेदं बाहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Kh. 2. 61.

स्नेदनं [स्ने-लुट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsa- tion, palpitation, quivering ; वामाक्षि-स्नेदनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1 ; सो अघरं, बाहुं, शरीरं &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्नेदित p. p. [स्ने-क्] 1 Throbbled, quivered. -2 Gone. -तं A pulsation, throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध 1 A. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend, or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with ; अस्पर्धि च रामेण Bk. 15. 65 ; कस्तैस्तव स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध a. Emulous, envious. स्पर्धनं 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, Jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध-अ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition ; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धा शुद्ध-धीर्बलमन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Rival, emulating, competing, vying with ; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विदुमेतु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श 10 A. (स्पर्शते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः [स्पर्श, स्पृश वाचच्] 1 Touch, contact (in all senses) ; तद्विद्वं स्पर्शं अमं रत्नं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr.) ; स्पर्शं कृति, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (स्पर्श) ; स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. 8. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to ञ्) ; काद्यो माताः स्पर्शाः. -9 A gift, donation, presentation.

-10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. जो An nobsate woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of touch. -उद्व a. followed by a consonant. -उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as ' philosopher's stone '. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of tangibility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिन् a. contagious, infectious. -स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into a eclipse. -स्नेदः, -स्नेदः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) [स्पर्श स्पर्श-वा लुट्] 1 Touching, handling. -2 Affecting, inducing. -नः Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3 Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the ' skin '.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. -2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch ; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्ध् m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्ध् 1 A. (स्पर्धते) To become wet or moist.

स्पर्श 1 U. (स्पर्शते) 1 To ob-struct. -2 To undertake, perform. -3 To string together. -4 To touch. -5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, copy.

स्पर्शः [स्पर्श-अच्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent ; स्पर्शं ज्ञानेनैव वति तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20 ; see अपस्पर्श also. -2 Fight, war, battle. -3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पृह a. [स्पृह-क् नि-इमावः] 1 Dis- tinctly visible, evident, clearly per- ceived, clear, plain, manifest ; स्पृहे जाते प्रयूषे K. ' when it was br ad day-break ' ; स्पृहाकृतिः R. 18. 30 ; स्पृहार्थः &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full- blown, expanded. -4 One who sees clearly. -ह ind. 1 Clearly, distinct- ly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. (स्पृह- क्त means ' to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate.) -Comp. -अर्थ a. intelligible, clear. -गर्भा woman whose howe evident signs of pregnan- cy. -प्रतिपत्तिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -मार्गः, -वक्त्र a. plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पृहवति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. -2 To gratify. -3

To grant, bestow. -4 To protect. -5 To live.

सुहा 6 P. (सुहाति, पस्रां, अस्पृह-
अस्राहि-अस्राही, सुहाति-सुहाति, सुहा-
सुहा) 1 To touch; सुहाति नमो हति H.
3. 14. कर्ण परं सुहाति हति परं सपुलं
Pt. 1. 304. -2 To lay the hand on,
stroke gently with, touch; इत्येव पस-
रां तद्वामिदं Ku. 3. 22. -3 To adhere
or cling to, come in contact with. -4
To wash or sprinkle with water;
Ma. 2. 60. -5 To go to, reach; S. 2.
14; R. 3. 43. -6 To attain to, obtain,
reach a particular state; महोक्तं
वसन्तः सुहाति R. 3. 32; विनापय-
ति: सुहाति बहुमानोक्तपदं H. 1. 175.
-7 To act upon, influence, affect,
move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6.
95. -8 To refer or allude to. -9 To
take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial
offering). -Pass To be polluted,
defiled, or tainted; U. 1. 48. -Caus.
(सुहाति) 1 To cause to touch. -2
To give, present; मा: कोविश: स्वर्षता
वदोप्रां H. 2. 49.

सुहा a. (At the end of comp.)
Who or what touches, touching,
affecting, piercing; 'मर्मसुहा, इदि-
सुहा &c.

सुहा The prickly night-shade.

सुहा a. Tangible.

सुहा p. p. [सुहा-क] 1 Touched;
felt with the hand. -2 Come in con-
tact with, touching. -3 Reaching,
applying or extending to; असुहायुक्त-
नर Ku. 6. 75. -4 Affected, seized;
Me. 69; अनसुहा R. 10. 19. -5
Tainted, defiled; Ma. 8. 205. -6
Formed by the complete contact of
the organs of speech (the letters of
the five classes); अवांसुहा यनस्वी-
कनेमसुहा: कला दनुत: 1 शेषा: सुहा हल:
शेषा निबोयायुपदानत: Sik. 38. -
Touch.

सुहासुहा m., सुहासुहा Touching
one another.

सुहा, सुहा f. Touch, contact;
तद्वत् अस्मच्छरीरसुहादिकया साधितोसि
Mk. 3.

सुहा 10 U. (सुहाति) To wish,
long for, desire for, yearn, envy
(with dat.); सुहाति बल दुर्लभता-
यामे S. 7; तप:कृपायां सुहाति K.;
न मेधिलेव: सुहायाम्भूव भर्ते दिवो नाप्यल-
केभ्यारव H. 16. 42. Bh. 2. 45.

सुहा [सुहा-क] The act of de-
siring.

सुहाति a. [सुहा-अनीय] To be de-
sired or longed for, enviable, desir-
able; अहो वतासु सुहातीयवीर्यं Ku. 3.
20; इहा तमेव जनता: सुहातीयसिद्धि:
Mā 10. 21; परस्परं सुहातीयकोर्भे न

वेदिकं इहमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7.
66; U. 7. 40.

सुहाति a. [सुहा-अनीय] Disposed
to be desirous or envious of, long-
ing or eager for, covetous (with dat.
or loc.); भोगेभ्यः सुहाति यो न हि वचं
Bh. 3. 64; तपोधनेषु सुहातिरेव R.
14. 45.

सुहा [सुहा-अ] Desire, eager de-
sire, ardent wish, longing, envy,
covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यति पुत्रे-
भ्यः पुत्रिणः सुहा Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

सुहाति = सुहाति q. v.

सुहा a. Desirable, enviable. -अ:
The wild citron tree.

सुहा 9 P. (सुहाति) To hurt, kill.
सुहा m. See सुहा.

सुहा 1 P. (सुहाति) To burst, ex-
pand.

सुहा: A snake's expanded hood;
of. कट-हा. -ही Alum.

सुहा 1 A snake's expanded hood.
-2 Alum.

सुहाटिक: A crystal, quartz;
अपयतमले हि मनसि सुहाटिकमवाचि रज-
निकरमस्तथा सुलं परिवर्तयतेसुहातः K.
-का Sulphate of alumina or alum.
-Comp. -अचल: the mount Meru.
-अहि: the mount Kailāsa.
-भिद्रु m. camphor. -अज: camphor.
-अदम्य, -आदम्य, -मणि m., -शिला a
crystal stone. -यम a. crystalline,
transparent. -रुक्म: a crystal
column.

सुहाटिकारि सुहाटिकारिका f. Sulphate
of alumina.

सुहाटिकी Alum.

सुहाटि 1. 1 P. (सुहाति) To burst,
open, expand. -11. 10 U. (सुहाति) To
jest or joke with, laugh at.

सुहाटि 1 P., 10 U. (सुहाति, सुहाति) To
laugh at, joke with, deride.

सुहाटि See सुहाटि.

सुहाटि Trembling, quivering, throb-
bling.

सुहाटि 1 P. (सुहाति) To tremble,
quiver, throb, palpitate. -10 U. or
-Caus. (सुहाति) To cause to
tremble or shake.

सुहाटिक: A drop of water. -कं
Crystal.

सुहाटिक a. (की f.) Crystalline.
-कं A crystal.

सुहाटिकं Crystal.

सुहाटि p. p. Split open, burst, ex-
panded, made to gape.

सुहाटि 1 A. (सुहाति, सुहाति) 1 To
grow large or fat, to become big or
bulky. -2 To swell, increase, ex-

paau; सङ्गुधुने तयो: कोपा: पस्कावे लक्ष-
लायव Bk. 14. 109 -Caus. (सुहाति) To
cause to grow large, augment,
increase; तावत्सुहायतां लक्ष्मीर्वाभा-
कितां सुहा: Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76,
15. 99.

सुहाति p. p. Increased, enlarged,
swollen.

सुहाति f. [सुहा-मावे किन् वलोपा] 1
Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase,
growth.

सुहाति p. p. [सुहा-क रुहीमाव:] 1
Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. -2
Fat, thick, oig, large, bulky. -3
Many, numerous, much, copious,
plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted,
joyful. -5 Pure; Bv. 4. 13. -6
Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7
Affected by hereditary disease. (सुहा
तीक means 'to augment or enlarge').

सुहाति: f. 1 Growth, increase,
enlargement. -2 Abundance, cop-
iousness, plenty; धनधारद्वयं च सुहाति:
सदा मे वर्तते सुहा. -3 Prosperity.

सुहाटि a. [सुहाटि Up. 2. 13] 1
Large, great, increased, expanded;
सुहाटिस्तकमपिनिर्वद &c. Mā 6. 23,
Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; Mv.
5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. -र: 1
Swelling, increase, enlargement,
growth. -2 A bubble (in gold).
-3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing,
quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5
Twanging. -र Abundance, much,
plenty. (सुहाटि 1. to swell out, ex-
pand, spread out, increase, multiply;
सुहाटिश्च विदुर्लक्ष्यति सुहाटि: सुहाटिर्वि-
पद: Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to be-
come manifest).

सुहाटि Throbbing, shaking, trem-
bling.

सुहाटि: [सुहाटि] Throbbing,
palpitation, beat, trembling.

सुहाटि 1 Quivering, palpitation. -2
Causing to shake about or move. -3
Rubbing, friction; S. 2. 4. -4 Patting
or stroking (as a horse), gentle
rubbing.

सुहाटि f. Buttocks, hips; अंतास्ति-
कृष्टपिपासायवपुष्टलभायुपुष्टतीनि जग्वा
Mā 5. 16.

सुहाटि 10 U. (सुहाटि) 1 To
hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3
To love. -4 To cover.

सुहाटि 10 U. (सुहाटि) To hurt
&c.; see सुहाटि above.

सुहाटि a. (compar. स्वेयम्, superl.)
1 Abundant, much, large. -2
Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

सुहाटि 1. 6 P., 1 U. (सुहाटि, सुहाटि) 1 To
burst or split open, break,
forth, be suddenly rent asunder

cleave, split, break; बाह्य देवि स्फुटति हृदयं भंसते देहबंधः U. 3. 58; स्फुटति न सा मगतिः प्रविशति न Gt. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुमानि करे निरतिहृदय-बलनाथ Gt. 5; Pt. 1. 136, Kā. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse; तरंगाः पुस्फुटन्तीनाः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट a. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटयामपरा-नस्यकं Si. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view; कर्षणपटिः स्फुटकोरमेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure; शुक्लकलं वा स्फुटविभुसत्वं Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटहृत्पलीलमभवत्सु-तको Si. 9. 79 (= प्रसिद्ध). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Loud. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. -अ The expanded hood of a snake. -इ ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. intelligible, obvious. -2, significant. -सार a. bright or gemmed with stars. -फलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. -वस्त्रली the heart-plant. -सारा the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -दर्शनति f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट-पुट] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटि-नी f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटितं p. p. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked; Mā. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण a. having wide feet, aplay-footed.

स्फुट 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति) To cover.

स्फुट I. 1 P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुट 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति-ते) See स्फुट.

स्फुट ind. An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः fire. -कारः the sound of a crackling noise.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुति, स्फुति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.) शांतिमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुटति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिदं S. 1. 16; स्फुटा वामको-नायि वृक्षिष्यमवलंब्यते Mā. 1. 8; अभिमतकलशो चारु पुस्तोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुटवचनसाधुव-तया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; इतं पृथि-ष्य कर्णं स्फुटं Rām. -3 To start, dart, spring forward; पुस्फुटवृषभाः पदं Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow). -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; धर्मतः स्फुटति निर्मलं यशः; Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; सुखास्फु-रंती को हर्षमिच्छति हरेः परिपूय वृद्धां Mu 1. 8; रचितवजिरसूयां वृद्धिमोक्षे मदीयं स्फु-रति निरदसादीं कापि राधां जगद् Gt. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुट कुचकुं-भरोरपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदये Gt. 10; (तथा) स्फुटस्वभावं बलं वा च-काशे Ku. 1. 24, r. 3. 60, 5. 51. Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुटयति-ते, स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -WITH अप् to shine forth or out. -अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. become known.

स्फुर; [स्फुर-भावं] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुर-पुट] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. -4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उहका a shooting meteor aorolite.

स्फुरितं p. p. 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shin-

ing. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed; Mā. 2. 10. -नं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुर्यति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुरति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder, clap, crash, explode; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth; स्फुर्यन्तेव स एव संयति मम स्वकारमिच्छति Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्युः = स्फुर्यु below.

स्फुर्युः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फुर्य. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फुर्युः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फुर्यनं 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुर 6 P. (स्फुरति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुरल A tent.

स्फुरलनं Trembling, throbbing, pal-pitation.

स्फुरलिंगः, -नी, स्फुरलिंगा A spark of fire; स्फुरलिंगावस्थया चक्षुरिषायेक इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुरलिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फुरतिः f. [स्फुर्य-स्फुर वा क्तिन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फुरतिम् a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. -म A follower or worshipper of Siva (पाशुपत).

स्फुर्यत् a. More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फुर q. v.)

स्फुर्य a. Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फुर q. v.)

स्फोटः [स्फुट करणे] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour; अश्वमपरो नर्म-स्फोटो परि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound; बुधैर्वैपाकराजैः प्रधान-भूतस्फोटरूपसंयम्यजकस्य शब्दस्य इव निरि-ति व्यवहारः कुतः K. P. 1, also see Saiva. S. (पाणिनीयसूत्र). -5 The

eternal sound recognised by the Mtmsakas. —Comp. —बीजकः the marking-out plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्फुट-ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear.—नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants.—नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking.—2 Wincing, grimacing.—3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers.—4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्पर्ध A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ma. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. —Comp. —वर्तलिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्व See स्व.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to prepositional participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रौंणलि स्म पाणमूल्यैश्चासि Si. 18. 15. —2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा *q. v.*); भर्तृर्ब्रह्मकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रदीपं गमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनय-स्वमीदृशे H. 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्म-महि अच्] 1 Recollection, remembrance.—2 Love.—3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पशुसुख एव माधवः Ku. 4. 23, 42, 43. —Comp. —अङ्गुः 1. a finger-nail—2. a lover, lascivious person.—अगारः, —कूपकः, —गुहः, —मंदिरे the female organ.—अंध *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion.—आकुल, —आतुर, —आर्त, —उत्सुक *a.* pinning with love, love-sick, smit with love.—आसक्तः ealiva.—क-मेन् *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act.—गुहा an epithet of Vishnu.—उग्र the clitoris.—वशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love; (these are ten).—वज्रः 1. the male organ.—2 a fabulous fish.—3. N. of a musical instrument. (—जं) the female organ. (—जा) a bright moon-light night.—मिया an epithet of Rati.—भासित *a.* inflamed by love.—मोहः infatuation of love, passion.—लेखनी the Śārikā bird.—वह्नुभा 1. an epithet of Spring.—2. of Aniruddha.—वीथिका a prostitute, harlot.—शासन an epithet of Śiva.—सखः the moon.—स्वभः the male

organ.—स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass.—हरः an epithet of Śiva.

स्मरणं [स्म-ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केचन स्मरणेन पुनासि पुनश्च वतः R. 10. 29.—2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरि-स्मरणे सरसं मनः Gt. 1.—3 Memory.—4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति धृगुस्मरणात् (opp. कृति).—5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity.—6 Remembering with regret, regretting.—7 Rhetorical recollection regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined:—यथापुनश्चर्यते इति तस्मिन् स्मरति स्मणं K. P. 10.—Comp. —अभुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance.—2. the favour of remembrance; Ku. 6. 19.—अपरव-तर्पका a turtle, tortoise.—अयोग्यत्वं the non-simultaneousness of recol-lections.—पद्वी death.

स्मार *a.* Relating to Śmara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं वाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यनेन ज्ञेयं करोति वज्रमारमनः B. —रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक *a.* (स्मि *f.*) Reminding.—कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मरणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त *a.* [स्मृति विहितः, स्मृतिवैश्वर्येति वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial.—2 Being within memory.—3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws; कस्मैस्मार्तविवाहाग्नौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं शुद्धे Y. 1. 97; Ma. 1. 108.—4 Legal.—5 Following or professing the law-books.—6 Domestic (as fire). —नः 1 A Brahmana well-versed in traditional law.—2 One who follows the traditional law.—3 N. of a sect. —नं An act or rite enjoined by the Smṛiti, a legal act.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईषस्मय-मान आसन् Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं व-दनां बुज्जं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27.—2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. —Caus. (स्माययतिने) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile.—2 To laugh at, de-ride.—3 To satirise (स्माययते in this sense). —Desid. (स्मिष्यतिने) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise.—2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयविजयविजिताय R. 5. 10; प्रभवः स्मयद्वयिताः Bb. 3. 2, 69; Mv. 2. 22. स्मित *p. p.* 1 Smiled, smiling.—2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; Pt. 1. 136.—नं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile'; सलिल-स्मितं &c. —Comp. —दृष्ट *a.* having a smiling look. (*f.*) a handsome wo-

man.—दृश्य *ind.* smilingly, with a smile; सप्तदिग्निस्मय स्मितदृषमाह Ku. 7. 47.—शालिन् *a.* smiling.

स्मितिः *f.* A smile, smiling.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मेटवतिने) 1 To slight, scorn, despise.—2 To love.—3 To go.

स्मील 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ 1. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify.—2 To protect, defend.—3 To live.—II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत; *pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (a) To remember, bear, or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि स्मरन्मनोरां तत्र गोदा-वरीं वा स्मरसि च तदुपातिष्वाचयेरितनामि U. 1. 26. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरारमनेऽ-भीष्टवता Pt. 1; R. 15. 45.—2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; वः स्मृत्युत्तरी-कांश्च सवाह्याम्यंतरः छाचि.—3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti; तथा च स्मरति.—4 To declare, regard, con- sider; Pt. 1. 30.—5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or de- sire for (oft. with gen.).; स्मृत्तिं दिक्ष-ति न दिवः स्मृत्युत्तरीयाः Ki. 5. 28; क-श्चिद्भूतः स्मरसि रसिके रवं हि तस्य प्रियेति Me. 85; Mu. 5. 11; भवत्याः स्मरनार-थमपि नः सावर्तं मम Bk. 8. 118.—Caus. (स्माययतिने, बुधस्मयतिने in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन कस्मि-याभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वविष्टयास्तौदृमिर्वा Māl. 1; sometimes with two acc.; अपि चंद्रस्तद्विषा अतिक्रान्तापार्थिवयुगात् स्मारयति प्रकृताः Mu. 1; ए एव दुःस्मरः कालस्मैव स्मारिता वयं U. 6. 31.—2 To give information.—3 To cause to re- member with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64.—Desid. (स्मर्यते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind.—2 Re- garded, laid down, recorded, men- tioned; Ku. 2. 7.—3 Appointed, designed; S. 6. 29.—4 Enjoined by a Smṛiti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्ति] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अथव्यामा क-रुणधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते V. 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृ-त्युपस्थितो ह्यमो ह्यो श्लोको U. 6; 4. 2.—2 Thinking of, calling to mind.—3 What was delivered by human au- thors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. धृति).—4 A code of laws, law-book.—5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृताः.—6 Desire, wish.—7 Understanding.—Comp. —अन्य another law-book.—अपेत

१. forgotten.-2. inconsistent with Smṛiti. -3. (hence) illegal, unjust. —उक्त अ. proscribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. —पथः, विषयः the object of memory; स्मृति-पथः, विषयं मृत्यु to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. —मस्मयमानः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. —नक्षत्रः a legal work. —हानिः loss or failure of memory. —स्थायः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. —विभ्रमः confusion of memory. —विरुद्धः a. illegal. —विरोधः 1. opposition of law, illegality. -2. disagreement between two or more Smṛitis or legal texts; स्मृति-विरोधः परिहरति S. 8. —शास्त्रं 1. a law-book, code, digest. -2 legal science. —शेषः a. deceased, dead (as a person). —क्षेत्रः temporary loss of memory. —साक्षः a. capable of being proved by law. —हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेरः अ. [स्मिन्] 1 Smiling; विस्मयः बुद्धिबलमाधितं स्वया महाजना स्मेर-मुक्तो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Mā. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसितवृत्ति-स्मयस्मेरतः Mā. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -Comp. —विह्वलः a peacock.

स्वन्द 1 A. (स्वन्दे, तस्यन्दे, अस्वन्द-अस्व-च-अन्-दिह, स्वन्दतां ते. स्वन्दिते, स्वन्दितुं स्वन्दु, स्वयः; dasid. सिस्वन्दिते, सिस्वन्तिते; the s of स्वन् is changed to द् after a preposition ending in ह or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip. dialil, flow; अथि वलद्विषिद स्वन्दमानं मरदं तव किमपि लिखन्ति मञ्जु मुञ्जु ध्वजः Bv. 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee.

स्वयः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्वयः [स्वन्द-मते च] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot.

स्वयम् अ. (वा or नी f.) [स्वन्द-स्व-स्व-रा] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्वयम्वा नो चतुरमा Ki. 15. 16. —नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धर्मपरं पविशति गजः स्वयम्वालोक्तमर्थः S. 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (निमिष). —नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. -Comp. —अरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्वयम्वा A drop of saliva.

स्वयम् अ. (नी f.) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; Mā. 8. 3; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्वयम्वा 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्वयम् p. p. 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. -2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्वयम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्वयति, स्वयन्ति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, abcut. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्वयम्तकः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). (For some account, see the word सन्नाजित्)

स्वयि (मी) कः [स्वयिह] 1 A cloud -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्वयिका Indigo.

स्वयत् ind. (Strictly 3rd pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. —अम्प. —वदः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. —वादिन् m. a sceptic.

स्वयलः See स्वयलः.

स्वयत् p. p. [स्विकर्मणि क] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चित्तासतितं तु जालनिबिडस्वयत् लम्बा विषा Mā. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. —नः A sack.

स्वयि f. [स्विभावे क्ति] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Offspring.

स्वयः [स्विन्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

स्वयः A sack, bag.

स्वयः A ray of light (also m.). —नं 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्वयः अ. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Anapicious, propitious. —नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. —नं Happiness, pleasure.

स्वय 1 A. (स्वयते, स्वयते) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नाक्षत्रकर्मणि ग्रहं त्रिपदीस्वयिनामपि R. 4. 48; गन्धर्वं स्वयते हस्वत् Bg. 1. 30; Bh. 14. 72. 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; हाहा देवि हृदयं हृदयं स्वयते देहधरा U. 3. 38; Mā. 9. 20 v. 1. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. —Caus. (स्वयन्ति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वसोपि नाक्षत्रपदं स्वयन्ति R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken; Mā. 3. 8.

स्वयः Falling, sleeping.

स्वयन् [स्वयि च स्वर] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्वयन् अ. (नी f.) [स्वयिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बंधे स्वयन्ति येन स्वयन्तिवाः पयोकुला

मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्वय p. p. [स्वय-क्] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; स्वयं शरं चापमपि स्वयस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलयं स्वयं स्वयं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्वयन्तर्गो Mk. 4. 8; स्वयन्ता-वतिनात्रोल्लिखिततलो बाह्व घटोत्सेपणात् S. 1. 30. -3 Loosened. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. —अंगः a. 1. having the limbs relaxed. -2. swooning, fainting.

स्वयः f. 1 Falling, lipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

स्वय 1 A. (स्वयते) To confide or trust.

स्वय f. [स्वयते-स्वयि-क्ति नि०] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्वयमपि गिरिवरः स्वयं धुनोत्पथि-क्षया S. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -3 Comp. —दाम् (स्वयाम्) n. the tie or fillet of a garland. —धरः a. wearing a garland; Ott. 12. —(य) N. of a metre.

स्वयन् अ. (वी f.) (compar. स्वयन्तु superl. स्वयन्ति) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आयुष्माभरणः स्वयं हंसचिह्न-कुलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्वययति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्वयः A rope, string, cord.

स्वय f. Breaking with downwards (अपानवायु).

स्वय 1 A. (स्वयते, स्वयते) To confide; see अस्व. —With वि. 1. to be confident! -2. to rest secure.

स्वयः [स्वय-क्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. -2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुली स्वयन्ती सा स्वयं नेत्रजलधरेः Rām. -3 A fountain, spring.

स्वयन् [स्वयन्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

स्वयः अ. (स्वयन्ती f.) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. —गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. —रंगः a market, fair.

स्वयन्ती 1 A stream, river; वापीस्वयन् स्वयन्ती R. 17. 64; Mā. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्वय m. [स्वय-क्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या स्वयि स्वयन्त्या S. 1. 1; तस्मिन्नेका- 7. 27. -3 N of Siva.

स्वयः A couch sofa (for reclining), bed; स्वयः स्वयन्त्या S. 1. 1; तस्मिन्नेका- 7. 27. -3 N of Siva.

साङ् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.
सावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

सावक *६.* (विका *f.*) [*सु निष्-पुल्ल*]
Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. —कं Black pepper.

सिद्ध 1 *U.* (संयतिने) To injure, harm, ruin.

सिद्ध 1 *P.* (संयति) To hurt, kill.

सिद्ध 1 *P.* (संयति) To hurt, kill.

सिद्ध 4 *P.* (संयति) 1 To go. —2 To become dry.

स्र 1 *P.* (स्रति, स्रत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निवारयन्तेऽपि *Rām.* —2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोडितं च स्रष्टे सोमिने च *पञ्चसुवत् Bk.* 56, 17, 18. —3 To go, move. —4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; ब्रते ब्रह्म तस्यापि मित्रभांडारयो यथा *Bhāg.*; *Bk.* 6. 18; *Ms.* 2 74 —5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret) —*Caus.* (सावयतिने) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न नात्रास्त्रावयेद्वक्त्र *Ms.* 4. 169.

स्र *६.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्यामस्रतस्तुतेच *Ku.* 1. 45; *Si.* 9. 68.

स्र *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. —2 Gone.

स्रति *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीदृशसिद्धतिभिरस्रमिरोहमंतः *Mu.* 6. 13; पदं तुवाःस्रति-स्रोतरक्तं *Ku.* 1. 6; *R.* 16. 44. *Ki.* 5. 44, 16. 2; क्षीरस्रतिद्वारमवा (वाताः) *Ms.* 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' —2 Exudation, resin. —3 A Stream —4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रजः *N.* of a district; पथः स्रज-स्रजिह्वे *Bk.*; (it was situated at some distance— at least one day's journey— from Pataliputra *q. v.*; of. न हि देवदत्तः स्रज्जे संनिधीयमानस्तद्वरेण वासलिह्वे संनिधीयते पुनश्चदेवकस्रज्जाचने-कस्रजसंज्ञात् *S. B.*

स्रजनी *Natron.*

स्रज्ज *६.* (नी) 1 Belonging to or coming from Sruṅgha. —2 Residing on Sruṅgha. —*स्रजः* An inhabitant of Sruṅgha. —*स्रजः* The gate leading to, Sruṅgha; of. *P.* IV 3. 86.

स्रज्ज *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira); *R.* 11. 25; *Ms.* 5. 117; *Y.* 1. 183. —*Comp.* —प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रजः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A Soma ladle. —3 A spring, cascade. —*Comp.* —*स्रजः* *N.* of Siva.

स्रज्ज 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A spring or fountain.

स्रज्ज 1 *A.* (स्रजे) To go, move.

स्रज्ज 1 *P.* (सावयति) 1 To boil. —2 To sweat; see *स्रज्ज*.

स्रोतः A stream; see *स्रोतः*.

स्रोतः *n.* [*स्र-तसि*] 1 (a) A stream, current, flow or course of water; परा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र स्रग्ता *U.* 2. 27, *Ms.* 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream; नदस्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतः स्रष्टुमाभिरगज *R.* 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोह्यमानस्य प्रतापतरणं हि तन् *V.* 2. 5. —2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसाम-स्मि जाह्नवी *Bg.* 10. 31. —3 A wave. —4 Water. —5 The canal of nutriment in the body. —6 An organ of sense; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतसि *Rām.* —7 The trunk of an elephant. —*Comp.* —अंजनं (स्रोतोजनं) antimony. —ईशः the ocean. —ईशः an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant a nostril; क्षीरोन्मेषस्रजितसुभ्रमं इतिभिः पीयमानः *Ms.* 42 (see *Mallī* thereon); (written स्रोतोजनं also *q. v.*). —नदः *f.* —वहा a river; स्रोतोवहा पथिनिकामज-लामतीत्य जातः सखेपण्यवान् सुप्रतुष्टि-का-यः *S.* 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सकललीन-संसिधुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी *6. 16*; *R.* 6. 52.

स्रोतः 1 *N.* of Si. —2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. ६.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमयुत्वं कुर्व *S.* 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तत्रचित्वा *5. 5*; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्व-पुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वपुत्र. —2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; स्वर्गपथि न कालु कमलं पुष्पति स्वामभिरण्या *Ms.* 80; *S.* 1. 19; स तस्य स्वः भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वाद्भुक्तः *U.* 6. 14. —3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; स्वदेव भार्या स्वदेव सा च स्वा च विज्ञाः, स्मृताः *Ms.* 3 13, 5. 104. —स्वः 1 One's own self. —2 A relative, kinsman; *Pt.* 2 96; *Ms.* 2. 109. —3 The soul. —4 *N.* of Vishṇu. —स्वः, स्वः 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व *q. v.* —2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; of. *वद.* —*Comp.* —अज्ञपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —अस्वः one's own handwriting. —अस्विकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वधिकारारामसा *Ms.* 1; स्वधिकारभूमा *S.* 7. —अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. —अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, self-dependent. —2. in-

dependent. —3. one's own subject. —4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना व-चनीयतापि हि वरं वदो न सेवाञ्जलि *Mk.* 3. 11. —कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सि-द्धिर्मा *S.* 4. —पतिता, पतिता a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is sub-ject to her; अथ ता मिहतायावा रावा स्वाधीनभर्तुका निजवाद् रतिकृतिं खाई मंडनवाद्यया *Gīt.* 12; see *S. D.* 112 of *seq.* —अव्यापः 1. self-recitation, mut-tering to one-self. —2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sa-cred books. —3. the Veda itself. —4. a day on which sacred study is en-joined to be resumed after suspen-sion. —अधिष्म *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood inring his course of holy study; *Ms.* 11. 1. —अव्यापिन् *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. —2. a tradesman. —अनुभवः, अनुभूतिः *f.* self-experience. —2. self-knowledge; स्वाधुभूत्येकसारवन्मा-ज्ञायाव तेजसे *Bh.* 2. 1. —अनुत्प *a.* 1. natural, inborn. —2. worthy of one-self. —अंतं 1. the mind; *Bv.* 4. 5; *Mv.* 7. 17. —2. a cavern —अर्थ *a.* 1. self-interested. —2. having its own, or true meaning. —3. having one's own object or aim. —4. pleonastic. (—र्थः) 1. one's own interest, self-interest; स्वः स्वाधि समीक्षते *Si.* 2. 65) स्वार्थास्ततां सुवतरा वणविक्रियेव *V.* 4. 15. —2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे निष्, स्वार्थे कमत्तवा &c.; *Bv.* 1-79 (where both senses are intended). —अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being स्वार्थानुमान. —पक्षि *a.* 1. cleve, in one's own affairs. —2. expert in attending to one's own interests. —परा *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; *Mu.* 3. 4. —विषातः frustration of one's object. —सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. —आवच *a.* subject to or dependent upon oneself; *Bh.* 2. 7. —इच्छा self-will, own inclination. —आचारः acting as one likes; self-will. —मृत्वा an epithet of Bhīṣma. —उद्वः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधिः a fixed star. —कंधनः air, wind. —कामिन् *a.* selfish. —कार्य one's own business or interest. —कुलकः a fish. —मतम् *ind.* to one-self, aside (theatrical language). —उद्व *a.* 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wan-ton. —2. spontaneous. —3. wild. (—स्वः) one's own will or choice, one's fancy or pleasure, independence. (—इ) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छदं दलद्वारादन्त-रं चिदंतो चिद्वत्तु युजिर्न मिर्लैदाः *Bv.* 1.

15. —अ a. self-born. (—जा) 1. a son or child. —2. sweat, perspiration. (—जा) a daughter. (—जं) blood. —अजः 1. a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रवक्ष्येतात् स्वजनमनुवर्तुं स्वयसित 8. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. —2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनपते Don. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.). —जातिः kinman. —तत्र a. 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. —2. of age, full grown. (—त्रः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. °जा, °ज्युः a fellow-countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. —2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. —2. a friend. —परमेष्ठं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश a. 1. self-evident. —2. self-luminous. —प्रयोगात् ind. by means of one's own efforts —भटः 1. one's own warrior. —2. bodyguard. —भावः 1. own state. —2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावाद् दुरतिक्रमः Subhāsh. ; so कुटिलं, युद्धं, चरलं, कठिनं &c. °उक्तिः f. 1. spontaneous declaration. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance स्वभावोक्तिस्तु द्विभावेः स्वकिञ्चिद्वचनं K. P. 10, or भावावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्द्विष्यती Kāv. 2. 8. °वातुः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances, according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. —भू 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Śiva. —3. of Viṣṇu. —बोधि a. related on the mother's side. (—m. f.) own womb, one's own place of birth. (—f.) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. —2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. —3. a kind of astringent juice. —4. the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone). —राज m. 1. the Supreme Being. —2. one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप a. 1. similar, like. —2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. —3. learned, wise. (—वं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. —2. natural character or form, true constitution. —3. nature. —4. peculiar sim. —5. kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि f. one of the three forms of fallacy allied असिद्धि q. v. —लक्षणं a peculiar

characteristic or property. —वत्स a. 1. self-controlled. —2. independent. —वहति a. 1. self impelled. —2. alert, active. —वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति a. living by one's own exertions. —संतुत a. self-protected, self-guarded. —संस्था 1. self abiding. —2. self-possession. —3. absorption in one's own self. —ह्य a. 1. self-abiding. —2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. —3. independent. —4. doing well, well in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Mā. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न रक्षितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. —5. contented, happy. (स्थ) ind. at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; वक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य योऽयमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्तः one's own hand or hand-writing, an autograph; see under हस्त. —हस्तिका an axe. —हित a. beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक a. One's own, own.

स्वकीय a. 1. One's own, own. —2. Of one's own family. —य One's own wife.

स्वतत् ind. 1. Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). —2. From oneself. —Comp. —प्रमाण, —सिद्ध a. self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वतः 1. Self-existence. —2. Ownership, proprietary right.

स्व-कु-गु 1 P. (स्व-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ a. [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा.] 1. Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छसुकाफलं &c. —2. White. —3. Beautiful. —4. Healthy. —स्वच्छः A crystal. —च्छः White Dūrvā grass. —च्छं 1 A pearl. —2 Pure chalk. —Comp. —पथं talc. —चातुः pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वच् 1 A. (स्वजे); the ह being changed to र after prepositions ending in इ or उ 1 To embrace, clasp; कथाचिदाद्युच्चय चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यध्वस्तजत मूर्ध्नि चोपजघ्नौ R. 13. 70. —2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वयः An embrace.

स्वयम् The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वद् 10 U. (स्व-त्वा-इवति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To finish.

स्वद् 1. 1 A. (स्वदेते, स्वाहेत) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); पञ्चदशाय स्वदेतेऽप्या Kāśikā; अवा हि तुहाय न चादिभारः स्वादुः दुर्वापिः स्वदेते तुहाय

N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदायः Si. 10. 23. —2 To taste, relish, eat. —3 To please. —4 To sweeten. II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वादयिते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. —2 To taste. —3 To sweeten.

स्वदने Tasting, eating.

स्वदित p. p. Tasted, eaten. —उ An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्व-आ धृशो दत्स्व वः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. —2 One's own will or pleasure. —3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंप्रदानस्वरः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. —4 The food offered to the Manes personified. —5 Food or oblation in general. —6 One's own portion or share. —7 A Śrāddha or funeral ceremony. —8 N. of Māyā or illusion. —ind. An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); वितुष्यस्व धा Sk. —Comp. —कार a. offering oblations to the Pitris. —कारः the exclamation Svadhā; पूते हि त. दृष्टं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निबन्धनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris —पियः 1. Agni or fire. —2. black sesamum. —ह्व m. 1. a deceased or defunct ancestor. —2 a god, deity.

स्वधितिः m. f., स्वधेती An axe.

स्वच् 1 P. (स्वन्ति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णः पेराम् सस्वच्चुः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकाशौ स्वरुपे स्वरन्वाते लोदताः Ak. —2 To hum (as a bee); S. 1. 24. —3 To sing. —Caus. (स्वन्वति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. —2 To sound. —3 To adorn (स्वायति) in this sense).

स्वच [स्व-अच्] Sounded, noise; शिवादेवस्वमा यथाह् दुष्टो विप्रवेति at R. 12, 39; शंसस्वमा &c. —Comp. —उरहाः हः a rhinoceros.

स्वचिः Sounded, noise.

स्वचिक A. Sounding; as in पाणिस्वचिका 'one who claps his hands.'

स्वचित a. [स्व-कर्तृ क] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. —तं 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्तमित. —2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपति, सुष; pass. दुष्यते; desid. सुष्यति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंज्ञातिस्वप्नसंधा सुखं स्वपेति चैवमिति K. P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केनचन Bb. 2. 76. —2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. —3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19,

—*Caus.* (स्वपयति ते) To cause to sleep, rook to sleep. —*WITH* अव, -नि, -म, or -सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुतलक्षणः *Mā. 7*; *Ku. 2. 42*; *R. 11. 44*.

स्वपन Sleep ng, dreaming, sleep.

स्वपः [स्व-भवे नृ] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा विवस्वतो ब्रूया भगवत् *K. 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70*; *Ku. 2. 8*. —2 A dream, dreaming, स्वपेन जालसुषा खलु जीवलोका *Sānti. 2. 2*; स्वप्ना तु माया तु मतिभ्रमो तु *S. 6. 9, R. 10. 60*. —3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. —*Comp.* —अवस्था a state of dreaming. —उत्पन्न *a. 1.* resembling a dream. —2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). —कर, -कृत *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. —गृहं निमेषनं a sleep ng-room, bedroom. —दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. —अविमर्श *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; *Ms. 12. 122*. —मयं च the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. —विचारा interpretation of dreams. —शोल *a.* deepened to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

समप *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, droway.
स्वमेकः A year.

स्वयम् *ind. 1* Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विवृक्षोपि स्वयं स्वयं हेतुमत्प्राप्तं *Ku. 2. 55*; स्वयं नस्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शालं तस्य कतेति किं *Subhāsh. 1*; *R. 1. 70*; *3. 20, 2. 56*; *Ms. 5. 39*. —2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वपेनैव स्वयं एवंविधाः कुलपात्रां निःसंशयः पञ्चकः *K. 1. 1*. —अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. —उक्तिः *f. 1.* voluntary declaration. —2. information, deposition (in law). —उत्पन्न *a.* son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. —कृत *a.* self-made, natural. —(रि) an artificial or adopted son. —ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). —ग्रह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. —(ह) self-voice, self-election; *Ku. 3. 7, Mā. 6. 7*. —जात *a.* self-born. —दत्त *a.* self-given. —(य) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law. —भूः *N. of Brahman*; सुधुर्बुधस्यो हरिभक्तानां वेनाजिपते सततं बुधकर्मदाता *Bh. 1. 1*. —भूयः 1 the first man. —2. *N. of Brahman*. —3. of Siva. —हू *a.* self-existent. —(हू) 1 *N. of Brahman*. —2. of Vishnu. —3

of Siva. —4. of Kālā or time personified. —5 of Kāśadeva. —6. a Jaina deified saint. —7. the female breast. —8. the Supreme Being. —भूतः *N. of Siva*. —चरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. —चरा a maiden who chooses her own husband. —भेदः *N. of Siva*.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वपयति ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind. 1* Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक स्वर्ध्वः, स्वर्भानुः, &c. —2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. —3 The sky, ether. —4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. —5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmaṇa in his daily prayers, see शाङ्गि. —6 Radiance, splendour. —7 Water. —*Comp.* —आपगा, —गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. —2. the galaxy or milky way. —गतिः *f.*, —गमनं 1. going to heaven, future felicity. —2. death. —गिरिः Sumeru. —तक्षः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. —दृष्टु *m. 1.* an epithet of Indra. —2. of Agni. —3. of Soma. —नदी (forming स्वर्नदी) the celestial Ganges. —मन्त्रः a kind of precious stone. —मानुः *N. of Rāhu*; तत्प्रेष्यराधे स्वर्भानुमन्त्रं चिरेण च हिमाञ्चमाद्युसते तन्मन्त्रविष्णुः स्फुटं कलं *Si. 2. 49*. —सुवना the sun. —मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. —लोकः the celestial world, heaven. —नद्यः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —वापी the Ganges. —वेद्या a courtizan of heaven, a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. —वेद्य *m. du.* an epithet of the two Asvins. —वा 1. an epithet of Soma. —2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. —सिन्धुः = स्वर्गगा.

स्वर् [स्व-अन्, स्व-अन्वा] 1 Sound, noise. —2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्याममृदकुलेन प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि *Ku. 1. 45*. —3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven :— निषादः, मध्यमः, पञ्चमः, धनिष्यः, रसः, गान्धर्वः, शक्रः) —4 The number 'seven'. —5 A vowel. —6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित q. q. v. v.). —7 Air breathed through the nostrils. —8 Snoring. —रा *N. of the chief wife of Brahman*. —*Comp.* —अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). —अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. —उद्य *a.* followed by a vowel. —(य) the production of sound. —उपय *a.* preceded by a vowel. —ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. —उत्पन्न *N. of the Sāma-veda*. —चद composed in musical measure.

—भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of इ or ए when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (e. g. वर्ष pronounced वरषि). —भंगः 1. indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. —2. hoarseness or cracking of voice. —मंडलं the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; *Pt. 5. 51*. —मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). —लासिका a flutel pipe. —शून्य *a.* without music, notes, unmelodious, unmusical. —संयोगः 1. the junction of vowels. —2. the union of notes or sounds, i. e. voice; अथ एवैव स्वस्तयोगः *Mā. 1. 3*; *U. 3*; पर्वतकाशस्या इव स्वस्तयोगः श्रुते *M. 5*. —संक्रमः 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वस्तकमं सुदुर्गिरः श्लिष्टं च तदीयवन्म *Mā. 3. 5*. —. the gamut. —संघिः the coalition of vowels. —सामान्य *m. pl.* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial season.

स्वर्वात् *a. 1* Having sound, sonorous. —2 Having a voice. —3 Vocal. —4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वर्वात् *a.* [स्वरा जातोऽस्य इत्यच्] 1 Sounded. —2 Sounded as a note, pitched. —3 Articulated. —4 Circumflexed. —5 Accented. —तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; सगद्गारः रितः *P. 1. 2. 31*; see *Sk. thereon*.

स्वर्वा [स्व-उ] 1 Sunshine. —2 A part of a sacrificial post. —3 A sacrifice. —4 A thunderbolt. —5 An arrow.

स्वर्वात् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकारं निर्वाचिस्थानं *S. 7*. —*Comp.* —आपगा the celestial Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. —काम *a.* desirous of heaven. —गिरिः the heavenly-mountain Sumeru. —द्व, —पद्व *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकापादपादमधुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपजितः *Bh. 3. 11*. —पतिः, भर्तृ *m.* Indra. —लोकः 1. the celestial region. —2. paradise. —ईश्वरः 1. Indra. —2. the body. —दधुः, —क्षी *f.* a celestial damsel heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गक्षीणां परिवर्गः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. —साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गादणस्य भोगश्चेन हनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. —म 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वर्गपि विगतपद्मः स्वर्गिणः प्रीयमाणं *S. 7. 34*; *Me. 30, Ku. 2. 45*. —2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a. 1* Heavenly, celestial, divine. —2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; *Me. 4. 13, 5. 48*.

स्वार्जिकः, स्वार्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt petre. nitre.

स्वर्ण [सुद्रु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin. -Comp. -अंगः the Aragvadh tree. -अरिः sulphur. -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-वः) *N.* of Garuda. -कारः, -कृत *a.* goldsmith. -नैरिकं a kind of red chalk. चूडः 1. the blue jay. -2. a cock. -जं tin. -दीधितिः fire. -पक्षः *N.* Garuda. -वक्त्रा the celestial Ganges. -वाटकः borax. -वृषपः the Champaka tree. -बन्धः a deposit of gold. -विंदुः *N.* of Vishnu. -धुंगरः a golden vase. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance -यूथो, -यूथिका yellow jasmine. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -वणिज् *m.* 1. a gold merchant. -2. a money-changer. वर्णं turmeric.

स्वर्णक *A.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्ष 1 *A.* (स्वस्ते) 1 To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 *P.* (स्वल्ति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुद्रु अल्प प्रा स] (compar. स्वल्पियद्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling, insignificant. -3 Brief, short, स्वल्पं तथायुः Pt. 1. -4 Very few. -Comp. -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कंकः a species of heron. -के-शपिन् *m.* the Kovidāra tree. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विषयः 1. an insignificant matter. -2. a small part. -व्ययः very little-expenditure, alingness. -वीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. or स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; of. इव-शुर.

स्वस् *f.* [सु-अस् ऋत्; Up. 2. 97] 1 A sister; स्वस्वामादाय विदमेनाथः पुरप्रवेष्टा-भिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वमुत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 *A.* (स्वस्ते) See स्वस्.

स्वरित *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.).; स्वरितं भावते S. 2; स्वस्वस्तु ते R. 5. 17; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. -अपन्नं 1. a means of securing prosperity. -2. the averting of evil by the recit-

ation of mantras or performance of expiatory rites. -3. the benediction of a Brahmana after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थाभिकं स्वस्वयम् प्रबुज्य R. 2. 70. -दः, -भाषा an epithet of Siva. -ह्रस्वः 1. a letter. -2. a Brahmana. -3. a bard; panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं -वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वास्तं शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहितं स्तनस्वरितकमिव धूमिः Mā. 4. 10; Si. 10. 43. -5 A palace of a particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. -कः, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by Yogins. स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; R. 2. 48.

स्वस्तीयः स्वस्तेयः A sister's son.

सस्त्रीया, स्वस्तेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं [हृदयेन आगतं हृद् आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देवैः M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार M. 4; स्वागते स्वानवीकारान् प्रभावेन वल्लभं वा; युगपद् युगवाहुभ्यः प्रा-तेभ्यः प्राञ्चविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वांगिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छयं [स्वच्छेदस्य भावः अर्थः] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छेद्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छेद्यम्, स्वाच्छेद्यतम् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातन्त्र्यं [स्वतन्त्रस्य भावः अर्थः] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातन्त्र्यं कश्चित् स्त्रियाः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.). Free will

स्वातिः -ती *f.* [स्वेनेव अतति अन्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिं संपु-तं सम्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Comp. -योगा conjunction with Svāti.

स्वाद See रद्.

स्वादः -स्वादनं [स्वादः स्वादश्च एव] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादिष्ठ *p. p.* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादित *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वाद *q. v.*); किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्स्मिन् सदा साङ्गः समगमः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar. of स्वाद *q. v.*); काव्यामृतर-सास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

स्वादु *a.* [स्वद-उण्] (ङु or डो *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृणा शुद्ध-व्यास्ये पिबति सालिलं स्वादु सुरभिः Bh. 3. 92, Me. 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. -*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितः Subhāsh. -डुः *f.* A grape. -Comp. -अक्षं sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1. a piece of any sweet substance -2. molasses. -पम्बन् *m.* *N.* of the god of love. -फलं the jujube. (-लः) the jujube tree. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1. the fruit of the hog-plum. -2. the Satāvati plant. -3. the root काकोली. -4. spirituous liquor. -5. a grape. -सुर्द 1. rock-salt. -2. marine-salt.

स्वाही Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः [स्वा-यच्] 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं [स्वपतेयगतं वच्] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृतं मत्पत्नं किं किं ताम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See आपद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) [स्वभाव-दागतः वच्] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनय-कर्मणा। सुमुष्टं सहजं तेजो हविषेव ह-विर्मुञ्जा R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -काः *m. pl.* A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभावे Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्व-अस्मर्थे मिति द्विषः] Possessing proprietary rights. *m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2 A

lord, master; **रत्नसाम्राज्यस्य विक्रं** Vikr. 18. 107. -3 A sovereign, king, monarch. -4 A husband. -5 A spiritual preceptor. -6 A learned Brahmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order (in this sense usually added to proper names). -7 An epithet of Kārttikeya. -8 Of Vāhno. -9 Of Siva. -10 Of the sage Vākyatāna. -11 Of Garuda. -**उपहारः** a horse. -**कार्यं** the business of a king or master. -**अधिकारः** N. of Parasarāma. -**पाल** m. du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -**कारः** the state of a lord or owner, ownable. -**मूल** a. originating in or derived from a master or lord. -**वात्सल्यं** affection for the husband or lord. -**सद्भाषः** 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -**सेवा** 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

स्वामिता - १ Ownership, master-
ship, proprietary right. २-Lordship,
sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.
स्वाम्य 1 Mastership, lordship,
ownership. -2 Right or title to
property. -3 Rule, supremacy, do-
minion.

स्वाभंभुय अ. (वी. फ.) 1 Relating to Brahman ; Ku. 2. 1. —2 Descended from Brahman ; S. 7. 9. —३ An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक a. (की०) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वादस्यं 1 Possessing natural
flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance,
fineness.

स्वाराज् *m.* An epithet of Indra.

सुरासुर्य ! The dominion of heaven,
Indra's heaven. -2 Identification
with the self-resplendent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, श्वारोचिष m. N. of the
second Manu ; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षणं Peculiar characteristics,
natural disposition ; Ma. 9, 19.

स्थाल्य अ. (ह्यी f. 1 Little, small.
-2 Few. -ह्यं 1 Littleness, smallness.
-3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं १ Self-reliance, self-dependence. - २ Fortitude, resolute-

ness, firmness. -3 Sound state
health. -4 Prosperity, well-being,
comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfac-
tion, spirits ; लब्धं मया दशास्त्वं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately.—3 N. of the wife of *Agni*.—ind. An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.): इन्द्राय स्वाहा; अग्नये स्वाहा &c.—Comp. —कारः utterance of the exclamation *Śvāhā*; स्वाहास्वपाकारावेवजितानि इममन्नुदुहयानि युहाणि तानि.—पतिः, -विः *Agni* or fire.—द्रुह m. a god, deity.

स्वि *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense : कस्मिन्नुत्तमस्ती नामिपरिमुद-
ज्जरीरत्तमश्वा S. 3. 13 ; Me. 14. It is
sometimes used disjunctively in the
sense of 'either', 'or', with न. उत वा
&c. ; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14.
60 : see **आश्च** also.

स्विद् I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदित or स्विन्व)
To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति कूजयति
वेष्टति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77;
Māl. 1. 35; म स्वं पृथक् कंषे जुलक-
स्वाम्बुति दिव्यति Gt. 11. —II. 1 A.
स्वेदते, स्विच or स्विदित) 1 To be anointed.
—2 To be greasy or unctuous: Māl. 5.
17. —3 To be disturbed. —Caus. (स्वे-
यित्ते) 1 To cause to perspire. —2 To
heat.

स्विन्न *p. p.* [स्विन्-न्] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Steeped. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकारणं, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः। *f.* 1 Tak-
ing, accepting. -2 Assenting, agree-
ing, promising, an assent, a promise.
-3 Espousal, wedding, marriage ;
S. 5.

स्वीय a. Own, one's own : लोका-
लोकाभितारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विष्णुर्द्वं यथा :
S. D. 97.

स्फुट् १ P. (स्फुटति) १ To spread,
extend. - २ To forget.

सू १ P. (स्वरुति; desid. विस्वारिषति,
उत्सृषति) । To sound, recite. — ३ To

praise. -३ To pain or be pained. -४ To go. -WITH. अभि, -य to sound. -य to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

शु ९ P. (शृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्लोक 1 Δ (संकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्निग्धवान् वृत्] 1 Sweat, perspiration ; अंशुलिस्वेदोऽनूस्वेदश्चर्याणि. V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour.-Comp. -उर्ध्व- उर्ध्वक्ष- अलं perspiration. -शुषुक्ता a cooling breeze (sucking up a sweat). -ज अ. generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects).

स्वेदनं [स्विद्-णिप्-त्यप्] 1 Perspiration, sweat -2 Causing to sweat-3 A diaphoretic.

हरेद्विधा । A boiler, sauce-pan.-2
Kitchen.

खेदनी A frying-pan, sauc-pan.

स्वेर [स्वस्व इत्य, स्व-अच् स्व-इति ।] Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; वृद्धादि स्वैरगतेर्जनिमिह सुखसंनिभमपेक्षि S. 5. 11; अस्याहतेः स्वैरगतेः स तत्त्वा R. 2. 5. -2 Free, unrestrained, confidential; as in स्वैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. -4 Doll, lazy. -5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. -† Wilfulness, wantonness. -† ind. 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; साक्षा स्वैर स्वर्षादिषु ये चर्षणादेववाह्निषु R. 17. 64. -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. एव); वयास्वैर वय इति मिल आहते सत्यवाचा Vo. 3. 9. -Comp. -आलाप confidential talk. -वृद्ध, -वृत्ति, -आचार a. acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

हवैरता - रव Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

इशेरिजा A loose or wanton woman,
a wanton woman, an adulteress ; Y.
1. 67.

स्वैरिन् a. Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिंधो ३०० सेरमी.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोच्छयार्थं Happiness, prosperity
(especially as regards future life.)

ह.

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly' &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह अत जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह परितनारदौ युह ऊचतुः &c. *Att. Br.* It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —हः 1 A form of Siva. —2 Water. —3 Sky. —4 Blood. —5 A cipher. —6 Meditation. —7 Auspiciousness. —8 Paradise. —9 Heaven. —10 Drying. —11 Fear. —12 Knowledge. —13 The moon. —14 N. of Vishnu. —15 War, battle. —16 A horse. —17 Pride. —18 Horripilation. —19 A physician. —20 Cause, motive. —हः 1 The Supreme Spirit. —2 Pleasure, delight. —3 A weapon. —4 The sparkling of a gem. —5 The sound of a lute. (—m. also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हन् अन्-पूर्वो वणमिः] (said to be derived from हन्; cf. मवेद्वर्णमात् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसः संयति पांडवा इव वनाद्वाताचार्या मया; Mk. 5. 6; न शोधते समानस्ये हंसमस्ये चको चया Subhāsh. B. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly toward the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; s. g. सारं ततो ब्राह्मणपात्रे कष्टु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाङ्गुलमात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमावृते हनिमा भर्ग्यचर्या; S. 6. 27; नीरक्षीरविभेको हंसालस्ये स्वमेव तद्वे चेतुः विश्वमिवाङ्गुलमात्; कुक्षतं पालीयति कः; Bv. 1. 13; see Bb. 2. 18 also). —2 The Supreme soul, Brahman. —3 The individual soul (जीवाम्). —4 One of the vital airs. —5 The sun. —6 Siva. —7 Vishnu. —8 Kāmadeva. —9 An omnibitious monarch. —10 An ascetic of a particular order. —11 A spiritual preceptor. —12 One free from malice, a pure person. —13 A

mountain. —14 Envy, malice. —15 A buffalo. —हः (m. pl.) N. of stribe said to live in the Plaksha-Drina. —Comp. —अंशु a. white. —अंशुः vermilion. —अभिरुद्ध an epithet of Sarasvati. —अभिरुद्ध silver. —आरुहः N. of Brahman. —कौता a female goose. —कौलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himalaya. —2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox; (for असूट). —गति a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. —नद्वता a sweetly speaking woman. —नामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. —2 N. or Brahman. —चूलः—हंस the soft feathers of down of a goose. —हंसह्वं also wood. —नादः the cackling of a goose. —नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; नंदब्रह्मना नमो कोकिलानाप-संयुताः नित्यं कुर्वन्ती वा स्यात् वा हंसवा हंसनादिनी). —पादं vermilion. —माला a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. —मुवन् m. a young goose or swan. —रघः, —रघवः epithets of Brahman. —राजः a king of geese. —लोमशं green sulphate of iron. —लोहं brass. —श्रेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. —2 An ornament for the ankles (हुर or पादकरक); सति हंसकविभक्तमपासयति हंसकमुषणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other sense).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंशो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हंशो विष्णुमयसिचन्द्रमणयः संबर्धयस्व रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. —2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. —3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middle class; हंशो ब्राह्मणमा कुप्य Mu. 1).

हंशः The calling of elephants.

हंजा, हंजे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचनमाले अहं हंजिनी कदुभातिनी Ratn. 3.

हृद् 1 P. (हति, हति) To shine, be bright.

हृद् [हृद्-उत्स रेवम्] A market, a fair. —Comp. —चोरका a thief who steals from fairs and markets. —विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. —2. a sort of perfume. —3. turmeric.

हृद्दी A small market or fair.

हृद् 1 P. (हति) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To be wicked. —3 To oppress. —4 To bind to a post.

हृद् 1 Violence, force. —2 Oppression, rapine. (हृद् and हृद्वा are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अंगलिका च चंद्रवर्षा हृद्वा परिणतमाश्मभयनमनीयत Dk.; चानराद् वारयामास हृद्वा मयुरेज च Rām. —Comp. —योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v.; because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). —विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हृद्दिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हृद्दि (हृद्दि) m. हृद्दिः A man of the lowest caste.

हृद्दी A bone. —Comp. —अं marrow.

हंदा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंदा हंदा हंदा हंदा मीना चोटी सली प्री Ak. —f. A large earthen vessel (?).

हंदि, हंदी An earthen pot.

हंदि *ind.* See हंदा *ind.*

हृद् 1 A. (हृद्, हृद्) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge faeces. —Desid. (जिहृते).

हृद्द Voids excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हृद्द Excrement, ordure.

हृद् 2 P. (हति, जवान, कणचीत् अवधिह-अत; हनिष्यति, हं, ह; *pass.* हन्ते *caus.* पातयति; *desid.* जिहृते) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; जयस्य दूषणकरत्रिमूर्धनो रण हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हंसेव मनुजः Bb. 3. 18. —2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडं हंतुमशुचानां निघृष्टास्मा मेघराजो विषं M. 3. 20. Si. 7. 56. —3 To hurt, injure, afflict

torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon; नृणां छिद्धिं भज क्षमं जहि मदं Bb. 2. 77. -5 To remove, take away, destroy. अभोजिनीननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हंतित्वं कुपितो विधाता Bb. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome; विजितैः सहस्रगुणितैरपि हृत्तमायाः पराक्रमस्तमजना न परिश्य-जंति Subhāsh. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; Ki. 2. 37. -9 To raise; त्रगुहृतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); e. g. कज हन्ति कुजोदरी S. D. 7; or नयित-रेणु मानेन समुपानितसकृतिः। हरक्षोत्पिनमिष हंतित्वं सादर K. P. 7. (given as an instance of the दीप called अत्यन्तव्य). -Cause. 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy ruin, mar, spoil; Pt. 1. 363. -3 Wreath अति to injure excessively. -अंतर् to strike in the middle.

हन् *p. p.* [हन्-क] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured; Mn. 3. 1. -3 Lost, perished. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated; बन्धे तत्त्वान्दवात् हन्ताः S. 1. 24. -6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हृत्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed' 'worthless'; अमुग्रदुःस्वयिदे हतददयं सप्रति विदुः S. 6. 6; Mā. 9. 28; कु-सुमुपानो हन्ताजितसन्निव R. 14. 65; हन्तिधिलासतानां हा विजितो विपाकाः Si. 11. 64. -हन् 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. -Comp. -आश १. bereft of hope, hopeless, despairing. -2 weak, powerless. -3 cruel, merciless. -4 barren. -5 low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -कंठक a freed from thorns or roses. -चित्त a bewildered, confounded. -त्विष a dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. -दैव a. ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -प्रभाव, -चोप a. bereft of power or vigour; Ku. 2. 21. -बुद्धि a. deprived of sense, senseless. -भाग, -भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. -मूर्ख; a. dolt, blockhead. -रथ; a chariot of which the horse and the charioteer are slain. -लक्षण a. devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -शेष a. surviving. -श्रा, -सपद् a. reduced to indigence, impoverished. -साधस a. freed from fear.

हृत्क *a.* [हृत् हृत् नृपायत्वात् कृत्] Miserable, ill bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न खलु विदितान्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहत-कम् Mn. 2; हृत्विताः रथ परिभूताः रथ-रानहतकेन U. 1. 1. -कः A low person, coward.

हृतिः *f.* [हृन्-भावे-क्ति] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हृत्सुः 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हृत्पा [हृन्-भावे-क्त्वा] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in घृणहृत्पा, गो-हृत्पा, &c.

हृत् *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in हृत्तहृत्, पितृहृत्, मातृहृत्, ब्रह्महृत्, &c.

हृन्ः Killing, slaying.

हृन्तं [हृन्-भावे-त्सु] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हृत्तुः 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हृत्तु *a.* (वीर्य) [हृन्-भृत्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. -म. 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हृत्तः 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हृत्तु-भृत् *m. f.* [हृन्-भृत्] 1 The chin. -हु *f.* 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -ग्रहः, locked jaw. -मूलं the root of the jaw.

हृत्तु (हृत्) *m. N.* of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Aujā by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his life. When Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lankā.]

हृत्तुः A demon.

हृत् *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, hurry (oh!); हृत् भो लब्धे सपर स्वास्थ्ये S. 4; हृत् प्रवृत्तं संगीत-कं M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity; पुत्रक हृत् ते धामाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh! alas!); हृत् धिक् सामधन्यं U. 1. 43; स्वराभिहृत् इमरामि U. 1; काचमूह्येन विक्रीता हृत् चित्तामणिमया Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle; हृत् ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* uttering the word also!; tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1. the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a

god; निवीति हंतकारेण मनुष्यास्तर्प-येद्य.

हृम् *ind.* An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हंवा (भा) The lowing of cattle.

-Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle.

हृत् 1 P. (हृति, हृति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To second. -4 To be weary.

हृत् [हृन्-वि-भा-अ] 1 A horse; Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296. R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class; see under अश्व. -3 The number seven; 4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -Comp. -अ-हृत्पा a superintendent of horses. -अरि the fragrant oleander. -आयुर्वेत् veterinary science. -आरुह a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1. a rider. -2. riding. -आमनी the gum-olibanum tree. -वृद्धः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कविष्व *a.* versed in the science of horse and their management, training &c. -ग्रोवः N. of a form of Vialia. (-व) N. of Durgā. -गः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -हिषत् *m.* the buffalo. -विषः barley. -विषा the Kharfur tree. -मारः -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारण- the sacred fig-tree. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice; Y. 1. 181. -बाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -शाला a stable for horses. -शालः the art or science of training and managing horses. -संयः हन्त the restraining or curbing of horses.

हृत्तकः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हृत्ती A female horse, mare.

हृत् *a.* (हृ-री *f.*) [हृ-अ] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अपहृत्तः Ki. 5. 60; R. 12, 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to; as in रिक्धहर &c.; Ms. 2. 19. -6 Occupying; Ku. 1. 60. -7 Dividing. -रः 1 Siva; Ku. 1. 50; 3. 40, 67, &c. -7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravi- sh. -Comp. -गोत्रे one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्ध-नाभिदेव). -चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest- gem', the moon. -तेजस्व *a.* quick-silver. -नेत्रं 1. Siva's eye. -2. the number 'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed', quick-silver. -शेखर 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. -सुहृत्ः Skanda; R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Siva. हरणं [ह मवे ह्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्या-हरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in मणहणं. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present (= योक्त q. v.) -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि a. [ह-इत्] 1 Green, greenish, yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुर्यं हरिश्चन्द्रै प्रजिघास्य पुरंदरः R. 12. 81, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu; हरिश्चक्रः पुरुषोत्तमः स्तुतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahma. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वनेते चाजिनः S. 1. 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a lion. -2. N. of Kubera. -3. of Siva. -अम्बः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -कति a. 1. dear to Indra. -2. Beautiful as a lion. -केलीयः the country called वन q. v. -केशः N. of Siva. -नयं a kind of sandal. -चंदनः -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतत्त्वो मंदाराः परिजितकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नं) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3. the filament of a lotus. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1. the Dūrvā grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. = हरितालिका (1). -तालिका a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1. the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासा a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishnu. -देवः the asterism Sravastā. -द्वयः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nāgakesara tree. -ह्रः a tree. -हरं 1. of a celebrated Ththa or sacred bathing-place.

-नेत्रं 1. the eye of Vishnu. -2. the white lotus. (-त्रः) a owl. -पर्ण the vernal equinox. -पर्ण a radish. -प्रियः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. a conch shell. -3. a fool. -3. a madman. -5. Siva. (-र्ण) 1. the root Ustra. -2. a sort of sandal -प्रिय 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -3. the earth. -4. the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -भक्तः a worshipper of Vishnu. -मुक् m. a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -होचनः 1. a orah. -2. an owl. -दंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyāsa supplementary to the Mahābhārata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa. -वल्गुमा 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day,' the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuda. -2. Indra. -दिश f. the east. -वीजं yellow orpiment. -जरा an epithet of Siva (Vishnu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संतीर्त्तनं repeating the name of Vishnu. -स्तुतः, -स्तुतः N. of Arjuna. -द्वयः 1. Indra; R. 9. 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4. of Ganesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. -आत्मकः 1. N. of Garuda. -2. of Siva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1. the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेमधुना हरिहेतिमतीतः (क ५भः) Mā. 9. 18. -2. the discus of Vishnu. -हृतिः the ruddy goosie; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि-संज्ञायाम् कर्] 1 A horse or a yellowish or tawny colour. -3 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (पी. f.) [ह-इत्] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds: -हरिणश्चापि विं य पंचभेदोऽयं मेव। कथयः खड्गो रुद्रश्चैव पुं स्रगस्तथा Kālikā P.); आप यत्तं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishnu. -6 Siva. -Comp. -अक्ष a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed (-क्षः) N. of Siva. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कलंकः -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -होचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kianara. -द्वय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क यत् हरिणकानां जीवनं चातिलोऽलं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; च-कितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called विजिगी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The

green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Mad-der. -Comp. -दृश a. deer-eyed. (-रः) a deer-eyed woman; किमयच्च द्विपिने हरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित a. [ह इति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -मः 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the ann, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वनेते चाजिनः S. 1.; दिशो हरिर्दिश्वरितानिचेवरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Vishnu. -7 The kidney bean. -मः 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually f. only in the last 3 senses). -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिशंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters, Bv. 1. 15. -अम्बः 1. the sun; Kt. 2. 46; R. 3. 22, 18. 23; Si. 11. 56. -2. the arka plant. -गर्मः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -पर्ण a radish. -मणिः (हरिचमणिः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green coloured.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) [ह-इत्] 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant, रम्यतः कमलिनीहरितः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Kt. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अमन् m. 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद् a. green-leaved.

हरितकं A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [हरि शतवर्षं द्रवति दुग्धौ-ह] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Comp. -अम्ब a. of a yellow colour. (-म्बः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganesa. -राग, -रागक a. 1. turmeric-coloured. -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (the defined by Halāyudha is -स्रगमात्रादुरागश्च हरिद्राग उच्यते).

हरिमन् m. 1 Yellowness. -2 Pale-ness. -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Tri-sanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-pretice Vasishtha commended his qualities in the presence of

Visvamitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvamitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]
हरितकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हरेणुः 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A cresser sowing as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lanka. —**हृः** *f.* 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तु *a.* (श्री. *f.*) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. —*m.* 1 A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. -2 The sun.

हर्मन् *n.* Gaping, yawning.

हर्मिनः *p. p.* 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्म्ये [हर्ष्य हर्ष्य] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यपट्टं समारुहः काकोऽसि गण्डा-वते Subhāsh.; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरनिरञ्ज-द्विकायोतहर्म्य Me. 7; Ra. 1. 23; Bh. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. —*Comp.* —अंगनं—of the courtyard of a palace. —स्थले the room of a palace.

हर्ष 1 P. (हर्षति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्षतः 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

हर्षः [हर्ष-वत्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हर्षवत्सतिः ब्रह्मचर्यस्तु वाज्यः P. R. 1. 22; सद्योत्थितः सौमिकहर्षनिःस्वने R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. -3 Joy considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावा-त्मनःप्रमादोऽह्वगद्वद्विकरः 8. D. 195; or हृद्यार्यवादिजन्मा हृद्यविशेषो हर्षः R. 9. —*Comp.* —अन्वित *a.* full of joy,

happy; so हर्षविष्ट. —उत्कर्षः excess of happiness or joy, ecstasy. —उज्ज्वः rise of joy. —कर *a.* gratifying, delighting. —जड *a.* dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. —विवर्धन *a.* increasing joy. —स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a.* (हर्षका or हर्षका *f.*) [हर्ष-विष्णु] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण *a.* (ग्रा or जी *f.*) [हर्ष-विष्णु] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. —*ग्रा*: 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. —*जी* Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुर्ह-वामहर्षाव सुहृदा हर्षमाय च Mb.

हर्षवित्तु *a.* [हर्ष-विष्णु ह्यु] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. —*n.* Gold. —*m.* A son.

हर्षित *a.* 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हल 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हलं [हल्य वचन्ये करणे क] 1 A plough; बहसि वपुषि विशदे वसन जलवामम् । हल-हतिभीतिमिलितययुनामम्; or हलं कलपते Glt. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. —*Comp.* —आयुधः an epithet of Balarām. —वर, —वृत् *m.* 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarāma; केशव पुनहलवर-रूप जय जगदीश हरे Glt. 1; अंत्यवस्ते सति हलवृत्तो मेवके वासवीव Me. 59. —वृत्तिः, —वृत्ति *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. —हतिः *f.* 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2. ploughing.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. —*ind.* A vocative particle; (only in theatrical language) ; हला हाकुले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ S. 1; cf. हं also.

हलि 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हलिन् *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarāma. —*Comp.* —पियः the Kadamba tree. (-यः) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीवा The handle of a plough.

हलय *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. —*लं* 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

हल्या A number of ploughs.

हलाहः A spotted or variegated horse.

हलाहलं 1 = हल (ला) हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

हलकं The red lotus.

हलनं Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हलीशं (च) 1 One of the 18 Upa-rūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male, and seven, eight or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

हलीशकः Dancing in a ring.

हवः [हु-अ, हे-अर् सप्त-प्री-रा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हवनं [हु मावे ह्युद] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. —*Comp.* —आयुध *m.* fire.

हवनी = हविनी q. v.

हवनीय *a.* [हु कर्मणि अनौ-वर्] Sacrificial. —*च* 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हविनी A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविष्मत् *m.* Possessed of oblations.

हविष्यं [हविषे हितं यत्] 1 Anything fit for an oblation; Ms. 3: 256, 11. 78, 107; Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. —*Comp.* —अन्नं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. —आग्निन्, —ह्यु *m.* fire.

हविष् *m.* [हवते हु-कर्मणि हलि] 1 An oblation of burnt offerings in general; बहति विविधैर्वा हविः S. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A sacrifice. —*Comp.* —अन्नं (हविर्-इने) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-यः) fire. —वंधा (हवि-वंधा) the Samt tree. —गेहं (हविगेहं) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. —भुज् *m.* (हविर्भुज्) fire; अन्वाहितमदंधतया स्वाहयेव हविभुजं R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. —यज्ञा (हवि-यज्ञा) a kind of sacrifice. —याजिन् (हविर्याजिन्) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* [हु-कर्मणि यत्] To be offered in oblations. —*च* 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. हव्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general. —*Comp.* —आयुः fire. —कर्म्य oblations to the gods and to the Manes, spirits or of

deceased ancestors ; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128 ; *et seq.* —पाकः an oblation ooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. —वाह्, —वाह् *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (easily) हमसि यदि किञ्चिदपि वृत्तवच्चिमुने हरति वरतिमि-रमतिचोर Git. 10.; Bk. 7. 63, 14 93. —2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with aoo) ; यमवाच्य विवर्धुः प्रभुं हसति घामवि शकमवृत्ता N. 2. 16. —3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground ; यो जहमेव वासुदेवं K. ; Si. 1. 71 —4 To resemble ; श्रियर हमसिः कसन्नानि सस्मिन्ने Ki. 8. 44. —5 To jest, joke. —6 To open, bloom, blow ; हसद्भुजोवप्रसूतेः. —7 To brighten up, or to clear up ; भास्वा-नुवेद्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhāsh. —*Caus.* (हसयति) To cause to smile ; Ku. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. —2 Derision. —3 Merriment, mirth.

हसने Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. —*Comp.* —मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. —2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हासित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क] 1 Laughed, laughing. —2 Blown, expanded. —तं 1 Laughter. —2 Joke, jesting. —3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् इट् Up. 3. 86] 1 The hand ; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयेज्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautami' ; so हस्ते पतिता ; हस्तसंनि-हितां कुरु &c. ; शंभुना वृत्तहस्ता Me. 60, 'leaning on Sambhu's hand' ; हस्ते-कु (हस्तेक्य-कृत्वा) 1. 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of' ; Prov. :—हस्तकेकं किं दर्पणे मेष्यते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. —2 The trunk of an elephant ; Ku. 1. 36. —3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. —4 The fore-arm, orbit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). —5 Hand-writing, signature ; धर्मा बोधगतं द्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319 ; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature ; धार्यतामयं प्रिया-याः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved' ; 2. 20. —6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication ; Mu. 3. —7 Help, assistance, support ; वास्या खदं

कुशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्विहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. —8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c. ; पाशः पशश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थः कचास्परे Ak. ; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेदयाः मति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेव वदः V. 4 10. —रते A pair of leather-bellows. —*Comp.* —अक्षरे one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. —अक्षरे the finger (being the extremity of the hand). —अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. —अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलंबः, —आलंबनं support of the hand ; वृत्त हस्तमलंबे प्राप्ते Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. —आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood ; cf. करलामलकफलव-द्विखिलं जगद्बालोक्तं K. 43. —आपापः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणं) ; V. 5, S. 6. —कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. —2. a lotus-like hand. —कौशलं manual dexterity. —क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. —गत, —गामिन *a.* come in hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured ; रवं प्राप्यमे हस्तगतता ममैभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. —ग्रहः taking by the hand. —चापल्यं = हस्तकौशल q. v. —तलं 1. the palm of the hand. —2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. —तुल्य 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand ; Pt. 2. 79. —दोषः a slip of the hand. —धारणं —वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). —पादं the hands and feet ; न मे हस्तपादं प्रमरति S. 4. —पृच्छं the hand below the wrist. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, —वर्तित्, —रथ, —स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. —2. gained, secured. —प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand ; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तवकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. —विचं perfuming the body with ointments. —मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. —लघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. —2. a slight of the hand, legerdemain. —संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands ; Me. 96 —मिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. —2 hire, wage. —सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. —2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever.

हस्ता Thethirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand ; हस्ता-हस्ति जयमजानि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्ति *a.* (नी *f.*) [हस्तः शृङ्गादौ-दृश्यस्य इति] 1 Having hands. —2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant ; Ma. 7. 96, 12 43 ; (elephants are said to be of four kinds : भद्र, मंद्र, मृग and मिश्र). —*Comp.* —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुषदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —अरोरुः an elephant-driver or rider. —कश्यपः 1. a lion. —2. tiger. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —गिरिः the city and district of Kānobi. —घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. —2. a man. —चरित् *m.* an elephant-driver. —हस्तः 1. the trunk of an elephant. —2. a peg or jecting from a wall. (—ते) 1. ivory. —2. a radish. —द्वतकं a radish —चक्रं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —एकः an elephant-driver or rider ; इति घोषयतीह बिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कण्ठः H. 2. 86. —मज्जः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. —मलः 1. N. of *Airāvata*. —2. of *Gaṇḍa*. —3. or *Sankha*, the eighth of the chief *Nāga*s. —4. a heap of ashes. —5 a shower of dust. —6 frost. —यूथः, —यं a herd of elephants. —वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. —वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. —2. a hook for driving elephants. —वज्रं a collection of six elephants. —स्नानं = गजस्नानं q. v. ; अवशोद्विषयचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant a trunk.

हस्तिन (न) पुं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi ; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata ; its other names are : —गजावधु, नागसाङ्ग, मागाह, हस्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. —2 A kind of drug and perfume. —3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite) ; the Ratimanjari thus describes her :—शूलधरा शूलनिर्धरिणी शूलगुलिः शूलकुचा दुर्गता । कामोत्सुका गण्डरतिप्रिया च नितांतमोक्षी (नितांतमोक्षी) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्स्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand —2 Done with the hand, manual. —3 Given with the hand.

हस्य *a.* 1 Smiling. —2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हदलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva ; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alaa', 'wae me' in English; हा मिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38; हा वितः कासि हे सुधु Bk. 6. 11; हा वस्ते मालति कासि Mā. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णभक्त Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराज-द्वारायस्य धर्मद्वारा मियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहति, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहोथा विख्यातां स्फुटमिह भवद्वाधवर्थं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalad. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हान) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धना-गमदृष्ट्यां कुरु तनुबुद्धि मनसि विदुषां Mōha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावाद्वासा हरस्य तपोद्वेष्टेरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Ra. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego, -3 To let fall -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, abate. -*Pass.* (हियते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणे: Bk. 14. 35; जनयिष्या सुतं तस्यं ब्राह्मण्यदेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); पशुजो हीयते चंद्राः समुद्रोऽपि तथा-विधौ R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. -5 To fail (as in law-suit); घृतमप्यनुपपस्यते हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. -*Caus.* (हाययति) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; Y. 1. 121. -*Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानि *f.* [हा-किन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क-चित् स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काश्यत्वाहानि K. P. 1. 41 it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; घातोद्भूतलवसिकथेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. ; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रममात्रा तथा बुद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waite, loss; कालहानि

R. 13. 16. -*Comp.* -कर *n.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious; Pt. 1. 88. हायनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (की *f.*) Golden. -क 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -*Comp.* -गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं [हा-करणे बळ] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. -त्रः A demon.

हात्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः -नं A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [ह-कर्मणि बळ] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोयं हस्तिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पांडुरोयमंसावितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Ra. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -*Comp.* -आबलिः -ली *f.* a string of pearls; तक्षणीस्तन एव शोभने मजिहारावलिराम-णीयकं N. 2. 44; हाराबलीतरलकांचित-कांचिदाम Gīt. 11. -गुडि (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -गुडि *f.* a necklace, string of pearls; द्युतिपुष्पकुचाम्रैरुक्तहारगुडि Ra. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [ह-प्बुल] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor (in math). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः *f.* 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -*Comp.* -कंठः a cuckoo.

हारित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहरः Spirituous liquor. -रा *A* grape.

हारिण *a.* (णी *f.*) Belonging to deer. -णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [हारो अस्यस्य इति, ह-णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; बाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing.

-5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवादिम गीत, रागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हुता S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; चिष्टपहारिणि हारो Bb. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारितः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. -2 A rouge, cheat. -3 N. of a writer of Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हारिदं [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृदादेशः] 1 Affection, love; अमर्षयुष्येन जनस्य जेतुना न जातहारिदेन न विदिषाद्वाः Ki. 1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हारिन् *n.* Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यद्दद्या वाणराजहार्यं Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वसहि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरिरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. -र्यः 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhṭaka. -3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः [हलो अस्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 N. of Salivāhana. -*Comp.* -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल (ला) हल 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव शुक्रः सुदारुणानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृष्ट्या । ननु संति भवाद्भुजाने धृष्यो मुनयेऽस्मिन् वचनानि बुर्जनानां Subhāsh. -2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188; (Also written हालाहल or हालहाल.).

हालहला, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हिरवा हालामभिमतरसा रेवतीलो-चनार्का Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58. Si. 10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. -ला *A* small mouse. -ली Spirituous liquor. -लं 1 = हाल-हल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य वेद वा उक्क ट्ठ वा] 1 A ploughman

an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [ह्र-भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine conquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments, हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं हृदि विकारविशेषाः Si. 10. 13; जयुः सरागं नद्युतः सहावं Bk. 3. 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः—प्रविरचकसंयुक्तो भू-नेत्रादिविकासकृत् । भावादीषलकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥) see S. D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हासः [हस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्पतयेच तेजुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य *a.* [हस्-पठ्] Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -*स्य* 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule. -*स्य*: The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:— विद्वत्कारवाच्यपेक्षद्वैः कृदकाञ्चवेत् । हास्यो हासस्याधिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्याधिभावः) श्वेतः प्रमयदैवतः S. D. 228. -*Comp.*—**आस्पदं** a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -*पक्षी*, -*मार्ग*, ridicule, derision; कृद्वैभक्तिमुच्यमजयौ हास्यमार्गं दृशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. -*रस*: the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हासस् *m.* The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -*क* A herd of elephant; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastinapura q. v.

हाह (हा) लं Deadly poison.

हाहम् *m.* A Gandharva. ?

हाहा *m.* N. of a Gandharva.

—*ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -*Comp.*—**कारा** 1.

a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2, the din or uproar of battle. -*रवः* the cry हाहो.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहासि धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देवप्रयोगमधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवसते मतंगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known प्रजानमेव भूतस्य स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् । सहस्रगुणमु-स्मृत्तमादत्ते हिरण्यं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मद्नेनापारस्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाययति, *desid.* जिषीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिष्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. -6 To go or proceed.

हिंस 1, 7 P., 10 U. [हिंसति, हिंसति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित] 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं स्ते दुष्कृतं या हिंसति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिंस-पठ्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. -*का* 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brahmana skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना [हिंस-ल्यट्] Striking, hurting, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा [हिंस-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—*वाचिक* 'personal', *वाचिक* 'verbal', and *मानसिक* 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -*Comp.*—**आसक** *a.* injurious, destructive. -*कर्मन्* *n.* any hurtful or injurious act. -2, magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (= अविचार q. v). -*प्राणिन्* *m.* a noxious animal. -*रत* *a.* delighting in mischief. -*रञ्जि* *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; Māl. 5. 29. -*समुद्भव* *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog हिंसालु also).

हिंसित *a.* Injured, hurt. -*ते* Injury, hurt.

हिंसिरः [हिंस-ईत्] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस *a.* [हिंस-र] 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*का*: 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhīma. -*Comp.*—**पशुः** a beast of prey. -*यंत्र* 1. a trap. -2. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंसकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंसा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

हिक् I. 1 U. (हिक्किते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 A. (हिक्क्यते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. -2 A tiger.

हिंगु *m., n.* [हिंमं गच्छति गम्-कु-नि०] 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (*Asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.*—**निर्गोसः** 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingū* tree. -2. the *nimba* tree. -*पत्रा* the *ingudi* tree.

हिंगुलः -लं } Vermillion.

हिंगुलिः

हिंगुल *m. n.*

हिंगुलिका The prickly nightshade.

हिंगुली The egg plant.

हिजः, **हिजलः** N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal).

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिदिम्बः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -*वा* 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. -*Comp.*—**जित्**, -**निष्पन्न**, -**भिद**, -**रिपु** *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिंद् 1 A. (हिंते, हिंसित) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, elight.

हिन्दने [हिंस-ल्यट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about. -2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writing.

हिंदिका An astrologer.

हिंदि (डी) र 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. -*र* The pomegranate.

हिंदी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* [धा.क. हि-क. वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोम्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संछुते स किंभुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. -ता A causeway, dike. -तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. -अनुबंधिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेविन्, -अर्थिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare. -इच्छा good will, good wishes. -इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. 2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Viṣṇu Sarman -एषिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well wisher, benevolent. -कर, -कर्तु, -कारक *a.* 1. doing a kind act or service faithfully, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3 beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting. Pt. 1. 315. -काया desire for another's welfare, good will. -करिन्, -कृत *m.* a benefactor. -प्रणी *m.* a spy. -उद्दि *a.* friendly-minded, a well wisher. -वाक्यं friendly advice. -वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदु N. of a tribe.

हिदालः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śiāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [हि-म्] Cold, frigid, fro-ly, dewy. -मः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himālaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. -मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66 16 44. Ki. 5. 12. -2 Cold, coldness. -3 A lotus. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A pearl. -6 Night. -7 Tin.

-8 Sandal wood. -Comp. -अंधुः 1. the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. -2. camphor. -अमिलयः silver. -अचलः -अद्रिः the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 4. 3. -जा, -तनया 1. Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges. -अंजु, -अंभस् *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew; R. 5. 70. -अनिलः a cold wind. -अजं a lotus. -अरतिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3. the arka and chitraka plants. -आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः 1. the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadir tree. -आनं an epithet of Pārvatī. -आहः, -आहयः camphor. (-यं) a lotus. -उत्तरा the tawny grape. -उत्तरा a kind of sugar. -उद्भव the plant called Zedoary. -उन्नः the moon. -करः 1. the moon; लुडति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gt. 7. -2. camphor. -कुटः 1. the winter season. -2. the Himālaya mountain. -गिरिः the Himālaya. -गः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pārvatī. -तैलं a kind of camphor ointment. -वृषितिः the moon; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -द्युतिः the moon. -द्रुमः the Nimba tree. -द्रु *m.* the sun. -घातः the Himālaya mountain. -ध्वस्त *a.* litten, nipped or blighted by frost. -पातः cold rain; Pt. 3. -प्रस्था the Himālaya mountain. -भास्, -रश्मि *m.* the moon. -बालुका-का camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice-cold. -शैलः the Himālaya mountain. -अथः the moon. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Māl. 1. 31. -हासका the marsby date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -म The Himālaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -Comp. -कुक्षि a valley of the Himālaya. -पुर N. of Oahdhiprastha, the capital of Himālaya; Ku. 6. 33. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता 1. Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges.

हिम 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reputā.

हिमानी [मद् हिम, आहृ] 1 A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगधुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेतु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिमः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरण्यः N. of Rāhu.

हिरण [हृन्द् नो] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्यो सीतायाः पतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -यः The god Brahman. -यं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्य [हिरण्येव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold; Ma. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold; Ma. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A cowrie. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष). -प्या One of the seven tongues of fire. -Comp. -असः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiranyakāshpu. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Viṣṇu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth].

-कस *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrāda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Viṣṇu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Viṣṇu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रदा]. -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -गर्भः 1. N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). -2. N. of Viṣṇu. -3. the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर *q. v.* -द *a.* giving or granting gold; Ma. 4. 230. (-यः) the ocean. (-वा) the earth. -नामः the mountain Maināka. -वाहः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. the river Soga. -विदुः fire. -रेतस् *m.* 1. fire; R. 18. 25. -2 the sun. -3. N. of Śiva. -4. the Chitraka or Arka plant. -वर्णा a river. -वाहा 1. the river Soga. -2. N. of Śiva.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरु ind Ved. 1 Without, except. -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिंदोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वाला: *f. pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.*

ही *ind. An interjection of 1 Surprised (ah!); हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाका Si. 11. 64; or ही चित्रं लम्पणेनोचे Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf. हि).*

हीन *p. p. [ह-क तस्य ना ईवम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); गुणहीना न गोभते निर्मथा इव किञ्चुकाः Subhāsh.; so दृश्यं, गतिं, उरसाह &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; हीनतिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमद्यप्यनयेत्तः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted. -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. -3 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumerates five kinds:—अन्यवादी क्रियाद्विधी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः 1 आहृतप्रपञ्चो वा हीनः पंचविधः स्युतः). -3 Subtraction. -Comp. —अंग *a. deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95; Y. 1. 222. (-नी) a small ant. —कर्मेन a. neglecting the customary religious rites. —कुल, -ज *a. base-born, of low family. —कृत *a. one who neglects his sacrifice. —जाति *a. 1. of a low caste. -2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. —योनिः *f. low birth or origin. —वर्ण *a. 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. —वाद् *a. a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. —वादिन *a. 1. making a defective statement. -2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. —सख्य associating with low persons. —सेवा attendance on base persons.*********

हीतालः The marshy date-tree.

हीरः [ह-क नि.] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Srihara, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva. -रः, -र 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of वैष्णवचरितः). -Comp. —अंगः the thunderbolt of Indra.

हीरः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An ant.

हीलं Semen virile.

हीलुं A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind. A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.*

हु 3 P. (जुहोति, हुत; *pass. हुयते; caus. हावयति-ते, desid. जुह्वयति*) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice; योमंत्रयुतां तनुमयहोषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुषीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुषि पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

हुत *p. p. [ह-क] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71. -तः N. of Siva. -तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. —अग्नि *a. who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6 (-m.) a sacrificial fire. —अज्ञः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदयित भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताज्ञस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. —सहायः an epithet of Siva. —अज्ञानि the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलिका). —आज्ञः fire; प्रक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताज्ञं R. 2. 71. —जातवेदस् *a. one who has made an oblation to fire. —मुख *m. fire; भैरवस्याचिर्हुतयुज इव चिकन्युयिष्ठश्चा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9; —यिया Svābā the wife of Agni. —वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतांशुस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Git. 9; Ms. 43; Rs. 1. 27. —होमः a Brāhmaya who has offered oblations to fire. (-सं) a burnt offering.****

हुतिः *f. Offering oblations.*

हुइ 1 P. (होइति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुइति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुइ 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुइ A ram; जंबुको हुइयुजेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुइकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (शार्ङ्ग) -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

हुइन् *n. 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.*

हुइ 1 A. (हुइते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुइ 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village hog. -5 A demon.

हम् *ind. A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हु ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हु तव वला संतिति हम्. -2 Doubt; चिन्तो हु मेरो हु. -3 Assent;*

U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हु is often found used with dat.; *e. g.* ओ कवचाय हम्). (हुङ्क means 'to utter the sound hum,' 'to roar, grunt, bellow,' as in अनुहुङ्क, 'to roar in return'; अनुहुङ्कुरते घनस्वनि न हि गोमायुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25). -Comp. —कारः, —कृतिः *f. 1. uttering the sound 'hum'; पुष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारेव भाषते. -2. a monacing sound, sound of defiance; सतुहुंकारांसिन् Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेण धनुषा सह विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. —कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.*

हुच्छे 1 P. (हुच्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

हुच्छेन Dishonesty, cunning.

हुइ 1 P. (होइति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुहु (हु) *m. A kind of Gandharva, ind. 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).*

हुइ 1 A. (हुइते) To go.

हुणः (नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुहितमत्तहणचिह्नकपस्पधि नारिकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūpas). —णाः *m. pl. N. of a country or its people; हुणावरोधानं R. 4. 68.*

हुत *p. p. [ह-क संवसारणं] Called, summoned, invited &c.; see हे.*

हुतिः *f. [हे-किन् संवसारणं] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहुति q. v.*

हुम् &c. See हम्.

हुरवः A jackal.

हुइ *m. A kind of Gandharva.*

हु 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जहे, अहर्षति, अहत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तु, हत; *pass. हियते*) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संवेष्टो मे हर धनपतिकोपविश्वेभित्तस्य Ms. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरि-व्यंतीति शंका Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छल्यं हरति पुष्पमनो-कहनां R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8.

334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy ; तथापि हरेते तां लोकानामुद्धते वा. Bv. 1. 39 ; R. 15. 24 ; Mo. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue ; enchant ; वेतो न कस्य हरेते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 157 ; ये भावा हृदयं हरेते 1. 103 ; तच्चामि गीतरामेण हारिणा प्रसभे हृतः S. 1. 5 ; हति ने हरिषाहनविह्वलं V. 3. 6 ; मृगया जहार चतुरेश कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Ra. 6. 21 ; Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60 ; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain ; ततो विशं द्रुपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153 ; स हतं सुभगपताको Dk. -8 To have, possess ; Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse ; Bk. 5. 71 ; Si. 93. -10 To marry ; Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. —Caus. (हारयति) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one (with acc. or instr.) ; धृत्यं धृत्येन वा मारं हारयति Bk. ; जीवतेन स्वकुशलमर्थं हारयिष्यन् प्रवर्ति Me. 4 ; Ms. 8. 114 ; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. —Desid. (जिहृष्यति) To wish to take &c. —II. 3 P. (जिहृषति) To take by force.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत् p. p. [हृ-क्] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided ; see हृ. —तं A portion, share. —Comp. —अधिकार a. 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. —उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. —दूष्य, धन a. spoiled of wealth. —सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृति f. 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

हृ (हि)णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.) ; स्वपाद्य तस्मिन्नपि वृद्धाश्रिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हणीयते N. 1. 133 ; विधोपि वत्सायुधधृषणाया हणीयते श्रीरक्तो न मुनिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृषी (नि)या 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृत् after acc. case) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast ; इमां हृदि स्वाद्यतपतामाश्रणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. —Comp. —आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. —कंपा tremor of the heart, palpitation. —सत् a. 1. seated in the mind, con-

ceived, designed. -2. cherished. (-तं) design, meaning, intent. —ग्रहः apasm of the heart. —ग्रंथः a heart-sore. —देशः the region of the heart. —विह्वलः the heart. —रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4. the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. —लासः (हृलसः) 1. hiccough. -2. disquietude, grief. —लेखः (हृलेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. —लेखा (हृलेखा) grief, anxiety. —वंटकः the stomach. —शायः 1. the god of love. -2. love. —शूलं an acute pain in the chest. —शोकाः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind ; हृदये विष्णुशरीरविहाता Ku. 4. 25 ; so अयोध्वया R. 9. 9 ; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast ; बाण-भिजहृदया निपेतुमी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science ; अन्तः, अन्तः &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. —Comp. —आत्मन् m. a heron. —आविष्ट a. heart-rending, heart-piercing ; Bk. 6. 73. —ईश्वरः ईश्वरा a husband. (—शा, -रि f.) 1. a wife. -2. mistress. —उदंकाः heaving of the heart. —कंपा tremor of the heart, palpitation. —ग्राहेन् a. heart-captivating. —चोरा one who steals the heart or affections. —छिद् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing. —रज्जुः (In geom.) a central line. —रोगा a heart-disease ; Mu. 1. 13. —लेखा 1. knowledge. -2. heart-ache, anxiety. —विष्ट, वेष्टिन् a. heart-piercing. —वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. —स्थ a. being or cherished in the heart. —स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome ; Māl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable ; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासा Māl. 3 ; वल्लकी च हृदयंगमस्त्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished ; क हृते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24. —जं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि (दी)का N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्पृश a. 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved ; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant ; charming ; Māl. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. —Comp. —नवा the Bilva tree. —नवा

the great flowered jasmine. —नयं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हृत् 1, 4 P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृत् or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice ; अद्वितीयं स्वार्थमानं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यति Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body) ; हृषितास्तनूवहाः Dk. ; हृष्यंति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie. —Caus. (हर्षयति) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित p. p. [हृ-क् वा हृ-त्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled ; having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed. -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [हृ-ई-क्] An organ of sense. —Comp. —हृशः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna ; Bg. 1. 15 ; cf seq. ; (हृषीकर्णोद्दिवाण्याहृतेषामिती शतो म-वान् । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो स्यातो देवेभ्य केशव । Mb.).

हृत् p. p. [हृ-क्] Pleased, rejoiced (—हृषित). —Comp. —खिन्न, भागस a. rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. —रोमन् a. having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). —वदन a. having a cheerful countenance. —संकल्प a. contented, pleased. —हृदय a. joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टि f. [हृ-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh, ho !) ; हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41 ; हे राजानस्त्यजतं सुकविमेषं विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेतु 1 P. (हेतति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce, happiness.

हेतः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेह 1 A. (हेहते) To disregard, slight, neglect. —II. 1 P. (हेहति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेहः Disregard, slight. —Comp. —जङ्गर, displeasure.

हेहाडुकः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः m. f. [हृ-क्त्वे किन्ति नि] 1 A weapon, a missile ; समर्थिजयी हेतिवृत्तिः Bh. 2. 44 ; R. 10. 12 ; Ki. 8. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A

ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेतुः [हि-तृ Uṇ. 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्देशे K. P. 1 ; Mā. 1. 23, R. 1. 10; Me. 25 ; S. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason regarded by some writers as a figure of speech ; it is thus defined ; हेतोर्हेतुमतां सार्धमर्थो हेतुरच्यते. [N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of' with gen. or in comp. ; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना ; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47 ; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.]. -**Comp.** -अपदेशः adding the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds :-सम्प्रसारिणः or अन्यायिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्यविषय and बाधित). -उपक्षेपः -उपपत्त्यसः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -साक्षः a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛiti or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing ; between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.) -काः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician.

हेतुता-रथं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेमं [हि-भृत्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मन्ति] 1 Gold. -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -**Comp.** -अम *a.* golden ; Mu. 2. 10 v. 1. (-मः) 1. Garuda. -2. a lion. -3. the mountain Sumeru. -4. N. of Brahma. -5. of Vishnu. -6. the Champaka tree. -अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अद्रिः the mountain Sumeru -अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमंभोजयस्ये सलिलं मानसस्याद्वयान् Ms. 62 अं

भोजदं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44.

-आहः 1. the wild Champaka tree.

-2. the Dhatturu plant. -कंदलः coral.

-करा, -करी, -कारः -कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किं

जलकं the Nāgakesara flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. -केतकी the Ketaka plant bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेती).

-केलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2. the Chitraka plant. -केसः N. of Siva. -गंधिनी the perfume named Renuka. -गिरिः the mountain Sumeru.

-गौरः the Asoka tree. -उज्ज्वलः covered with gold. (-कं) gold covering.

-ज्वालः fire. -तकः the thorn-apple. -सारं blue vitriol. -दुग्धः, -दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru. -दुष्पः, -दुष्पकः 1. the soka ree. -2. the Lodhran tree. -3. the Champaka tree. (-मः) 1. the Asoka flower. -2. the flower of China rose. -युष्पिका yellow jasmine.

-य (व) लं a pearl. -माला the wife of Yama. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -युष्पिका the golden or yellow jasmine.

-रागिणी *f.* termieria. -शङ्खः N. of Vishnu. -शृंगं 1. a golden horn. -2. a golden summit. -सारं blue vitriol.

-सुवं, -सुवकं a kind of necklace ; (Mar. गोक).

हेमकं Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

हेमव *a.* Golden.

हेमन्तः -न्तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पीव) ; नक्षत्रा-लोद्धमस्यपरम्पः प्रकृष्टलोघः परिपक्वशालिः । विहीनपक्षः पततृचारी हेमन्तकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Ra. 4. 1. -**Comp.** -नाथः the wood apple tree.

हेमन्ती Winter.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [हि-तृ] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरंबः [हे शिवे रंजति रं-अन् अलुङ्गमा Tv.] 1 N. of Ganesa. -2 A buffalo. -3 A boatful hero. -**Comp.** -जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरुकः An attendant on Siva.

हेल 1 A (हेलते) To disregard ; see हेह.

हेलनं-ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेह-माधे-द्वय लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult ; Si. 12. 72. -2 (*a*) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton

sport ; S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime ; Mā. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire ; प्रोदेष्यादितिरुहानां नारीणां सुतोत्सवे । शृंगारकाव्यतत्त्वज्ञेहेला सा परिकीर्तिता ।

-4 Ease, facility ; Si. 1. 34 ; हेला 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेला कः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हिल्-तृ] The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लट्म q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic) ; आरम्भसात्तत्त्वद्विनिविदाश्चहेवाकलीलावेष्टदाहुकणितवलयसंततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent ; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारी हावोसिद्वाकारकुट्ट D. R. 2. 31 ; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for (in comp.) ; जायते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहर्षयोगविष्णुना वार्ता विपत्तावापि Kalhana.

हेव 1 A (हेवते, हेवित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेवा, हेपा, हेवितं Neighing, braying ; रणगंसंकीर्तितमश्वहेवाः Ki. 16. 8.

हेविन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [हेतो प्रसृतः ठ्] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -का 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

हेम *a.* (सी *f.*) [हिम-हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost ; शुणालिनी हेमान्नोपरान्नं R. 16. 7. -3 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हेमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku. 6. 6. -4 Of a golden yellow colour. -मा -मी Yellow jasmine. -म Hoarfrost, dew. -मः An epithet of Siva. -**Comp.** -सुव्रा, -सुद्रिका a golden coin.

हेमन *a.* (सी *f.*) [हेमन्त एव हेमन्ते भवो वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold ; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, i. e. long (as nights) ; Si. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हेमनेनैषसनेः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. -म₁ 1 The month Mārgaśrīṣa. -2 The winter season (= हेमन्त q. v.).

हैमन्तिक *a.* [हैमन्ते काले भवः उच्यते] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

हैमल See हैमन्त.

हैमवत *a.* (नी *f.*) [हिमवतो अक्षर-भवा देशः तस्यैवं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy i. e. Himalaya mountain; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to or situated on the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -तः A kind of poison. -तं Bbāratavaraha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of drug of myrobalan -4 A kind of kind. -5 Common flux. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयग्रीव [ह्योदीहो मन् ह्यु गो ख नि] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हे-यंग्रीवमन्त्राय घोषवृद्धानुगस्थितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हेरण्यवास *m.* An arrow.

हेरिकः A thief.

हेहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurāma q. v.). : हेहयस्त्रयस्त्रयश्च कीर्तिमहर्षयुतः R. 11. 74. हेहयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होद् 1. 1 A (होदते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होदति) To go.

होदः A raft, float.

होद् *m.* A robber.

होदं Stolen goods.

होतृ *a.* (नी *f.*) [हु-वृत्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिदत्तं वा इति वा च होत्री S. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rigveda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; B. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतृकः An assistant of the Hotri.

होत्र [हु-वृत्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (aaghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Siva; S. 1. 1.

होत्रीय *a.* [होत्राय दत्तं होतुरिदं वा च] Belonging to an oblation. -यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [हु-वृत्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brahmana, called देवयज्ञ q. v.). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -*Comp* -अग्नि the sacrificial fire. -कुण्ड a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. -तुरगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. -धानं a sacrificial chamber. -घाण 1. sesamum. -2. barley. -धूम the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. -भस्मन् *m.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations. -शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होतृ.

होमि [हु-वृत् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्यस्य इति] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -म्यं Ghee.

होरा [हु-वृत्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. -2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season during the ten — but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होही, हो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho ! holla !).

होद् 1 P. (होदति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

होतृक *a.* Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

होत्रं [होतुरिदं अण्] The office of the priest called Hotri q. v.

होम्यं Clarified butter.

हु 2 A (हुते, हुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract deprive (one) of; अधर्मीष्टार्थनाशानि यमस्याहोद विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. -3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कुश्याय हुते Sk.

हुवः -वनं Hiding, concealment.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

हल 1 P. (हलति) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

हल *ind.* [गते महति ति०] Yesterday. -*Comp* -भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

हस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to yesterday; as in हस्तनी वृत्तिः. -*Comp* -दिन yesterday, the previous day.

हस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, beaternal.

हु 1 P. (हुति) To hide, cover, conceal.

हुर्गोरा Censure, reproach, shame. -2 Sound, oreak.

हुः [हु-वृत् नि०] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water. N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -*Comp* -ग्रहः a crocodile.

हुविनी 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

हुवोयः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

हु 10 P. (हुपयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, oreak.

हु 1 P. (हुसति, हुसित) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; Pt. 4 78.

-*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish. हुसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, outtailed.

हुसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

हुसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of हुस्व) Shortest, smallest.

हुसीयस् *a.* (Compar. of हुस्व) Shorter, smaller.

हुस्व *a.* [हु-वृत्] (compar. हुसीयस्, superl. हुसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. -2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody).

-स्वः 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel. -स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron.

-*Comp* -अग्नि the gigantic swallow-wort (Arka). -अंग *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (-यः) a dwarf. -गर्भ, the Kusa grass -दुर्भः, कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. -दा gum olibanum. -बाहुक *a.* short-armed.

-मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. -मूलः the short red cane.

हुस्वक *a.* See हुस्व.

हुसः [हु-वृत्] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

हुसक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, loosening.

हुद् 1 A (हुदते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

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हुद् 1 A (हुदते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

हादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शङ्खकी.

हिणीयते See हणीयते; Mv. 1. 51.

हिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity; cf. हणीया.

ही 3 P. [जिहति, हीन-हीति] 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or withable. or gen.); जिह्म्यार्यपुत्रेण सह युवसमीपं गतुं S. 7. 6; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिहीमा किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11. 48; R. 15. 44; 17. 73; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 102; 6. 132. -Caus. (हेययति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकौस्तुभं हेययतीव कुर्ण R. 6. 49; हेयिता हि बहवो नरेभ्यः 11. 40; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो हेययन्ति Si. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64; 13. 41; Ve. 1. 17.

ही f. 1 Shame; रतेरपि हीयवमावधाना Ku. 3. 57; दारिद्र्याद् द्वियमेति हीपरिगतः प्रभ्रष्टयते तेजसा Mk. 1. 14; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty; हीसन्नकंठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ a. overcome or confounded by shame; हीमूढानां भवति विरलमेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Mc. 68 -निरासः shamelessness. -पञ्चणा the constraint of bashfulness; R. 7. 23.

हीका [ही-क्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear. हीकु a. [ही-उत् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. -कु 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

हीण, हीति p. p. 1 Ashamed; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest; N. 3. 67. हेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

हीछ [हीच्छति] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

हीचिरं -लं A kind of perfume.

हुद्, हुद् 1 P. (ह्रीडति, ह्रीडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

हेप् 1 A. (हेपते) To go.

हेष् 1 A. (हेवते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep

हेषा, हेवितं Neighing.

ह्रीद् 1 P. (ह्रीडति) To go.

हृग् 1 P. (हृगति) To cover, hide.

हृत्ति f. Joy, gladness; (हृत्तिः f. also in this sense.)

हृप् 10 P. (हृपयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

हृत् 1 P. (हृसति) To sound.

ह्राद् 1 A. (ह्रादते, ह्राच or ह्रादति) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. -Caus. (ह्रादयति) To gladden, delight.

ह्रादः, ह्रादकः Pleasure; joy, delight; also ह्रादिका.

ह्रादनं The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

ह्रादित् a. Delighting, pleasing &c. ह्रादिनी See हादिनी.

ह्रीक, ह्रीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु.

ह्रल् 1 P. (ह्रलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -Caus. (ह्रल्यति-ते, but ह्रल्यति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble (especially with वि).

हु 1 P. (हरति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat; deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्वे 1 U. (ह्वयति-ते, जुहाव, जुह्वे, अह्वत्, अह्वास्त, ह्वायति-ते, ह्वातुं, ह्वत ; pass. ह्वते ; caus. ह्वाययति-ते ; desid. जुह्वयति-ते) 1 To call by name; तं पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुमियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask beg.

ह्वानं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.



APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāṇa also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Śrūta-bodha, Vāṇībhāṣaṇa, Vṛttadarpaṇa, Vṛtta-ratnākara, Vṛtta-kaumudī, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛtta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of *पद्य* 'prose' or *पद्य* 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *paḍya* is a combination of four *paḍas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A *पद्य* is a *वृत्त* or *जाति*.

A *वृत्त* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each *Pāda* or quarter. A *जाति* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes:—समवृत्त in which the *Pādas* or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, & ए are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, औ, ए, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvāra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ

in गंध or गः. (The consonants ऋ & ए as also ऋ & ए, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *paḍa* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

साङ्ख्यारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गो च युरुभवेत् ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादान्गोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or *Mātrā* is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मन्त्रियुल्लिख्य नकारो
भादियुः पुनरादिलुप्यः ।
जो युरुभ्यग्नो रलमध्यः
संज्ञयुः कथितोऽल्लुप्यस्तः ॥
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यत्ता यति लाघवम् ।
भजसा गौरवं यति मनो नु युरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol — denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows:—

य — — (Bacchius)
र — — (Amphimacer)
त — — (Anti-bacchius)
म — — (Daetylns)
ज — — (Amphibrachys)
स — — (Anapæstus)
म — — (Mollosus)
न — — (Tribrachys)

Similarly ल (—) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas'

as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Lillāvati and the last chapter of Vṛtta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order:—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre; e. g. म, स stands for म, र, म, न; so लो, for ल, त &c. The first line gives the Definition of a metre; the second, the Scheme in Ganas with the Yati or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted

in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example; (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)

कन्या.

Def. न्यौ चेत् कन्या ।

Sch. G. ग, म.

Ex. भास्वत्कन्या सैका धन्या ।

यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखिलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सप्रतिष्ठा.)

पंक्ति.

Def. भूगो गिति पंक्तिः ।

Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.

Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।

यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्वौ चेतत्रमध्यमा ।

Sch. G. त, य.

Ex. स्मृतिपुराणोत्पद्युतरूपा ।

आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्याः ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः ।

Sch. G. म, म. (3. 3)

Ex. श्रीदीप्ती दीप्तीनीं धीनीती गीःप्रीती ।

एषते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥

Kāv. 8. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।

Sch. G. न, य.

Ex. शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनम् ।

अधरसुधोर्मि मधुरिपुरेच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def. द्विधा सोमराजी ।

Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4)

Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।

जगन्मंडलस्य छिनर्यधकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता जू स गाः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)

Ex. पुरारितुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा ।

व्रजैरणयनानां ततान मुदमुधेः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def. मत्सोऽस्यामदलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4.)

Ex. रंगे बाहुविरुग्णाद् देवीद्रांमद-
लेखा ।

लमाभूत्पुराशौ कस्तुरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।

Sch. G. न, न, ग. (5. 2)

Ex. रविदुहितृते वनकुसुमततिः ।

अधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक).

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र

लघु पंचमम् ।

द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं

दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

Ex. वागर्थाविव संपूको वागर्थ-

प्रतिपत्तये ।

जगतः पितरो वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरो ॥

R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति.

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।

Sch. G. न, म, ल, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. रविस्तुतपरितरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।

व्रजवधूगजगतिर्द्वमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

Def. प्रमाणिका जगे लगौ ।

Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युताधि-

पदायोः ।

धुतिस्थितिप्रमाणिका भर्वाबुराशि-

तारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

Def. भासलगा माणवकम् ।

Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. चंचलचूर्डं चपलेर्वत्सकुलेः

कलिरम् ।

ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदमुतं

माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।

Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बह्वैश्वरी

शाकश्रापः ।

यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छिद्ये

गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णोभोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

Def. ग्लो रबी समानिका तु ।

Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल. (4. 4.)

Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममलि हस्तडाग-
सदा ।

धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र
मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(रुहती)

(1) भुजगशिखृता.

Def. भुजगशिखृता नो मः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म. (7. 2.)

Ex. षड्वतनिकटक्षीणी भुजगशिख-
भृता याऽसीत् ।

पुरारिपुदलिने नागे व्रजजनसुखदा
साऽभूत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

Def. सजरेभुजंगसंगती ।

Sch. G. स, ज, र. (3. 6.)

Ex. तरला तरंगिरिगितैर्यमुना भुजंग-
संगता ।

कथमेति वत्सचारकक्षपलः सदैव
तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्धमसाः ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स. (5. 4.)

Ex. कालियभोग भोगगतस्तन्मणि-
मध्यस्फातिरुचा ।

चित्रपदामो नंदसुतश्चाक नवतै
स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगोः ।

Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग. (5. 5.)

Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतितरंगिभृता
विपिनगता ।

पुरारिपुणा रतिरुक्णा परिरमिता
प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता.

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता ममसगसृष्टा ।

Sch. G. म, म, स, ग. (4. 6.)

Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली

कालिदीये तटवनकुंजे ।

उद्दीर्घ्यतीव्रजनरामाः

कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमसाः ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग. (5. 5.)

Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-

रस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः ।

राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिकुवारा

रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिष्टुभ्).

(1) ईश्वरवज्रा.

Def. स्यादिश्वरवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।

Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सत्यकरणे धृत्वा
रुष्टेद्रवज्जाहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
चक्रे स नो रसद्व चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेद्रवज्जा.
Def. उपेद्रवज्जा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
Ex. उपेद्रवज्जादिमणिच्छटाभि-
विधुषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।
स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं
सुरहृष्टले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.
Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्यभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिथिनाद्यु
वर्दनि जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When इंद्रवजा and उपेद्रवजा
are mixed in one stanza, the metre is
called उपजाति. It is said to have 14
varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
पूर्वापरो तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥
Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7; 13, 14, 16, 18 ;
Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed
in one stanza, the metre is still called
उपजाति; e. g. in the following verse
from Māgha there is a combination
of वंशस्थ and इंद्रवंश.

इत्थं रथाश्वभनिषादिनां प्रगे
गजो दूपाणामथ तोणाद्बहिः ।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुद्वेक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोषक.
Def. दोषकमिच्छति भवितयादौ ।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5.)
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सार तरागमनायतमानम् ॥
Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं.
(भ्रमरविलसिता)
Def. भौ भौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसि-
तम् ।

Sch. G. म, म, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. प्रीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रौढध्वातं दिनमिह जलदाः ।
वोषामस्यं विदधति सुरत-
कीडायसश्रमशमपटवः ॥
Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.
Def. रालरेनरालगे रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल निस्तीश्वरो
रामध्वरविधानशान्तये ।

काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥
R. 11. 1.
See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मि.
Def. वातोर्मिं गदिता म्यो तगौ गः ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. ध्याता धृतिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।
संसरिस्मिन् दुरितं हंति पुंसां
वातोर्मिं पोतामित्राभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी.
Def. मात्तो गो चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. अंधो हंति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममयं च स्रजे ।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.
Def. स्वागता रनभौर्गुण्णा च
Sch. G. र, न, म, ग, ग (3. 8.)
Ex. यावद्वागमयतेऽथ नरेद्रान्
स स्वर्णवस्त्रमहाय महीन्द्रः ।
तावदेव ऋषिरिन्द्रदिदृशुः
नरिन्द्रश्चिदशधाम जगाम् ॥
N. 5. 1.
See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इंद्रवंश.

Def. तर्चेद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे युरो ।
Sch. G. इंद्रवंश is the same as वंशस्थ-
बिल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below)
except that its first syl-
lable is long:—The Gaps
are त, ज, ज, र.
Ex. देव्येद्रवंशाभिरुर्ध्वीर्दीधितिः
पीतांबरौऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदति रनमते ।
Sch. G. र, न, म, स (4. 8.)
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरे
राजवर्त्म रहित जनगमनेः ।
इष्टवर्त्म तवलेकुर सरसे
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. भव्यगेः स्याज्जलधरमालाभौ
सौ ॥
Sch. G. म, म, स, म (4. 8.)
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तमानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुष्पकुले
कलीलोला हरिततुल्यव्याता वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसेर्जसजता जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)
समीरशिशिः शिरस्तु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।
विभर्ति, जनयन्त्यै मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकतनीः ॥
Si. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद् तामरसं नजजा यः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)
Ex. स्फुटसुषुषमामर्करदमनोर्हं
मज्जलनानयनगालिनिपीतम् ।
तव मुखतामरसं सुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def. वद् तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3)
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुद्गारमतेः
प्रतिग्रह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।
तदलब्धवद् इति शोकचने
प्रतियातमिवातिकमस्य पुरोः ॥
R. 8. 97.
See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुताविलंबित.

Def. हुताविलंबितमाह नभो भरो ।
Sch. G. न, म, म, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4)
Ex. धुनिस्तुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरथ निवेशिनः ॥
S. 6.

See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रमा.

(Also called पंदाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्नरो रौ प्रमा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5.)
Ex. अतिस्वरभिरभाजि पुष्पभिया-
मन्युत रतयेव सतानकः ।
तरुणपरभूतः स्वर्नं रागिणा-
मन्युत रतय वसंतानकः ॥
Si. 6. 67.
also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजसतेः कथिता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (6. 7.)
Ex. विहगाः कर्द्वसुरभाविह गाः
कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
भ्रमयन्नुपेति युद्धभ्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनपवनः ॥
Si. 4. 36.
Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) धुजंगप्रयात.

Def. धुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्विंशकरीः ।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)
Ex. धनेर्निष्कलीनाः क्लीना भवन्ति
धनेरापदं मानवा निस्तीश्वरो
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यजयध्वं धनान्यजयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

- Def. त्वौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना मुहवक्त्रे॥
Sch. G. न, य, न, य (6. 6.)
Ex. प्रह्लादमरमौली रत्नोपलब्धे
जातप्रतिविम्बा शोणा मणिमाला ।
गोविन्दपदाब्जे राज्ञी नखराणा-
मास्ता नम चित्ते ध्यातं शमयती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

- Def. भवति नजावथ मालती जरो ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)
Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोदुपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित.)

- Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरो ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7.)
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोमवं
पिनाकिना भयमनोरथा सती ।
निर्मिद रूपं हृदयेन पावेती
प्रियेषु सोभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥
Ku. 5. 1.
See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

- Def. बाणाशेष्ठिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यो ।
Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7.)
Ex. अर्चामिन्धेयं त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वेतेनेकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) रुग्निणी.

- Def. कीर्तितैवा चतुरोफिका रुग्निणी ।
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.)
Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुम्भद्रवालकृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पितृभासा हरे-
सूक्तिरास्ता जयायोरासि रुग्निणी ॥
See Si. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)

- Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः॥
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)
Ex. यमुनाविहारकृतके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनिकृतकेलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलकटनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दनूजः ॥
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी.)

- Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततो गः क्षमा ।
Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6.)
Ex. इह दुराधिगमेः किंचिद्विभागमेः

सततमसुतरं वर्णयन्त्यंतरम् ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेददिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पश्योनिः परम् ॥
Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

- Def. त्रयाशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्ररणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिर्गुलीषु चक-
र्मौलिस्त्रकच्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥
R. 4. 88.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिता.)

- Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)
Ex. यमुनामर्ततिमथ श्रुतवानमुं
तपस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहानिशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥
Si. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी.

- Def. वेदैरंघ्रिर्नौ यसगा मत्तमयूरः ।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायेः ।
सम्यगदृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपासते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥
Ki. 18. 28 ;
Si. 4. 44, 6. 78, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(also called प्रभावती.)

- Def. जगौ सजौ गिति रुचिरं चतुर्ग्रहेः ।
Sch. G. ज, म, स, ज, ग (4. 9.)
Ex. कदा मुखं वततु कारणादृते
तत्रागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।
अपभ्रंषि प्रहकलुषैर्दुर्मंडला
विभाषरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥
M. 4. 13.

See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शकरी)

(1) अपराजिता.

- Def. ननरसलघुगेः स्वरेपरजिता ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयचक्षुः परेपरजिता ।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तारिजं
स जयति जगतां गतिर्गुरुध्वजः ॥

(2) भस्मबाधा.

- Def. म्मो म्मो गावक्षप्रहरितिरसंभाधा ।
Sch. G. म, न, न, स, ग (5. 9.)
Ex. वीर्यामौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात्सिमे
दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धराणिरियमसंभाधा ।
धर्मास्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंभः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिणः॥

(3) पथ्या.

(Also called मंजरी.)

- Def. सजसा यलो च सह मेन पथ्या
मता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9.)
Ex. स्थगयेत्यमुः शमितचानकार्तस्वराः
जलदास्तद्विलुलितकार्तस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः कचित्कपिशयति चामी
कराः ॥
Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुरारिता.)

- Def. नजमजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)
Ex. अनतिचिराज्जितस्य जलदेवचिर-
स्थितबहुबुदबुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधानि धौतकलधौतमही ॥
Si. 4. 41.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

- Def. ननमनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमयनगुणस्मरणमाविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसरेयनी or कुटिल.)

- Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्मो न्यो
गौ ।
Sch. G. म, म, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)
Ex. नीतोच्छ्वायं मुहुराशिशिरसमैकै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरमागा रत्नेः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशकामिह वितरति
हंसरेयनी
मध्येप्यहः स्फटिकरजतमिति-
च्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,
उद्वर्षिणी, सिंहोन्मता.)

- Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजाः जगौ
गः ।
Sch. G. त, म, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6.)
Ex. शाल्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतितोषधाना-
माभिष्कृताङ्गणपुरःसर एकोतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाम्नां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदुर्गतरेषु ॥
S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

- Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता
वासंतीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)
Ex. भ्राम्यद्भुङ्गीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीस्वभाद्रिद्रक्षुतवपनैर्मदोबालो ।
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्दन्तोष्णसिः
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम् ॥

Metres with 15 syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशक्ती.)

(1) तुणक.

Def. तुणकं समानिका पद्यद्वयं विनातिमम्।

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8.)

Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृंगधुरितं
पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितुणकम्।
राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि
माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलाविधे॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def. मनमययुतेयं मालिनी मोगिलोकेः।

Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)

Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौशुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जङ्घकन्यावतीर्णा।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
अवणकदु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवदुः॥
R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूनो विद्युन्मालापादौ चेद्धी-
लाखेलः।

Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.

Ex. मा कान्तिं पश्यत्यति पर्वाकाशे देशे
स्वाप्सीः
कान्तिं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूण चंद्रं मत्वा
रात्री चेत्।
छुत्सामः प्राटश्चेत्तत्र राहुः क्रूरः
प्राद्यात्
तस्माद् ध्वाते हर्षस्यति शम्भ्येकान्ति
कर्तव्या ॥ Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

Def. ग्रहनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला

Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short
syllables except the last).Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
ब्रजयुवतिलसद्वलिकगमनगता।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततभसपरितरलम् ॥Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अटि.)

(1) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च
वृत्तम्।Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or
4. 4. 4. 4.)Ex. विद्रुमाशुणाधरोष्ठशोभिषुष्यायहृष्ट-
बल्लरीजनांगसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग।
त्वां सदेव बाह्वेव पुण्यलम्पपाद् देव
बन्धुपुष्पचित्रकेश सस्मरामि गोप-
वेश ॥

(2) पञ्चामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापद्यद्वयं वर्दन्ति पञ्चामरम्।
or जरो जरी ततो जगौ च पञ्च-
चामरं वर्दत्Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or
4. 4. 4. 4.)Ex. सुहृदुलमंढपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्द्विजानयुषिते सलीलविभ्रमाल-
सम्।सुरांगनाभवल्लरीकरमपञ्चामर-
सुरात्ममिरवीजितं सदाच्युतं
भजामि तम्।

(3) बाणिनी.

Def. नजरमजरीवेद्य भवति बाणिनी
गयुक्तेः।

Sch. G. नं, ज, म, ज, र, ग.

Ex. स्फुटत ममानवेऽय नटु बाणि
नी तिर्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवि-
तम्।
भबजलराशिपारकरणसमं सुकुन्दं
सततमहं स्तवेः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि
नित्यम् ॥Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.

(अत्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा तु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति
चित्रलेखा।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, म, ज, ग, ग (10. 7.)

Ex. इति घातपुराधिमत्सरान् सरसि
मज्जेनेन
धियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलां-
गभासः।
अवलोक्य तदेव यादवानपरवारि-
राशेः
शिशिरतररोचिषाभ्युपां ततिषु मंकदु-
मीषे ॥ Si. 8. 71.

(2) नर्दटक.

Def. यद्वि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु
नर्दटकम्।

Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)

Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदंबुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारि-
कणाः।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
मदकलनीलकंठफलहेतुखराः
कुसुमः ॥

Mâl. 9. 18, See 5. 31.

(3) पृच्छी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वधुप्रहयतिश्च पृच्छी
गुरुः।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9.)

Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमित-
स्तदीयद्विधा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां
गणाः शरते।
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसै-
वर्तके-
रहो विततघूर्जितं भरसहं च
सिन्धोर्वधुः ॥
Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांतबुधिरसनगेर्गो मनौ नौ
गयुग्मम्।

Sch. G. मं, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)

Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिर्दि-
दीवराक्षी
उम्भत्वेव स्वलितकवरी निःश्वसंती
विशालम्।
अत्रेवास्ते मुररिधुरिति त्रितिद्वी-
सहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं ह्यटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं
जगाम।

Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the "Meghadhita"
is written in this metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपातितं भरनभनलगेः।

Sch. G. म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)

Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पानिते घनतिमिरसुधि
ज्योतिषि रौप्यामिसिधु पुरः प्रतिफलति
मुहुः।
वीढसंमुखोपि रमणेपद्मनवसनाः
कांचनकदराह्ण तरुणीरिह नयति
रविः ॥
Si. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्वेष्टिन्ना यमनसभलागः
शिखरिणी

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, म, ल, ग (6. 11.)

Ex. दिगंते श्रूयंते मवमलिनगंडाः
करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः
खलु शृगाः।
इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखरानां
पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्
मृगपातिः ॥
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

Def. नसमरसलागः वद्भवेदेह्यैर्हरिणी
मत्ता।

Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)

Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्पद्मादेश्चलीकम-
पेतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा
बलवानभूत्।
प्रबलतमसामेवंभाषाः क्षुभेष्ट हि
वृत्तयः
अजमपि शिरस्वचः क्षिप्ता धुनो-
त्यहिशंकया ॥
S. 7. 24.Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धाति.)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता.

Def. स्यादधुतत्वधेः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता
मनौ नयो यो।

Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)

Ex. क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारि-
मिर्दाक्षिणात्ये.

वर्ततेः खेलद्विः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता
मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीगैतैः किसलयकरोल्लासि-
नैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाण-
धकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाकान्ता नपरलघुयुता क्रीर्तिता
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, म, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)

Ex. शंकेऽप्राप्तिश्च जगति मृगहृशां
साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येहं ब्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा
सा व्यधापि ।
नैतादृक् चैत् कथमुदधिमुतामंते-
नाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्यां नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखा-
दुतायाम् ॥

(3) नङ्ग.

Def. नजभजरेस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैहयैर्न-
दनम् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)

Ex. तरणिमुतातरंगपवनेः सलील-
मांदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजरजः सुपूत-
पृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसं-
स्मारकं
क्षितितलनंदनं ब्रज सखे सुखाय
वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराच-
माचक्षते ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5, 5.)

Ex. रघुपतिरपि जानवेदोविद्युदां
प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संक्रम्य
भिर्यं वैरिणः ।
रविमुतसहितेन तेनायुयातः
ससौमित्रिणा
धुजबिजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः
प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्ङ्गललित.

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशक्रतुमिः
शार्ङ्गललितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)

Ex. कृत्वा कंसयुगे पराक्रमविधिं
शार्ङ्गललितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु हरिं चैय-
प्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवानिबहै त्रैलोक्यशरणं
भयो नः स तनोत्वपात्महिमा
लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसर्वैर्यमौ न्तो ररगुरुयुतौ मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता रयात् ।

Soh. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)

Ex. कंदबामोदाख्या विपिनपवनः
केकिनः कान्तकेकाः
बिनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा
दुर्दुरा हृत्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता चैत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दमुजदलनो
राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्ङ्गलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याभिर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः
शार्ङ्गलविक्रीडितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, न, ग (12. 7.)

Ex. वेदानेषु यमाद्वेकपुरुषं व्याप्य
स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो
यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अंतर्गच्छ सुमुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणा-
दिभिर्भुग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो
निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. द्रौ भौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् ह्यक्रतु-
रसंक्रा सुमधुरा ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)

Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वक्षसि न च
ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा
दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्रो पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च
ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदन्तं चलयसि न ते
देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. द्रौ भौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनि-
करणैराह सुरसाय ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)

Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमा-
रंभरभसात्
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुका
कृष्टहृदयाः ।
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां
प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं
व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(कृति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरी सलगा यदा कथिता
नदा खलु गीतिका ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, म, र, स, ल, ग

(5. 7. 8.)

Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन
मनोरमा

रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन
सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासराससमुद्रवा
तव रागिणं
विदधो हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारु-
चामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुबदना.

Def. ज्ञेया सप्तश्रवद्भिर्मरमनययुता
म्लो गः सुबदना ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग

(7. 7. 6.)

Ex. उजुंगास्तुंगकूलं सुतमदसलिलाः
प्रसंदि सलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठदुममतिमुखाः
कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतःस्नातावसीदुत्तमुदुदशनेर-
त्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः
पास्यन्ति शतशः ॥
Mn. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

Def. नजभजजा जौ नरपते कथिता
धुवि पंचकावली ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु-
रंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितप्रभुतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य
धुशं महीधुता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः
समतं धृतश्रिय-
श्रिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश तदा-
ज्भवदंतरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) जगधरा.

Def. प्रप्रेर्यानां वयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता
जगधरा कीर्तितेयम् ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहृतं
या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तुनिविषययुगा
या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया
प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिःप्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु बस्ता-
भिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

Def. मो गो नाश्रवतारो गो गो वसुधुवन-
यतिरिति भवति हंसी ।

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)

Ex. सार्धं कानि नैकानि सौ विकचकमल-
मधु सुरभिपिबन्ती
कामकीडाकूतस्फीतप्रमदसरसर-
मलधु रसन्ती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरि-
तरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगति-
रिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अद्रितनया.

Def. नजभजभा जभो लघुयुक्त बुधेस्तु
गदितेयमद्रितनया ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, म, ज, म, ल, ग
(11. 12.)
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतंगनिभम-
मट्टमदुजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां
गनिरशेषमान्यमहिमा
धुवनहितावतारचतुरश्राचरधरो-
ज्वतीर्ण इह हि
सितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशामनस्तवेति
तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्त्रौ
भनयाश्च यति भवति तन्वी
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, म, भ, न, य
(5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

कौचपदा.

Def. कौचपदा भौ स्त्रौ. नननाङ्गाविधु-
शरवसुमुनिविरातिरिह भवेत्
Sch. G. म, म, स, म, न, न, न, ग
(5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उत्कृति.)

सुजैगविर्भूति.

Def. वल्लीशाश्वेष्टेदोपेतं ममतमयुगनर-
सलगेधुजैगविर्भूतिम् ।
Sch. G. मे, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग
(8. 11. 7.)

वृद्धक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name वृद्धक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *nagana*s or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either

raganas or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The classes of वृद्धक usually mentioned are चंडवृद्धिप्रयात, प्राचितक, मत्तमार्तगलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रांत, कुसुम-स्तवक, अमंगेश्वर, संग्राम &c. Māl. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of *Dandaka*.

SECTION B.

अर्धसममृत्त. (Half equal Metres.)

(1) अपरवक्त्र.

(Sometimes called बैतालीय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजी जरी ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-
स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवनिगणैः समं स्थिता ।
वज्रवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र.

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भो युजि भाद्रगुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
म, म, म, ग, ग (even quarter)
Ex. मुखैरिषुस्तनुनां ध्रुवं
हेमनिभांश्चकचंदनलिप्तम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरेरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा.

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक.)

Def. अयुजि नयुरेफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजी जराग्रपुष्पिताग्रा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)
Ex. अथ मदनवधूरुपध्वानं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांभूव ।
शशि न इव दिवातनस्य लेखा
किरणपरिक्षियधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥
Ku. 4. 46.

(4) विद्योगिनी.

(Also called बैतालीय or सुंदरी.)

Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ युर्विद्योगिनी ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, म, र, ल, ग (even quarter)
Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदा पदम् ।
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥
Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती.

Def. सयुगात्सगुरु विषमे चेद् ।
भाषिह वेगवती युजि भाद्रौ ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
म, म, म, ग (even quarter)
Ex. स्मरवेगवती ब्रजराजा
केशवर्षशरवैरनिमुग्धा ।

रभसान्न गुरुन् गणयन्ती
कालिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥

(6) हरिणपूता.

Def. सयुगात्सलघु विषमे गुरु-
युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणपूता ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, म, म, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणपूता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म होर्मनः ॥

N. B.—Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औप-
च्छंदसिक and बैतालीय or विद्योगिनी are
usually treated as *jātis*; (see Section
D). But they are sometimes defined
in the *Gana* scheme, and are, there-
fore, given under the class of *Vṛttas*.

SECTION C.

विषममृत्त. (Unequal Metres.)

The most common metre of this
class is called उद्गता.

Def. प्रथमे सजी यदि सलो च
नसजगुरुकाप्यनंतरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्वरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता ॥
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ")
म, न, ज, ल, ग (third ")
स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth ")
Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनास्त्रिलोचकम् ।
कान्तिराहितमभिराधास्पृष्टं
विधिवत्पाप्सि विद्धे धनंजयः ॥
Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is men-
tioned wherein the third quarter has
म, न, म, ग instead of म, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which
every quarter of the stanza differs
in the number of syllables, are in-
cluded under the general name
' *Gāthā* '. The same name is appli-
cable to stanzas consisting of any
number of quarters other than four.
As in the case of उपजाति, any two or
more quarters of a regular metre
may be combined to form अर्धसममृत्त
or विषममृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the
number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety
of such metres is *अर्ध*. It is said
to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला
जघनचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आवागीतिर्नवैव
वातायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पञ्चदश
मात्राः ॥
Srut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवते भर्तु-
वत्सलाः साध्यः ।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि सद्युद्गाः ।
प्रापयत्यन्धिम ।
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्या-सप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति
यत्र हंसगते
उन्धोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं ताममृत-
वाणि भाषते ॥
Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटी-
मिमासुरीकर्तुम् ।
वर्तिष्वतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि
तनोषि परिमलेः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि
प्रयुक्तं चेत्
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते
महाकवयः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुन्दरीणां रासोल्लासे
मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मायदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुण्डलशो-
गीतिः ॥

(4) उद्गीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरिते पुनरि-
होद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः
संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे
तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्रादुर्गतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक्
पराधर्मायगीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्वचरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवते रसव-
न्वचरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥
Si. 4. 51.

N. B. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gāṇḍī scheme.

(b) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विधमेष्टो समे कलास्ताश्च
समे स्युर्निरतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला
वैतालीयेऽने रलो युरः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रण (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद-
वचनं कृष्ण यदुभयधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशमभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्यते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं
सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रण and यण instead of

रण and ल, य only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मय संभाव्य पराक्रमं विभेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार
स्थिरदंष्ट्राप्रमुखं महेंद्रसूत्रः ॥
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that विरोगिनी or हंदी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताया and मालमारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gāṇḍī scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो लगायः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विभ्रुजिक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक. In which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमनदृशां
कुरु तदुद्धे मनसि विनृणां ।
बल्लभसे निजकर्मोपासं
चित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥

(Moha M.)

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankāra. He was the chief Pandit or Sabhāpati of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कश्यप Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महामाध्य. He is considered by Dr. Bühler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञान-शकुंतल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, कृतसंहार; also of the poems नलोद्भव and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows:—

येनायोजि न वेदम
स्थिरमर्थविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेदम।
स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः
कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa, i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinātha's explanation on Me. 14, निचुल and विक्रमास were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinātha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to विक्रमास.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is

it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56 B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Kori in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechchhas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

कौशेय A well-known poet of Kāshmir, author of समयमातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mālatī-Mādhava and Vent-Samhāra. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपंडित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रत्नगंगारत्नाकरा treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are सामिनीविलास, the five laharis (गंगा, पार्वती, हृषीकेश, अमृत, कङ्कण), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career,—therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the Gītāgovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kindu-

vilva in the Virabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmaṇasena who is identified by Dr. Bühler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must, have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

द्विजिन Author of the Dasakumāracharita and Kāvya-darsana. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to Mādhavachārya.

पद्मजि The celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

मरारण (मट्टनारायण) Author of the Vent-Samhāra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called ध्वन्यालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Rāj. T. 5. 34).

बाण The well-known author of the Harsha-charita, Kādambari and Chandikāsataka. Pārvatīparinaya and Ratnāvali are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Thsang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quam*—of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harsha-charita.

विलहण Author of the Mahākāvya Vikramāṅkadevascharita and of Chaurapanchāśikā. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of Śrī Svāmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Śrīdharaśena or of Narendra

the son of Sṛīdhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three Satakas and of the Vākyapadiya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A.D., we must suppose Bhārtṛhari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the Mahāvīr-charita, Mālatī-Mādhava, and Uttararāmacharita. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kāshmir (693-729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the Kirātārjuniya, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

बाण Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 6th century.

मयूर Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the Sūrya-Sataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

मुरारि Author of the Anargha-rāghava mentioned by the poet Ratnākara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya 28. 67. He must, therefore, be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the Mahākāvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A.D.).

राजशेखर Author of the Bāla-Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla-Bhārata and Vidhasāla-bhāṇjikā. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 9th and the middle of the 10th century.

बराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the Brihat-Samhitā. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विज्ञानवृक्ष Author of the Mudrārākṣasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शारिरकभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A.D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Sankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrārākṣasa.

सुशङ्खु The author of Vāsavadattā mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

मीहर्ष The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that Śrī-harsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnāvalī, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnāvalī must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarūpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century.)

हर्ष The patron of Bāṇa, see बाण. The Ratnāvalī is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

अंग N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,); and its capital अंगनगर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayint, also called Avantipur or Avanti and Visālā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālvā. In the time of the Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अश्मक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्त See सीराट्ट.

इन्द्रमथ (also called हरिमथ, शक्रमथ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or ओड्ड N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapīśā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cnttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

कनकल N. of a village near Haridvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनकल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिशा See under सुहृ.

कलिंग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिङ्गनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अंग also.

कांची See under द्रविड.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyā or Sadāntrā to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirātas and Chinas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was शम्भोजिब on the other side of the Laubitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांबोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāṇa or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi; the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of

Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Drishadvatī. It is sometimes called समंतपंचक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

कुलू N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

कुशावती or **कुशस्थली** The capital of Dakṣhiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Rāmāgarin Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेश-नर, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu; Desā q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghāts and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are the Vetravati, the Sarāvati and the Kāli-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānāra, and probably included Malabar also, and extended beyond The Kāveri.

कोशल N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of the Sarayā (or Gogrā). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala, and 'Dakṣhiṇa Kosala.' The former is also called 'Gauda', and it must have, therefore, signified the country north of Ayodhyā comprising Gauda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvasti in northern Kosala.

कौशांबी N. of the capital of the Vatas country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Poorena. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage कृष्णश्रृंग.

गौड or **गुड** Northern Bengal, (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेडि N. of a country and their people. The Chedia were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी q. v. The Chedia are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmati situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulakesi II. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Kar-nāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravana. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nasik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāśā (Satiej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmbaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghāts, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49, 50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिप्त See under **सुक्ष्म**

त्रिगर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutej and the Saraavati containing Loodiana and Pattala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

त्रिपुर-रि N. of the capital of the Chedia, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i.e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

वसपुर See under **अंबलि**.

वसार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Dasārnā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidisā-the modern Bhilsā-situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādambari. Kālidāsa also makes Vidisā a river which is probably the same as the Beas that joins the Betva.

वृद्धि N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvart. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāncī, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under **सौराष्ट्र**.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varaha mountains.

पंचवटी See under **जनस्थान**.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmapati (Chambal) upto Gangādvara on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgirathi was called 'Uttara Panchāla', which was Abichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwarin Mālvā as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pārvati, Lupa, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavāṇā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālati-Mādhava.

पद्म N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पाटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soṇa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Pālibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पंड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparnī fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 81. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rāmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāndya-desa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name वनायुद्ध.

पारिजात One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably

the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himālaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Purūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayāga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजग्रह) which consisted of five hills विजुलगिरि, रत्नगिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैमार- (or व्याहार)-गिरि. Its next capital was Pataliputra q. v. Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature.

मत्स्य or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śūrasenas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts, which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेश्वर One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Maheudra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

महोदध (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गावि-नगर) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it

was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरला See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

लाट N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

बंग (also called समतल or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

बलभी See under सौराष्ट्र.

बाह्यिक, बाहीक A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-fetida.

विदर्भ The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Wardā) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Prastishāna of the southern part.

विदिशा See under दृशाण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital

Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepāl north of Madhubāni. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepāl, all such places as Sītāmāri, Sītākunḍa, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

इवावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

शक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Scæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शक्तिम् One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himālayan range in the south of Nepāl.

आवस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called शरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sabet Mahet north of Ayodhyā. It was also called बर्गपदन or बर्गपुरी.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyādri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See under पञ्चावती.

सिंधुदेश The country of the upper Indus.

सुक्ता N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital तामलिष (also called तामलिष, दामलिष, तामलिनी and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cosaye, which is the same as the कृषिणा of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rāḍhas, the people of Western Bengal.

साराष्ट्र (Also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywār. Dwārakā is called आनर्तनगरी or अम्बिरनगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārakā, and also near mount

Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhownagar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुग N. of a town and district at some distance from Pataliputra. It is

identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

हस्तिनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

ह्रस्वकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains

which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षवर्त); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himalaya—or between the Meru and the Himalaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.

ADDENDA

अ

+अशः—The distinguishing note of a Rāga.

+अंशकम्—The position of planets with reference to the Sun on a given day ; appropriate Lagna for marriage : अंशक. वैवाहिकं लग्नं Nārāyaṇa on Nai, 15.8.

अंशु + उदकम्—Dew-water

+अंशकुम्—The rope used for churning.

+अकर्मन्—(1) Same as अकरणम् ; प्रतिषेधादकर्म Ms. 10.8.10 ;

(2) An action not sanctioned by law ; अकर्म च दारक्रिया या आधानोत्तरकाले ŚB. on Ms. 6.8.14.

(3) Neglecting to do an action ; अकर्मणि=प्रधानातिक्रमे

ŚB. on Ms. 6.3.3.

अकलङ्कः—Spotless

अकल्पनम्—Non-attribution.

अकस्मात्—N. of the son of the fourth Manu.

अकाण्डतण्डवम् Unwarranted fussing (sarcastically used to refer to exhibition of one's erudition)

अकाल-ज्ञः a. Untimely ; timed inappropriately ; अत्यारुढो हि नारी-णामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.

अकालिकम् ind. Suddenly अकालिकं कुरवो नामविष्यन् Mb. 5. 32. 30.

अकिल्बिष Sinless ; also cf. अकृत-किल्बिष one who has not committed any sin.

अकृतक Not created or natural ; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. R.

अकृत्रिम Natural ; not man-made.

अक्कः Store-room ; अक्के चेन्मघु विन्देत किमर्थं पर्वतं व्रजेत् ।

अक्ता f. (Ved) Night.

अबलान्त a. [न.त] Tireless.

अक्लीबम् ind. Without reservation ; true.

+अक्षः 1. Opening in a swing or palanquin ; 2. gambling.

अक्ष+रण्डः An axle-pole.

अक्ष+दृक्कर्मन् N. Calculation find the latitude.

अक्ष+विद् a. Adept in gambling.

अक्ष+शलाका Dicc.

अक्ष+शालिन् (शालिक.) Officer in charge of a gambling house.

अक्षय+नौवी f. A permanent charitable endowment (Buddhist Insc.)

अक्षय्य+भुज् m. Fire ; प्रदहेच्च हि तं राजन् कक्षमक्षय्यभुग्यया Mb. 13. 9. 21.

अक्षि+आमयः An eye-disease ; eye-sore.

अक्षि+श्वस् Serpent ; also cf नयनश्वस्.

अक्षि+संवित् Visual cognition.

अक्षि+सूत्रम् The level of the eye (Iconographic term).

अक्षि+स्पन्दनम् Eye-twitching.

अक्षौरिमम् A day or star unfit for shaving or cūḍākarma.

अक्षण्या+रज्जुः f. Diagonal line ; Śulba S.

अक्षण्या+स्तोमीया Name of an Iṣṭakā sacrifice, Ts., Śat. Br.

अखलः A good physician. Nigha.

अखिलिका N. of a plant (Momordaca charantia).

अग+जा Daughter of mountain, Pārvaṭi. अगजाननपद्मार्कं गजाननमर्हति सं यनेकदं तं भक्तानामेकदन्तमुनास्महे.

अगजा+जानिः Śiva.

अगण्डः A trunk without hands and feet ; अगण्डभूतो विवृतो दावश्च इव द्रुमः Rām. 6. 68. 5.

+अगतिः Evil path ; cf. अवयः

अगद+राजः good medicine ; श्रेयस्तनोऽयगदराज इवोपुक्तः Bhāg. 10. 47. 59.

अगर्दभः A mule.

अगाध+सत्त्व a. possessing strong will power ; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21.

अगुल्मकम्—disassarrnaged (army) ; गुल्मीभूतमगुल्मकम् Śukra. 4. 870

अगोत्र a. without a source ; यत्तद्वदेश्यमग्राह्यमगोत्रम् Muṇḍ 1. 1. 6.

+अग्निः. 1. Piṅgalā Nādi ; यत्र सोमः सहाग्निना mb. 14. 20. 10, 2. sky ; अग्निर्मूर्धा Muṇḍ 2. 1. 4.

अग्नि+कृतः Cashew-nut.

अग्नि+चूडः A wild bird with a red crest.

अग्नि+चूर्णम् Gun-powder

अग्नि+द्वारम् The entrance at the Āgneya koṇa of a house.

अग्नि+यानम् An aeroplane. व्योमयानं विमानं स्यादग्नियानं तदेव हि Agastyā Saṁhitā.

अग्नि+वेश्यः 1. N. of a teacher, Mbh. 2. N. of the 22nd Muhūrta.

अग्नि+सुनुः Skanda cf. अग्निभूः ; सेनानीरग्निभूः Anara.

अग्नि+सावणिः N. of a Manu.

अग्नि+होत्री f. A cow useful for Agnihotra. तामग्निहोत्रीमृषयो जगृहुर्ब्रह्म वादिनः Bhāg. 8. 8. 2.

अग्न्या The Tittira bird.

अग्रः Setting mountain.

+अग्रम् At the begining नैवेह किञ्चनाग्र आसीत् Bri. Up. 1. 2. 1.

अग्र+आसनम् First position of honour.

अग्र+उत्सर्गः Accepting a thing after leaving the first portion of it.

अग्र+देवी Chief queen ; also अग्रमहिषी.

अग्र+धान्यम् A cereal grain.

अग्र+निरूपणम् Predestination ; fore-casting ; prior decision.

अग्र+प्रदाग्निम् a. One who gives first. तेषामग्रप्रदायी स्याः कल्पोत्थायी प्रियंवदः Mb. 5. 135. 35.

अग्र+भावः Precedence.

अग्र+वक्त्रम् N. of a surgical instrument.

अग्र+हारः A colony of brahmins with Śiva and Viṣṇu temples on either ends. हरेः अयं हारः, हरस्य अयं हारः, हारश्च हारश्च हारो—यस्य सः ।

अग्न्या The tree myrobalans.

अघन A hollow mould.

अङ्क+अङ्कम् Water अङ्के मध्ये अङ्का शतपत्रादि चिह्नानि यस्य Tv.

अङ्ककारः A champion warrior ; त्वत्काङ्ककारविजये तव राम लङ्का... Bālarāmāyaṇa Act 8 ; गौरगुणेश-कृतिभूतां जैत्राङ्ककारे Nai. 12. 84.

अङ्कित *a.* Marked, branded, calculated, numbered.....रावण-शराङ्कितकेतुर्गष्टि...Rv. XII.

+ **अङ्गम्** *N.* of the sacred texts of the Jains.

अङ्ग + क्रमः The order in which various parts of a ritual are to be performed corresponding to their importance Ms. 5.I.14.

अङ्ग + जम् Blood.

+ **अङ्ग + भङ्गः** The part of the body between arms and testicles.

अङ्गभूमि The blade of a knife or sword ; यदङ्गभूमौ वभतुः Nai. 16. 22.

अङ्ग + वस्त्रोऽथ *f.* A louse.

अङ्ग + संहिता The phonetic relation between consonants and vowels in a word Ts. Prāt.

अङ्ग + सुप्तिः *f.* Non-functioning of the limbs of the body.

+ **अङ्गना** Priyangu plant used in making perfumes and ointments.

अङ्गार + अवक्षेपणम् A shovel used in transferring or extinguishing coals.

अङ्गार + कर्करिः (री) *f.* A thick cake baked on burning coals.

अङ्गार + धारिका A fire-pan (Aṅgiti in Hindi).

अङ्गार + वृक्षः Balanites Aegiptiaca.

अङ्गिकरणिकः Perhaps a registrar of documents.

अङ्गिका A bodice.

अङ्गुलीवेष्टः Finger ring.

अङ्गु Expression of anger or grief.

+ **अङ्गि** A quarter of anything.

अङ्गि + कवचः Shoes.

अङ्गि + जः A śūdra.

अङ्गि + तन्धि The ankle; the ankle-bone.

अङ्गिकवाहि The vertical tapering projection in the middle of a lamp around which the oil is poured.

अचिन्त्यः Quick-silver.

अचोदनम् Non-injunction. देश-कालानामचोदनं प्रयोगे नित्यसमवायात् Ms. 4. 2. 23.

अच्छ To obtain. अच्छशब्दो हि आप्तुमित्यर्थे वर्तते ŚB. on Ms. 10. 1. 9.

अच्युत + जल्लकिन् Name of a commentator on Amarakoṣa.

+ **अजमोढः** *N.* of a son of Suhotra and author of some Rg. Vedic hymns.

अजनयोनिजः Dakṣa Prajāpati.

अजनाभम् An ancient name of Bhārata Varṣa (Bhāg. 11. 2. 24).

अजरकः (कम्) Indigestion.

अजहृत्स्वार्थवृत्ति A word without surrendering its own connotation adding to the meaning of a compounded word.

अजादिः A gaṇa of Pāṇini.

अजित + केशकम्बलः *N.* of heretic teacher referred to in Buddhist texts.

अज्ञात + वस्तुशास्त्रम् Agnology

अञ्जकः *N.* of the son of Vipra-chitti; V.P.

+ **अञ्जलिका** A kind of insect resembling a spider.

अञ्जलिकावेध A fighting stratagem जानन्तञ्जलिकावेधं नापाक्रामत पाण्डवः Mb. 7. 26. 23.

अञ्जकः *N.* of the son of Yadu.

अञ्जिहिषा (Desid. of अङ् 1P.) Desire of going; Bk.

+ **अट्टालः** A tower. विष्कम्भ-चतुरश्रमट्टालकम् Kau. A. 1. 3.

अट्टाल *a.* High, lofty.

अडागमः (अट् + आगम) The augment prefixed to a verb to indicate past tense.

अडुकः A deer.

अणु + व्रतानि *N.* of the twelve smaller vows of Jains.

अण्वम् *ved.* A small aperture in the instrument used for pressing Soma juice.

+ **अण्डकः** A cupola ; शोभनैः पत्रवल्लीभिरण्डकैश्च विभूषितः Matsya P. 269. 20.

अतन्त्र + त्वम् Superfluity; redun-

dance ऐन्द्रशब्दस्यातन्त्रत्वात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 20.

अतनु *a.* not small; considerable वीतप्रभावतनुरप्यतनुप्रभावः Ki. 16.64

अतसिका Flax

अतिकल्यम् early morning

अतिकश *a.* (lit) beyond the whip, unmanageable

अतिकामुकः A dog

अतिक्रान्ता The sixth stage in an elephant's rut period. अतिक्रान्ता-वस्थो गजपतिरिदं स्यावरचरं जगत्सर्वं हन्तुं समभिलषति क्रोधकलुषः; Matanga L. 9.17.

अतिक्रान्तिः Overflow, transgression

अतिगृहकम् A terrace, an annex to a house भूमिगृहांश्चैत्य-गृहान् गृहातिगृहकानि Rām. 5.12.15.

अतिजित *a.* Completely conquered लोकं ह्यतिजितं कृत्वा Rām. 3.70.5.

अतिधेनु *a.* One who is possessed of best cows (P. 1.4.3. Comm.)

अतिनामन् *N.* of one of the Saptarṣis of the sixth Manvantara.

+ **अतिपातः** Destruction.

अतिपातित *p. p.* 1. put off, delayed.—2 broken completely.

अतिपातुक Surpassing; रेवेर्लाक्ष-लक्ष्मी करैरतिपातुकैः Nai 19.5.

अतिपरिचयः Too much of familiarity; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा

अतिबाहुः Having extraordinary arms; *N.* of a Rṣi of the fourteenth Manvantara; *N.* of a Gandharva.

अतिभङ्गः An Iconographic pose with two or three bents; Mānava 67. 95-96.

अतियात *a.* over-speedy, Mb. 3. 201.9.

अतिरागः Over-enthusiasm.

अतिरेकः *a.* I. Surplus.—2 abundance—3. Difference Mb 3.52.3.

अतिरेचकः *N.* of a plant which is a strong perigative.

अतिरोगः Consumption.

अतिवर्तनम् *a.* Pardonable offence; दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः Ms. 8.290.

अतिविष्टित *a.* brave fighter; विस्त्रव्णानतिविष्टितान् Rām 4. 18.38. —2 one who transgresses the limits, Mb. 3.215.16.

अतिवैशस *a.* piercing, hurting very much, हिस्त्रावाचोऽतिवैशसाः Bhāg. 3. 19.21.

अतिसृष्टि Superior creation.

+अतल Cough Nigh.

+अक्कः Same as अक्क

अत्यन्त+अपह्नवः A total denial; complete contradiction or refusal.

अत्यन्त+सहचरित *a.* going together invariably (P, वार्त्तिक VIII. 1.15).

+अत्यन्तीन the state of lasting for a long time.

अत्यर्थ+वेदनः A variety of elephant sensible to slightest punishment; प्राजनाङ्गु शदण्डेभ्यो दूरादुद्दिजते हि यः स्पृष्टोवा०यथेऽत्यर्थं स गजोऽत्यर्थवेदनः ॥ Mātanga L. 8.19.

अत्यस्त *a.* Cast, tossed, thrown over or beyond (P. II. 1.24, तरङ्गात्यस्तः-काशिका)

अत्याश्रमः Sanyāsa, Renunciation.

अत्याहारयमाण *a.* Undue interference in or extraction from. लोभादैलश्चातुर्वर्ण्यमत्याहारयमाणः Kau. A. 1.

अत्रपु *a.* Not tinned.

अत्री Wife of Atri.—Comp.—चतुरहः *N.* of a sacrifice.

—जात; 1. The moon.—2. Datta. —3. Duvāsas.

—भारद्वाजिका Marriage alliance of discendents of Atri and Bharadvāja.

अत्रिजात *a.* A man belonging to one of the three classes.

अत्वक्क *a.* skinless.

अथ+अतः—अन्तरम् now therefore अथाज्जो धर्मजिज्ञासा Ms. 1.1.1

अथ+किम् how much more, so much more.

अथ+तु but, on the contrary.

+अदर्शनम् Illusion, Avyakta; अदर्शनादापतिताः पुनश्चादर्शनं गताः Mb. 11. 2. 13.

अदसीय *a.* Belonging to this or that.

अदुपव *a.* A word with अ as the penultimate letter

अदृष्ट+कल्पना Supposition of an uncognisable object or idea.

+अद्भुत One of the five proportions of measuring height wherein height is twice the breadth.

अद्भुत+रामायणम् *N.* of a Work ascribed to Vālmiki.

अद्भुत+शान्तिः F. I. N. of the 67th Pariṣiṣṭa of the Atharva Veda; 2. N. of one of the Vratas prescribed in the Purāṇās.

अद्रि+कटक the ridge of the mountain.

अद्रेष्य *a.* invisible.

अद्वारासङ्गः Not being held up at the entrance कार्यार्थिनामद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. I. 19.26.

अद्वेष *a.* Not devided.

+अघम *a.* One who does not blow अघम्ः.....अघस्थाध्मानयोरपि Nm.

अधर+कण्टकः *a.* prickly plant.

अधः+वेदः Marrying a second wife when the first is alive.

अधरोपः Accusation.

+अधिकरण 1. gathering place. Mb. 12-59.68.

2. A department Mb. 12.69.54.

अधिकरण+लेखकः *a.* official in charge of preparing documents and deeds; a Nazir.

+अधिगम news of having found out अपनेष्यामि सन्तापं तवाधिगमशंसनात् Rām V. 35,77.

अधिपुष्पलिका A betel nut tree.

अधिपतिः The presiding deity of a sacrifice.

अधिमुक्तकः A variety of jasmine.

अधिमुक्तिका A pearl-shell.

अधिरुक्वित *a.* anointed with

some decorative paste मुखमधिरुक्वितपाण्डुगण्डलेखम् Ki. 10.46.

+अधिवासः Nativity Mb. 12.36.19.

+अधिष्ठानम् 1. Containing of अमित्राणामधिष्ठानाद्वा द दुर्योधनस्य च Mb. 9.61.14.

अधिष्ठान+अधिकरणम् office of the local body.

अधोनिबन्धः The third stage in the rut season of an elephant Mātanga L. 1.9.14.

अध्ययनम् Teaching कृत्वा चाध्ययनं तेषां शिष्याणां शतमुत्तमम् Mb. 12.318.17.

अध्यवसिन् *a.* One who is confined to a place for observing some vow Mb. 12.64.6.

अध्यासित *a.* seated on, settled.

अध्युषित *a.* Inhabited, occupied.

+अध्यूढ The son of an unmarried body; अध्यूढश्च तथावरः Mb. 13.49.4.

अध्वर्यु+काण्डम् *N.* of a collection of mantras intended for the Adhvaryu priests.

अनक् *a.* (ved) Blind.

+अनघ *a.* Tireless, not exhausted; Bhāg. 2.7 32.

अनघ+अष्टमी *N.* of a vrata; Bhaviṣyottara P. 55.

+अनङ्गः 1. Wind;—2. A goblin;—3. A shadow, cf. अनङ्गे मन्मथी वायो पिशाचच्छाययोरपि

अनन्तर straight, direct. अथवा अनन्तरकृतं किञ्चिदेव निदर्शनम् Mb. 12.305.9.

+अनन्य Not sharing with any body else. अनन्यां पृथिवीं भुङ्क्ते सर्वभूतहिते रतः Kau. A.

अनपग *a.* Not parting.

—अनपवृक्त *a.* Not relinquished or abandoned; नह्युपेतमनपवृक्तं सच्छक्यमुपेतुम् Ś.B. on Ms. 12.1.21.

अनपार्य *a.* with a genuine cause, rightly,

अनभिधानम् 1. Non-expression of the desired meaning;

2. A word grammatically correct but not in use.

अनभिवादकः One who opposes or contradicts न खलु भवानस्मत्संकलानभिवादकः Avimāraka I.

अनभ्यन्तर *a.* Not familiar with; unused to अनभ्यन्तरे खत्वावां मदनगतस्य वृत्तान्तस्य S. 3.

अनराल *a.* Straight यस्नेहादनरालानलनलीनोपघातपत्रं धृतम् U. 3.16.

+अनलः Anger; करिणां मुदे सनलशनलदाः Ki. 5. 25.

अनल+अहमजः N. of skanda

अनवकाशिकः one who performs penance by standing on one leg गात्रशय्या अशय्याश्च तथैवानवकाशिकाः Rām 3.6.3.

अनवबलृप्तिः *f.* Impossibility; incredibility.

अनवगीत *a.* Faultless प्रकृत्या-कल्याणी मतिरनवगीतः परिचयः U. 2.2.

अनवद्याङ्गी *a.* Woman with faultless bimbbs, (hence) an epithet of Devī.

अनवद्यरागः a variety of gems, Kau. A. 2. 11.

अनवर *a.* Not inferior.

अनहंवादिन् *a.* Free from pride.

अनाक्रन्द *a.* maddend with pain; इति लोकमनाक्रन्दं मोहशोक-परिप्लुतम् Mb. 12.331.35.

अनाघ्रात *a.* not smelt; untouched by hand अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः S. 1.

अनावर *a.* without a covering for the head.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement.

अनार्थता unworthiness.

अनावाप one who does not acquire anything new.

अनाश्वास *a.* Undependable; कर्मण्यस्मिन्ननाश्वासे घूमघृन्नात्मनां भवान् Bhāg. 18. 12.—*ind.* without leisure.

+अनास्था 1. Impatience.—2. Instability; Nārāyaṇa Com. on Nai. I. 88.

अनिद *a.* That which cannot be comprehended; इत्यभिष्टूय पुरुषं यदूपमनिदं यथा Bhāg. 10. 2. 42.

+अनिमित्तं Not a valid means of knowledge अनिमित्तं विद्यमानो-पलम्भनात् Ms. 1. 1. 4.

+अनिमेष A particular pose in sexual act.

अनिरिण *a.* Even, without ups and downs; तस्मिन् देशेत्वनिरिणे ते तु युद्धमरोचयन् Mb. 9. 55. 18.

अनिर्वचनम् Keeping silence; Śābara B. on MS, 10. 8. 52.

अनिल+भद्रकः *a.* Kind of chariot.

अनिलम्भसमाधिः Particular type of meditation (Buddh.)

अनिविष्ट *a.* Unmarried; कलत्रं स्वयमेनिविष्टः Avimāraka I

अनिष्टुर *a.* Not harsh.

अनिष्ण *a.* Not clever or skilled.

अनिसर्ग *a.* Unnatural.

अनीक+स्थानम् a military post; Kau. A. 1. 16.

अनीप्सित *a.* Not desired.

अनीर्षुः *a.* Not envious, not venomous in thought; भृतपुत्रा भृता-मात्या भृतदाराह्यनीर्षवः Mb. 12, 221. 31.

+अनीह *a.* Not exerting; to be at ease.

अनुकच्छम् Along or on the side of a marshy ground; आवि-भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम् Me. I. 21.

अनुकल्पम् 1. An inferior substitute;.... ध्वनिभिर्वैष्णैरनुकल्पैर्व्य-नोदयत्; Nai. 17. 12.

2. Similar; ग्रसितुं क्षममम्बुधीन् क्षणादनुकल्पाश्रितचण्डपावकम्; Yādvā-bhyudaya.

अनुकूलित *a.* One who is honoured; मन्त्रिणो नैगमाश्चैव यथार्ह-मनुकूलिताः Rām. 7. 74. 6.

+अनुक्रम Daily exercise अश्वान् रक्षत्यनुक्रमः Mb. 1. 1. 263.

अनुक्षपम् *ind.* Every night.

अनुगीता N. Of a portion of the 14th book of the Mb.

अनुघट्ट To rub lengthwise.

अनुजनः Attendants.

+अनुज्ञात *p.p.* Taught or im-

parted शिक्ष्याणां...अनुज्ञातं सप्तग्रहम् Mb. 12. 318. 24.

अनुत्कट *a.* Short, small.

अनुत्तालः A melodious note.

अनुदिशम् *ind.* At each direc-
tion.

अनुद्वष्ट *a.* Well-wisher; अनुसूयु-
रनुद्वष्टा सत्कृतस्ते पुरोहितः Rām. 2. 100. 11.

अनुद्य *a.* Unutterable; P. III. 1. 101. SK.

अनुधूपित *a.* (Ved.) flattered; puffed up.

अनुनाथन Entreaty; Supplication; युवाभ्यामनुनाथने मिथः; Nai. 16. 64.

अनुनिशीथम् *ind.* At midnight.

अनुनेय To be persuaded.

+अनुपस्कृत *a.* 1. Of unquestioned wisdom; तस्मात्स्वधर्ममास्थाय सुव्रताः सत्यवादिनः । लोकस्य गुरवो भूत्वा ते भवन्त्यनुपस्कृताः ॥ Mb. 12. 11. 25. 2. Keeping away self-interest; देहत्यागोऽनुपस्कृतः MS. 10. 62.

अनुपात्ययः To keep to an order; to do something by one's turn.

अनुपालः A keeper (of horses etc.)

अनुप्रकीर्ण *a.* Completely occupied or covered सोत्कण्ठैरमरगणैरनु-
प्रकीर्णान् Ki. 7. 2.

अनुप्रभवः Cycle of births and deaths.

अनुप्रवण *a.* Agreeable, pleasant; कौतूहलानुप्रवणा हर्षं जनयतीव मे ॥ Mb. 12. 37. 3.

अनुप्रहित *a.* Fixed; प्रियैषिणानु-
प्रहिताः शिवेन Ki. 17. 33.

अनुभाजित *a.* Worshipped.

+अनुभू (Ved.) To act favour-
ably.

अनुभावित *a.* Experienced; protected.

अनुभर्तु *m.* Supporting, main-
taining.

अनुमन्त्रित *a.* Consecrated.

अनुमात्रा Resolution.

+अनुयुज् To request; to implore धार्तराष्ट्रं सहामात्यं स्वयं सम-
नुयुज्क्षमहे Mb. 5. 72. 3.

अनुयुञ्जक *a.* Jealous.

अनुराद्ध *a.* Accomplished, obtained.

अनुरुद्ध *a.* 1. Checked.

2. opposed. 3. pacified, soothed.

अनुलोम+ग Straight-moving.

अनुवाक A division of the Brāhmaṇa text.

अनुविषयः Taste of each dish

+अनुवृत् (Transitively used)

To serve, worship. सूर्यं चैवान्ववर्तत Rām. 7.10. 8.

अनुशाला An anti-chamber.

अनुशिष्ट *a.* 1. Well-trained;

तस्मात् पुत्रमनुशिष्टं लोक्यमाहुः Br. Up.

1. 5. 17; 2. questioned; इति

तेनानुशिष्टस्तु वाचं मन्दमुदीरयन् Rām. 6.

30. 4; 3. Ordained; instructed;

अनुशिष्टोऽस्म्ययोध्यायां गुरुमध्ये महात्मना; Rām. 1. 26. 3.

अनुशायिन् *a.* Extending along

अनुश्रविक *a.* Gathered from

Śāstras; Pat. Yoga 1. 18.

अनुवत्य *a.* (Ved) That which can be conformed to truth.

+अनुसमयः Doing different things in respect of different persons or contexts. There are three types of this—पदार्थानुसमय;

काण्डानुसमय and सन्दायानुसमय

+अनुसंधानम् Research.

अनुसंधिः Inquiry; Nai. 3. 129.

अनुसंसृतिः Repetition of births

and deaths.

अनुसंस्था The practise of Sati.

अनुसृत *a.* 1. Followed; 2. flowing

or trickling; उष्णादितां सानु-

सृतान्नकण्ठीम् Rām. 5. 5. 25.

अनुबन्धम् (Vedic) Vertibral

column.

अनुपय् To flood or fill up;

अनुपयामास विदभंजाश्रुती; Nai. 12. 69.

अनेक+पद *a.* Multi-numbered;

composed of many parts.

+अन्त Partition; तेजया कात्या-

यन्याज्जतं करवाणीति Bri. Up. 2.4.1.

अन्त+ओष्ठः Lower lip.

अन्त+चक्रम् Reading of omens

and augury; Kau. A.]

अन्त+परिच्छदः *a.* coating over a utensil like silverplating.

अन्तवान् The God of the space

(दिगन्तानामीश्वरः); Mb. 3. 197. 5.

+अन्तरङ्गम् That which is

intimately connected in contrast

to that which is externally or

superficially connected अन्तरङ्ग-

बहिरङ्गयोस्तरङ्गं बलीयान् ŚB. on

Ms. 12. 2. 29.

अन्तर्जानुशयः One sleeping with

hands between knees.

+अन्तर्मुख One whose vision

is turned in wards (प्रत्यक्दृष्टिः).

अन्तर्वेशिकः Officer in charge

of the harem. Kau. A. 1. 21.

+अन्तरं A welding of the

pedestal with the base.

अन्तर्गभिगोण्यायः A proposition

within another like the foetus

within the womb of a female.

ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 62.

अन्तार *a.* [अन्त ऋ अण्] A cow-

herd; Śabda. ch.

+अन्ध 1. Afflicted; अन्धः

क्षुधान्धोप्यसौ Viś. Guṇa. 101.

2. blurred, made dimmer; नि-

श्वासान्ध इवादशश्चन्द्रमा न प्रकाशते

Rām. 3. 16. 13.

अन्नाद *a.* Enter of food. अहमन्नादः

Tait. Up. 1. 7.

अन्नभट्टः N. of the author of

the Tarkasangraha.

अन्यापदेश An indirect state-

ment for somebody else.

अन्यान्य *a.* Mutual (same as

अन्योन्य)

अन्कन्तः A couch or dais;

Māna. 16. 43.

अन्वर्थनामन् One whose name

is befitting his character.

+अन्वारम् To propitiate (Ved)

अग्निमन्वारभामहे ।

अन्वाहार्य *a.* To be performed

later.

अन्वय+वर्जितः A law-born per-

son; mean fellow.....लक्ष्मीं

प्राप्येवान्वयवर्जितः Rām.

अन्वयायिन् *a.* Descendent.

+अन्वित In keeping with or

befitting तपसा चान्वितो वेगः Rām. 5. 33. 13.

अन्वीक्षिक *a.* Protective; प्रजान्वी-

क्षिकया बुद्ध्या श्रेयो ह्यस्य विचिन्तयन्

Rām. 7. 3. 4.

अप्तिरत्तम् Fire (also अपां पित्तम्).

अपकीर्तिः Infamy, calumny.

अपकोष *a.* Removed from the

sleath.

अपचायिन् *a.* Failing to show

due respect.

अपटीक *a.* One who has no

aid of a commentary; अपटीको जडो

माघे भृशं जाड्येन ताड्यते Śi; 2. One

who has no covering or curtain

(अ+पटीक).

अपथ्याशिन् *a.* One who takes

injurious food.

+अपदश Without a fringe as a

garment; तथा नान्यधृतं धार्यं न चाप-

दशमेव च Mb. 13. 104. 86.

+अपदानम् (अवदानम्) A legend

on the former and future births

of men.

+अपदेश Danger; अपदेशः पदे

लक्ष्ये स्यात्प्रसिद्धनिमित्तयोः । औदार्यशौर्यं.

धैर्येषु निःसीमव्यपदेशयोः । Nām.

अपद्रुतम् To run away in a

bent posture; Rām. 6. 40. 25.

+अपनी To misbehave; शत्रौ

हि साहसं यत्तत्किमिवात्रापनीयते Rām.

6. 64. 10.

+अपनयः Immorality.

+अपनयन Wrong, injustice; शृणु

राजन् स्थिरो भूत्वा तवापनयनो महान्;

Mb. 6. 49. 22.

+अपरान्तः Inhabitant of an

island.

अपरापरम् *ind.* Further and

further.

अपराक् *ind.* In the western

direction.

अपरिसंस्थितः *a.* One who is

unsteady, or wandering; Rām.

3. 60. 37.

अप्लीन *a.* Concealed; औपसत्त-

मभयादप्लीनम् Ki. 9 ॥

अपवत्स *a.* without a calf.

अपवत्सय् (Denominative of

अपवत्स) behaving as towards a

weaned calf; ये सपत्रास्सपत्रानां सर्वास्तानपवत्सयेत्.

अपवरः An inner room; A safe room; Nai. 18. 18. Mb. 12. 139. 140.

अपवर्णित *a.* Suspended or hung.
+अपवर्गः cessation, end.

अपशूद्रः One who is not a Śūdra.

+अपष्टु Wrongly; अपष्टु पठतः पाठयमधिगोष्ठिं शठस्यते; Nai. 17. 96.
अपसृज् 6 P. To have, abandon.
अपस्वानः A storm.
+अग्रहार Collecting, obtaining Mb. 12. 192. 1.

अपाकीर्णं Cast away, rejected कुल्या त्वहमपाकीर्णो Mb. 5. 141. 4.
+अपाङ्ग End.
अपाठ्य *a.* Illegible.
अपाणिग्रहणम् Celibacy.
+अपादानम् Source, cause; Nai. 22. 141.

अपारवार *a.* Boundless; अपारवारमश्वम्यं गाम्भीर्यमागरोपमम् Rām. 5. 38. 40.

अपास्त *a.* Discarded, abandoned.

अपिनद्ध *a.* Covered, concealed.
अपिपरिचिच्छित *a.* Extremely harassed.

अपिस्वित् *ind.* An interrogation meaning "Is it so".

अपीत *a.* 1. Merged; लोकानपीतान् ददौ स्वदेहे Bhāg. 3. 8. 12. 2. Dead.

अपूर्तिः *f.* Non-completion.

अपूर्वा *a.* One who has not enjoyed conjugal life before; अपूर्वा भार्यया चार्थी तरुणः प्रियदर्शनः Rām. 3. 18. 4.

अपृथक्त्वित् *a.* One who cannot differentiate; वर्णाश्रम-पृथक्त्वे च दृष्टार्थस्यापृथक्त्वित्; Mb. 12. 308. 177.

+अपेहि (Imper. 2nd Sing) Get away; अम्बुष्ठापेहि मार्गात् Nārāyaṇīya.

अपोहित *a.* 1. Removed; न च

सामर्थ्यमपोहितं क्वचित् Ki. 2. 27. 2. Refuted in a debate.

अप्रकट *a.* Unmanifested, not exhibited.

अप्रख्यता Infamy. Mb. 12. 158. 5.

अप्रचोदित *a.* Not induced, unasked.

अप्रज्ञात *a.* Not known, beyond cognisance; आसीदिदं तमोभूतमप्रज्ञात-मलक्षणम् Ms. 1. 5.

+अप्रतिम Improper; तस्मात्त्वया समारब्धं कर्मह्यप्रतिमं परैः; Rām. 6. 12. 35.

अप्रतिषेधः An unconvincing objection; an invalid refutation.

+अप्रतिहत A kind of deity; अपराजिताप्रतिहत..... कारयेत् Kau. A. 2. 4.

अप्रवृत्त *a.* 1. Not engaged in. 2. Not instituted. 3. improper.

अप्रसहिष्णु Unbearable, that which cannot be withstood जगत्प्रभोरप्रसहिष्णु वैष्णवम् (चक्रम्) Ku. 1. 54.

अप्राज्ञ *a.* Not Prājña; ignorant.

अप्रादेशिक *a.* Not suggestive of; 2. Not belonging to a particular locality.

अप्राधान्य *a.* Of no importance, secondary.

अप्रोक्षित *a.* Not sprinkled, not purified.

अप्रोटः A kind of bird.

अप्सु + योनिः *a.* Born from the water.

अबद्धवत् *a.* Not well coined, ungrammatical; यस्मिन्प्रतिश्लोकम-बद्धवत्यपि Bhāg. 1. 5. 11

अबधा *f.* Segment of the basis of a triangle.

अबाधित *a.* Undisproved, unaffected, unrefuted;

अबीज *a.* 1. Impotent, seedless. 2. Causeless; जः control over the mind; जा A kind of grape. जम् An unproductive seed.

+अभय The pose of the hand in an image indicating offer of protection.

अभय + वरदः Giver of protection

and boon; त्वदन्त्यः वाणिभ्यामभयवरदो दैवतगणः Saundaryalaharī.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing.

अभवन्मतयोगः, संयोगः A combination which is desirable even if non-existing; See S.D. 575 ad. loc.

अभवनिः Non-birth; Ha. N.V. 7.

अभागिन् *a.* 1. Unused to; सहते यातनामेतामनर्थानामभागिनी Rām. 5. 16. 21; 2. having no share.

अभिकर्षणम् An agricultural implement.

अभिगृह्ण *a.* Covetous.

+अभिजित् N. of a son of Punarvasu.

अभिज्ञात *a.* One who has the knowledge of.

अभित्वरमाणकः A messenger.

अभिदेवनम् A plank on which play of dice is conducted; Mb.

अभिद्वघ *a.* Injured, teased.

+अभिधानम् A song; पट्टपाद-तन्त्रीमधुराभिधानम् Rām 4. 28. 36.

अभिधान + विप्रतिपत्तिः Incongruity of the word and what is meant by it; ŚB on Ms. 9. 3. 13.

+अभिनन्दः I.N. of a commentator on Amarakośa.—2 N. of the author of Yoga Vāsiṣṭhasāra.

अभिनव + कालिदास A modern Kālidāsa; a title given to a good poet; An appellation of Madhaviya Śankara Vijaya.

अभिनव + गुप्तः The celebrated commentator of Nāṭyaśāstra and Dhvanyāloka.

अभिनिष्यन्दः Trickling; ex-
hulation.

अभिनुन् *a.* Injured; दण्डकाष्ठा-
भिनुन्नाङ्गी Mb. 14. 58. 29.

+अभिपन्न 1. Accepted or taken for granted (same as उपपन्न). —2. Protected Mb. 1. 50. 20.

अभिपातः 1. rising, darting to wards विषदभिपातलाघवेन 2. Fall, ruin.

अभिपूतम् That which has been completed; Av. 9. 5. 13.

अभिप्लुत *a.* 1. Overwhelmed 2. Accepted.

अभिसन्ध्यामान *a.* Wishing to possess illegally ब्राह्मणकन्यामभिसन्ध्यामानः kau. A. 1. 6.

+ **अभिसन्धुः** N. of a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

अभिरम्भित *a.* Seized by; कदमलं महदभिरम्भितः Bhāg. 5. 8. 15.

अभिराधनम् Propitiation Mb. 3. 303. 14.

अभिलम्भनम् Acquisition; शशंस पित्रे तत्सर्वं वयोरुपाभिलम्भनम् Bhāg. 9. 3. 23.

अभिवक्तु *a.* One who speaks haughtily; Mb. 12. 180. 48.

अभिध्यात *a.* अभिशीत *a.* cold, chilly; विभाषाम्यवपूर्वस्य P. VI. 1, 26 Kāśi.

अभिधुत *a.* Renowned.

अभिध्वेत्य Having faultless conduct.

अभिध्वत *a.* 1. possessed by evil spirits. 2. Insulted, defeated. 3. Reviled, cursed.

+ **अभिधङ्गः** The state of mental agitation; उच्चारितं मे मनसोऽभिधङ्गात् Mb. 5. 30. 1.

अभिषिक्त *a.* Coronated, sprinkled, installed.

अभिषेचनम् Preparations for a coronation; Rām 2. 18. 36.

अभिष्टवः Praise; रामाभिष्टवसंयुक्ताः Rām 2. 6. 16.

अभिष्टुत *a.* 1. Praised, commended. 2. Consecrated; ओङ्काराभिष्टुतं सोमसलिलं पावनं पिबेत् y. 3. 306.

अभिसंहरणम् Replenishment Kau A. 5.

अभिसंहित *a.* Associated with; Rām 7. 80. 11.

अभिसमापन्नम् *a.* One who encounters or comes face to face; तुदत्यभिसमापन्नमङ्गल्यग्रेणीलया Rām 3. 19. 3.

अभिसरो (रिः) *f.* Following; अमुरपुरवरे गच्छन्त्यभिसरोम् Pratimā 3. 7. 2. Going out to help.

+ **अभिहारः** Bringing near; अभिहारोऽभियोगे च...Nev.

अभूयःसंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Absence of any

more return; cessation of the cycle of birth and death; गतिस्त्वं वीतरागाणामभूयःसंनिवृत्तये R. 10. 27.

अभ्यवपद् To protect; ततस्तामभ्यवपत्तुकामो योगन्वरायणः Svapna.

अभ्यवमन् To insult, despise.

अभ्यवमन्ता One who insults.

अभ्यवहार *a.* Eatable; शुचीन्यभ्यवहाराणि मूलानि च फलानि च Rām 4.50.35.

अभ्यसनीय, **अभ्यस्य** *a.* pot. p. To be repeated, practised; Fit to be practised.

अभ्याकाश *ind.* Beneath the sky; unsheltered; अहःसुसतं तिष्ठेदभ्याकाशं निशां स्वप्न Mb. 12. 35. 38.

अभ्याचक्ष् 1. To speak. 2. To behold.

अभ्युपपन्न *a.* 1. Approached, reached. 2. Resorted to for protection from danger; अभ्युपन्नवत्सलः खलु तत्रभवानार्यं चारुदत्त इति श्रूयते Mk. 7.

अभ्रमु Wife of the elephant Airāvata; प्रेमास्पदाम्रमुः Hara-vijaya 31.29; अभ्रमुवल्लभः Nai. 1.108.

अभ्रयन्तो *f.* 1. Bringing in a cloudy weather. 2. N. of the krittikas.

+ **अम्** (Ved) To be dangerous Rv. 8. 77. 10.

अमण्डित Unadorned.

अमत्सर *a.* Without envy; free from desires and hatred; यद्यद्रोचते विप्रेभ्यस्तत्तद्द्यादमत्सरः Ms. 3.231; भर्तृकवत्सलममत्सरहृत्सु भान्तम् Nārāyaṇīya 21. 5.

अमर + गुरुः Brihaspati, the planet jupiter.

अमर + चन्द्रः N. of the author of Bālabhāratam.

अमर + राजः N. of Indra

अमरी A heavenly lady; अमरीकबरीभारभमरीमुखरीकृतम् Kuval-1.

अमर्षित *a.* Not Thrashed, unsuppressed.

अमर्ष + चेष्टिता *f.* The quality of not hitting at the vital parts, or

of not wounding another's feelings (one of the 35 verbal qualities of a Tirthaṅkara).

अमा + सोमवारः The combination of Amāvāsyā and monday; व्रतम् A vow to be performed on that day.

अमा-हूठः N. of a Snake-demon; Mb.

अमावसुः N. of a descendent of Purūravas.

अमित्रकम् 1. An unfriendly act. enemy; राजानमिममासाद्य सुहृच्चित्रममित्रकम् Rām. 6. 63. 7.

अमुद्र Limitless; अमुद्रदारिद्र्यसमुद्रमना Nai 3. 8. 6.

अमूर्तरजस् A son of kuṣa by Vaidarbhi.

अमृज *a.* Without having a bath or toilet; परिविलष्टकवसनाममृजां राघवप्रियाम् Rām. 6. 81. 10.

अमृत + अंशुकः A variety of gems; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अमृत + अग्रभूः The horse of Indra, Uccāiṣṭras; अमृताग्रभुवः पुरेव पुच्छम् Śi. 20. 43.

अमृत + उपस्तरणम् A palm full of water sipped before the food to clear the way or clean the receptacle for the nectar i.e. food.

अमृत + करः—(किरण) nectar-rayed, the moon.

अमृत + तन्दनः A pavilion with 58 pillars (Matsya P. 270. 8)

अमृत + नादोपनिषद् N. of a minor Upaniṣad.

अमृत + बिनूपनिषद् N. of a minor Upaniṣad of the Atharva Veda.

अमृत-मतिः The moon; आप्यायत्यसौ लोकं वदनामृतमृतिना Bhāg. 4. 16. 9.

अमृतेशः N. of Śiva.

अमृषोद्यम् True statement; Bk. 6. 57.

अमोघ + अभी *f.* N. of Dākṣāyani

अमोघ + नन्दिनी N. of a Śikṣā text.

अमोघ + वर्षः N. of a cālukya prince.

अम्बर + अधिकारिन् An officer of the court in charge of clothes.

अम्बरीषकः One the fires that are concealed ; उदपानाः कुरुश्रेष्ठ तथैवाम्बरीषकाः ; Mb. 3. 15. 16.

अम्बु + कन्दः An aquatic plant.

अम्बु + कुक्कुटी An aquatic hen.

अम्बु + देवम्-देवतम् The astronomical mansion Pūrvāṣādhā.

अम्बु + नाथः The ocean.

अम्बु + पतिः Varuṇa.

अम्बु + वेग a. The flood of water ; यथा नदीनां वहवोऽम्बुवेगाः Bg. 11. 28.

अम्बुजिनी The lotus creeper.

—कुटुम्बिनी M. The Sun.

अम्भय a. [अप् + मय] Watery ; consisting of water ; नह्यममयानि तीर्थाग्निं न देवा मृच्छिलामयाः Bhāg.

अयन + कलाः The correction (in minutes) for ecliptic deviation. Sūryasiddhānta.

अयन + ग्रहः A planet's longitude as connected for ecliptic deviation ; *Ibid*.

अयन + परिवृत्तिः Change of the Ayana ; अयनपरिवृत्तिर्वर्तस्तशब्देनोच्यते ŚB. on Ms. 6. 5. 37.

अयत्न + उपात्त a. obtained without any effort.

अयत्न + साध्य a. Which can be done without difficulty.

अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानम् To tell a bad news loudly or a good news in a low tone ; अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानं नामाप्रियम्योर्च्चः, प्रियस्य च नीचैः कथनम् Sk.

अयस् + कणपम् A kind of weapon which throws out iron-balls अय.कणपचक्राश्चभुशुण्ड्युद्यतबाहवः Mb. 1.227.25.

अयस् + पिण्डः A canon-ball.

+अयोग Deviating from the practice of Yoga : दत्तस्त्वयोगादय योगनाथः Bhāg 6. 8. 16.

+अयोनि Of unknown source or parentage ; अयोनिं च विद्योनिं च

न गच्छेत विवक्षणः Mb. 13. 104. 33.

अरकः Aspoke of a wheel.

अरडा f. N. of a Goddess (Gobhil).

अरण्य + पर्वन् A book of the Mahābhārata.

अरन्ध्रः a. Having no holes ; dense ; पयोमुच इवारन्ध्राः Ki. 15.40.

अरव Wchout noise

अरस 1. One who cannot appreciate fine-art ; किमस्या नाम स्यादरसपुण्यानादरशतैः N. 2. Without any vigour ; अरसोव्याधिजरा-विनाशधर्मा Bu. ch. 5. 12.

अरात् ind. At once ; immediately ; वर्तन्ति यदनीत्या ते तेन साकं पतन्त्यरात् Śukra. 4. 1266.

अराम a. 'Non-Rāmā ; displeasing.

अरि + केलिः Sport of a foe, sexual enjoyment ; अरिकेलिः शत्रुलीला स्त्रीरत्योश्चापि कीर्तितः Nm.

+अरित्र An armour (अरिभ्यः त्रायते) Nai. 12. 71.

अरीण Full ; स्वरमध्वरीणतत्कण्ठः ; Nai 6. 65.

+अरुज 1. That which destroys a disease. विषेभ्यः खलुसवभ्यः कर्णिकामरुजां स्थिराम् Śuśr. 2. Painless.

अरुण + केतुब्राह्मणम् N. of the Brāhmaṇa of Aruṇas and Ketūś.

अरुण + पराशराः N. of the followers of a Vedic Śākha ; ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 8.

अरुद्ध a. Not obstructed.

अरुन्धती + दर्शनम् One of the rituals in the marriage function when the bride is shown the star Arundhatī.

अरुन्धतीदर्शनन्याय Nyāya based on the custom showing the Arundhatī star as above the branch of a tree.

+अरूप A sacrifice not possessed of matter and Devatā.

अरुपिन् a. Shapeless, formless ; बाधायामुरसेत्यानामप्रमेयानरूपिणः Rām. 1. 21. 16.

अरोगत्वम् State of being free from disease.

+अर्क The sun-stone ; अर्कोऽर्कपर्णे स्फटिके Nai.

अर्क + ग्रहः The eclipse of the sun.

अर्क + प्रीवः N. of a Sāman.

अर्क + पुष्पोत्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

अर्क + रेतोजः Revata, the son of Sūrya.

अर्क + लवणम् Saltpetre.

अर्घ + उपचयः The fall in price.

अर्घ + ईश्वरः Śiva.

अर्घ + निर्णयः Fixation of price.

अर्चनानस् N. of a Rīṣi belonging to the Atri family.

अर्जित m. Acquired, earned ; न मे पित्राजितं किञ्चिन्नमया किञ्चिदजितम् अस्ति मे हस्तिशैलाग्रे वस्तु पैतामहधनम् । Vedānta deśika.

अर्जुन + बदरः The fibre of the Arjuna plant.

अर्जुन + सखिः Kriṣṇa.

+अर्णस् Colour ; श्रीह्लीविभू-त्यात्मवदद्भुताणाम् Bhāg. 2. 6. 44.

अर्णस् + जः Lotus ; न्यर्णोदणोजनाभः ;

अर्णस् + रुहम् Lotus ; वरगिरमुप-कर्णायमर्णोरुहक्षी U. 7. 92.

अर्थः + अतिदेशः Extension of gender, number etc. to the objects (as against words), i.e. to treat a single object as though it were many.

अर्थः + अनुपपत्तिः f. The difficulty in construing a particular meaning.

अर्थ + अनुबन्धि Associated with material welfare ; तत्त्रिकालहितं वाक्यं धर्म्यमर्थानुबन्धि च Rām. 5. 51. 21.

अर्थ + अभिधान a. 1. A name which is connected with the purpose to be served by it ; अर्थभिधानं प्रयोजनसंबद्धमभिधानम् ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2. Expression of the desired meaning ; Vārtika 3. 1. 2. 5.

अर्थः + आतुरः One who is avariciously after wealth ; अर्थ-तुराणां न गृह्णन् वन्धुः ;

अर्थ + कार्यम् Monetary diffi-

culty. निर्वन्धसंजातरूपार्थकाश्चर्मचिन्त-
यित्वा R. 5. 21.

अर्थः + काशिन् Appearing to be
useful.

अर्थ + कित्तिषिन् a. Dishonest in
money matters.

अर्थः + कोविदः a. Expert in
political matters; उवाच रामो
धर्मात्मा पुनरप्यर्थकोविदः Rām 6. 4. 8.

अर्थः + क्रिया 1. An implied act
(as against an act ordained by
words); ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 12.
2. A purposeful action; कारित्वम्
the state of being a thing use-
ful for an action.

अर्थः + गतिः Same as अर्थावगम
(understanding the sense).

अर्थः + गुणाः Qualities pertain-
ing to the meaning of a state-
ment.

अर्थः + गृहम् A treasury.

अर्थः + चित्रम् Figure of speech
based on the meanings.

अर्थः + दशकः An adjudicator.

अर्थः + दृश f. Consideration of
truth; क्षेम त्रिलोकगुह्यर्थदृशं च यच्छन्
Bhāg. 10. 86. 21.

अर्थः + द्वयविधानम् Injunction of
two ideas; ŚB. on MS. 10.8. 70.

अर्थः + पदम् N. Of the Vārtika
on Pāṇini; समुद्रवृत्त्यर्थपदं महार्थम्
Rām. 7. 36. 45.

अर्थः + भावनम् Contemplating
over a matter.

अर्थः + लक्षणम् As determined
by the import as opposed to
Śabdalaṣkaṇa.

अर्थः + विद्या Knowledge of
worldly matters.

अर्थः + विपत्तिः Missing aim;
समीक्ष्यतामर्थविपत्तिमार्गताम् Rām. 2.
19. 40.

अर्थः + विभावकः a. One who
gives money.

अर्थ + विप्रकर्षः Ambiguity;
the need to stretch the conno-
tation of a word to get at the
intended meaning.

अर्थ + शालिन् a. Wealthy.

अर्थ + संग्रहः A Mīmāṃsa work
by Laugākṣī Bhāskara.

अर्थ + सतत्त्वम् Truth; किं पुनरत्रार्थ-
सतत्त्वम् Mb. on P. VIII. 3. 72.

अर्थ + संपादनम् 1. Earning
Wealth. 2. Achieving an object.

अर्थ + हानिः Loss of wealth.

अर्थ + हारिन् a. One who steals
money.

अर्थात् + अधिगतम् Understood
by implication.

अर्थात् + कृतम् Done due to the
force of implication; न चार्थात्कृतं
चौदकः प्रापयति ŚB. on MS. 5. 2. 8.

+ अर्थ्य 1. True, real; अर्थ्यं
विज्ञापयन्नेव Rām. 6. 127. 25.

2. Adept in getting money;
तमर्थमर्थशास्त्रज्ञाः प्रादुरर्थ्यश्च लक्ष्मण
Rām. 3. 43. 33.

अर्थ + अस्तिः A sword with a
single edge; अर्धासिभिस्तथा खड्गैः
Mb. 7. 137. 15.

अर्थ + कर्णः Radius of a circle;
half the diameter.

अर्थ + चित्र a. A kind of marble-
stone slightly transparent.

अर्थ + जीविका, — ज्या The sine of
an arc.

अर्थ + पञ्चम a. Two and half.

अर्थ + प्राणम् A house-fitting re-
sembling a bisected heart; मूलाग्रे
कीलकं युक्तमर्धप्राणमिति स्मृतम्।
Māna. 17. 99.

अर्थ + वायुः Partial paralysis.

अर्थ + मागधी N. of a dilect
used in writing Jain Works of
antiquity.

अर्थ + वृद्धिः Half the interest
accrued on a sum; MS. 8. 150.

+ अर्धशतम् One hundred
and fifty; MS. 8. 267.

अर्थ + समस्या A verse of which
first half is spoken by one and
the second half completed by
another; Nai. 4. 101.

अर्थ + सहः An owl.

+ अर्थ्य To be accomplished;
अघाते विष्णो विदुषा चिदर्थ्यः RV. 1.
156. 1.

अर्पित 1. Fixed, set in; द्रुमाणां
विविधैः पुष्पैः परिस्तोमरिवापितम् Rām.

4. 1. 8.; R. 8. 88. 2. Poured
in; हस्तापितैर्नयनवारिभिरेव (शशाप)
R. 9. 78; 3. Transferred, made
over; चित्रापितारम्भ इवावतस्थे Ku. 3.
42. 4. With प्रति—Given back
प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इव Śāk.

अर्माः Ruins, rubbish; Vāj.
30. 11.

अर्वच + वाहः A horseman; आगच्छन्
गुह्यतरगर्वमर्वाहैः Śiva. B. 24. 64.

अर्वाच + तन a. Not reaching up
to, posterior; प्रकृतिपुरुषयोरर्वाक्त-
नाभिः नामरूपाभौ Bhāg. 5. 3. 4.

+ अर्ह Capable, powerful; न
त्वां कुमि दशग्रीव भस्म भस्माहृतैजसा
Rām. 5. 22. 20.

+ अर्हा Gold; Nighaṇṭu.

अलक्तक + अङ्क a. Marked with
Alaktaka; अलक्तकाङ्कानि पदानि
पादयोः Ku. 5.

+ अलक्षण Not Comprehen-
sible; सेयं विष्णोर्महामाया... अलक्षणा
यया Bhāg. 12. 6. 29.

अलक्षम् a. Of inauspicious
import; अपसव्यं ग्रहाश्चक्रुरलक्षमाणं
दिवाकरम् Mb. 6. 102. 21.

अलंकार + मण्डपः The dressing
room; the place where the
idols of the temples are
decorated.

अलमकः A frog (see अनिमिक)
अलवण a. non-saline; without
salt; Mb. 13. 114. 14.

अलस + गामिनी A lady with
beautiful gait.

अलसिका Exhaustion due to
perging.

अलाञ्छन a. Blemishless.

अलात + शान्तिः f. N. of the
fourth pāda of Gaudapādāś
Māṇḍūkya Kārikā,

अलाबु + वीणा A lute of the
shape of a gourd.

+ अलीक Worry; अलीकं
मानसं त्वेकं Rām. 2. 19. 6.

अलुप्त + महिमन् a. of unaffec-
ted glory.

अलुप्त + यशस् a. of undiminished
fame.

अलोक + व्रतम् Vows intended
for spiritual emancipation as

opposed to material benefits;
चरन्त्यलोकव्रतमवर्णने Bhāg. 8. 3. 7.

अलोकम,—अलोकिक *a.* Hairless.

+अलोल N, of a metre of 14 syllables.

अल्प+अक्षर A word containing smaller number of syllables than another; P. II. 2. 34.

अल्प+गोधूम A kind of wheat small in size.

अल्प+नासिकः A small vestibule or Corridor; Māna. 34. 106.

अल्प+पुण्य *a.* of negligible religious merits.

अल्प+सत्त्व *a.* A weakling.

अल्प+सार *a.* of little consequence.

अल्लकम् Seed of Coriander—
का The plant Coriander.

अवतरम् *ind.* Farther away;
Rv. 1. 129. 6.

अवकीलकः A missile or peg set inside; क्षुत्पिपासावकीलकम् Mb. 14. 45. 3.

अवकृत *a.* Protruding downwards; grown downwards.

+अवकीर्ण Chaotic; दृष्ट्वा तथावकीर्णं तु राष्ट्रम् Mb. 9. 41. 16.

अवगल् To fall down, slip down,
सौवर्णं वलयमवागल्कराग्रात् Śi. 8. 34.

अवग्रह+धी Of intransigent or obstinate nature; कर्मण्यवग्रहधियो भगवन्विदामः Bhāg. 4. 7. 27.

अवघाटकम् A kind of necklace tapering in size; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अवघात See under अवहृत् ।

अवघुष्ट *a.* Announced, proclaimed in a disparaging manner.

अवघ्रात Smelled, kissed;
अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. 2. 20. 21.

अवघ्रापणम् Causing to smell at.
अवचरः A groom; तुरगावचरं स बोधयित्वा Bu. Ch. 5. 68.

+अवचि To examine, Choose.

अवचिचीषा Desire to collect;
प्रमदया कुसुमावचिचीषया Śi. 6. 10.

अवचूरिः, अवचूरिका A gloss or Tippiā.

अवच्छटा A playful movement;
अवच्छटा कापि कटाक्षणस्य Nai. 16. 64.

अवच्छेद्य *a.* Fit to be separated;
Categorised.

+अवतानः Tendril; लतावतानतः
Mb. 3. 24. 26.

+अवत् To cross over; त्वया-
वतीर्णोऽर्ण उताप्तकामः Bhāg.
3. 24. 34.

अवतरण+यङ्गलम् A solemn
welcoming.

+अवतरणिका Synopsis.

अवतार+उद्देशः The purpose
of an incarnation.

अवतार+रहस्यम् The secret
pertaining to an incarnation.

+अवतारणम् Descent, incarnation;
पौष्यं पौलोममास्तीकमादिरंशाव-
तारणम् Mb. 1. 2. 42.

अवदान्तः Hyperenthera Mo-
runga.

अवद्यत् *a.* Breaking off; शतशो
विशिखानवद्यते Ki. 15. 48.

+अवधिः Mandate, authority;
वयं तु भरतादेशावधिं कृत्वा हरीश्वर
Rām. 4. 18. 25.

अवधि+ज्ञानम् A Jaina termino-
logy for the third degree of
knowledge by which what is
not within the reach of the senses
is perceived.

+अवहित (Ved) Plunged into,
fallen in; त्रितः कूपेज्वहितो देवान् हवत
Rv. 1. 105. 17.

+अवधारण Uttering (the
name); न त्वां देवीमहं मन्ये राज्ञः
संज्ञावधारणात् Rām. 5. 33. 10.

+अवधूत 1. Understood, made
out. 2. (n. pl.) Sense organs
(in Śāṅkhya Phil.)

अवध्यं 1. P. To disregard;
सोऽवध्यातः सुरैरेवम् Bhāg. 3. 12. 6.

अवध्यानम् Disregard; यथा तरे
सदवध्यानमहः Bhāg. 5. 10. 24.

अवनि+जः The planet Mars.

अवनि+जा Sītā.

अवनि+भूत् A mountain, a
monarch.

अवनि+सारा The plantain tree.

अवनिष्ठीब् To spit upon;
अवनिष्ठीवतो दर्पाद् द्वावोष्ठी छेदयेन्नृपः
MS. 8. 282.

अवनेय *a.* To be taken into;
अरण्ये मुनिभिर्जुष्टे अवनेया भविष्यति
Rām. 7. 46. 9.

अवन्ति+मुन्दरीकया N. Of a
work attributed to Daṇḍin.

अवन्तिका 1. The modern city
of Ujjain. 2. The dialect of
the Avantis.

अवन्ध्य+कोप *a.* One whose
wrath is effective; अवन्ध्यकोपस्य
विहन्तुरापदाम् Ki. 1.

अवपतित *a.* Fallen down from;
फलैर्वृक्षावपतितैः Rām. 2. 28. 12.

अवपानम् (Ved.) Drinking; माप
स्थानं महिषेवावपानात् Rv. 10. 106. 2.

अवपोथिका Boulders used in
throwing at enemies from the
walls of a city or fortress.

अवप्लु 1. A. To leap down;
स्वनिगममपहाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकतु-
मवप्लुतो रथस्यः Bhāg. 1. 9. 37.

अवबोधित *a.* 1. Awakened, रामो
रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23.

+अवभङ्ग *a.* Broken off, frac-
tured.—ङ्गः 1. Breaking off
2. Boring (of the nose or ear);
Suśr.

+अवमर्दः 1. Clash, turmoil; न
त्वां समासाध्य रणावमर्दे Rām. 5. 48. 6.
2. A kind of eclipse.

अवमर्दिन् Slayer; महात्मनस्तस्य
रणावमर्दिनः Rām. 5. 37. 65.

अवमर्शित *a.* Spoiled, destroyed;
इति दक्षः कविर्यज्ञं भद्रश्रावमर्शितम्
Bhāg. 4. 7. 48.

अवमूत्रयत् *a.* Soiling with urine;
अवमूत्रयतो मेढ्रम् MS. 8. 282.

अवमेह Filth; कामं प्रयाहि जहि
विश्रवसोऽवमेहम् Bhāg. 9. 10. 15.

अवयव+प्रसिद्धिः Etymological
denotation of a part; न चावयव-
प्रसिद्धया समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बाध्यते ŚB. on
MS. 6. 8. 41.

अवयुत्यनुवादः Reference to a
thing in parts; एकं वृणीतइत्यवयु-
त्यनुवादोऽयं त्रयाणामेव ŚB. on MS. 6.
1. 43.

अवरक्षणी A rope for tying
horses.

अवरोह To bring near ; जवाद-
वरीकृतदूरदृक्पथः Nai. 16. 26.

अवरुदित *a.* That which has
been polluted by tears; अवक्षुताव-
रुदितं तथा श्राद्धे च वर्जयेत् Mb. 13. 91.
41.

अवरुद्ध Overwhelmed ; प्रहर्ष-
णावरुद्धा सा Rām. 6. 113. 14.

+अवरोधः Binding force; प्रजा-
नन्दावरोधेन गृहेषु लोकं नियमयत् Bhāg.
5. 4. 14.

अवरोध + गृहः A harem.

अवरोध + जनः Ladies of the
harem.

अवरोपितः 1. Turned out ;
पुराहं वादिना राम राज्यात्स्वादवरोपितः
Rām. 4. 8. 32. 2. Reduced,
lessened; इतरेष्वगमाद्धर्मः पादशस्त्व-
वरोपितः MS. 1. 82.

अवर्ण + संयोगः 1. The Combi-
nation of two dissimilar sounds,
2. No connection with any caste.

अवर्तमान *a.* Not belonging to
the present time.

+अवलम्बित Clung to, caught
hold of; समभिसृत्य रसादवलम्बितः
Śi. 6. 10.

अवलेह्य *a.* Fit to be licked.

+अवलेखा Drawing, sketch.

अवलोक + लवः A side-glance.

अवशप्त Cursed.

अवशू 9. P. 1. To break.
2. To be scattered around ;
स तस्या महिमां दृष्ट्वा समन्तादवशीर्यत
Rām. 1. 37. 13.

अवशीर्ण *a.* Broken, shattered.

अवषट्कार *a.* Without the per-
formance of any Vedic rituals ;
(lit.) without the utterance of
Vaṣaṭ (repeated during sacri-
fices).

+अवसन्न Extinguished, dead ;
ततस्तेष्ववसन्नेषु सेनापतिषु पञ्चसु Rām.
5. 46. 38.

अवसर + अन्वेषी One who is in
search of an opportunity.

अवसर + प्रतीक्षी One who is
waiting for an opportunity.

अवसायः One who terminates ;
अवसायो भविष्यामि दुःखस्यास्य कदान्वहम्
Bk. 6. 81.

+अवसायक *a.* Destructive ;
अवसन्नपत्रिणः शम्भोः सायकैरवसायकैः
Ki. 15. 37.

+अवस्कन्दः (in law) Accusa-
tion.

अवस्कन्न *a.* 1. Spilt, ejected.
2. Attacked.

अवस्कारः The frontal projection
on an elephant's face ;
Mātanga L. 5. 8. 12.

+अवस्थानम् 1. Support ;
योऽवस्थानमनुग्रहः Bhāg. 3. 27. 16.
2. Stability; अलब्धावस्थानः परिका-
मति Ibid. 5. 26. 17.

अवस्नात *a.* That which has
been used for bathing.

अवस्फूर्जं To snort, fill with
sound; Mb. 6. 7.

+अवहारः One who takes away ;
न जीवस्यावहारो मां करोति सुखिनं यमः
BK. 6. 81.

अवहवे (Ved.) To call down ;
विशो अद्य मरुतामवह्वये RV. 5. 56. 1.
अवाछिद् To tear off from.

अवाञ्चित *a.* Bent downwards ;

+अवाचीन 1. One who looks
down; दुर्योधनमवाचीनं राज्यकामु-
कमातुरम् Mb. 8. 8. 17. 2. Base,
evil; बुद्धि तस्यापकर्षन्ति सोऽवाचीनानि
पश्यति Mb. 5. 34. 81.

अवातल *a.* Not flatulent; Suśr.

अवान्तर + वाक्यम् A statement
culled out of its context by
omitting some parts of the
original; न च महावाक्ये अवान्तर-
वाक्यं प्रमाणं भवति ŚB. on MS. 6.
4. 25.

अवारित *a.* Unprevented—तम्
ind. without obstruction.

अवारित + कवाट-द्वार *a.* Having
open doors.

अवाह्य *a.* Unfit to carry.

अविकच *a.* Not blossomed,
closed.

अविकारिन् *a.* 1. Unchanging.
2. Faithful; स्थाने युद्धे च कुशलान-
भीरुनविकारिणः MS. 7. 190.

अविकार्य *a.* Unalterable ;
अविकार्योऽयमुच्यते Bg. 2. 25.

अविक्रियात्मक *a.* Of unchang-
ing nature.

अविक्षोभ्य *a.* 1. That which
cannot be disturbed ; 2. In-
vincible; अविक्षोभ्याणि रक्षांसि Rām.
6. 5. 17.

अविक्षण्डित *a.* Undivided, un-
disturbed.

अविगात—अविगीत *a.* Without a
disturbing note or अपस्वर।

अविक्षण *a.* 1. Not clever.

2. Ignorant.

अविक्षित्य *a.* Incomprehensible;
beyond understanding.

+अविच्छिन्न Ordinary, common;
न विशेषेण गन्तव्यमविच्छिन्नेन वा पुनः
Mb. 12. 152. 22.

अवितर्कित *a.* Unanticipated.

अवितर्क्य *a.* That which can-
not be inferred.

अवित् *a.* A protector ; त्राता-
रमिन्द्रमवितारमिन्द्रम् Mahānār. Up.
20. 3.

अविद् ind. An exclamation
meaning Oh ! ; Mk. 1.

अविद् *a.* One who is ignorant;
अविदो भूरितमसो Bhāg. 3. 10. 20.

अविदूषक *a.* Innocent ; अहितं
चापि पुरुषं न हिंस्युरविदूषकम् Rām.
1. 7. 11.

अविदूस् *a.* Sheep's milk; P. IV.
2. 36. Vart. 5.

अविनद्ध + नस्,—नास् *a.* (A bull)
Whose nose is not bored.

अविधायक *a.* That which has
not the force of an injunction ;
न हि विधायकाविधायकयोरेकवाक्यत्वं
भवति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 20.

अविनेय *a.* 1. Uncontrollable.
2. A non-student.

अविनाशः Deathlessness, salva-
tion ; अविनाशाय दिवं जगाम Bu.
Ch. 2. 18.

अविनाशिन् One which has no
destruction (Ātman).

अविनिर्णयः Indecision.

अविनीय Free from deceit or
crime.

अविषयः Absence of a contrary
proposition, uncontroverted

nature ; अविपर्ययाद्विशुद्धम् Sān. K 64.

अविप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* Absence of difference ; शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धेष्वविप्रतिपत्तिः इन्द्रियजयः Kau. A. 1. 6,

अविप्रवासः Close association.

अविप्रहृत *a.* Untrodden.

अविभासित *a.* That which is not taken into account.

+ अविरल Huge, bulky; अविरल-वपुः सुरेन्द्रगोपः Ki. 10. 27.

अविरविकन्यायः A grammatical maxim by which अविः becomes अविक.

अविरहित *a.* Unseparated; never dissociated from; अविरहितमनेके-नाङ्गभाजा फलेन Ki. 5. 52.

+ अविलक्ष्य Concealed; unpreventable; अविलक्ष्यमस्त्रमपरम् Ki. 6. 40.

अविलुप्त *a.* Undiminished, undamaged.

अविवक्षित + वचनता The quality of vedic and tantric mantras which are not intended to convey their literal meaning.

अविवक्षित + वाच्य One of the varieties of suggestive poetry (Dhvani) where the literal meaning is not the one intended to be conveyed.

अविवेचक *a.* Undiscriminating.

अविवेचना Thoughtlessness.

अविशयः Absence of doubt; यदि वा अविशये नियमः; Ms. 8. 3. 31.

अविशेष + वचन *a.* A statement not conveying any particular detail; अविशेषितवचनः शब्दो न विशेषे व्यवस्थापितो भविष्यति Ms. 4. 3. 15.

अविश्रम्भः Lack of confidence, diffidence.

अविषक्त *a.* Unobstructed, unrestrained; तुभ्यं नमस्तेस्त्वविषक्तदृष्टये Bhāg. 10. 40. 12; अविषक्तवेगः Ki. 13. 24.

अविषह्य *a.* 1. Indeterminable; सीमायामविषह्यायाम् Ms. 8. 265. 2. unbearable; अविषह्यव्यसनेन धृमिताम् Ki. 4. 30. 3. Inaccessible; चक्षुषामविषह्यम् Mb. 14. 20. 13.

अविसंवादः Non-contradiction; non-violation of one's promise.

अविहस्तः Courageous; अथ मशमविहस्तस्तत्र कान्तारदेशे Śiva B. 36.

अविहा *ind.* Alas !

अविहत *a.* That which is not prescribed or ordained.

अवी [अवत्यात्मानं लज्जया अ + ई] A lady in her monthly periods Up. 3. 158.

अवीचि + संशोषणः A particular type of Samādhi.

अवृष्टि + संरम्भ *a.* Without the preparation to rain; अवृष्टिसंरम्भमिवाम्बुवाहम् Ku.

अवेक्षमाण *a.* Looking at; अवेक्षमाणश्च महीं सर्वा तामन्ववेक्षत Rām 5...

अवेदविद् Not knowing the Vedas.

अवेदविहित Not prescribed in the Vedas.

अवेदना Absence of pain.

अवेयात्यम् Having a sense of shame.

अवैशेषिक *a.* Not of consequence अवैशेषिकोऽयं हेतुः ŚB. on Ms. 11. 1. 1.

अव्यङ्ग्य *a.* 1. Faultless.—2 without the element of suggestion (in poetry).

अव्यतिरेकः Non-exception. *a.* unerring.

अव्यपदेश्य *a.* Indefinable.

अव्यपोह्य *a.* That cannot be disproved or denied.

+ अव्ययम् Welfare, kuśalavārtā; युधिष्ठिरमथापृच्छत्सर्वाश्च सुहृदोऽव्ययम् Bhāg 10. 83. 1.

अव्यवच्छिन्न *a.* Unbroken, not interrupted.

अव्यवसायः Want of determination or will.

अव्यवसायिन् *a.* Inactive, alert; बहुशाखाह्यनन्ताश्च बुद्धयोऽव्यवसायिनाम् Bg. 2. 41.

अव्यविकन्यायः A grammatical maximum which limits the scope of अविरविकन्याय. Though Avi becomes Avika, the word Avikam formed from the latter to mean

'goat's flesh' has no corresponding form in Avi.

अव्याक्षेप Absence of any irregularity or initial trouble; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यन्त्याः कार्यसिद्धेहि लक्षणम् R. 10. 6.

अव्याज + करुणा Unreserved kindness; अव्याजकरुणामूर्तिः Lalitāsahasranāma.

अव्याहृतम् Keeping silence; अव्याहृतं व्याहृताच्छ्रेय आहुः Mb. 5. 36. 12.

अशितम् 1. That which is eaten; प्राहुरब्भक्षणं विप्राह्यशितं नाशितं च तत् Bhāg. 9. 4. 40. 2. The place where any body has eaten, अधिकरणवाचिनश्च P. II. 3. 68.

+ अशकुन Not serving as an omen; साह स्म नैवाशकुनीभवन्मे Nai. 3. 9.

अशठ *a.* Not obstinate, obedient; अजिहास्याशठस्य च दासवर्गस्य भागधेयम् MS. 3. 246. इदं ते नातपस्काय नाशठाय....Bg.

अशब्द + अर्थः 1. Sense not Conveyed by the word; 2. That which is not directly signified by an expression; अशब्दार्थोऽपि हि प्रतीयते ŚB. on Ms. 4. 1. 14.

अशाब्द *a.* Not conveyed by the Word; MS. 5. 1. 5.

अशिथिल *a.* 1. Not loose, tight. —2. Effective.

अशिशिर *a.* Hot—Comp.—करः—किरणः—रश्मिः ; The Sun ; नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुहैः Ki 5. 31.

अशीतल *a.* Hot ; दधत्युरोजद्वयमुर्वशीतलम् Śi. 9. 86.

अशीतिः + द्वयम् Eighty-two Pāṇas that Constitute the 7 Kāṇḍas of the Kṛiṣṇa Yajurveda.

अशुभ + उदकं Portending some calamity.

अशुभ + शंसनम् Conveying a bad news.

अशूकजा A variety of rice.

अशोक + ज Not born out of

grief, produced by joy; अशोकजैः...
अशुबिन्दुभिः Rām. 6. 125. 42.

अशौभनम् Harm, fault; रामेण
यदि ते पापे किञ्चित्कृतमशौभनम् Rām.
2.38.7.

अशम + वर्षः 1. A hail-shower
2. Showering stones (at an
enemy).

अश्यानम् A variety of Agaru;
Kau. A. 2.11.

अश्री Ill-luck,

अश्री + करम् Inauspicious.

अश्व + घासकायस्थ A Contractor
to supply fodder for the horses.

अश्व + चर्या Looking after a
horse; तस्याश्वचर्याकाकुत्स्थ
... अंशुमानकरोत् Rām. 1.39.67.

अश्व + जीवनः Gram.

अश्व + मन्दुरा A stable.

अश्व + रिपुः A buffalo; Bhāva-
prakāśa.

अश्व + सधर्मन् Behaving like
horses; अश्वसधर्माणो हि पनुष्या
Kau. A. 2.9.

अश्व + सूत्रम् A treatise on
tending horses.

अश्वतर + रथ A chariot drawn
by a she-mule.

अश्वत्थ + नारायण Lord Nārāyaṇa
Worshiped as in the form of the
holy fig tree.

अश्वत्थ + पूजा Worshipping of
the fig tree as having all the Gods
in it; मूलतो ब्रह्मरूपाय मध्यतो
विष्णुरूपिणे, अग्रतः शिवरूपाय वृक्षराजाय
ते नमः ।

अश्वत्थ + प्रदक्षिणम् Going round
a fig tree as a religious ritual.

अवडक्ष Same as अवडक्षिण
without the suffix ईन which is
स्वार्थे ।

अष्टन् + अङ्ग 1. The name of
the Ayurvedic system consisting
of eight limbs i.e. द्रव्याभिधान,
गदनिश्चय, कायसौख्य, शल्यादि, भूतनिग्रह,
विषनिग्रह, बालवैद्य and रसायनम् ।

2. (with reference to intellect)
eight aspects of Buddhi i.e.
शुश्रूषा, श्रवण, ग्रहण, धारणा, चिन्तन,
कहपोह, अर्थविज्ञान, तत्त्वज्ञान ।

3. The eight parts of yogic
practise. i.e. यम, नियम, प्राणायाम,
प्रत्याहार, धारण, ध्यान and समाधि ।

अष्टन् + अधिकाराः Nine positions
of power in a social set-up;
namely जठ, स्थल, ग्राम, कुल, लेखनम्,
ब्रह्मासनम्, दण्डविनियोगः, and
पौरोहित्यम् ।

अष्टन् + अन्नानि The eight
varieties of food; भोज्य, पेय,
चोष्य, लेह्य, खाद्य, चर्व्य, निषेय, भक्ष्य ।

अष्टन् + आपाद्य Eight-fold,
eight times; अष्टापाद्यं तु शुद्धस्य स्तेये
भवति किल्बिषम् MS. 8.337.

अष्टन् + उपद्वीपानि The smaller
islands numbering eight; स्वर्णप्रस्थ,
चन्द्राशुक्ल, आवर्तन, रमणक, मन्दरहरिण,
पाञ्चजन्य, सिंहल and लङ्का ।

अष्टन् + कुलाचलाः The eight
principal mountains; नील, निषध,
माल्यवत्, मलय, विन्ध्य, गन्धमादन,
हेमकूट and हिमालय ।

अष्टन् + मर्यादागिरयः Same as
above.

अष्टन् + गन्धः Eight fragrant
substances used in preparing
the paste to fix stone idols in
temples.

अष्टन् + तालम् An iconographic
term to refer to the height of
the idol which is eight times
the measure of its face.

अष्टन् + देहाः Gross and subtle
bodies which are eight in
number; स्थूल, सूक्ष्म, कारण, महा-
कारण, विराट्, हिरण्य, अव्याकृत,
मूलप्रकृति ।

अष्टन् + नागाः 1. The eight
serpents viz. Ananta, Vāsuki,
Takṣaka, Karkoṭaka, Śaṅkha,
Kulika, Padma and Maha-
padma 2. The eight Quarter
elephants.

अष्टन् + पक्ष a. Having eight
side-pillars.

अष्टन् + प्रकृतयः The five ele-
ments, Mind, Intellect and ego.

अष्टन् + प्रधानाः Eight principal
officers of a state.

अष्टन् + भैरवाः Eight principal
members of the retinue of Śiva.

अष्टन् + भोगाः Eight main
ingredients of a happy life;
Anna, Uḍaka, Tāmbūla, Puṣpa,
Candana, Vasana, Śayyā and
Alaṅkāra.

अष्टन् + मङ्गलघृत An Āyur-
vedic preparation.

अष्टन् + मङ्गलप्रश्न One of the
methods adopted for Praśna
Vicāra in Jyotiṣa.

अष्टन् + मधु Eight kinds of
honey; माक्षिक, भ्रामर, क्षौद्र, पोतिका,
छात्रक, अर्घ्य, औदाल and दाल ।

अष्टन् + महारसाः Eight Rasas in
Āyurvedic system.

अष्टन् + महारोगाः Eight major
diseases dealt with in Āyurveda:
वातव्याधि, अश्मरी, कुष्ठ, मेह, उदक,
भगन्दर, अर्श and सप्रहणी ।

अष्टन् + मातृकाः Eight in-
carnations of Parāśakti; ब्राह्मी,
माहेश्वरी, कामारी, वैष्णवी, वाराही,
इन्द्राणी, शिवदूती and चामुण्डा ।

अष्टन् + मूर्तयः Eight kinds of
idols according to the substance
with which they are made;
शैली, दारुमयी, लौही, लेप्पा, लेख्या,
संकती, मनोमयी and मणिमयी ।

अष्टन् + योगिन्यः Eight yoginis
who are friend-maids of Pārvatī.

अष्टन् + वर्गः A particular cal-
culation used to fix accurately
the position of planets at a given
time.

अष्टन् + तिद्वयः Same as अष्ट-
महासिद्वयः

अष्टम + राशि The eighth Rāśi
from the Rāśi of one's star
which is considered inauspicious
in general.

अष्टागव a. 1. A collection of
eight Cows. 2. Drawn by eight
oxen; अष्टतः कपाले हविषि गवि च
युक्ते P. VI. 3. 46. Vārt.

अष्टागवन् + तत्त्वानि Eighteen
fundamental principles consist-
ing of महत्, अहंकार, मनस्, पञ्चत-
न्मात्राः पञ्चकर्माद्रियाणि and पञ्च-
ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि ।

अष्टादशन् + धान्यम् The eighteen kinds of corn.

अष्टादशन् + पर्वाणि The eighteen books of the Mahābhārata; आदि, सभा, वन, विराट्, उद्योग, भीष्म, द्रोण, कर्ण, शल्य, सोपतिक, स्त्री, शान्ति, अनुशासन, अश्वमेध, आश्रमवासि, मौसल, महाप्रस्थानक and स्वर्गरोहण ।

अष्टाध्यायी *f.* N. Of Pāṇini's grammar and of the Śatapatha Brahmana

+ अस् To fight with; तारकेण गृहोऽस्यत Bhāg. 8. 10. 28.

अस्त + निमग्न Sunk behind the setting mountain; बिडम्बयत्यस्त-निमग्नसूर्यम् R. 16. 11.

अस्त + मस्तकः, —शिखर The top of the setting mountain.

अस्त + समयः The time of Sunset, the moment of death; करजालमस्तसमयेऽपि सताम् S. 9.5.

अस्ति + क्षीर *a.* [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24. Vārt] having milk.

अस्तकान्तः An intercalary month.

अस्तयाज्य *a.* One who is not to be made to perform sacrifice.

अस्तयोग 1 Absence of connection. 2. Not a conjunct consonant; P. 1. 2. 5.

अस्तरम्भः Fearlessness; Mb. 14. 38. 2.

असंरोध Non-injury.

असंवर Irresistible; असंवरे शंबर-वैरिविक्रमे Nai. 1. 53.

असंहार्य *a.* 1. Invincible, irresistible; विधिर्नूनमसंहार्यः प्राणिनां प्लव-गोत्तम Rām. 5. 37. 4.—2. Not to be misguided.

असकृत् + भव A tooth.

असकृत् + कथनम् Repetition.

+ असकौ This wicked one (according to P. V. 3. 71); भार्योऽं तमवज्ञाय तस्ये सौमित्रयेऽसकौ Bk. 4. 15.

असक्तिः *f.* Non-attached to natural things; असक्तिरनभिष्वङ्गः पुत्रदारगृहादिषु Bg. 13. 9.

असंकरः Absence of admixture (particularly in castes).

असंकल्पित Non-anticipated; असंकल्पितमेवेह यदकस्मात् प्रवर्तते Rām. 2. 22. 24

+ असंगत Not hindered, not obstructed; शक्तिं क्षिप्तामसंगताम् Rām. 6. 70. 134.

असत् + आश्रयः Association with a worthless person.

असत् + वस्तु A non-existing thing.

असत् + वादिन् One who wants to establish non-existence of an idea or thing.

असंतुष्ट *a.* Disgruntled, displeased; असंतुष्टो द्विजोनष्टः Nitisāra

असंतोषः Displeasure.

असंधानम् 1. Aimlessness.—2. Disjunction.

असम + भागः Unequally divided.

असमायुक्त *a.* Not properly trained.

असमिध्य ind. Not having kindled.

असमीचीन *a.* Not correct, erroneous.

असमृद्धिः *f.* Non-achievement, wanting in something; नात्मानमव-मन्येत पूर्वाभिरसमृद्धिभिः MS. 4. 1.37.

असमेत *a.* Not arrived; in un-accompanied; क्वचिदसमेतपरिच्छदः 9. 70.

असंपात *a.* Not present or at hand.—तः Inactivity, cessation of movements; असंपातं करिष्यामि तद्यत्रैलोक्यचारिणाम् Rām. 3. 64. 59.

असंबद्ध + अर्थव्यवधान *a.* Having an irrelevant matter intercepting; तस्मान्नासम्बद्धार्थव्यवधानेकवाक्यता Ś. B. on MS. 3. 1. 21.

असंबोधः Lack of understanding.

असंभवत् Improbable.

+ असंभावना Lack of respect.

असंभावित *a.* Unworthy of —उपमा A simile having an im-probable premises.

असंभाष्य *a.* Unfit to converse with.

असंभोज्य Not fit to eat with; MS. 9. 238.

असमोहः 1. Free from illusion. 2. Composure. 3. True know-ledge.

असम्यञ्च + प्रयोगः Incorrect usage.

असम्य *a.* Right side.

असाम्निध्यम् Non-presence, ab-sence; असाम्निध्यं कथं कृष्ण तवार्ति. दृष्टिणनन्दन Mb. 3. 14. 1.

असामञ्जस्यम् 1. Incorrectness. 2. Impropropriety.

असांप्रतिकता *f.* The state of having improper behaviour.

असांप्रदायिक *a.* Not sanctioned by conventions, against tradi-tion.

असावधान *a.* careless, inadver-tent.

असाहसिक *a.* 1. Absence of courage. 2. absence of rashness.

असि + चर्या Practice of arms.

असि + लता The blade of a sword; ददृशुस्लसितासिलतासिताः Śi. 6. 5. 1.

असि + हस्तः Killing by a right hand sword; Nilakaṇṭha on Mb. 6. 90. 45.

असित + अञ्जनी The black cotton plant.

+ असिद्ध (in grammar) non-operative defence *i.e.* null and void as envisaged in the rule पूर्वत्रासिद्धम् P. VIII. 2. 1.

असिद्धान्तः A wrong dogma.

असिद्धार्थ *a.* One who has not achieved his object.

असु + तृप् *a.* Bent on one's enjoyment; devoted to worldly pleasures at any cost; घ्नन्ति ह्यसुतृपो लुब्धाः Bhāg 10. 1. 67.

असुगन्ध *a.* Not sweet-smelling.

असुतर *a.* Not easily crossed or attained; Ki. 5. 18.

असुन्दर *a.* Not beautiful.

असुर + असृक् The blood of demons; असुरासृग्वासापङ्कचचितस्ते—Devi Māhātmya ch. 11.

असुर + गुरु Śukrācārya; the planet venus.

असुर + द्रुह Enemy of the Asuras, *i.e.* Devas; पुरः क्लिप्तानि

सोमं हि संहिकेयोऽसुरदुहाम् Śi. 2. 35.

असुविह *a.* Without a hole ; hollow.

असूतजरती A woman who gets old without giving birth to any children; P. IV. 2. 42.

+असूतं 1. Dark 2. Unknown, remote.

असूतं+रजसः Those who live in complete isolation ; असूतंरजसो नाम धर्मारण्यं महामतिः Rām. 1. 32. 7.

असूज्+ग्रहः The planet Mars.

असूज्+दिग्घ Smeared with blood.

असेवा Lack of practice; न तथैतानि शक्यन्ते सन्नियन्तुमसेवया Ms. 2. 9.6.

+अस्तब्ध 1. Agile. 2. Not arrogant or stiff; Mb. 5. 12.

अस्तोक *a.* Not little ; much.

अस्तोभ *a.* Without any unwanted sounds; अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः ।

अस्त्र+पातिन् A shooter ; अस्त्र-पातिभिरावृतम् Śukra 4. 1037.

अस्त्र+भृत् One who carries arrows.

अस्त्र+यन्त्रम् A kind of mechanism to discharge arrows ; Mb. 9. 57. 18.

+अस्थानम् An unusual place or region ; अस्थानोपगतयमुनासंगमे-वाभिरामा Me.

अस्थान्नु *a.* Restless.

अस्थि+कुण्डम् N. of a hell.

अस्थि+बन्धनम् Sinew.

अस्थि+भेदिन् That which pierces the very bones, severe; वाचस्तीक्ष्णा-स्थिभेदिनः Mb. 3. 312.3.

अस्थि+यज्ञः Part of a funeral ceremony.

अस्थि+विलयः Dissolving the bones of a dead in some sacred stream.

अस्थि+सारः,-स्नेहः The marrow.

अस्नात Not bathed.

+अस्पृष्ट Not covered (by a statement); अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरं.... (शब्दम्) Ku. 6. 75.

अस्पृष्ट+मंथुना A virgin.

अस्पृह *a.* Without desires.

+अस्फुट Not fully developed;

अस्फुटावयवभेदसुन्दरम् Nārāyaṇīya

अस्मृत 1. Not remembered.

2. Not referred to in authoritative texts.

अस्मि+मानः Self Conceit.

अस्वाधीन *a.* One who is not master of oneself ; अस्वाधीनं नराधिपं Rām 3. 33. 5.

अस्विन्न *a.* Not well boiled.

अस्वेद्य *a.* That which should not be treated for sweating ; Carak.

+अहत Not sounded; अहतायां प्रयाणभेर्याम् K.

अहम्+जुस् *n.* Conceited, thinking only of oneself.

अहम्+स्तम्भः Conceit.

अहि+चक्रम् A certain Tantric diagram.

अहि+विदापहा *f.* N. of a plant used to remove poison.

अहो+लाभकर *a.* Making fuss about a small gain.

आ

आहस्पत्य *a.* Pertaining to the intercalary month.

आकण्डम् *ind.* Up to the neck.—Comp.—तृप्त *a.* filled up to the neck with delicious food.

आकलना Counting, comprehension, estimate, evaluation.

आकल्पम्, आकल्पान्तम् *ind.* Up to the duration of one cycle of the four Yugas; till the end of the World.

+आकाङ्क्षा Expectancy ; असत्यामाकाङ्क्षायां सन्निवानमकारणम् ŚB. on Ms. 6. 4. 23.

आकाश+पथिकः The Sun.

आकाश+बद्धवृष्टिः—लक्षः One who is gazing aimlessly.

आकाश+मुखिन् *pl.* Name of a Śaiva sect, the followers of which gaze at the skies.

आकाश+मुष्टिह्नम् A foolish act akin to hitting the sky with one's fist ; a fruitless action.

आकाश+शयनम् Sleeping under the skies.

+आकुञ्चनम् One of the strategies in warfare ; Śukra 4. 1100.

+आकृतम् (at the end of Compound) enunciation; cf. धर्माकृतम् ।

+आकूतिः One of the daughters of Manu and 'Satarūpā.

आकूपारम् N. of some Sāmans.

आकर+कर्म *n.* A mining operation, Kau. A. 2.

आकर+ग्रन्थ A source book.

आकर+जम्बू A jewel.

आकार+वर्ण *a.* Delicate in shape and colour.

+आकृत Built ; यद्वा समुद्रे अध्याकृते गृहे Rv. 3. 10. 1.,

+आकृतिः 1. A metre 2. (Arth.) The number twenty two.

आकृति+योगः A certain grouping of stars.

+आकर्षः 1. A bow ; आकर्षः शारिफले द्यूतेऽग्रे कामुर्केऽपि च । Hm. 2. A poisonous plant ; Mb. 5. 40. 9.

आकृष्ट *a.* Drawn, attracted, pulled.

आकोपः Irritation, mild anger.

आकौशलम् Want of skill ;

विवरीतुमथात्मनो गुणान् भृशमाकौशल-मार्यचेतसाम् Śi. 16. 30.

+आक्रमः A step for ascending ; केनाक्रमेण यजमानः स्वर्गं लोकमाक्रमते Bri. Up. 3. 1. 6

+आक्रान्त 1. Adorned, decorated ; न खलु नरके हाराक्रान्तं घनस्तन मण्डलम् Bh. 1. 67.—Mounted ; निर्ययुस्तुरगाक्रान्ता Rām. 6. 127. 13.

आक्रान्त+मतिः *a.* Mentally overcome, deeply impressed.

+आक्रान्तिः Assault, plunder ; यो भूतानि घनाक्रान्त्या वधात्कलेशाच्च रक्षति Mb. 12. 97. 8.

आक्रीड+गिरिः (पावंतः) A sport-hill ; आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः.... Ku. 2. 43.

आपिलम् *a.* 1. Wet ; 2. Moved by pity.

आक्षपटलिकः 1. A keeper of records; 2. An officer of accounts; Kau. A. 2.

आक्षरः Pertaining to alphabets.

+ आक्षिप्त Interpolated (Same as प्रक्षिप्त)

+ आक्षेपः Reach (of an arrow); सोऽयं प्राप्तस्तवाक्षेपम् Mb. 7. 102. 6.

आक्षेप + रूपकम् A simile in which the Upamāna is only hinted at.

आखण्डल + चापः, — धनुः n. The rainbow.

आखण्डल + सूनुः The son of Indra i.e. Arjuna; अनुस्मृता-खण्डलसूनुविक्रमः Ki. 1. 24.

आखण्डशाला The Workshop of an artisan.

आखु + बाहनः N. of Gaṇeśa.

आखेट + उपवनम् A royal forest for hunting.

+ आख्या (आ-ख्यायते अनया) 1. Appearance, aspect; न हि तस्य विकल्पाख्या या च मदीक्षया हता Bhāg 11. 18. 37. 2. Beauty, splendour; वृत्तीयु रचिराख्यासु Rām. 7. 60. 12.

+ आख्यात Called; सेवा श्ववृत्ति-राख्याता Ms. 4. 6.

+ आख्यातम् A good omen to start.

आगत + त्वम् Origin.

आगत + साध्वस Terrified.

+ आगमः 1. What comes later; आगमवदन्यलोपः स्यात् Ms. 10. 5. 1. 2. A way of worship; लब्धानुग्रह आचार्यतेन सन्दर्शितागमः Bhāg 11. 3. 48. 3. Journey; आगमास्ते शिवास्सन्तु Rām. 2. 25. 21.

आगम + अपायिन् Having the tendency to be created and destroyed; आगमापायिनोऽनित्याः Bg. 2. 24.

आगम + शास्त्रम् 1. The Science dealing with Āgmas 2. N. of a supplement to Māṇḍūkya.

आगम + श्रुतिः f. Tradition.

आगमित a. 1. Learnt from or taught by; प्रकृतित्वमेव निपुणागमितम् Śi. 9. 79. 2. Studied, read over. 3. Ascertained.

आगुल्फम् A shoe; Hch. 7.

आग्निहोत्रिकम् a. Pertaining to Agnihotra.

आग्रयण + इष्टिः An oblation wherein the first fruits of the year's crop are offered.

+ आङ्गिकः A coat reaching below the knees.

आङ्गारिकः A charcoal burner; Mb. 12. 71. 20.

+ आङ्गिरस N. of a particular year.

आचन्द्रतारकम् ind. As long as there are the moon and the stars.

आचपराच a. Moving towards and away from.

आचमन + वाहिन् n. One who draws water.

आचान्तिः f. Sipping water for purifying the mouth.

+ आचरित Colonised, inhabited; अगस्त्याचरितामाशाम् Rām.

आचार + चक्रिन् N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect.

आचार + पुष्पाञ्जलिः Floral offering made by way of religious practise (at the entrance of the house).

आचार्य + देशीय a. Somewhat inferior to Ācārya (a title used with reference to authorities who have not stated the whole truth).

आचार्य + सबः N. of an Ekāha sacrifice.

आचार्यकम् 1. The office of a preceptor; ताण्डवाचार्यकं कुर्वन्निव क्रीडाशिक्षण्डिनाम् Bm. 1. 1106.

2. Honouring the preceptor; चकाराचार्यकं तत्र कुन्तीपुत्रो धनञ्जयः Mb. 7. 147. 6.

3. The role of a commentator or exponent; श्रुत्यञ्जलाचार्यकम् Viś. Gurā. 289.

आचेष्टित a. Deed, activity.

आच्छन्न a. Clothed, covered.

+ आच्छादनम् Bed-cover.

आजात a. of high birth; यो वै कश्चिद्विहाजातः क्षत्रियः क्षत्रकर्मवित् Mb. 5. 134. 38.

आजानिक Inborn, natural; आजानिकरागभूमिता Nai. 15.54; Anyāpadeśa Śataka. 5.

आजपादम् The lunar mansion Pūrvabhādrapadā.

आजि + मुखम् The battle-front.

आजीविनान्तम् ind. Until death.

आज्य + ग्रहः A cup containing clarified butter.

आज्य + भागः A portion of the ghee oblation.

आञ्जन + अभ्यञ्जनम् (du.) Ointment for the eyes and for the feet.

आञ्जलिकः A kind of arrow with a crescent shape.

आटविकः A chief of the forest tribe; Kau. A. 1. 10.

आढ्य + रोगः Rheumatism.

आण्ड + कोशः An egg-shell.

आतङ्कम् The Constellation Bharāṇi.

आतप्त a. Refined by heat.

आतिशयिक a. Super-abundant.

आतिष्ठद्गु (तिष्ठन्ति गावः यस्मिन् काले बोहाय) Ind. The duration of time for which cows stand to be milked; आतिष्ठद्गु जपन् सन्ध्याम् BK. 4. 14.

+ आत्मन् Mental quality; भावशुद्धिर्दया सत्यं संयमश्चात्मसंभवः Mb. 12. 167. 5.

आत्म + आनन्दः Supreme bliss of the Soul.

आत्म + औपम्य Likeness to self; आत्मोपम्येन सर्वत्र Bg. 6. 32.

आत्म + कर्मन् One's own duty.

आत्म + ज्योति Effulgence of the soul.

आत्म + तृप्त a. Self-satisfied; आत्मतृप्तश्च मानवः Bg. 3. 17.

आत्म + प्रत्ययिक a. Knowing from one's own experience; आत्मप्रत्ययिकं शास्त्रम् Mb. 12. 246. 13.

+ आत्मभूः God of Love.

आत्मन् + वर्यः n. Belonging to one's Community or party; उद्बाहुना जुहविते मुहुरात्मवर्याः Śi. 5. 15.

आत्मन् + संस्थ *a.* Fixed upon oneself; आत्मसंस्थं मनः कृत्वा Bg. 6. 25.

आत्मन् + सतत्त्वम् Same as आत्मतत्त्वम्

आत्मन् + स्थ *a.* At one's own disposal; आत्मस्थं कुरु शासनम् Rām. 2. 21. 8.

+ आत्ययिक *a.* Delayed, already late; कृत्यमात्ययिकं स्मरन् Rām 5. 58. 46.

आत्ययिकम् 1. Difficulty, calamity 2. Essential duty.

+ आत्रेयी A pregnant woman; Mb. 12. 163. 54; आत्रेयीमापन्न-गर्भापाहः ŚB. on Ms. 6. 1. 7.

+ आथर्वणम् The black art, magic.

आवष्ट *a.* Nibbled, pecked at.

+ आवातम् Subjugating, Conquering; अथवा मन्त्रवद् ब्रूयुरात्मादानाय दुष्कृतम् Mb. 12. 212.

आवात + समितिः One of the five rules of Jainism wherein a method of holding is prescribed so that no creature is hurt.

आवालम्ब्यम् Fearlessness.

+ आदिः One of the seven parts of Śāma; यदेति स आदिः Ch. Up. 2. 8. 1.

आदि + शेषकम् One of the varieties of the figure of speech called Dipaka.

आदि + त्रिपुला *f.* N. of an Aryā metre.

आदि + वृक्षः N. of a plant.

आदित्य + दर्शनम् One of the Saṃskaras for a child (4 months old) in which the Sun is shown to it.

आदित्य + पुराणम् N. of one of the Upapurāṇas.

आदीनव + वशं *a.* Having evil designs.

+ आदेशः Determination to perform, Vow; उद्धतं मे स्वयं तोयं व्रतादेशं कारिष्यति Rām. 2. 22. 28.

आदेश + कृत् One who carries out the orders; तवदेशकृतोऽभियान्तु Rām. 5. 52.

आदेशिकः An astrologer; पुष्प-भद्रादिकैरादेशिकैरादिष्टा Svapna 1.

आद्य + कालिक *a.* Seeing only the present; आद्यकालिकया बुद्ध्या दूरे श्व इति निर्भयाः Mb. 12. 321. 14.

आधर्माणिकः A debtor; मूलात् द्विगुणावृद्धिर्गृहीता चाधर्माणिकात् Śukra. 4. 880.

+ आधानम् Sexual intercourse; तवापि मृत्युराधानादकृतप्रज्ञं दर्शितः Bhāg. 9. 9. 36.

+ आधिः Punishment; एनमाधि दापयिष्येऽस्मात्तेन भयं क्वचित् Śukra 4. 641.

आधिमार्सिक *a.* Pertaining to an Adhimāsa or intercalary month; करणाधिष्ठितमाधिमार्सिकम् Kau. A. 2. 7.

आधिरथिः N. of Karna; हतं भीष्ममाधिरथिविदित्वा Mb. 7. 2. 1.

आधून Shaken, agitated; पवना-धूतलतासुविभ्रमः R. VI.

+ आधार A ray; आधार आलवाले-ऽम्बुबन्धे च किरणेऽपि च । Nm.

आधार + चक्रम् It is one of the mystic circles situated on the posterior part of the body; वशषसदलपुस्तके सम्प्रगावारचक्रे तद्वह्मण-गात्रं वारणास्यं त्रिनेत्रम् Gaṇeśa P.

आनदः Drum or percussion; अमानमानद्वमियत्तयाध्वनीत् Nai. 15. 16.

आनन्द + तीर्थः N. of Madhvācārya the founder of Dvaita School.

आनन्द + करः The moon; काष्ठा यथानन्दकरं मनस्तः Bhāg. 10. 2. 18.

आनन्द + भेरवी N. of a musical Rāga.

आनति + करः A present, a reward.

+ आनतः (—तम्) Dancing.

आनुजीव्यम् The humility due to a servant; पशुपकुलनिवासादानु-जीव्यानभिज्ञः Dūta Vākya 1. 39.

आनुपश्य *a.* Along the way.

आनुपूर्व्यवत् The state of having a definite order.

आनुयात्रम् Same as अनुयात्रिकम् ।

+ आनुप्रज्ञिक *a.* 1. Incidental. 2. Lasting.

आनृत् 4. P To dance towards, jump towards; आनृत्यत शिखण्डिनः Av. 4. 37. 7.

+ आनृत्स्य The anxiety of a protector; स्त्री प्रनष्टेति कारुण्यादा-श्रितेत्यानृत्स्यतः Rām. 5. 15. 50.

आन्तःपुरिक *a.* Belonging to women's apartment.

आन्तःपुरी A maid servant of the harem; Nārāyaṇa on Nai. 19. 65.

आन्तरागारिकः A chamberlain आन्तर्वेदिक Falling within the space of sacrifice.

आन्यतरेय *a.* Belonging to another's school of thought.

+ आप्त Beneficial, useful.

आप्त + आगमः The trustworthy vedic testimony; परोक्षमाप्तागमात् सिद्धम् Sāṅk. 6.

आप्त + उपदेशः The advice tendered by a trustworthy person.

आप्त + अधोनः Dependant on a trustworthy person.

आप्त + उक्तिः *f.* 1. An augment. 2. An affix. 3. A statement of common acceptance and established by usage only.

+ आप्यः A kind of horse born in water.

+ आप्यम् (*ved*) water; पृथि-व्याप्यतेजोनिलानि Śvet. up. 2. 12.

+ आपणः Commercial activity, trade; पिहितापणोदया Rām. 2. 48. 37.

आपण + बोधिका A bazar.

आपण + वेदिका A shop-counter.

आपात + मात्र Being momentary, of a passing nature.

आपात्य Rushing on, charging towards; आपात्यसैनिकनिराकरणाकुलेन Śi. 5. 15.

आपञ्चिक One who crosses over difficulties.

आपदेवः N. of Varuṇa; N. of a Mīmāṃsaka.

आपरपक्षीय *a.* Belonging to the dark fortnight.

+ आपोशनः Drinking water with ; Nai. 19. 28.

आप्तोर्यामिः N. of a Yagña.

आप्याय्य a. To be satisfied or pleased.

आपृष्ट a. 1. Welcomed, saluted.

2. Asked for नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयात् ।

आप्रवण a. (ईषत् प्रवण) Slightly modest.

+ आप्लुत Eclipsed; अवाङ्मुखमयो दीनं दृष्ट्वा सोममिवाप्लुतम् Rām. 7. 106. 1.

आप्लुष्ट Slightly charred or burnt ; दिवाकराप्लुष्टविभूषणास्पदाम् Ku. 5. 48.

आफलकः Enclosure ; वार्याफलक-पर्यन्तां पिबन्निक्षुमतीं नदीम् Rām. 1. 70. 3.

आफीनम् Opium.

आबद्ध + मण्डल (-वलय) Forming a circle.

आबन्धुर a. A little deep.

आबालम् ind. Down to children, starting with infants.

आबाल + गोपालम् Including even the children and cowherds.

'आबाल + वृद्धम् starting from children and upto the old.

आब्रह्म Right upto Brahma.

आभङ्गम् Slightly bent pose of an idol.

आभात a. 1. Shining, blazing. 2. Appearing.

+ आभासः 1. One of the nine materials used for casting idols. 2. A type of building. 3. An unauthorised mode of worship ; विद्यमः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

+ आभास्वर a. N. of a set of 12 subjects cf. आत्मा ज्ञाता दमो दान्तः शान्तिर्ज्ञानं शमस्तपः । कामः क्रोधो मदो मोहो द्वादशाभास्वरा इमे (तारानाथ तर्क-वाचस्पतिकोशः)

आभिप्रायिक a. Voluntary, optional.

आभिमन्यवः Son of Abhimanyu, N. of Parikṣit.

आभियोगिक a. Done with skill, associated with dexterity,

आभूत a. 1. Produced, caused to exist; Bhāg. 3. 26. 6. 2. Filled up, steady ; आभूतात्मा मुनिः Bhāg. 4. 8. 56.

आभ्यागारिक a. Fit to be kept in the house.

आभ्र Made of Abhra (Mica); चन्द्राभ्रमाभ्रं तिलकं दधाना Nai. 6. 62.

आम + पेशाः Grains pounded in a raw condition.

+ आमन्त्रित Consecrated with a Mantra; शराणामामन्त्रितानाम् Mb. 3. 20. 26.

आमन्त्रित + विभक्तिः Vocative case.

आमन्त्रित + वचनम् An expression used in the vocative sense.

आमन्त्रितम् 1. Addressing. 2. Conversation. 3. Vocative case.

आमालकः A hilly place (perhaps same as माल).

आमिष + अर्थो Desirous of meat.

आमुकुलित Slightly open.

आमुक्तम् Armour.

आमुषः The thorny bamboo.

आमोगः The last line of a composition containing the name of the composer; यत्रैव कविनाम स्यात् स आमोग इतीरितः—Saṅgita-dāmodara.

आम्र + अस्थि The mango seed.

आम्र + पञ्चमः A particular musical Rāga.

आम्र + फलप्रपाणकम् A cooling drink made of mangoes.

आम्ल + पञ्चकम् An Āyurvedic preparation containing five ingredients starting with Tamarind.

+ आयः Source of income; मागत्यायशतैर्यन् Mb. 13. 163. 5.

आय + बर्हिन् A collector of revenues.

आय + मुखम् Forms of revenue; Kau. A. 2. 6.

आय + शरीरम् Body of income; Kau. A. 2. 6.

आयवापुर्वम्, पूर्वम्, The state of being not as before.

आयत Asleep; तं नायतं बोधयेदित्याहुः Bri. Up. 4. 3. 16.

+ आयतिः Succession, pedigree; द्रक्ष्यन्ति समरे योधाः शलभानामिवायतीः Mb. 7. 159. 71.

आयस्तम् Might, Expansion of power; न मे गवितमायस्तं सहिष्यति दुरात्मवान् Rām. 4. 16. 9.

+ आयागम् An ornament of the horse.

आयुष्य + मन्त्रः N. of a Rk. beginning with यो ब्रह्मा ब्रह्मण उज्जहार...

आयुष्य + होमः An offering intended to ensure longevity of life.

आयोजनम् ind. Upto a distance of one Yojana.

आयोदः N. Of the Sage Dhaumya son of Ayoda.

आरङ्गरः A bee (Vedic).

आरण्यक + सामन् N. of a Sāman.

+ आरम्भः The first act.

आरम्भ + भाव्यत्वम् The state of being produced through activity; Ms. 11. 1. 20.

आरम्भ + रुचिः The interest in the starting of an undertaking.

आरम्भ + शूरः One who shows too much of initial enthusiasm.

आरव + डिण्डिमः A kind of drum; चण्डि रसितरशनारवडिण्डिममभिसर सर-समलज्जम् Git. 11. 6.

आरासः Tumultuous noise.

आरीण Completely dried; आरीणं लवणजलं...Bk. 13. 4.

आरुतम् Cry, wailing; निषेदः शतशस्तत्र दारुणा दारुणास्ताः Rām. 6. 106. 31.

आरुणेयः Śvetaketu, the son of Āruṇi.

आरोपयितु a. One who puts on; आरोपयम् + अम्बु Medicated water.

आरोग्यम् + चिन्तामणिः N. of an Āyurvedic work.

आरोग्य + प्रतिपद्गतम् A vow for gaining health.

आर्कम् (आ + अर्कम्) Upto the sun;
आकल्पमाकर्महेन् भगवन्नमस्ते Bhāg. 10.
14. 40.

आर्चायण *a.* Existing in Rks.

आर्चीकम् Sāma Veda.

+ आर्जवम् Front (Loc. आर्जवे
straight in the front); देवदत्तस्यार्जवे
ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 15.

+ आर्त Inconvenient; आर्ता
यस्मिन् काले भवन्ति स आर्तः कालः
ŚB. on MS. 6. 5. 37.

आर्त + त्राणम् Protecting those
in distress.

+ आर्तवम् Menstrual ablu-
tion; गिरिकायाः प्रयच्छाशु ह्यस्या
आर्तवमद्य वै Mb. 1. 63. 55.

आर्द्र + एधाग्निः A fire kept up
with the help of damp wood;
यथैवार्द्रधाग्नेः पृथग्धूमा निस्सरन्ति Śat.
Br.

आर्द्र + कपोलितः An elephant at
the second stage of its rut
period when its temples are wet
with the ichor.

आर्द्र + पत्रकः Bamboo.

आर्द्र + भावः 1. Dampness.
2. Kindness, tenderness; धनुर्भूतो-
ज्यस्य दयाद्रभावम् R. 2. 11.

आर्द्रिका Wet ginger.

आर्द्रम् Abundance.

आर्धनारीश्वरम् Pertaining to the
Ardhanārīśvara form of Lord
Śiva.

आर्य + आगमः Approaching an
Ārya woman sexually; अन्त्यस्या-
र्यागमे वधः Y. 2. 294.

आर्य + जुष्ट *a.* Approved by or
followed by the noble folk.

आर्य + सतिः One having a noble
mind.

आर्य + वाक् *a.* Speaking the
Āryan language.

आर्य + शीलः Having nobility of
character.

आर्य + सिद्धान्तः N. of a work by
Āryabhaṭa.

आर्य + स्त्री An Āryan woman.

आर्षिक्यम् (आर्षो धर्मः) The
Dharma laid down by the Ṛṣis.

आलकन्दकम् A variety of Coral;
Kau. A. 2. 11.

आलग्न *a.* Adhered, attached to.

आलापः A particular melody in
music.

+ आलापन Detailing the
peculiarities of a Rāga in music.

+ आलम्बनम् Dharma corres-
ponding to the Manas.

+ आलानम् Any point of
Fixation or attachment; उलूलं

वा यमिनां मनो वा गोपाङ्गनानां
कुचकुड्मलं वा मुरारिनाम्नः कलभस्य
नूनम् आलानमासीत् त्रयमेव मूमौ;
Kṛ. Kaṣṇāmṛta.

आलि + क्रमः A kind of musical
composition.

आलि + जनः Female friends.

आलेख्य + गत (—समर्पित) Put in
a painting; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतद्विषो
बभूवुरालेख्यसमर्पिता इव R. 3. 15.

+ आलिङ्ग्य *a.* Worthy of being
embraced; Nai. 7. 66.

+ आलयः A village; मन्दरस्य च ये
कोटि संश्रिताः केचिदालयाः ; Rām. 4.
40. 25.

+ आलीन Remaining enclosed;
or embedded भ्रमरालीनपङ्कजम् ।

आलीढा A woman in menstura-
tion ; नालीढया परिहृतं भक्षयित कदाचन
Mb. 18. 104. 90.

आलुलित Slightly disturbed or
disarranged.

आलेपन 1. Flour mixed with
water used for decorating the
entrance of a house in South
India particularly ; विधुमालेपन-
पाण्डुरम् Nai. 2. 26. 2. An appli-
cation of paint or white-wash ;
आलेपनदानपण्डिता Nai. 15. 12.

आलोकः 1. A mere sight ;
आलोकमपि रामस्य न पश्यन्ति स्म
दुःखिताः Rām. 2. 47. 2.

आलोककः A spectator.

+ आवपनम् 1. place of origin ;
यस्य छन्दोमयं ब्रह्म देह आवपनं विभोः
Bhāg. 10. 80. 45. 2. A cloth
of hemp.

आवापः A Tantric term for using
a mantra for multiple aims by

repetition; यस्तु आवृत्या उपकरोति स
आवापः ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1.

आवरीवस् *a.* A Cover; Śataśloki-
23.

आवास्य *a.* Pervaded by, full of;
ईशावास्यमिदं Iśop. 1.

आवास् 10 P. (वास् with आ) To
perform ; आवासयन्तो गन्धेन Rām.
2. 103. 41.

आविः Pain, suffering, pangs of
child birth.

आवितम् 8 Ā. To pervade;
त्रील्लोकानावितन्वानाः Bhāg. 3. 20. 37.

आवित्त Existing.

+ आविल Blurred, Not able to
see (as in eye).

आविर्भूत *a.* Become manifest.
आविर्भूजप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम्
R. XIII.

आविर्मण्डल *a.* Appearing in the
form of a circle ; विधुवति धनुरा-
विर्मण्डलं पाण्डुसूनी Ki. 14. 65.

आविर्हित *a.* Made visible.

+ आवरण 1. An armour ; Ki.
17. 59. 2. Illusion (Phil.)

आवर्जक *a.* Attracting.

+ आवर्तन A year; आवर्तनानि
चत्वारि Mb. 13. 107. 25.

आवृत्तम् Addressing repeatedly
a prayer or song to God.

आवृद्धबालकम् From the old to
the children.

+ आविद्ध Set with, interspersed
with; स पाण्डुराविद्धविमानमालिनीम्
Rām. 5. 2. 53.

आव्यक्त *a.* Clear, intelligible;
तद्वाक्यमाव्यक्तपदं निशम्य Rām. 7.
88. 20.

आशिक्षा Desire for learning ; Vāi.
30. 10.

आशा + वासस् Naked.

+ आशास् (*ued*) To subdue; Rv.
2. 28. 9.

आशु + कविः One who can
compose poetry off hand.

आश्रम + वासिपर्वन् The first
section of the 15th chapter of the
Mahābhārata.

आश्रम + परिग्रहः Taking to the
4th Āśrama of Sānyāsa.

+ आश्रव Worldly suffering;

सवितर्कविचारमवाप शान्तं प्रथमं ध्यान-
मनाश्रयप्रकारम् Bu. C. 5. 10.
आश्लेषण Adherence, attached
to.

आश्विन + चिह्नितम् The autumnal
equinox.

आश्वसिक Trustworthy.

+आसु, आ: ind. To be indiffer-
ent; ननु आस्ते इत्युपवेशने भवति ।
नावश्यमुपवेशने एव, औदासीन्येपि दृश्यते ।
SB. on MS. 3. 6. 24.

+आसनम् 1. The part between
the neck and the back of an
elephant where the rider sits.
2. Neutrality; Kau. A. 7. 1.
3. A moving piece in the game of
dice.

आसन + मबूडकम् Semen.

आसंजित a. One with whom
one has agreed.

+आसक्त p. p. Obstructed,
confined; कार्तवीर्यभुजासक्तं तज्जलं
प्राप्य निर्मलम् Rām. 7. 32. 5.

+आसद् Caus. To put on, wear;
आसाद्य कवचं दिव्यं Rām. 7. 6. 64.

+आसत्ति: Embarrassment; न च ते
क्वचिदासत्तिबुद्धे: प्रादुर्भवत्यपि Mb. 12.
52. 17.

+आसन्न obtained, got; बाह्वोरा-
सन्नां सोतिमात्रं ननन्द Rām. 5. 63.
33.

आसन्न + चर a. Moving about in
the vicinity.

आसन्मूढान्तम् ind. As far as the
shores of the ocean.

आसुरायण: 1. A descendent of
Āsuri. 2. N. of a Vedic school.

आसेचनक Extremely charming,
that which causes limitless satis-
faction (e. g. नेत्रासेचनकम्) see
Hindiqui's Ed. of Naiṣadha.
P. 559.

आस्तरक: One who spreads
the bed; Kau. A. 1. 12.

आस्तीर्ण a. 1. Scattered, spread.
2. Covered.

आस्तारक: Grate.

आस्थान + पट्ट A throne; Nai.
10. 57.

आस्त्रेय 1. To be approached

or held, to be applied. 2. To be
regarded or recognised.

आस्फुट् 1. P. To agitate,
shake.

आस्फोटितम् Clapping, striking
on the arms; आस्फोटितनिनादांश्च
Rām. 5. 43. 12; तस्यास्फोटित-
शब्देन Rām. 5. 4. 7.

आस्युत Sewn together.

आसु Flowing in abundance,
gushing forth.

आसु + पयस् A cow with rich
flow of milk; अगाढुङ्कृतैरासुगया
जवेन Bhāg. 10. 13. 30.

आस्वादित Tasted, experienced;
मधुनवमनास्वादितस्सम् Śāk.

आहत्य ind. Having hit or
struck; striking, beating.

आहत्य + वचनम् A challenging
explanation.

आहितक A hireling; Kau. A.
2. 1.

आहार + तेजस् Quick silver.

आहार्य + शोभा Made up beauty
(opp. to natural beauty).

+आहृत Artificial; आहृता हि
विषयेकतानता ज्ञानधौतमनसं न लिम्पति
Nai. 18. 2.

इ

+इक्षु: A variety of bamboo;
मोक्षितकैरिक्षुकुक्षिर्ज: Nai. 20. 21.
(Nārāyaṇa Comm. इक्षुर्विशेष:).

इक्षुमती f. N. of a river in
Kurukṣetra.

इक्षवारि (लि) क: A kind of reed.

इक्ष्माल Charcoal; विज्ञेनुरिक्ष्माल-
मिवायश: परे Nai. 1. 9; तथा हि
इक्ष्मालादौ अग्निं संप्रयुक्ते Sidhāntaleśā
Sūgraha ch. 1, इक्ष्माल: कारिका-
ग्निविद् Vaijayanti.

इडा A stobha or musical inter-
link used in singing Sāmans
(also इला).

इडाजत: A fragrant gum.

इण्डीक: A pen-knife.

इति: 1. Knowledge. 2. Speed;
Śabda ch.

इतिक a. Having gait or
speed.

इतिहास + कथोद्भूतम् A plot
derived from an epic or Purāṇic
episode; इतिहासकथोद्भूतमितरदा
सदाश्रयं.....काव्यं कल्यान्तरस्थापि
Kāvyaadarśa.

इत्कट: A kind of grass.

इदम्बरम् A blue lotus; Nigh.

इद्धा ind. Explicit, obvious,
apparent.

इन्दका A star remaining over-
head in the Mṛgaśiras constel-
lation.

इन्दिरा + रमण N. of Viṣṇu;
अन्तरा सकलमुन्दरीयुगलमिन्दिरारमण
सञ्चरन् Nārāyaṇiya. 65...

+इन्दु: Designation of the
Anuvāra.

इन्दु + मूली A lotus-creeper.

इन्दु + वल्ली The Soma plant.

इन्दु + शकरिन् (—इन्दुक:) N. Of
a tree.

इन्दु + सुत: (—सूनु:) N. Of the
planet Mercury.

+इन्द्र: The five objects of senses.

इन्द्र + आयुषम् A diamond.

इन्द्र + कान्त: A type of four-
storeyed Construction; Mānasāra
21. 60. 68.

इन्द्र + चञ्चल: A pearl necklace.

इन्द्र + ज: N. of Vālin and
Karna.

इन्द्र + जनु n. Bituman.

इन्द्र + द्युति Sandal.

इन्द्र + प्रमति: N. of a Vedic
sage who was a pupil of Paila.

इन्द्र + भगिनी N. of Pārvatī.

इन्द्र + यज्ञ: N. of a sacrifice to
propitiate Indra; इवोऽस्माकं घोष-
स्योचित इन्द्रयज्ञो नामोत्सव: भविष्यति
Bālacarita 1.

इन्द्र + वानकन् A variety of dia-
monds. Kau. A. 2. 11.

इन्द्र + सार्वजि: N. Of the 14th
Manu.

इन्द्रिय + धारणा Restraint of
senses; स्थिरामिन्द्रियधारणाम् Kaṭh.
2. 6. 11.

इन्द्रिय + प्रसङ्ग: Sensual indul-
gence.

इन्द्रिय + संप्रयोगः Functioning of senses with reference to objects.

+इन्धन *a.* Remnants of desire, Vāsanā caused by attachment; ये तु दग्धेन्धना लोके पुण्यपापविवर्जिताः Mb. 12. 348. 2.

इभ + कर्णकः 1. N. of a plant, 2. N. of Gaṇeśa.

+इरिणम् (Ved) A dice-board; प्रवातेजा इरिणे वर्वताना Rv. 10. 34. 1.

इरिम्बिठिः N. of a Rg. Vedic sage of the Kaṇva family.

इलिनी N. of the daughter of Medhātithi.

इलयः N. of a mythical tree in the other world; स आगच्छतीत्यं वृक्षम् Kauṣ, Up. 1. 5.

इवोपमा A simile where the word 'Iva' is used.

इशीका A pupil in the elephant's eye.

+इष् 1. 6. P. To perform a thing frequently.

इच्छा + मात्रम् By a mere wish; इच्छामात्रं प्रभोः सृष्टिः ।

इच्छा + रूपम् 1. Desire personified. 2. A form taken at will. 3. The first manifestation of the divine power.

इष्ट + भागिन् *a.* One who has achieved his ambition; अजुयन्राव व मिष्टभागिणम् Rām. 6. 67. 175.

+इष्टिः A synopsis in verse form; संग्रहश्लोकः Com. on Rv. 1. 166. 14.

इष्टि + श्राद्धम् A particular funeral rite.

+इषिका (इशीका) A thorny plant; सनिकर्षादिषीकाभिर्मोचिता रमाम्नायात् Rām. 2. 8 30.

इवपुङ्गवा The Indigo plant.

+इष्यति (Ved) To strive for.

इष्टका + मात्रा Size of the bricks.

ई

ईक्षणश्रवस् A serpent; एषा नो नेष्टिकी बुद्धिः सर्वेषामीक्षणश्रवः Mb. 1. 37. 29.

ईरः Wind.

ईर + जः (पुत्रः) N. of Hanumant. ईलिनः N. Of a son of Tamsa and father of Duṣyanta.

+ईश The Supreme God. ईश + गीता *f.* N. of a section of the Kūrma Pu ṭāṇa.

ईश + दण्डः Axle-pole of a car. ईशावास्यम् N. of the Iśopaniṣad named after the first word in it. ईशान + कल्पः N. of a cycle of four Yugaṣ.

ईशितव्य *a.* To be ruled over or controlled; ईशितव्यैः किमस्माभिः Bhāg. 10. 23. 45.

ईश्वर + कान्तम् A ground plan in which the whole area is divided into 961 squares; Mānasāra 7. 46. 48.

ईश्वर + कृष्णः N. of the author of Sāṅkhya Kārikas.

ईषत्कार्य *a.* To be accomplished with slight effort; ईषत्कार्यो वधस्तस्य Mb. 5. 74. 26.

ईषल्लभ Easily available; Nai. 12. 93.

ईषद्वीर्यः Almond tree.

ईसराफः One of the astrological Yogas.

+ईह (Ved) Praise.

उ

उका Residue.

+उक्यम् 1. Life; उक्येन रहितो ह्येष मृतकः प्रीच्यते यथा Bhāg. 1. 15. 6. 2. Approximate cause, Upādāna Kāraṇa; एतदेवामुक्यमथो हि सर्वाणि नामान्युत्तिष्ठन्ति Br. Up. 1. 6. 1.

उक्यः N. of Agni; उक्यो नाम महाभाग त्रिभिरुक्थैरभिष्टुतः Mb. 3. 219. 25.

उक्षातंभरणम् N. of the 6th book of the Śatapatha brāhmaṇa.

उख्यः N. of a grammarian.

उखरम् Salt extracted from saline earth.

उग्र + काली A form of Durgā.

उग्र + नृसिंह A form of Nṛsiṃha.

उग्र + पीठम् A ground plan in which the area is divided into 36 equal parts; Mānasāra 7. 7.

उग्र + वीर्यम् Assafoetida.

उग्र + श्रवस् N. of the son of Romaharṣaṇa.

+उचित Inborn or natural; उचितं च महाबाहुः न जही हर्षमात्मवान् (उचितं = स्वभावसिद्धं); Rām. 2. 19. 37.

उचित + ज्ञ *n.* One who knows propriety.

उच्च + अत्रव *a.* High and low; great and small.

उच्च + ध्वजः N. of Śākyamuni. उच्चटम् Tin.

उच्चक 1. P. To look up fixedly or unfearingly; Bhāg. 6. 16. 48.

उच्चकित *a.* Look up in a perplexed manner.

उच्चयापचयौ Prosperity and decline, rise and fall.

उच्चाटित *a.* Thrown away; दशकन्धरो... उच्चाटितः Bhāg. 5. 24. 27.

उच्चार + प्रस्तावस्थानम् A privy.

उच्चार्यमाण *a.* That which is being uttered.

उच्चुम्ब To lift the face and kiss.

उच्छिखण्ड *a.* Keeping the feathers erect (as a peacock).

+उच्छिष्ट Unholy, impure; उच्छिष्टमपि चामेध्यं आहारं तामसप्रियम् Bḡ.

उच्छिष्ट + मोदनम् Wax.

उच्छृङ्खित With horns standing erect.

+उच्छ्रयः A kind of artistic pillar (Junagadh Rock Inscription of Rudradāman Ep. Ind. Vol. III).

+उच्छ्रवासः 1. Foam (as in the case of ocean); सिन्धोरुच्छ्रवासे पतयन्तमुक्षणम् Rv. 9. 86. 43. 2. Increasing, swelling up.

+उच्छ्रवासिन् Divided, disjointed.

उज्जागरः Excitement, perturbation.

उज्जुडित *a.* A tuft of hair twisted and bundled on the top of the head.

उज्जित 1. Abandoned, चिरोज्जित-
तालवत्कपाटलेन ते Ku. v. 2. Dis-
charged, emitted; अविरतोज्जितवारि
Ki. 5. 6.

उज्जटा N. of a shrub.

उट्टङ्कनम् 1. The act of putting
on a stamp or inscribing some
marks on. 2. (In modern
parlance) Typing.

उडुः+गणाधिपः The moon.

उडुः+गणाधिपं The constella-
tion Mrgasīras.

उड्डामरिन् One who produces
an extraordinary noise.

उडिड्यानम् A particular posi-
tion of the fingers.

उदम् 1. The show-flower.
2. Water.

उत (p. p. of वे to sew) Woven,
sewn.

उत्कयति Makes uneasy or
anxious; मनस्विनीरुत्कयितुं पटीयसा
Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच With the tuft of hair
coiled upwards.

अत्कचक Holding up a Kūrca
in hand.

उत्कूल+निकूल a. Going up
and down.

उत्कवणम् 1. Drawing upwards.
2. peeling off or pulling off.

उत्कवणी N. of a śakti.

+उत्कुष्ट 1. Scratched; ऐरावत-
विषाणग्रैरुत्कुष्टकिणवशसम् Rām. 6.
40. 5. 2. Plucked; उत्कुष्टपर्णकमला
Rām. 5. 19. 15. (उत्कुष्टानि=
वृष्टितानि) 3. Attracted; Mb. 14.
59. 10..

+उत्कोचः 1. Receiving a bribe;
उत्कोचैर्वचनभिश्च कार्याण्यनुविहन्ति च
Mb. 12. 56. 51. 2. Penalty.

उत्कोचिन् One who can be
bribed, corruptible; उत्कोचिनां
मृषोक्तीनां वञ्चकानां च या गतिः Mb.
7. 73. 32.

उत्कोठः A kind of leprosy.

उत्कवय P. To extract by the
process of boiling.—pass. to be
boiled, to be consumed (by love)

उत्तान+अयं a. Superficial,
shallow.

उत्तान+पट्टम् A pavement;
व्यूढं चोत्तानपट्टं Abu Inscription
Ind. Ant. Vol. XI.

उत्तान+हृदय Noble-hearted.

उत्तपनः A blazing fire.

+उत्तम N. of Dhruvā's cousin
brother.

उत्तम+दशतालम् An iconogra-
phic term to indicate 120 equal
divisions of the whole height of
an image.

उत्तम+चयसम् The last stage of
life; Śat. Br. 12. 9. 1. 8.

उत्तम+व्रता A wife devoted to
her husband; हृदयस्येव शोकाग्नि-
संतप्तस्योत्तमव्रताम् Bk. 9. 87.

उत्तम+भुतः Possessing the
highest learning.

उत्तमर Excellent.

उत्तम्भः A rectangular construc-
tion; Garuḍa P. 47. 21.

+उत्तर 1. A rectangular
moulding; Mānasāra 13. 67.
2. Further action, next proce-
dure; उत्तरं कर्म यत्कार्यम् Rām. 5.
3. A cover; Mb. 6. 60. 9.
(आच्छादन).

उत्तर+अगारम् An upper cham-
ber.

उत्तर+अभिमुख Turned towards
the North.

उत्तर+तापनीयम् N. of the second
part of the Nṛsimhatāpanīya
Upaniṣad.

उत्तर+नारायण The latter part
of the Puruṣasūktā.

उत्तर+बोधिः f. Northern orbit.

उत्ताबल a. Impatient.

उत्त्रस्त Frightened.

+उत्थान 1. A monastery. 2. The
position of an army ready for
operation; युद्धानुकूलव्यापार उत्थानमिति
कीर्तितम् Śukra. 1. 325.

उत्थान+वीरः A man of action.

उत्थान+गेलिन् a. Active.

उत्थचनपचा f. An act in which
it is repeated Utpaca (=cook
thoroughly) and Nipaca (=cook
well).

उत्पाट+योगः N. of an astro-
logical yoga.

उत्पतनपता f. An act in which
it is repeated Utpata (=fly up)
and Nipata (=fly down).

उत्पात+प्रतीकारः (-शान्तिः)
Ameliorative measures against
evil portents; Kau. A. 2. 7.

+उत्पत्तिः 1. (ved) A sacrifice;
उत्पत्तिरिति यजि ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 7.
1. 3. 7. -2. An original injunction,
a basic ordinance in the Veda,
also called उत्पत्तिश्रुतिः or उत्पत्ति-
विधिः; उत्पत्तिश्चातत्प्रधानत्वात् MS. 4.
3.

+उत्पादिका N. of a herb.
उत्पादित a. Produced.

उत्पाद्य a. which was to be
produced; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः
Ku. 1. 35.

+उत्पलिनी N. of a dictionary.
उत्प्रेक्षा+अवयवः A kind of
simile.

उत्प्रेक्षा+वल्लभः N. of a poet.
उत्प्रेक्षित a. Compared (as in a
simile).

उत्प्रेक्षितोपमा A kind of Upamā.
उत्प्लुत a. Jumped up, sprung
suddenly.

+उत्फुल्ल Insolent, impudent.
उत्फुलिङ्ग Emitting sparks.
उत्सङ्गकः A particular position
of the hand.

उत्सक्त a. prospering; उत्सक्ताः
पाण्डवा नित्यम् Mb. 1. 140. 3.

उत्सत्तिः Ruin, destruction.

उत्सन्न+कुलधर्मन् One whose
family traditions are broken off;
उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनाद्देन नरके
नियतं वासः ... Bg. 1. 46.

उत्सवोदयम् An iconographic
term denoting the height of the
Vāhana with reference to the
height of the idol to be seated
on it; Mānasāra 64. 91-93.

उत्सवविग्रहः Image intended
to be taken out in procession as
against मूलविग्रहः ।

+उत्साहः Rudeness.

उत्साह+योगः Applying one's

strength or energy ; चारेणोत्सा-
हयोगेन MS. 9. 298.

+उत्तेकः Enthusiasm ; माम-
कस्यास्य सैन्यस्य हृतोत्तेकस्य सञ्जय
Mb. 8. 7. 1.

उत्सूर्वाशयिन् One who sleeps
even at Sunrise ; Mb. 12. 228. 64.

उत्सृतिः (उच्छृतिः) f. A higher
caste ; MS. 5. 40.

+उत्सृज To set up or fix ;
आत्मानं यूपमुत्सृज्य स यज्ञो अनन्तदक्षिणः
Mb. 1, 2. 97. 10.

+उत्सर्गः 1. A heap or mass ;
अन्नस्य सुबहून् राजन् उत्सर्गान् पर्वतोपमान्
Mb. 14. 85. 38. 2. Securing
the services (of priests) ; उत्सर्गे तु
प्रधानत्वात् MS. 3. 7. 19 (SB.
उत्सर्गः परिक्रयः).

उत्सर्ग + समितिः A Jaina disci-
pline to be observed in the act of
excretion so that no living crea-
ture is hurt.

उत्सृष्टकाम (-मनाः) a. Wishing
to let go.

+उत्सर्पिन् 1. Over-flowing ;
उत्सर्पिणी न किल तस्य तरङ्गिणी या
Nai. 11. 77. 2. Causing to
increase or rise.

उत्सर्नात One who has emerged
after a bath.

उत्सर्नेहनम् Sliding, slipping,
deviating.

उत्स्मितम् smile.

उत्स्रोतस् a. Having an upward
trend (in life).

उत्स्वापगिरः Words uttered
during sleep ; Nai. 12. 25.

उदम् Water.

उदक + अञ्जलिः 1. A hand full
of water. 2. An offering of
libation.

उदक + श्वेदिका Water-sport
where water is sprinkled on each
other.

उदक + प्रवेशः An aquatic
burial.

उदक + भूमः Moist soil.

उदक + मञ्जरी f. N. of a medici-
nal work.

उदक + बाद्यम् The musical

instrument called Jalataraṅga
where cups filled with water are
struck by a rod.

उदग्र + प्लुत Bounding up due to
high speed ; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वात् वियति
बहुतरं S. 1. 7.

उदग्र + नल Folded hands ;
कायेन विनयोपेतामूढोदग्रनलेन च Mb.
7. 54. 6.

उदञ्चित Raised ; सदञ्चितमुद-
ञ्चितनिकुञ्चितपदम् Patñjali's
Tāṇḍavastuti. 1.

उदण्ड a. Breeding many eggs.

उदन् + आशयः A lake ; शरदुदाशये
साधुजात... Bhāg. 10. 31. 2.

उदन् + कोष्ठः A water-jar.

उदन् + जम् A lotus ; शर्वादयोद्भ-
द्युदजमध्वमृतासर्वं ते Bhāg. 10. 14. 33.

उदन् + प्लवः Flood of water.

उदपात् 4. P. (उद् + अप + अस्)
To throw away, give up entirely ;
ज्ञाने प्रयासमुदपास्य नमन्त एव Bhāg.
10. 14. 3,

उदरम् + अग्निः The digestive
heat.

उदराटः A species of worm
which crawls on its belly.

+उदकः Increase ; सर्वद्वयुपच-
योदकम् Bhāg. 3. 23. 13.

उदकस्य a. Ultimate, final ;
Bhāg. 4. 7. 56.

उदश्रयणम् The act of causing
to weep.

+उदस्त Bulged out ; परिभ्र-
मद्गात्र उदस्तलोचनः Bhāg. 3. 19.
26.

उदस्तात् ind. Above ; विधूत-
वल्कोज्य हरेरुदस्तात्प्रयाति चक्रं नृप
शैशुमारम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

उद्यत्त + नायकः A type of hero
fit for a Mahākāvya ; चतुर्वर्गफलोपेतं
चतुरोदात्तनायकम् Kāvyaḍarśa. 1.

उदात्त + राघवः N. of a drama.

उदात्तयूहः A kind of aquatic
crow.

उदानी Ā. To raise or elevate.

उदार + वीर्यं Of great power.

उदार + वृत्तार्थपद a. of excellent
metrical, sound and sense
arrangement.

उदार सत्त्वाभिजन a. Of noble
character and Birth ; उदारसत्त्वा-
भिजनो हनूमान् Rām. 4. 47. 14.

उदावसुः N. Of a son of Janaka.

+उदय 1. Beginning ; अभिगम्योदयं
तस्य कार्यस्य प्रत्यवेदयत् Mb. 3. 282.
22. 2. Efficacy ; पर्याप्तः परवीरघ्न
यज्ञस्यस्ते बलोदयः Rām. 5. 56. 11.
3. An Āyusyakarman, or a ritual
for longevity of life. हस्ते गृहीत्वा
सहराममभ्युतं नीत्वा स्ववारं कृतवत्यथो-
दयम् Bhāg. 10. 11. 20. 4. The
orient sine ; the first lunar
mansion.

उदय + इन्दुः The town India-
prastha ; पुरे कुरूणामुदयेन्दुनाम्नि
Mb. 7. 23. 29.

उदय + उन्मुल a. At the thresh-
hold of a rise or prosperity.

उदय + भास्करः A kind of cam-
phor ; Nai. 18. 103.

उदय + राशिः The constellation
in which a planet rises in the
horizon.

+उदित 1. Renowned, reputed ;
चित्रयोधि समाख्यातो बभूवातिरथोदितः
Mb. 1. 139. 19. 2. Started,
begun ; प्रभुभिरुदितक्षन्त्यै... Viś.
Guṇā. 26. 3. Awaken, got
up ; तं रात्रिमुपितं रामं सुखोदितमरिदमम्
Rām. 6. 121. 1.

उदित्वर a. 1. Going up, rising ;
अविदितगतिर्देवोद्रेकादुदित्वरविक्रमः Śiva.
B. 14. 106. 2. Exceeding ; गोप्तुं
शौरिरुदित्वरत्वर उदैद्ग्राहग्रहातं गजम्
Viś. Guṇā. 18.

उदे P. (उद् + आ — इ II P) To
go up, arise.

उदेयिवस् a. Originated, born ;
सख उदेयिवान् सात्त्वतां कुले Bhāg. 10.
31. 4.

उद्गद्गदिका f. Sobbing ; K.

उद्गल With raised neck.

उद्गारकमणिः Coral.

+उद्गारः Foam (of the ocean)
पश्चिमेन तु तं दृष्ट्वा सागरोद्गारस-
न्निभम् Rām. 7. 32. 9.

उद्गार + चूडः A species of bird.
उद्गीर्ण a. 1. Vomited ; निष्ठयूतो-
द्गीर्णवान्तादि गोणवृत्तिव्यपाश्रयम् ।

Kāvyaḍarṣa. 2. Fallen out, ejected. 3. Caused, effected; कालीकलकलहर्गर्गर्गज्वरा: Git. 1. 36.

उद्गानम् A particular stage in the chanting of Sāman.

उद्गीतक a. One who sings loudly.

उद्गीर्ग Rising, overflowing; उद्गीर्गे इवर्णोऽथो Nai. 17. 36.

उद्ग्वयनम् The pin or slade that connects a tuft of hair; सामिवीक्ष्य दिशः सर्वां वेणुद्वयनमुत्तमम् Rām. 5. 67. 30.

उद्ग्रीविका Standing on the tiptoe; उद्ग्रीविकादानमिवान्वभूवन् (रोमाणि) Nai. 14. 53; कामिमिश्रुन-नव्वनलोलादर्नार्थमिवोद्ग्रीविकाशतदान-नखिलेषु...प्रदीपेषु Vāsavadattā.

+उद्घट्टनम् Outbreak (of violence).

उद्घोष a. With upturned nostrils like that of a boar; स्फुरदुद्घोषनवनः Śiva. B. 22. 13.

उद्घृष्ट a. Raised, devoted; Rg.

उद्घृष्टशास्त्रिन् N. of a great scholar of the Tamil country in the 15th cy.

उद्गलन Tearing out.

उद्गलकायनः A descendent of Uddālaka.

उद्गीर्ण a. Torn out.

उद्गीपकः A kind of bird.

उद्गीपका A kind of ant.

उद्घृष्य ind. Having publicly discredited or scandalised; Śi. 2. 113.

उद्देश + पदम् The term (or terms) which forms the subject; ये यत्रमानी इत्युद्देशपदम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 6. 20.

उद्देशतः ind. Pointedly, specially, mainly, not exhaustively; एष उद्देशः प्रोक्तो Bg. 10. 40.

उद्देश्यक a. Pointing at or to.

+उद्गत 1. Abounding in, full; तत्तस्य धारोद्गतमेघकल्पं Rām. 6. 67. 142. 2. Shining, glittering ;

अन्योन्यं रजसा तेन कौशेयोद्गतपाण्डुना Rām. 6. 55. 19.

+उद्धर्ष a. Excess, plenty ; आपूर्यत बलोद्धर्षवर्षावेर्गैरिवार्णवः Rām. 6. 74. 35.

+उद्धूत 1. Thrown up, tossed up ; उद्धूतमिव सागरम् Mb. 5. 193.4. 2. Disarranged, scattered; आसीद्वनमिवोद्धूतं स्त्रीवतं रावणस्य तत् Rām. 5. 9. 66. 3. Lofly, risen up ; देवदाहमिहूतैरुद्ध्वान्बाहुमिव स्थितम् Rām. 5. 56. 29.

+उद्धू To undo, destroy; एष त्वां सजनामात्यमुद्धराभि स्थिरो भव Mb. 5. 189. 23.

उद्धृष्ट Having the hairs erect due to joy.

+उद्धरणम् Awaiting, expecting; अपि ते ब्राह्मणा भुक्त्वा गताः सोद्धरणान् गृहान् Mb. 13. 60. 14.

उद्धारकविधिः ; m. mode of giving or paying ; तत्कथय कथमस्योद्धारकविधिर्भविष्यति Pt. 2.

+उद्धारः 1. Compilation. 2. what is left over in dishes.

उद्धार + कोशः N. of a work.

उद्धार + विभागः Division of shares, partition.

उद्धारित a. Taken out, released, extricated.

उद्बद्ध a. 1. Tied up. 2. Interrupted. 3. Compact, firm.

उद्बृंहण Increasing, strengthening.

उद्भङ्गः Breaking off, severing. **+उद्भू** caus. To consider, think ; Vikra. 9. 19.

उद्यन्वा An ant infesting wild and dry wood.

उद्यत + आयुध (शस्त्र) Having an uplifted weapon.

उद्यमित a. Induced to act ; आत्मनो मधुमदोद्यमितानाम् ki. 9. 66.

उद्यापनिका Return home from journey.

उद्योजित a. Raised, gathered (as clouds).

+उद्योत N. of the Commentary on Ratnāvali, on Kāvyaaprakāśa, on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

उद्योतकर The auother of the Udyota commentary on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

उद्योतनम् The act of illumating.

उद्योतः Lustre, brightness.

उद्धिषितः f. Excess ; Śivama-himna stotra. 30.

उद्देवक Enhancing, increaing.

उद्दामिन् a. Vomiting out.

+उद्दहः A Prominent person-ality in a family (as in रघूद्दहः)

उद्दाह + हक्षम् A Nakṣatra auspicious for a marriage ; उद्दाहर्षं च विज्ञाय हक्षिमण्या मधुसूदनः Bhāg. 10. 53.

उद्दह्नि a. Emitting sparks of fire (as an eye); उद्दह्निलोचनम् Śi. 4. 28.

उद्दाश् To call by name in lamentation ; उद्दाश्यमानः पितरं सरामम् Bk. 3. 32.

+उद्दिज् To revive a man in swoon by sprinkling water.

उद्देगः N. A betel nut ; Nai. 7. 46.

उद्देग + करं (कारक, कारिन्) Causing anxiety.

उद्दिबर्हणम् Rescuing, lifting ; रसां गताया भुव उद्दिबर्हणम् Bhāg. 3. 13. 43.

उद्दतं The time of deluge ; Rām. 6. 44. 18.

+उद्दूत Turned up, opened vide.

उद्दूतः A position of the hands in dancing.

उद्देष्टनीय a. To be untied ; आद्ये बद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिलदाम हित्वा, शापशान्ते...तां मयोद्देष्टनीयाम् Mc. 93.

उद्दुद्युद् 1. P. (उद्-वि-उद्-अत्) To give up completely.

+उद्गावः N. of a son of kṛṣṇa.

+उद्गत Exhuberant, in high spirits ; समाधाय समुद्गार्हाः कर्मसिद्धि-भिरुन्ताः Rām. 5. 61. 5.

उन्नत + कालः A method of determining time from the shadow.

उन्नत + कोकिला A kind of musical instrument.

+उन्नतिः N. of daughter of Dakṣa given in marriage to Dharma.

उन्नहन Unfettered, unlimited; मत्संश्रयस्य विभवोन्नहनस्य नित्यम् Bhāg. 11. 1. 4.

+उन्नाहः Haughtiness.

+उन्निद्र 1. Brilliant, shining (as the moon); नीत्वा निर्भरमन्मयोत्स-वरसैरुन्निद्रचन्द्रा क्षपाः Kalividambana of Nilakaṇṭha Dikṣita. 2. Bristling (as hair)

उन्निद्रकम्, उन्निद्रता *f.* sleeplessness.

उन्नेय *a.* To be inferred or decided by analogy ; Śiva-mahimna Stotra 17.

उन्मणिः *a.* A gem lying on the surface ; गिरयो विभ्रदुन्मणीन् Bhāg. 10. 27. 26.

+उन्मन्यन्तम् Churning up ; कूर्मे धृतोऽद्विरमृतोन्मयने स्वपृष्ठे Bhāg. 11. 4. 18.

+उन्मत्त 1. Very great, abnormal ; उन्मत्तवेगाः प्लवगाः Rām 5. 62. 12. n. 2. The Dhattura flower ; उन्मत्तमासाद्य हरः स्मरश्च Nai. 3. 98. (comm.).

उन्मनीभू To be excited, disturbed.

उन्मुखता The state of expectancy.

उन्मुग्ध *a.* 1. Confused, confounded. 2. Silly, stupid.

उन्मुब् 9. P. To rub, to do massage.

उपकर्मन् *n.* A rite connected with the Upanayana where the head of the boy is smelt.

उपकल्पः An ornament; तपनी-योपकल्पम् Bhāg. 3. 18. 9.

+उपकीचक A sub-branch of a bamboo tree; त्रिराटनगरे राजन् कीचकादुपकीचकम् (Śleṣa).

+उपक्रमः 1. Heroism. 2. Flight. 3. Behaviour, reaction.

उपक्रान्त *a.* 1. Commenced. 2. Approached. 3. Treated.

उपश्लेषक *a.* Alluding, suggest-

उपखिलम् Supplement to a supplement.

+उपागम् To worship; सहपत्न्या-विशालाक्ष्या नारायणमुपागमत् Rām. 2. 6. 1.

उपागमनम् Assumption. accep-ting; अप्राप्तस्य हि प्रापणमुपागमनम् ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 21.

उपजिगमिषुः *a.* Desiring to approach; नीचैर्वस्यत्युपजिगमिषोः Me. 44.

+उपागूढ *p. p.* 1. Seized, harassed; कन्योपागूढो नष्टश्रीः कृपणो विषयात्मकः Bhāg. 4. 28. 6.

2. Covered; लताभिः पुष्पिता-ग्राभिरुपागूढानि सर्वतः Rām. 4. 1. 9.

उपागनम् Accompanying music.

उपागेयम् Song.

उपाग्रम् 1. P. To swallow, devour, eclipse.

उपाघ्रा P. To smell; पर्यश्रुस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्नी R. 13. 70.

उपाचतुर Approximately four.

उपाचरणम् Approach.

उपाचरितम् A particular Sandhi rule.

उपाचार+च्छलम् A kind of fallacious inference to be refuted by reference to the literal sense of a statement used figuratively.

उपाचार+पदम् A word of courtesy, a formal utterance.

उपाच्छन्न Concealed, hidden.

उपाच्छल् *p.* To decline, overreach.

उपाजानु *a.* Near the knee.

उपातल्पः 1. A room on the upper story. 2. A kind of wooden stool.

उपातीर्थम् 1. Bank of a river or lake. 2. The country in the vicinity; Mb. 5. 152. 7.

उपात्यका [उप-त्यक्न् according to उपाधिभ्यां त्यक्न् आसन्नाल्लुडयोः] A low land at the foot of a mountain; गिरिरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनं संप्राप्ताः Ś. 5.

उपावसानम् Context; ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 35.

उपावशितम् Referring to a thing by way of context.

उपादातु *a* One who gives.

+उपादेह Smearing, painting ; देहोपादेहात्किरणैर्मणीनाम् Nai. 10. 97.

उपादेहिका white ant.

+उपाद्वयः 1. The Sixth part of a Saman Consisting of seven parts ; Ch. Up. 2. 8. 2. 2. Loss, wastage; अन्नस्योपाद्वयं पश्य मृतो हि किमशिष्यति Ram. 2. 108. 14.

उपाद्वारम् A side-door.

+उपाधा (3. u.) To cheat.

उपाधाजोयः Delusion of the penultimate letter.

+उपाधान *a.* A wooden piece inserted under the string of a musical instrument to add to the tension; पाशोपाधानां ज्यातन्त्री Mb. 4. 35. 16.

उपाधानी 1. A pillow, a cushion. 2. A foot-rest.

उपाधाव् 1 *u.* To Worship.

+उपनतिः 1. Inclination. 2. One's due.

उपनन्न Coming to.

उपनिबद्ध *a.* 1. Composed. 2. Discussed ; किञ्चिदुपनिबद्ध U. 7.

उपनिमोद् 1. P. Ā. To make happy.

उपनिर्गमः A main road.

उपनिर्गमनम् An exit.

उपनिर्हारः An attack, raid ; नेदानीमुपनिर्हारं रावणो दातुमर्हति Rām. 6. 75. 2.

उपनिविष्ट *a.* 1. Besieging. 2. Placing, occupying.

उपनिवेशः 1. A Suburb. 2. Placing.

+उपनिषद् Concentration ; यदेव विद्यया करोति श्रद्धयोपनिषदा Ch. Up. 1. 1. 10.

उपनिषेव् Ā. To devote one's self to.

+उपनयः Initiation (into any science).

+उपनयनम् Employment, applica-

+उपनीत p. p. 1. Married.
2. Initiated into the Brahmacarya Āśrama.

उपनुन्न a. Blown, wafted;
द्रुतमरुदुपनुन्नैः Śi. 4. 68.

उपनेत्रम् Spectacles.

उपन्यस्तम् A particular position of hands in wrestling Rām. 6. 40. 26.

उपपत्ति One guilty of an Upapātaka, a secondary Sin.

+उपपत्तिः 1. Accident, coincidence; उपपत्त्योपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समो भव Mb. 12. 288. 11. —2. Appropriate, logical; उपपत्तिमदूर्जिताश्रितं नृपमूचे वचनं वृकोदरः Ki. 2. 1.

उपपत्तिसमः A contradiction in Logic where both the assertions are capable of being proved even though they are contradictory.

उपपत्तिपरित्यक्त a. Not sustainable, unproved.

+उपपन्न Willing, agreeable; उपपन्नेषु दारेषु पुत्रेषु च विधीयते Rām. 2. 101. 18.

उपपाद्य a. 1. To be carried out. 2. To be proved. 3. Coming into existence.

उपपर्वन् n. The day before the change of the moon.

उपपादः An additional pillar.

+उपप्लव Loss, failure; मायया विभ्रमलञ्चितो न वेद स्मृत्युपप्लवात् Bhāg. 10. 84. 25.

उपप्लाव्यम् N. of the capital of the Matsyas.

+उपप्लुत Pressed, squeezed; Ki. 8. 39.

उपभृ 3. u. To bear.

उपभूत a. Collected and brought near; शिष्यायोपभूतं तेजो Bhāg. 8. 15. 29.

उपभेदः Subdivision.

उपमश्रवस् a. (Ved). glorified; कविं कवीनामुपमश्रवस्तमम् Rv. 2. 23. 1.

उपमन्त्रिन् m. 1. A junior advisor or minister. 2. A messenger; स्मररुज उपमन्त्रिन् मन्थतामन्यवार्ता Bhāg. 10. 71. 29.

+उपमा An irreligious doctrine; विधर्मः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

उपमा + व्यतिरेकः A Combination of comparison and contrast.

उपमर्दनम् Suppression.

उपमेखलम् ind. on the slope (of a mountain).

उपयापनम् 1. Causing to go near. 2. Marriage.

उपयुक्तः A subordinate officer; Kau. A. 2. 5.

उपयोग + वत् Useful.

उपयोग + शून्य Useless.

उपयोज्य Fit to be employed.

उपरज्य ind. Darkening.

उपरञ्जक a. 1. Dye. 2. influence.

उपरध्या A bye-road.

उपरत + शोणिता A lady whose menses have stopped.

उपरम्भ P To cause to resound.

उपरि + करः A tax paid by casual tenants.

उपरि + काण्डम् The third portion of the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā.

उपरि + तलम् Surface.

उपरि + बृहती A kind of Brihati metre.

उपरि + छ (स्थ) Standing above, placed above.

उपरुद्धः A captive.

उपरोधः Deletion, dropping; आनर्थक्याद्भि प्राकृतस्योपरोधः स्यात् MS. 8. 4. 15.

उपरोध + कारिन् a. Obstructing.

+उपल A ball shot from a dummy gun.

उपल + प्रक्षिन् a. Grinding grain upon mill-stones.

उपल + वृष्टिः A hail-storm.

उपलब्धि + समः A logical term denoting a particular sophistical refutation of an argument; Nyāya darśana.

+उपलम्भः Seeing, looking at.

+उपलेपः Dullness, bluntness.

उपलेखः N. of a Grammatical Work Connected with the Prātiśākhya.

उपलोहम् A secondary or base metal.

उपवञ्चनम् The act of Crouching or lying close to.

उपवञ्चित a. cheated, disappointed.

उपवर्तन A Country; स्वर्भौम-मेतदुपवर्तनमात्मनैः Nai. 11.28.

उपवसनम् Fasting.

उपोषित a. One who has fasted

उपोषितम् Fasting

उपोढा The younger wife who is more favourite.

उपविद् a. 1. Gaining, obtaining

2. Knowing.—f. 1. Acquisition 2. Inquiring.

उपविष्ट 1. Seated, occupied.

उपविष्टक a. That which has firmly settled even after the due period (as in the case of a foetus in the womb).

उपवीक्ष् [उप-यि ईक्ष्] Ā. 1. To look at or towards. 2. To regard as fit or proper.

उपवीतकम् The sacred thread.

उपव्रजम् ind. Near a cow-herd colony.

उपशक् 4. u. 1. To endeavour, help. 2. To learn, enquire into. 3. (5. P.) To be able.

+उपशामः N. of the 20th Muhūrta in Astronomy.

उपराम + क्षयः (Jainism) The destruction of activity by withdrawal.

उपशयस्थ a. Lying in ambush.

उपशीर्षकम् 1. A cerebral disease. 2. A necklace of pearls.

उपशूर्म Short of bravery.

+उपश्रुतिः 1. Rumour; नोपश्रुतिं कटुकां नोत मुक्ताम् Mb. 5. 30. 5. 2. Inculcation, incorporation; यथा त्रयाणां वर्णानां संख्यातोपश्रुतिः पुरा Mb. 12. 64. 6. 3. N. of a Goddess; Mb. 12. 342. 48.

उपश्लोकः N. of the father of the tenth Manu.

उपष्टम्भक a. Strengthening, reinforcing.

उपसंयत *a.* closely united.
 उपसंव्रज् P. To step into, enter.
 उपसंसृष्ट *a.* 1. United with, joined together. 2. Afflicted, cursed, condemned; ब्रह्मशापोपसंसृष्टे स्वकुले Bhāg. 11. 30 2.
 उपसंस्कृत *a.* 1. Prepared, cooked, made ready 2. Adorned, filled with; अमृतोपम तोयाभिः शिवाभिरुपसंस्कृताः Rām. 5. 14. 25.
 +उपसंहतिः 1. Conclusion, end. 2. The catastrophe.
 उपसंक्लृप्त *a.* Fixed above; Bhāg. 4. 9. 55.
 +उपसंग्रहः A pillow.
 उपसञ्ज 6. Ā. To be attached to; अथापि नोपसञ्जेत स्त्रीषु स्वर्णेषु चार्थवित् Bhāg. 11. 26. 22.
 +उपसदनम् Abode, place (as in यज्ञोपसदनम्)
 उपसादनम् Approaching with humility.
 उपसंध्यम् *ind.* Nearing the desk, उपसंध्यमास्त तनु सानुमतः Śi. 9. 5.
 उपसाध् *caus.* P. 1. To subdue. 2. To dress, arrange.
 +उपसर्गः Obstacle; ते समाधावुपसर्गा व्युत्थाने सिद्धयः Yoga Sūtras 3-39.
 उपसर्जनीकृत Subdued, Suppressed, made secondary. यत्रार्थः शब्दो वा तमर्थमुपसर्जनीकृतस्वाथो व्यङ्कतः Dhvanyāloka.
 उपसर्जित *a.* Set up, sent off; तक्षकादात्मनो मृत्युं द्विजपुत्रोपसर्जितात् Bhāg. 1. 12. 27.
 +उपसृष्ट 1. Let loose; अश्वत्थाम्नोपसृष्टेन ब्रह्मशीर्ष्णोस्तेजसा Bhāg. 1. 12. 1. 2. Ruined, destroyed; कालोपसृष्टनिगमावन Bhāg. 10. 83. 4.
 +उपसर्प A three year old elephant.
 उपस्कन्न Moved, afflicted; स्नेहोपस्कन्नहृदया Rām. 6. 111. 87.
 +उपस्कारः Pickles, condiment.
 उपस्तीर्ण *a.* 1. Spread, scattered over, strewn. 2. Clothed, covered. 3. Poured.

+उपस्थ 1. Scat; एवमुक्त्वार्जुनः संख्ये रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् Bg. 1. 47.
 2. Surface; तं शयानं धरोपस्थे Bhāg. 7. 13. 12.
 +उपस्थानम् A Court-room; उपस्थानगतः कार्याधिनमद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. 1. 14.
 उपस्थापना The ritual connected with initiating a Jain monk.
 उपस्थित +वक्तृ *m.* An extempore speaker.
 उपस्तुत *a.* Streaming forth; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेज्य गुणैरुपस्तुता Ki. 1. 18.
 +उपस्पर्शनम् A gift.
 उपहासकम् A joke, a humorous statement.
 उपहर्तृ *a.* One who offers, presents; ahost.
 उपहा 3. Ā. To descend, come down upon; उपाजिहीया न महीतलं यदि 1. 1. 37.
 उपहार्यम्, उपहारकः, उपहारिका An offering, gift.
 उपहितिः *f.* Devotedness.
 उपहूत *a.* Summoned, called, invoked.
 उपांशु +जपः A mode of chanting Mantras within oneself.
 उपांशु +ग्रहः The first consignment of Soma juice pressed in a sacrifice.
 उपांशु +दण्डः A punishment inflicted in private.
 उपांशु +वधः A concealed murder.
 +उपाकृत 1. Initiated into the Mantras. 2. Utilised; यज्ञेषूपाकृतं वित्तं Mb. 12. 268. 22.
 उपाक्रम् 1. P. To fall upon, attack.
 उपाघ्रा P. 1. To smell at 2. To kiss (as in मूच्युं पाघ्राय).
 +उपाङ्गः A group of sacred scriptures of the Jains.
 उपात्त +विद्यः One who has finished his education; उपात्त-विद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.
 +उपादान One of the four contentments enumerated by Sāṅkhya; Sāṅ. K. 50.

+उपाधा 3. W. To seduce, rape. (a woman).
 +उपाधिः 1. The by product of an action, an incidental purpose. 2. Substitution, proxy; उपाधिनं मया कार्यो वनवासे जुगुप्सितः Rām. 2. 111. 29.
 उपाध्वर्युः An assistant Adhvaryu.
 उपारमः Ceasing, end.
 उपाह् 2. P. To weep for.
 उपाजित *a.* Secured, acquired.
 उपालम् 1. Ā. To seize to kill (as a sacrificial animal).
 उपावृत *a.* Covered, concealed.
 उपाश्लिष्ट *a.* One who has embraced or laid hold of.
 उपासीन *a.* Sitting near to, sitting around, attending on.
 उपस्थित *a.* 1. Mounting, standing. 2. Occured, come into being, approached as in व्यसनं समुपस्थितम्.
 +उपायः Initiation, sacred thread ceremony; उपायेनप्रवतरन्-उपनयनेन सह प्रवतरन् ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 22.
 उपाय +विकल्पः An alternative expedient.
 उपेयिवस् *a.* (उप-इण्-वसु P. 111. 2. 109) One who goes near; Śi. 2. 114.
 उपेक्षणीय *a.* To be overlooked, neglected.
 उपेडकोय् Den. P. (उप-एडक) To behave as a sheep towards; Kāsikā an Pāṇini VI. 1. 94.
 उपेन्द्र +अपत्यम् God of love.
 उपात्त Obtained, earned; उपात्त-विद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.
 उभय +अन्वयिन् *a.* Applicable in both cases.
 उभय +अलंकार A figure of speech, which sets off both the sense and sound.
 उभय +च्छत्रा A figure of speech where there is enigma of two kinds.
 उभय-पदिन् Having both Parasmai and Ātmanepada.

उभय + विपुला *f. N.* of a metre.
 उभय + विग्रहः *a.* Neither here nor there, losing on both ends; कच्चिन्नोभयविग्रहच्छिन्नाग्रमिव नश्यति Bg. 6. 38.

उभय + स्नातक One who has finished both his studies and his Brahmacharya Vrata; Kullūka on MSm. 4. 31.

उभयतः + पाश Having noose on both ends.

उभयतः + पुच्छः With tail on either sides.

उभयतः + प्रज्ञः One who can see both inwards and outwards.

उमा + महेस्वरव्रतम् *N.* of a particular religious vow to propitiate Śiva.

उरग + शयनः *N.* of Viṣṇu reposing on Śeṣa.

उरस् + कपाटः A broad strong chest.

उरस् + क्षयः Consumption, disease in chest.

उरस् + स्तम्भः Asthma.

उर + पराक्रमः Of great powers.

उरुधा *ind.* In many ways; पश्य तं माययोरुधा Bhāg. 1. 13. 47.

उर्वशी + शापः Urvaśi cursing Arjuna to become a eunuch which stood him in good stead during the Ajūāta Vāsa. (Also used in similar contexts where an apparently harmful incident turns out to be beneficial).

उल 10 P. (उलण्डयति) To throw out, to eject; Dhātupāṭha.

उलिः, उल्लो *f.* White onion.

+ उलकः *N.* of a sage identified as Kaṇāda the author of the Vaiśeṣika Sūtras.

उलक + जित् A crow.

उलूलि, उलूल *a.* 1. crying aloud, noisy. 2. A sound produced by women by blowing into the hollow of the palm on an auspicious occasion like marriage;

Nai. 14. 51. Anargha Rāghava. 3. 55.

+ उल्लभः 1. Dreadful. 2. Sinful.

उल्लभरसः Valour.

उल्लकः A kind of liquor.

+ उल्लस् To shake, wave. जिह्वाशतान्युल्लस्यन्त्यजस्रम् Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लसत् *a.* Shining forth.

उल्लाघः Black pepper.

उल्लटः *N.* of a commentator on Rgveda Prātiśākhya.

उल्लत् *a.* 1. Beautiful; 2. Dear, beloved. 3. Pure, sinless. 4. Impure; वज्रयेदुल्लती वाचम् Mb. 12. 235. 10.

उल्लजः *N.* of the father of Kaṣṣivāt.

उल्लण + उल्लण *a.* Very hot; उल्लणो-ष्णशीकरसृजः Śi. 5. 45.

उल्लण + गुः The sun.

उल्लस् + करः The moon.

उल्लस् + कलः A cock.

उल्लस् + पतिः Aniruddha.

उल्लस् + पूजा Special worship conducted in the early morning during the month of Dhanus.

उल्लट् + अक्षः A camel-eyed (horse); Śālihotra.

उल्लट् + निषदनम् One of the Yogic Āsanās.

उल्लट् + प्रमाणः An eight footed animal (Śarabha).

+ उल्लणीषः The top of a building.

उल्लारः A tortoise.

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ऊलरः (pl.) *N.* of a Śaiva sect.

ऊलरजस् 1. Salt prepared from saline earth. 2. Nitre or saltpetre.

+ ऊलतिः Tissue.

ऊन् 10. P. To decrease.

ऊनातिरिक्त *a.* Too little or too much.

ऊनादिकम् The Śrāddha ceremony previous to the anniversary.

ऊनमासिक Māsika Śrāddhas in addition to the regular monthly

ceremonies, performed within one year on calculating the number of days.

ऊरुः + अङ्गम् Mushroom.

ऊर्जः + मासः The month Kārtika.

ऊर्जः + मेघ *a.* Of outstanding intelligence.

— ऊर्ध्वगमः Fire.

ऊर्ध्व + तिलकः A vertical caste mark on the forehead; सूर्यस्पर्धिकरीटमूर्ध्वतिलकप्रोद्भासि फालान्तरम् Nārāyaṇīya. 2.1

ऊर्ध्व + दृश् *m.* A crab.

ऊर्ध्व + प्रमाणम् Altitude.

ऊर्ध्व + वालम् The tail of the camari deer.

ऊर्ध्व + शोधनः Soapnut tree and its fruit.

+ ऊर्मिका Anxiety.

ऊवध्यम् Half digested food.

ऊष्मायणम् Summer.

ऊहगानम् *N.* of one of the three divisions of the Sāma Veda.

ऊहच्छला *f. N.* of a chapter of the Sāma Veda Chchālā.

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ऋक्ष 5. P. to kill.

+ ऋक्षः A kind of deer; रोहिद्रूतां सोऽज्वघावदृक्षरूपी हतत्रयः Bhāg. 3. 31. 36.

ऋक्षः + इष्टिः An offering to the stars.

ऋक्षः + जिह्वम् A kind of leprosy.

ऋक्षः + नायकः A kind of round construction; Agni P. 104.

ऋक्षः + प्रियः An ox.

ऋक्षः + विडम्बिन् *m.* A fraudulent astrologer.

ऋच् + ब्राह्मणम् The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऋजु + कायः The sage Kaśyapa.

ऋजु + लेखा Straight line.

ऋण् 8 P. To go.

ऋणच्छेदः Payment of a debt. ऋणनिर्णयपत्रम् (ऋणपत्रम्) A note acknowledging the loan.

ऋणप्रदातृ Money-lender.

ऋतसामन् *N.* of a Sāman.

ऋतम्भरा Intellect; Pātanjala Yoga Darśana 1. 47.

ऋतुः+चर्या *f.* Seasonal behaviour (of animals).

ऋतु+जुष् *f.* A woman indulging in sexual intercourse at a time fit for confinement.

ऋतु+पशुः An animal intended for a seasonal sacrifice.

+ऋद्म् Collection of grain after beating it out.

ऋदित *a.* Made to prosper; राजसूयजितल्लोकान् स्वयमेवासि ऋदितान् Mb. 18. 3. 25.

ऋश्यमूकः N. of a mountain.

ऋषभ+अचलः N. of a hill-temple at Kerala connected with the life of Śaṅkarācārya.

ऋषि+ऋणम् A debt due to R̥sis.

ऋषिका *f.* A female composer of the R̥ks,

+ ष्टिः A kind of musical instrument; सतालवीणामुरजष्टि-वेणुभिः Bhāg. 3. 15. 21.

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+एकः N. of Prajāpati; एक इति च प्रचापतेरभिधानमिति ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 13.

एकम् 1. Mind; एकं विनिये स जुगोप सप्त Bu. ch. 2. 41.

2. Unity.

+एकाक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava, Aum.

एकग्नि *a.* Keeping only one fire.

+एकाङ्गम् An one-act play.

एकाङ्गी Incomplete; ०रूपक Incomplete simile.

एकापचयः (एकापयः) Short by one member.

एकाहार्य *a.* Having the same food; without differentiating between allowed and prohibited food.

एकैकश्यम् Severally, one by one.

एकग्रामीण *a.* Belonging to the same village.

+एकचरः An ascetic; नाराजके जनपदे चरत्येकचरो वशी Rām. 2. 67. 23.

एकच्छत्र Ruled under one umbrella (one sway).

एकजीववादः (in Philo) The theory of a jivātman only.

एकदण्डिन् A class of Sanyāsins.

एकधुरी Carrying the same load; तत्कण्ठनालैकधुरीणवीण. Nai. 6. 65.

एकनयनः Planet Venus, Śukrācārya the preceptor of Asuras whose one eye is said to have been pricked by Vāmana.

एकनिपातः A particle which constitutes a single word.

एकपादिका Standing on one leg; अथावलम्ब्य क्षणमेकपादिकाम् Nai. 1. 121.

एकपाथिवः Sole or supreme ruler, an emperor; न केवलं तद्दुष्टरेकपाथिवः R. 3. 31.

एकवाक्य One syntactically connected sentence.

एकवाक्यत्वम् Syntactical unity.

एकवाचक *a.* Synonym.

एकवासस् Clothed in one garment.

एकविंशक The twenty-first member.

एकविजयः Towering victory, thorough success. Kau. A. 12.

एकवीरः 1. A pre-eminent warrior. 2. N. of one of the nine assistants of skanda.

एकव्यावहारिकाः N. of a Buddhist school.

एकशोपः A tree with a single root.

एकक+शतम् One percent.

एकलव्यः N. of a disciple of Droṇācārya who attained proficiency in archery by his devotion to Guru.

एकाष्टका *f.* The eighth day of Māgha.

एकाष्टी A seed of the cotton tree.

एजत् *a.* Trembling, shaking.

एणाङ्गः The loon.

एणाङ्गुवूडः Lord Śiva.

एणशिशुः (शिशुकः) A young one of a deer.

एतत्+पर *a.* Intent on this.

एतनः 1. Breath; 2. A kind of fish.

एतावन्मात्र *a.* Upto this stage, of this measure, upto this extent, such.

ए०+आदि A group of Āyur-Vedic medicians beginning with Elā.

एला+सुगन्धि Smelling sweet due to elā.

+एव Again; एवशब्दश्च पुनरित्यर्थे भविष्यति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 36.

+एव 1. W. To know; एषितुं प्रेषितो यातो BK. 5. 82.

एविका The Iron beam without a ring or cap.

एष्टव्य *a.* To be striven for, wished for; एष्टव्या बहवः पुत्राः Rām. 2. 107. 13.

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ऐकर्म्यम् 1. Unity of action. 2. The state of sharing the same fruit; ŚB. or MS. 11. 1. 1.

ऐकगुण्यम् The value of single unit.

ऐकमुख्यम् 1. Full possession. 2. Subordination.

ऐकान्त्यम् 1. Exclusiveness, absoluteness, Privacy. 2. Friendship.

ऐक्यारोपः Equalization.

ऐतेशप्रलापः N. of a part of the Atharva Veda by sage Aiteśa.

ऐन *a.* (इनः सूर्यः, तस्य इदम्) of the sun. निर्वर्ण्य वर्णेन समानमेनं Rām. ch. 6. 25.

+ऐन्वव A moon worshipper; Nai. 11. 76.

ऐन्वव+किशोर A crescent moon; ऐन्ववकिशोरशेखरम् ऐदम्पर्यं चकास्ति निगमानाम् Mūkapāṇḍasati.

ऐरम् A heap.

ऐश्य Belonging to Īśa.

ऐश्यम् Supremacy.

ऐश्वरकारणिकः A Naiyāyika.

+ऐश्वर्यम् The faculty for omni presence; Mb. 12. 184. 40.

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ओक + जः *a.* Born in the house (as cows).

ओकणी A boundary-forest.

+ ओघः One of the three Vādyā Vidhis ; Nāg. 10 14.

ओजस् Velocity, speed ; एष ह्यतिव्रलः सन्त्ये रथेन पवनीजसा Rām. 7. 29. 12.

ओजायितम् Courageous behaviour.

+ ओपशः (Ved) Pillow, support.

ओलज् 1 P. To cast or throw up.

ओषधिः 1. The Soma plant. 2. Camphor.

ओष्ठ + अवलोप्य *a.* Which could be eaten with lips.

ओष्ठ + पाकः The rupturing of the lips due to cold.

ओष्ठ्य + योनिः *a.* Produced from labial sounds.

ओष्ठ्य + स्थान *a.* Pronounced with lips.

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औग्रसेनः Kārṣa the son of Ugrasena.

औच्च्यम् Longitude, distance (of a planet.)

औतथ्य Belonging to the family of Utathya.

औत्तर्माणकम् Debt.

औत्थितासनिकः An officer in charge of seating arrangements; Inscription of Bengal. P. 149.

औत्पत्तिकम् Characteristic, temperament ; औत्पत्तिकेनैव संहनन-बलोपेताः Bhāg. 5. 2. 21.

औवीच्य Belonging to the Northern Country.

औदुम्बरायणः N. of a grammarian.

औद्रङ्गिकः Collector of the tax called Udraṅga; EI. XXIII, p. 159.

औपकुर्वाणक Pertaining to an Upakurvāṇa Brahmacārin.

औपगविः N. of Uddhava; Bhāg. 3. 4. 27.

औपपत्यम् Happiness derived from an Upapati or paramour.

औपसन्ध्य Belonging to the time just before the evening; रश्मिभिरौपसन्ध्यैः Nai. 22. 56.

औपस्थितिकः An attendant; एष भर्तृपादमूलादीपस्थितिको हंसः Pratijñā. 1.

औम *a.* Relating to Umā.

+ औरस 1. Physical; न हस्त्य-स्यौरसं बलम् Mb. 3. 11. 31.

2. Natural; शिक्षौरसकृतं बलम् Mb. 7. 37. 20.

और्गस्थानिकः An officer in-charge of woollen; EI, XXIII, P. 159.

+ औषधम् Prevention, counter-action; अतिक्रुधं निषधमनौषधं जनः Śi. 17. 7.

औषधि + प्रतिनिधिः A substitute medicinal herb.

औष्टिक *a.* Relating to camel.

औष्टिकः An oil-miller; Mb. 8. 45. 25.

क

+ कम् 1. Hair. 2. An act of a woman. 3. Flock of hair.

4. Milk. 5. Misery. 6. Poison. 7. Fear.

कंशः (कं जलं शेते अत्र) A water-pot.

कंस + कृषः Epithet of Śrī Kṛṣṇa; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे Śi. 1. 16.

ककुदिन् *a.* Leader, boss; आस्यं विवृत्य ककुदी Mb. 12. 289. 19.

+ कक्ष्य 1. A military encirclement. 2. Rivalry. 3. Promise. 4. A balance;

+ कक्ष्यम् A meadow of dry grass; प्रधक्षयति यथा कक्ष्यं चित्रभानुर्हि-मात्यये Rām. 2. 24. 8.

कङ्कु + वातस् *m.* An arrow; असंपातं करिष्यन्ति चरन्तः कङ्कुवाससः Rām. 5. 21. 26.

कङ्कुटरी Turmeric.

कङ्कुण + धारणम् A preliminary to any major ritual in which a sacred thread or metallic bangle

is tried round the hand of the chief priest or Yajamāna.

कङ्कुलिः A kind of tree which flowers in Śarad; पशूनामीशानः प्रमदवनकङ्कुलितरवे Saundaryalaharī.

कङ्कुसिका *f.* Bathing for the head only.

+ कच्छः A thickly inhabited locality.

कज्जलिका Powder made of mercury.

कञ्चुकीयः Same as Kañcukin.

कञ्जिनी A courtesan.

कट + कुटिः *m.* A thatched hutment.

कट + कृत् A plaiter of straw mats.

कट + पूर्णः An elephant in the first stage of rut.

कटभूः The temple region of an elephant.

कट + स्थालम् A corpse.

कटजक *m.* N. of a class of people; लोके गोपालकमानय कटजक-मानयेति यस्यैषा संज्ञा भवति स आनीयते Mbh. 1. 1. 23.

कटफलः A bribe; उत्कोचेऽस्त्री कटफलः Nm.

कटारिका A small dagger.

कटिनी *m.* An elephant.

कटु + भङ्गः (—भद्रः) Dry ginger.

कटु, 10. P. To heap, cover with earth.

कट्टारिका A butcher's cleaver.

कठः + उपनिषद् N. of an Upaniṣad.

कठ + कालापाः Schools of Kaṭha and Kālāpa; Mbh. on P. II. 4. 3; ये च मे कठकालापाः Rām. 2. 32. 18.

कठ + धूर्तः A brahmin well-versed in the Kaṭha branch of the Yajur Veda.

कठिनम् 1. A shovel; प्लवे कठिन-काजं च Rām. 2. 55. 17. 2. An earthen vessel; Mb. 3. 297. 1. 3. A strap or pole fixed on the shoulder to carry burden; P. IV. 4. 72.

कठिकल्लः The Balsam apple.

कठुर Hard, cruel.

कठोरित Strengthened.

कडुली A kind of drum.

कडर N. of a country.

+कण A crocodile.

कणवीरकः A kind of arsenic.

+कण्टकः A taunting speech.

कण्टकिलः Bamboo.

कण्टाफलः Jack-fruit, jack-tree.

कण्ठ+त्रः A necklace; शुक्लकेयूर-
कण्ठत्राः Mb. 5. 143. 39.

कण्ठ+नालम् The throat, neck-
region.

कण्ठ+रोधस् Lowering the voice.

कण्ठ+माला N. of a disease
which affects the neck region.

कण्ठला A basket made of
canes.

कण्डिल a. 1. Drunken.

2. Sauey; कण्डिललङ्कु का मे प्रतिष्ठाः
Pratijñā, 3.

कण्व+उपनिषद् N. of an
Upaniṣad.

कत्ताशब्दः The sound produced
while dice are rolled; अरे कत्ता-
शब्दो निर्माणकस्य हरति हृदयं...MK.
2. 5.

+कथ्य Narrate in praise.

कथक+टोका N. of a commen-
tary on Rāmāyaṇa.

कथन्ता Inexplicable uneasi-
ness.

कथा+मात्र Remaining only in
narrative, dead.

+कदम्बः 1. Dust. 2. Fra-
grance; cf. कदम्बः पुंसि नीपे स्यात्ति-
निशे वरुणुणम् । धूत्यां समूहे गन्धे च...
Nm.

कदम्ब+युद्धम् A kind of amorous
play; Vātsyā.

कदली+क्षता 1. A sort of
cucumber. 2. A fine woman.

कदली+गर्भः The pith of the
plantain.

कनक+कदली A kind of
plantain with a tawny stem and
leaves; क्रीडाशीलः कनककदलीवेष्टन-
प्रेक्षणीयः Me. 79.

कनक+कारः A goldsmith.

कनक+पट्टम् Gold broc de

cloth; पीतं कनकपट्टाभं स्रस्तं तद्वसनं
शुभम् Rām. 5. 15. 45.

कनक+पर्वतः Mount Meru.

कनपः (कनो दीप्तिगतिः शोभा वा
पातिसः) A kind of missile; Mb.
3. 20. 34.

कनिष्कः N. of a king in the
1st cy. A. D.

+कनिष्ठा A younger wife.

कनीनिकम् N. of a group of
Sāmāns.

कनीयस् m. 1. Younger brother;
कलत्रवानहं बाले कनीयासं भजस्व मे
R. 12... 2. The lover in excite-
ment.

+कन्तुः A lover.

कन्दः+अशः One who subsists
on roots.

कन्दरालः A walnut tree, its
nut.

कन्दर्प+दर्प The strength of
cupid.

कन्दर्प+वह्नि The heat due to
affliction of love.

कन्दुक+घात Tossing a ball;
आरामसीमनि च कन्दुकाघातलीलालोलाय-
माननयनां Nārāyaṇīya.

+कन्यका N. of Durga.

कन्यका+परमेश्वरी The presid-
ing deity at cape Comorin.

कन्यस् 1. Younger. 2. Lover.

कन्या+दूषकः One who rapes a
virgin.

कन्या+भ्रक्ष्यम् Asking for the
gift of a girl.

कन्या+व्रतस्था A woman in her
monthly state; मयि कन्याव्रतस्थायां
Ks. 26. 56.

कपाट+बन्धनम् Closing the
door.

कपाटिका A door.

कपाल+मोक्षः Breaking the
skull of a Sanyāsin after his
Nirvāṇa to ensure the upward
exit of life.

कपि+आसम् The anus of an
ape; यथा कन्यासं पुण्डरीकमेव...ch.
Up. 1. 6. 7.

कपि+मुष्टिः The clenched fist
of a monkey; (figuratively) an
adamant attitude.

कपित्वम् The characteristic of
a monkey; कपित्वमनवस्थितम्
Rām. 5.

+कपिला N. of a river which
joins the Kāveri.

कपिलवस्तु N. of town in which
Buddha was born.

कपोत+वृत्ति f. To be very
frugal, gathering very little for
one's food; Mb. 3. 260. 5.

कपोल+ताडनम् Striking the
cheeks as a mark of confessing
one's mistake.

कपोल+पत्रम् A mark painted
on the cheek resembling a leaf.

कपोल+पालिः, (—ली) f. The
side of a check.

कवलः Same as Kavalah.

कवलम् A kind of natural
fodder for elephants.

+कमन A lover, husband;
उदयाचलशृङ्गसंगतं कमलिन्याः कमनं
व्यभावयत् Sāhendra 2. 101.

कमल+अक्षः 1. The lotus-seed.
2. the lotus-eyed, Viṣṇu.

+कमला An orange.

कमलीका A small lotus.

+कम्बलः Covering of an
elephant; गजप्रावरणे चैव...Nm.

कम्भ a. 1. Watery. 2. Happy.

कर+कच्छपिका f. A Mudrā in
Yoga where the hands resemble
a tortoise.

कर+कृतात्मन् One who lives
from hand to mouth.

कर+तलीकृ To hold in the
palm; ततः करतलीकृत्य व्यापि
हालाहलं विषम् Bhāg. 8. 7. 43.

कर+पात्रो 1. A cup made of
leather. 2. One who receives his
alms in his hands.

कर+मर्दः,—मर्दो,—मर्दकः N. of a
plant.

करक+वारि Hail-Water; Kau.
A. 1. 20.

करटा+मुखम् An aperture on
elephant's temple which leaks
at the time of rut.

+करणम् N. of a treatise by
Varāhamihira on the motion of
the planets.

करण+व्यूहम् N. of an astronomical work.

करण+विभक्तिः The instrumental case; सूक्तवाकानेव करण-विभक्तिसंयोगात् ŚB. on Ms. 3. 2. 12.

+करभः The hip.

करम्भ Roasted, fried; कामाधियस्त्वयि रचिता न परम रोहन्ति यथा करम्भवीजानि Bhag. 6. 16, 39.

+कराल Having projecting teeth.

करालित a. 1. Tormented. 2. Magnified, intensified.

करिन्+मुक्ता A pearl.

करिन्+रतम् A particular pose in sexual enjoyments. Com. on Ki. 5. 23.

करिन्+सुन्दरिका A gauge, watermark.

करीव (—रु) f. 1. A cricket. 2. The root of an elephant's tusk.

करुणा+करः Compassionate.

करुष्य Dirt, sin; निर्मलो निष्करुषश्च शुद्ध इन्द्रो यथाभवत् Rām. 1. 24. 21.

करुष्याः N. of a country; Rām. 1. 24.

+कर्क 1. A gem. 2. A vessel made out of a coconut shell. 3. A miser,

कर्का A white mare.

+कर्कन्ध A foetus of ten days old; दशाहेन तु कर्कन्धूः Bhāg. 1. 24.

कर्कन्धुः m. A well without water; Comm. an Up. 1. 28.

कर्करेटम् Seizing by the neck.

+कर्कश 1. Niggardly. 2. Strongly addicted to.

+कर्कशः A black sugarcane.

+कर्णः 1. The diameter of a circle. 2. An intermediate region or Upadik.

कर्ण+अञ्जलः (लम्) Ear-lobe.

कर्ण+कटु (कठोर) Painful to hear.

कर्ण+कषायः Pus in the ear; आपीयतां कर्णकषायशेषान् Bhāg. 2. 6. 46.

कर्ण+चूलिका An ear-ring.

कर्ण+पुटम् The passage of the ear.

कर्ण+मलम् Excretion of the ear; विष्णुकर्णमलोद्भूतो Devi Māhātmya.

कर्ण+मुकुरः An ear-ornament.

कर्ण+स्रोतस् n. Excretion of the ear.

कर्ण+हर्म्यम् A side-tower.

कर्णेश्वरचुरा f. A secret whispering in the ear.

कर्णजपः 1. Whispering into another's ears. 2. A tale-bearer, an informer; तवापणं कर्णजपनयनपेशून्यचकिताः saundryalahri.

+कर्तरी A kind of dance.

कर्तृ+पदम् The word indicating the subject.

कर्तृ+निष्ठ Pertaining to the doer of an action.

कर्परी, कर्परिका A kind of collyrium.

कर्पूर+मञ्जरी N. of a drama by Rājasekhara.

कर्पूर+स्तवः A panegyric in Tantra Śāstra.

+कर्मन् 1. The organ of action; कर्माणि कर्मभिः कुर्वन् Bhāg. 11. 3. 6. 2. Training, practice; Kau. A. 2. 2.

+कर्मान्तः A worker; कच्चिन्न सर्वे कर्मान्ताः Rām. 2. 100. 52.

+कर्मान्तरम् Another work or job.

+कर्मापनुतिः f. Annihilation of Karma.

कर्माख्या Name given on the basis of the action.

कर्माशयः The body which accumulates the results of good and evil acts.

कर्मगतिः f. The course of the effects of past action; सुखामुखौ कर्मगतिप्रवृत्तौ Subhāṣ.

कर्मच्छेदः The loss due to being absent from duty. Kau. A. 2. 7.

कर्मदेवः One who has attained Godhood through religious actions.

कर्मनामधेयम् A name based on

certain reasons and not given arbitrarily.

कर्मनिश्चयः A decision of action.

कर्मश्रुतिः A vedic statement expressive of an act; कर्मश्रुतेः परार्थत्वात् MS. 11. 2. 6.

कर्बूरकः A kind of aromatic substance resembling ginger, used in medicinal preparation and perfumery.

+कल 1. Vigorous. 2. (at the end of a compound) Full; दीनस्य ताम्राश्रुकलस्य राज्ञः Rām. 2. 13. 24.

कल+व्याघ्रः A cross breed between tigress and pantheon.

+कलङ्कः A caste mark on the fore head; कलङ्कःतिलकेपि च Nm.

कलञ्जः+न्यायः The rule evolved in Mīmāṃsā from out of the Vedic negation “न कलञ्जं भक्षयेत्”; ŚB. 1. 1. 4.

कलम+गोपवधू (—गोपी) (पालिका) A woman employed to keep watch over a rice-field; Śi. 6. 49. ; Jānakiharaṇa 11.

कलह+नाशनः A kind of tree.

+कला 1. A fleshy padding at the root of an elephant's tail. 2. Partial manifestations; लीलायदधतः कलाः Bhāg. 1. 1. 17. 3. Devastating power; संहृत्य कालकलया Bhāg. 11. 9. 16.

कला+कारः An artist.

कलावती A kind of lute.

कलि+कारकः 1. The Karanja tree; 2. A kind of bird.

+कलिका A title of honour for the best poet.

+कलिल 1. Spoiled, contaminated (as in दोषकलिलं) 2. Doubtful, not being sure of; एतस्मात्कारणाच्छ्रेयः कलिलं प्रतिभाति मे Mb. 12. 287. 11

कलुष+मानस a. Venomous.

कलुष+वृष्टिः a. Evil-looking.

कल्कि+पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

+कल्पः Faith, confidence; लौकिके समयाचारे कृत्यल्पो विशारद Rām. 2. 1. 22.

+कल्पवृक्ष (—तरुः) Anything productive of abundant good; निगमकल्पतरोगलितं फलम् Bhāg. 1. 1. 3.

कल्पस्थानम् 1. The art of preparing drugs. 2. The science of poisons and antedotes; Śuśr.

कल्पक 1. A kind of tree. 2. a. conforming to a settled rule or standard; याजयित्वाऽवमेधेस्तं त्रिभि-
रुत्तमकल्पकैः Bhāg. 1. 8. 6.

कल्पना+शक्तिः The capacity to form ideas, originality in thought, imagination.

+कल्प्य a. Proficient in arts.

+कल्याण True, proven, justified; कल्याणी बत गार्थेयं लोकिकी प्रतिभाति मे Rām. 5. 34. 6.

कल्याण+पञ्चकः A horse with white feet and face.

कल्लगः N. of the author of Rājatarāṅgiṇī.

कवि+कल्पितम् Imagination of a poet;

कवि+परंपरा A succession of poets; अतिविचित्रकविपरंपरावाहिनि संसारे Dhvanyāloka. 1.

कवि+हृदयम् The actual intention of the poet.

कवित्वम् 1. (Vedic) Intelligence, 2. Poetic skill.

+कशः Fat; कशशब्दो मेदसि-
प्रसिद्धः ŚB. on MS. 9. 4. 22.

कषाणः Rubbing, causing friction; निद्राक्षणोऽद्रिपरिवर्तकषाण-
कण्डूः Bhāg. 2. 7. 13.

कषाय+वसनम् The Yellow robe of monks.

कष्ट+मातुलः A brother of a step-mother.

कसनः Cough.

कसन+उत्पादनः N. of a plant whose juice is used for cough.

का 1. The earth. 2. The Goddess Durgā.

कांस्य+उपदोह a. Yielding one vessel full of milk.

कांस्य+दोह (—न) a. Same as above.

कांस्य+नीलम् (—ली) Blue vitriol.

काक+अदनी The Gunja plant.

काक+उडुम्बरः (—उडुम्बरः—रिका) The fig tree.

काक+जम्बुः A kind of rose-apple tree.

काक+तुण्डम् The tip of an arrow specially shaped.

काक+तिक्ता (—तुण्डिका,—नासा,—नासिका)—Different kinds of trees.

काक+चर्या f. Following the habit of the crow in drinking whatever is available and just for the bare necessity; एवं गोमृगकाकचर्या ब्रजन् Bhāg. 5. 5. 34.

काक+मेयुनम् The cohabitation of crows on seeing which one has to perform Prāyaścitta

काक+स्तानम् Bathing like a crow.

काक+स्पर्शः 1. The touch of a crow on which one should take bath. 2. A ceremony on the 10th day after death when rice offering is made to crows.

काकिणिक a. Worth a Kākiṇī; practically worthless.

काक्षीवः N. of a tree.

+काचम् A construction with halls on the South and the North Br. S. 53. 40.

काच+कामलम् A kind of eye-disease.

काचिमः A sacred tree attached to a temple.

काच्छयः Relating to a tortoise.

काच्छिक One who prepares perfumes.

काजम् A wooden hammer.

काञ्ची+गुण 1. A girdle string. 2. The prosperity of the city of Kāñci; काञ्चीगुणाकर्षितसार्धलोका दिग्दक्षिणा कर्कशयत्नभोग्या (śbṣa) Jānakiharāṇa 1. 16.

काठक a. Relating to the Kaṭha recitation of the black Yajurveda.

काण्ड+अनुसमयः Performing all

the details with reference to one thing or person or deity first, then doing them with reference to the second and so on.

काण्ड+पुष्पम् The Kuṇḍa flower.

काण्डमायनः N. of a gram-marian.

काण्डेरी Turmeric plant.

कात्यायन+सूत्रम् The Śrauta-sūtras of Kātyāyana.

+कादम्बरी N. of a prose romance by Bāṇa.

कादिकान्तः (क—आदि—क्ष—अन्त) A consonant (falling within the letters starting with क & ending with क्ष) कादिकान्तसमस्तवर्णजननी Annapūrṇāṣṭaka.

कानिष्ठचम् The state of being the youngest.

कान्त+नावकम् A variety of hides; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+कान्तिः N. of Lakṣmī; ददौ कान्तिः शुभां स्रजम् Bhāg. 10. 65. 29.

कान्दिश् a [काम् दिशम्] Put to flight.

कापुरुषः A man despicable fellow.

कापेयम् (कपेर्भावः कर्म वा ढक्) The behaviour or nature of a monkey.

काबन्ध्यम् The state of a headless trunk.

काम+आश्रमः The hermitage where God of Love did penance.

काम+ईश्वरी N. of Kāmākṣī who assumed the role of cupid for producing passion in Śiva.

+कामकारः Freedom to act, to act at one's will; नात्मनः कामकारोऽस्ति पुरुषोऽयमनीश्वरः Rām. 2.

काम+कोटि 1. The peak of all desires. 2. The culmination of wishes. 3. N. of a spiritual Peetha at Kāñci in South India established by Śankara.

काम+तन्त्रम् N. of a work.

काम+वहनम् A festival in the month of Phālguna celebrating the luring of cupid by Śiva

काम | दानम् 1. A gift of whatever is desired for. 2. A kind of ceremony among prostitutes.

काम + धर्मः Amorous behaviour.

कामला The plantain tree.

काम + भाक् Partaker of sensual pleasures; कामानां त्वा कामभाजं करोमि Kaṭh 1-24.

कामिकागमः N. of a work on Āgama śāstra.

+ कामिनी Spirituous liquor.

काम्यकः N. of a forest referred to in Mb.

कामठकः 1. N. of Dhṛtarāṣṭra 2. N. of a serpent.

कामन्दकिः N. of the author of Kāmandakiya Nīti.

कामोलः A kind of betel-nut tree.

काम्बलिकः Gruel, porridge of barley.

+ काम्बोजः 1. A Conch. 2. The Punnāga tree

कायिन् of a big size; समूल-शाखान् पश्यामि निहतान् कायिनो द्रुमान् Mb. 12. 113. 4.

कायाधवः N. of Praheḍa, the son of Kayādhū.

+ कारकम् An organ.

कारक + विभक्तिः The case that fixes the relation of a man with the verb.

+ कारणम् The tendency subsisting from former births; Pūrva Vāsanā; Mb. 12. 211. 6.

कारण + कारितम् ind. In consequence of; यदि प्रव्राजितो रामो लोभकारणकारितम् Rām. 2. 58. 28.

कारण + अन्तरम् 1. In a different context, an alternative reason. 2. Instrumental cause.

कारणता Causality; प्रलयस्थिति-सर्गाणामेकः कारणतां गतः Ku. 2. 6.

कारापकः Supervisor of a building Construction.

कारुष्याः 1. N. of a country. 2. A man of an intermediate caste.

कारुष्यम् Dust or sin; Rām. 1. 24. 20.

कार्कलास्यम् The state of a kṛkalāsa (lizard).

कार्णाटभाषा The canarese language,

+ कार्तिक An epithet of Skanda.

+ कार्पटिकः A deceiver, dupe.

कार्पास + तन्तुः (सूत्र) cotton thread.

कार्मणत्वम् Magic, sorcery; कार्मणत्वमगमन् रमणेषु Śi. 10. 37.

कार्मान्तिकः One who is in charge of industrial undertakings; Kau. A. 1. 12.

कार्मारिकः A spear; Kau. A. 2. 3.

+ कार्यं A body; कार्याश्रयिणश्च कललाद्याः (कार्यं शरीरं) Sān. K. 43.

कार्य + अपेक्षिन् Pursuing a particular object.

कार्य + आश्रयिन् Resorting to the body; Sān. K. 43.

कार्य + व्यसनम् Failure of an affair.

कार्यवशात् ind. For some purpose, on some business.

+ काल One of the four contentments mentioned in the Sāṅkhya Kārikā; प्रकृत्युपादानकाल-भागाख्याः Sān. K. 50.

+ काला A kind of insect.

काल + अष्टकम् 1. The first eight days of the dark half of Āṣādhā. 2. A stotra on Kāla Bhairava attributed to Śaṅkara.

काल + आदिकः The month of caitra.

काल + आम्रः 1. A variety of mango. 2. N. of an island.

काल + कञ्जम् A blue lotus.

काल + कण्ठी Wife of Kāla-kantha; Pārvatī.

काल + कलकः A water snake.

काल + जोषकः One who is satisfied with sparse food at proper time.

काल + बध्दः Doomed to death.

काल + पर्ययः Delay; अवतुर्ग्रहेति सुधीवं व्यतीतं कालपर्यये ।

काल + पुरुषः An attendant of Yama.

काल + रुद्रः Rudra in his terrible form as destroyer of the Universe.

काल + वृन्तः A kind of pulse.

काल + संकर्षिणी N. of a mantra to shorten the duration of time.

काल + संगः Delay; कार्यस्य च कालसंगः Rām. 4. 33. 53.

काल + समन्वित (समायुक्त) Dead; Rām. 2. 65. 16.

काल-द्रुतः A medicinal plant for the cough.

कालन a. Destroyer.

+ कालिक 1. A kind of vegetable.

2. An oil-Woman. 3. Mist.

कालित a. Dead; नाधुना सन्ति कालिताः Bhāg 10. 51. 18.

कालधौतम् (कलधौतम्) Silver or gold.

कालिदासः 1. N. of a celebrated poet and dramatist 2. Name of other poets like the the authors of Nalodaya and Śrutabodha.

कालिय Pertaining to time 2. N. of a serpent subdued by kṛṣṇa.

कालीन Belonging to a particular period.

कालेयाः m. pl. N. of a school of black Yajurvedins.

कालोलः A crow.

काशिक Originating from Kāśī; A silken garment.

काशिका + प्रियः N. of Dhanvantarin.

काशेय Belonging to Kāśī.

कादमकराष्ट्रक a. A variety of diamonds, Kau. A. 2. 11.

+ कादम्पेयः Dārūka, the chariot-tee of Kṛṣṇa.

कावण a. Unripe.

काषाय + वसना A widow.

काष्ठ + अधिरोहणम् Mounting the funeral fire.

काष्ठ + पूलकः A bundle of Twigs.

काष्ठ + भारः A weight of wood.

+काष्ठा 1. The yellow colour.

—2. A form or physical features; काष्ठां भगवतो ध्यायेत् Bhāg. 3. 28. 12.

कास-नाशिनी A medicinal plant for Asthma.

काहन् (क—अहन्) One day of Brahma (=1000 yugas).

काहारकः N. of the caste of palanquin carriers.

कि 3 p. (चिकेति) To know.

किङ्करीः f. A cuckoo.

किञ्चन्यम् Property ; किञ्चन्ये नास्ति बन्धनम् Mb. 12. 320. 50.

किट्टिमन् Dirty water.

किम्+ज a. Born somewhere ; low-born.

किम्+कथिका f. A doubt or hesitation.

किम्+कृते ind. What for.

किम्+तुघ्नः One of the eleven periods called Karaṇa.

किम्+नु But however, still; किन्नु चित्तं मनुष्याणामनित्यमिति मे मतम् Rām. 2. 4. 27.

किम्+पाक a. Not ripe; ignorant.

किम्+पाकः a. A medicinal plant.

किम्+पुरुषः 1. A demi-God. 2. An inferior man.

किम्+राजन् A bad king.

किम्+विवक्षा slandering.

किंवरः A crocodile, a shark.

किमीय a. Whose.

कियत्+एतद् Of what significance is this to.

कियत्+मात्रः Of what measure, insignificant, trifle.

किराटः An unscrupulous merchant, Bhāg. 12. 3. 35.

किराटकः A member of the Kirāta tribe.

किमीर+त्वच् The orange tree.

किलकिलितम् Sounds expressing joy.

किलातः A dwarf.

+किल्बिषम् 1. Calamity, sin; पितेव पुत्रं धर्माद्धि त्रातुमर्हसि किल्बिषात् Rām. 1. 62. 7. 2. Fraud.

+किशोरः A young one of any animal.

+किक्कटः a. 1. Poor. 2. Avaricious.

किक्कस+अस्थि n. Vertebra.

+कीचकः A bamboo which produces sound when wind gets into it; कीचका वेणवस्ते स्युः ये स्वन-
न्यनिलोद्भूताः Often used in the sense of mere bamboo as in स
कीचकैर्मस्तपूर्णरन्ध्रैः Ku. 1. 8, R. 2. 12.

कीचक+वधम् 1. Slaughter of Kīcaka by Bhīma. 2. N. of a play.

कीट+अवपन्न a. Anything on which an insect has fallen.

कीट+उत्कर An ant-hill; तत्र कीटोत्कराकीर्णं Ks. 101. 290. 11.

कीट+नामा (—पादका, —पादी, माता) f. N. of a plant.

+कीनाश 1. Secret murder; उपांशुघातिनि Nm. 2. Cruel.

कीरिभारा A louse.

कीर्ति+स्तम्भः A column in memory of some act of fame.

कीर्ति+मात्रशेषः one who remains only in fame.

कीर्तितव्य a. To be praised.

+कीलः 1. A gambler. 2. handle.

कीलप्रतिकीलन्यायः A maxim where the action vested in one has a reaction on another; Mbh. on P. II. 2. 6.

कीलालिन् A lizard, chameleon.

कीशपर्णः (पर्णिन्) The plant Apāmārga.

कु+चरः One who travels.

कु+पुत्रः Mars.

कु+बलयम् The orb.

कु+वाच् m. Jackal.

कु+चोद्यम् A mischievous question.

कु+तपः 1. A sort of blanket made of the hair of the mountain-goat. 2. The eighth Muhūrta of the day. 3. A daughter's, or sister's son. 4. The sun.

कु+द्वारम् Back door.

कु+नखम् Bad nails, ill-shaped or dirty nails.

कु+नीतः Wrong advice.

कु+पट, —टम् Rag.

कु+पात्रम् An undeserving recipient.

कु+मेरुः South pole.

कु+लक्षण a. Having evil marks.

कु+विक्रमः Valour misplaced.

कु+वधस् m. Bad fate.

कुक्कलः+अग्निः m. Fire made of chaff; Ks. 117. 92.

कुक्कुटः+अण्डम् a. Fowl's egg.

कुक्कुटः+आभः-अहि A kind of snake.

कुक्कुटः+आसनम् a. A Yogic Āsana.

कुक्षि+गतः a. Resides in the womb; दिष्ट्याम्ब ते कुक्षिगतः परः पुमान् Bhāg. 10.

कुचः+कुम्भः The breast of a young lady.

कुचः+कुङ्कुमम् The bud-shaped breast; गोपाङ्गनानां कुचकुङ्कुमलं वा Kṛṣṇa Karpāṃṛita.

कुच+कुङ्कुमम् The Kuṅkuma mark on the breasts.

कुजः+अष्टमः A particular position of planets where the Mars is in the eighth house from Lagua.

+कुञ्जरः 1. Head. 2. An ornament. 3. The number 'eight'.

कुञ्जरः+अरिः Lion.

कुञ्जरः+आरोहः An elephant-rider.

कुञ्जरः+च्छायः (गजच्छायः) An astrological Yoga in which the moon is in the Māgha star and the sun is in the Hasta.

कुटिल+अलकम् } curved front
कुटिल+कुन्तलम् } tal hair.

कुटिलकुन्तलं श्रीमुखं च ते जड उदीक्षतां Bhāg. 10. 35.

कुटिल+चित्तम् Crooked mind; कुशेशयनिवेशिनीं कुटिलचित्तविद्वेषिणीम् Navaratnamālā.

+कुटी A bower.

+ कुटुम्बिनी A female servant of a house.

कुटुम्बिता-त्वम् 1. The state of being a house-holder. 2. Family connection or union. 3. Living as one family.

कुट्टनम् 1. Cutting. 2. Pounding. 3. Knocking on the two sides of the fore-head with folded fists as a mark of propitiating Gaṇeśa.

कुड्डाल A spade.

कुणपी A small bird.

कुणप+अशन *a.* Eating dead bodies.

+ कुणालः N. of a country; अयं कुणालो बहुमागरप्रिये विराजते नैऋत-जातिमण्डनः Jānakīraṇa XX...

+ कुण्डः A water-Jar.

कुण्ड+पाय्यः (कुण्डेन पीयते अत्र कृत्वा) N. of a sacrifice.

कुण्ड+भेदिन् *a.* Clumsy.

कुण्डकः A pot; Ks. 4. 47.

कुण्डलिका A circle.

+ कुण्डलिन् A golden mountain.

कुण्डलिनी N. of a Nāḍī in Yoga.

कुण्डिका A small pool; नवा कुण्डिका Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 44.

कुतप+अष्टकम् The eight Kutapas that are auspicious for a śrāddha namely, Madhyāhna, Śṛṅgapātra, Ūṣṇāvastra, Raupya, Darbha, Vatsa, Dhenu, Dauhitra.

कुतप+सप्तकम् Seven Kutapas namely, Śṛṅgapātra, Ūṣṇāvastra, Raupyadhātu, Kuśātra, Savatsā Dhenuḥ, Aparāhṇakāla, Kṛṣṇa Tila.

कुतोनिमित्तः *a.* For what cause or reason; कुतोनिमित्तः शोरस्ते Rām. 2. 74. 20.

कुतुकित,—न् *a.* Curious, inquisitive.

कुतूगम् An aquatic plant.

कुत्सला The indigo plant.

कुथकः A multi-coloured cloth.

कुथिः A owl.

कुन्त् 10 P. To speak a lie.

कुन्द+दन्त One whose teeth are like jāsminē.

कुपित Provoked, offended, angry.

कोपः+जन्म् Produced by anger.

कोपः+अङ्गम् Red due to anger; कोपाङ्गं मुनिरध्वारयदक्षिकोणम् Nilakanṭha-Vijaya c.

कुप्यधौतम् Silver.

कुभामि *a.* Refractive of light; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कुमार 10. P. To play with fire.

+ कुमारः N. of the author of a Dharmasāstra.

कुमारम् Pure gold.

कुमार+ललिता *f.* 1. Delicate love-dalliance. 2. N. of a metre consisting of 7 syllables in a quarter.

कुमार+दासः N. of a poet, author of Jānakīharṇa.

कुमार+संभवम् N. of Kālidāsas, epic.

कुमारिका+पुरम् A gymnasium or a girl's apartment. Mb. 4. 11. 12; DK. 2.

कुमालकः N. of a region in the Mālava Country.

कुमुदः+आनन्द *a.* The delight of the lotuses i.e. moon.

कुमुदः+गन्धया A Woman having the smell of a lotus.

कुम्पः A cripple in the arms.

कुम्बकुरीरः A kind of head-dress for women.

कुम्भः+उदरः One of the attendant Bhūtagaṇas of Śiva. R. 2. 33.

कुम्भः+उलूकः A kind of owl; Mb. 13. 111. 101.

कुम्भः+पञ्जरः A niche in the wall,

कुम्भिन् The number eight.

कुम्भिनी *f.* 1. The earth. 2. N. of a plant whose fruit and seeds are strong perurgatives.

कुम्भीनसी Mother of Lavaṇāsura and sister of Rāvaṇa.

कुम्भीमखम् A kind of wound.

कुरङ्ग+लाञ्छनः The moon.

कुर+पञ्चालाः N. of a country.

कुर+बिल्वः A ruby.

कुल+अन्तस्था An epithet of Devi.

कुल+आख्या Family-name or surname.

कुल+आपीडः (शेखरः) The glory of a family.

कुल+करणिः A hereditary clerk or officer; EI. XV. 91.

कुल+कलङ्कः Disgrace to a family.

कुल+कुण्डालया One situated in in the Kaula circle; One of the names of Devi.

कुल+गरिमा *m.* Family pride or dignity.

कुल+जाया A high born-lady.

कुल+दूषण Disgracing one's family.

कुल+नाशनम् Conducive to the destruction of the family.

कुल+पांसनः One who disgraces one's family.

कुल+पालकम् An orange.

कुल+भरः (कुलंभरः) The support of a family.

कुल+बीजः The chief of a guild.

कुल+मार्गः The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कुल+सन्निधिः *m.* The presence of respectable witness; Ms. 8. 194, 201.

कुलमितिका A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+ कुलिकः *m.* 1. The planet māṇḍī. 2. A hunter; कुलिकस्त-मिवाजाः कृष्णवधो हरिण्यः Bhāg. 10. 47. 19.

कुली *f.* A group of families.

कुला Red arsenic.

कुलाटः A kind of fish.

कुलाल+चक्रम् A potter's wheel.

+ कुलिङ्गः 1. A serpent; Mb. 12. 101. 7. 2. Elephant; कुलिङ्गो भूमिकृष्माण्डे मतङ्गभुजङ्गयोः Medini.

कुल्फः (Ved) The ankle; Rv. 7. 50. 2.

कुल्फदध्न Upto the ankle;
Śat. Br. 12.

कुलमाषः 1. A mixture of half-boiled rice and pulse. 2. A kind of disease.

कुल्लूकः N. of the Commentator on Manu Smṛti.

कुवेर *a.* 1. Bad. 2. Badlimbed.

+कुशो A piece of udumbara wood used for counting the number of Sāmāns in a Stotra; छन्दोगस्तोत्रगणनाशङ्कासु Nm.

कुश+मुष्टिः A handful of Kuśa grass.

कुशेशय+निवेशिनी Goddess Lakṣmī.

कुशिकाः Descendants of Kuśika.

+कुष्ठः Cavity of the loin.

कुष्माण्ड+होमः N. of a ritual performed before any major religious function.

कुसुम+अञ्जलिः N. of a work by Udayanācārya.

कुसुम+द्रुमः A tree full of blossom.

कुसुमन्धयः A bee; उदलसद्दलसत्कुसुमन्धयैः Rām. ch. 4. 24.

कुसुमयति Produces flowers or decorates with flowers.

कुस्तुम्बरी N. of a plant.

कुहक+वृत्तिः *f.* 1. Juggling. 2. Hypocrisy.

कुहरः An interior window.

कुह+कालः The last day of the lunar month when the moon is invisible.

कुह+मुखः 1. The Indian Cuckoo. 2. Calamity.

कुह+मुखम् New moon.

कुहवानम् An inauspicious noise.

+कटम् A counterfeit coin; कूटं हि निपादानामेव उपकारकं नारायणम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 52.

कूटरचना A trick.

कूट+लेखः A faked document.

कूट+संक्रान्तिः The Sun entering another Rāśi when half the night is over.

कूट+हेमन् Counterfeit gold.

+कूपः The root or pore in the case (रोमकूप)

कूपः+कारः (खनकः) Well-digger.

कूपः+चक्रम् A water-wheel.

कूपः+दण्डः A mast; क्षोणी नौकूप-दण्डः DK. 1. 1.

कूपः+स्थानम् The location of a well.

कूबस्थानम् The seat on a carriage.

कूर्म+आसनम् A particular yogic pose.

कूर्म+द्वादशी The 12th day in the Śukla Pakṣa of Pauṣa month.

कूर्म+पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

कूर्मक Shaped like a tortoise.

कूर्मका A musical instrument.

कूलिका The lower part of the lute.

+कृ To gather or take up; आदाने करोति शब्दः Ms. 4. 2. 6.

+कृत Magic, sorcery.

+कृतार्थ That which has served its purpose and hence is not capable of yielding further service. सकृत् कृत्वा कृतार्थः शब्दः ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 27.

कृत+कर (कारिन्) Enjoining what is already done; redundant; कृतकरो हि विधिरनर्थकः स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 58.

+कृततीर्थ *a.* Rendered accessible or easy; Ki. 2. 3.

कृत+दार *a.* Married.

कृत+दूषणम् Spoiling what is done.

कृत+मन्युः Angry, annoyed.

कृत+मालः Spotted antelope.

कृत+विद् *a.* Grateful; तस्यापवर्ग्यशरणं तव पादमूलं विस्मर्यते कृतविदा Bhāg. 4. 9. 8.

कृत+श्मश्रुः One who is shaven.

कृत+संस्कारः 1. One who has done all purificatory rites. 2. Prepared, got ready.

कृतवत् (Pres-p) *a.* One who has done; कृतवानसि विप्रियं न मे Ku. 4. 7.

+कृतिः A square number,

कृति+साध्यत्वम् The state of being accomplished by exertion.

कृत्य+अकृत्यम् (Distinguishing between) what can be done and what should not be.

कृत्य+विधिः *m.* The rule, precept.

कृति+शेष *a.* One who has not finished his assignment.

कृत्यवत् *a.* 1. Having any business. 2. Having any request. 3. Wanting, longing for; Rām. 7. 92. 15.

कृकरच्छटः A saw.

कृकलः 1. A kind of partridge.

2. One of the five Prāṇās.

कृच्छ्र+अर्घः *a.* Penance lasting for six days only.

कृच्छ्र+कृत् *a.* Undergoing austerity.

कृच्छ्र+सांतपनम् A kind of expiatory vow.

कृत्यम् An instrument of an architect; Mb. 1. 194. 6.

कृतनिका A small knife.

कृत्वा चिन्ता A consideration of some hypothetical case; ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 49.; 6. 8. 42.

कृपा+आकरः (सागरः, सिन्धुः) Extremely kind.

कृश+अतिथि *a.* One who keeps his guests short of food; Mb. 12. 8. 24.

कृश+गवः One whose cattle is half-fed.

कृश+भृत्यः One whose servants are under-fed.

कृशानु+यन्त्रम् A cannon.

+कृष् To scratch.

कृषि+द्विष्ट A kind of sparrow.

कृषि+पाराशरः (—संग्रहः) A treatise on agriculture.

+कृष्ण 1. A śūdra. 2. The nut used for dhoby-marks; Mb. 12. 291. 10.

+कृष्णा N. of the river Yamunā.

कृष्ण+कञ्चुकः A kind of gram.

कृष्ण + च्छविः *f.* 1. The skin of a black antelope. 2. A black cloud; कृष्णच्छविमया कृष्णा Mb. 4. 6. 9.

कृष्ण + तालुः A kind of horse with black palate.

कृष्ण + द्वादशी The 12th day in the dark half of Āṣāḍha.

कृष्ण + बीजम् Watermelon.

कृष्ण + भस्मम् Mercuric sulphate.

कृष्ण + मृत्तिका 1. Black earth. 2. Gun powder.

कीर्तनीय, कीर्तन्य *a.* Fit to be praised; one whose glory is to be sung.

+ कलप् Caus. To receive, accept; नातो ह्यन्यमकल्पयन् Rām. 2. 91. 65.

केतुवालः (—मालम्) The western portion of Jambūdvīpa.

+ केशरः N. of a Rāga in music.

केदारकः A variety of rice.

केन्द्रम् An astrological term referring to the first, fourth, seventh and tenth lunar mansions.

केरल + जातकम् (—सिद्धान्त, —माहात्म्यम्) Names of works.

केलि + कलहः A quarrel in jest.

केलि + पल्लवम् A pleasure-pond.

केलि + वनम् A pleasure-grove.

केवल + अद्वैतम् A school of Philosophy.

केवल + व्यतिरेकिन् *m.* Pertaining to only one of the varieties of inference according to Nyāya theory.

+ केवलिन (Jaina) One who has attained the highest knowledge.

केश + आकर्षणम् Insulting a lady by pulling by her hairs.

केश + कारम् A kind of sugarcane.

केश + कारिन् One who dresses the hair.

केश + ग्रन्थिन् A knot of the hair.

केश + धारणम् Keeping the hair.

केश + लुञ्चकः A Jain ascetic.

केश + वपनम् Shaving the hair.

केश + व्यपरोपणम् Holding the braid of another as a mark of contempt; R. 3. 56.

केशवस्वामिन् N. of a grammarian.

केश्य *a.* 1. Conducive to the growth of hair. 2. Stuck up in the hair.

केश्यम् Black scandal.

केशरालः Rich in filaments.

केशरिणी A lioness.

कैमर्थक्य (कि-अर्थ) *n.* want of purpose; कैमर्थक्यान्नियमो भवति Mbh. on P. 1. 4. 3.

कैमर्थ्यम् Reason, purpose.

कैयट N. of a grammarian who wrote a commentary on Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya.

कैलातकम् A kind of honey or liquor.

कैशोर + वयस् *a.* Being in the young age.

कोकडः Indian fox.

कोकयुः The wood-pigeon.

कोकनदिनी The red water-lily; न भेकः कोकनदिनीकिञ्जल्कास्वादकोविदः Ks. 30. 78.

कोकिलकः N. of a metre.

कोट + पः (—पादः) The commander of a fort.

कोटि + होमः A kind of sacrificial offering.

+ कोटिः Innumerable, in large numbers; कोट्यग्रतस्ते सुभृताश्च योधाः Rām. 5. 51.

कोण + वृत्तम् A vertical circle extending from the North-east to South-west or vice versa.

कोन्वशिरः A Kṣatriya cursed by a Brahmin to be a Śūdra.

+ कोमल Silk.

कोमला A kind of date.

कोरकित *a.* covered with buds; Nai. 3. 121.

कोलकम् 1. A kind of village; Māna 9. 486. 2. A kind of fort; Ibid. 10. 41. 3. Some fruit or material employed in the foundation-pit.

+ कोशः 1. The pericarp of a lotus. 2. A piece of meat.

3. A cup in which drink is supplied as a mark of ratification of a treaty of peace; देवी कोशमपाययत् Rāj-T. 7. 8.

कोश + वेश्मन् A treasury; भाण्डं च स्थापयामास तदीये कोशवेश्मनि Ks. 24. 133.

कोशातकः Hair.

कोष्ठीकृ To surround, enclose; कोष्ठीकृत्य च तं वीरम् Mb. 6. 101. 32.

+ कोहक N. of a Prākṛit grammarian.

कौचपक *a.* A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कोज Relating to Kuja or Mars.

कौटुन्यम् The profession of a female pimp.

कोण्डिन्यः N. of a sage.

कोतुकवत् *ind.* Out of curiosity.

कोथुमः 1. N. of a school of Sāma Veda. 2. A brahmin belonging to this Śākhā.

+ कोमार N. of the principal creation; स. एव प्रथमं देवः कोमारं सर्गमास्थितः Bhāg. 1. 3. 6.

कोमार + तन्त्रम् A section of a medical work dealing with the up-bringing of children.

कोमार + व्रतम् A vow of abstinence.

कोर्णयः 1. A demon. 2. Wind. 3. Śiva. 4. Fire. 5. one engaged in penance.

कोल + मार्गः The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कौलालः A potter.

कौबिन्दी N. weaver's wife.

+ कौशिक Gum, resin, Guggula.

कोशीतकी Wife of Agastya.

कोषीतकम् N. of a Bārhmaṇa text.

+ कौस्तुभ A twist of hair on horse's neck.

क्रकरटः A lark.

क्रत्वर्थः Something that sub-serves the purpose of a sacrifice; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2.

कतु+फलम् The fruit of a sacrifice.

कद् 1. Ā. To be confused.
2. To grieve.

कप् 10 P. (क्रापयति) To speak clearly.

क्रम+भाविन् Successive.

क्रम+माला, रेखा, शिला etc. Various modes of chanting vedas.

क्रम+योगेन ind. In regular manner.

क्रियमाणकम् A literary dissertation; Bri. S. 1. 5.

+क्रिया A construction.

क्रिया+अर्थ a. 1. A Vedic injunction enjoining a duty.
2. Useful for some purpose; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशम् Ku. 5. 33.

क्रिया+आरम्भः cooking.

क्रिया+तन्त्रम् One of the four types of Tantrās.

+क्रयविक्रयिन् One who buys at a lower rate and sells it at a higher rate; Dānāsāgara, Bibliotheca Indica 274. Face I, p. 27.

क्रौडनकतया ind. Taking a matter for a play-thing; Bhāg 5. 26. 32.

+क्रौडा 1. A kind of measure in music. 2. A play-ground.

क्रौडा+परिच्छदः A toy.

क्रौडितम् Sport.

+क्रोधः 1. N. of the mystic syllable हुम् or ह्रम्. 2. N. of the 59th year in a cycle (Also called krodhana)

+क्रोशः A measure of time equal to 48 minutes.

+क्रूर a. Harsh, jarring; क्रूरवृणक्तङ्कणानि Mv. 1. 35.

+क्रूर्म् In a formidable manner.

क्रूर+चरित a. Cruel, ferocious.

क्रौड+कान्ता The earth.

क्रौडोक्तु To clasp, to embrace.

क्रौड a. Belonging to a hog.
2. Relating to the Varāha Avatāra.

कलान्त+मनस् a. Languid, low-spirited.

कलेदित Soiled.

किलजन्तु a. Dispelling, removing; Mu. 3. 20.

+किलष्ट Bothersome, tedious.

किलष्टा f. A particular state of mind in Yoga.

क्वाणः Sound.

+क्वथित Hot.

क्वथितम् spirituous liquor,

+क्षण Decision, resolution;

गन्तुं भूमिं कृतक्षणाः Mb. 1. 64. 51.

क्षण+अर्धम् Half a moment.

क्षण+भङ्गवादः The doctrine of continual decay of things (Buddhist).

क्षण+वीर्यम् An auspicious moment.

क्षणे+पाकः A thing cooked in a moment.

क्षत+आलवम् Blood.

+क्षतिः Death.

+क्षत् A gaurd.

क्षत्र+विद्या (वेदः) The science of warfare.

क्षमापनम् Begging pardon.

क्षमापनस्तोत्रम् A praise seeking pardon.

क्षम्य Terrestrial (Vedic).

क्षार+अष्टक A collection of eight medicinal substances. (similarly क्षारषट्क, क्षारपञ्चक.)

क्षार+क्षत Affected by salt petre.

क्षा f. 1. The earth. 2. Sleep.

क्षणम् Burning, burnt.

क्षाम+इष्टध्यायः A Mīmāṃsā rule; Ś. B. on MS 6. 4. 17-21.

क्षय+उपशमः A Jaina concept of complete annihilation of the desire of being active.

क्षय+तिथिः (अहः) A lunar day not beginning with the Sun-rise.

क्षय+मासः (also मलमासः) A month in which two Sankrāntis occur and which is not auspicious for any rituals.

+क्षितिः Prosperity; क्षिते रोहः प्रवहः शश्वदेव Mb. 13. 76. 10.

क्षिति+क्षमा Patient like the earth; क्षितिक्षमा पुष्करसन्निभाक्षी Rām. 5.

क्षिति+स्वृश् An inhabitant of the earth.

क्षिति+स्पर्शः Touching the earth (as like a child during delivery).

क्षीणता The state of decay, emaciation, weakness.

+क्षिप् 1. To move hastily.

2. To pass away. 3. (In Math) To add.

क्षिप्त+उत्तरम् Unanswerable speech.

क्षिप्त+योनिः Low-born.

+क्षिप्तिः Exposure of a secret (in drama).

क्षिप्र+निश्चय a. One who decides or resolves quickly; आयत्यां गुणदोषज्ञस्तदात्वे क्षिप्रनिश्चयः Ms. 7. 179.

क्षिप्र+सन्धिः m. A kind of Sandhi produced by changing the first of two Concurrent vowels to its semi-vowels.

क्षेपणिकः A boatman.

क्षीर+उत्तरा Inspissated milk.

क्षीर+उत्थम् Fresh butter.

क्षीर+कुण्डम् A milk-pot; Ks. 63. 188.

क्षीर+व्रतम् Living upon milk in consequence of a vow.

क्षीरस्यति Den. P. To desire milk; क्षीरस्यति माणवकः Mbh on P. VII. 1. 51.

क्षु 9 U. To jump. (also 5 P.); cf. क्षुणाति च क्षुणीते च क्षुणोत्या-प्लवनेऽपि च । क्षन्दते क्षुन्दते चापि पडाप्लवनवाचिनः इति भट्टमल्लः ।

क्षुद्र+तातः A father's brother.

क्षुद्र+पदम् A kind of measure of length.

क्षुद्र+शार्ङ्गः Leopard.

क्षुद्रकः 1. One who disregards.
2. A kind of arrow.

+क्षोबः 1. A drop. 2. A lump, piece. 3. Multiplication.

क्षुद् + शान्तिः (क्षुद्याशान्तिः) Removing hunger.

क्षुब्धः To jump. (See क्षु also).

क्षुर + नक्षत्रम् Any star that is auspicious for shaving.

क्षत्र + अंशः A degree of the ecliptic.

क्षत्र + लिप्ता A minute of the ecliptic.

क्षमेन्द्रः N. of a Kashmirian poet author of the Brhat Kathā manjaree.

क्षौद्रक्यम् Minuteness.

क्षौरपव्यम् A strongly built horse.

क्षमावलयः The horizon.

ख

+ खा 1. Pārvaṭī. 2. The earth. 3. Lakṣmī. 4. The speech; cf. खोमा क्षमा कमला च गीः Enm.

+ खेचरी The name of a Yogic Siddhi by which one can fly; एवं सखीभिस्सन्नाहं खेचरीसिद्धिलोलुभा Ks. 20. 105.

ख + सूचि One who gazes at the sky; a sarcastic reference as in वेद्याकरणखसूचिः ।

खजिका A medicine given as an appetiser.

खटुकः A seat or bedstead.

खड्ग + धारा The blade of a sword; व्रतम् an extremely delicate vow or task.

खड्ग + विद्या The art of wielding a sword.

+ खण्ड A continent

खण्ड + इन्दुः The crescent moon; खण्डेन्दुकृतशेखरम् (शिवम्) Vedapā-dastava.

खण्ड + तालः A measure in music.

खण्डनखण्डखाद्यम् N. of a work on logic by Harṣa.

खण्डिकः + उपाध्यायः An irritated teacher; खण्डिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चण्डिका ददाति Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 1.

खण्डित + व्रत a. One who has broken a vow.

+ खण्डिन् A kind of pulse.

खण्डोरः Same as खण्डिन्.

खतमालः 1. Smoke. 2. A cloud.

खनिका A pond.

+ खर N. of the 25th year of the sixty years cycle.

खर + कण्डूयनम् Worsening an evil.

खर + गृहम् A tent.

खर + चर्म a. Crocodile.

खर + वृषभः a. Jack-ass.

खर + सारम् iron.

खर + स्पर्श a. Hot. (blast or wind); वायुर्वाति खरस्पर्शः Bhāg. 1. 14. 16.

खरक a. Having a rough surface (used in the case of a pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

खरोष्टी A kind of alphabet.

खर्जूरिका a. Sugar preparation.

खर्बुरम् Coconut kernal.

खर्मम् 1. Silk. 2. Valour. 3. Harshness.

खर्व + इतर a. not insignificant; not small.

खर्वित a. Anything rendered dwarfish.

+ खर्वटः A residential locality on the bank of a river which combines the characteristics of a village and a town.

खर्वट Same as खर्वाट; भीमसेन-प्रमथिता दुर्गोयनवरुथिनी, शिखा खर्वट-कस्येव कर्णमूलमुपागता Verse attributed to—Nārāyaṇa Bhattatīri.

खलिन् a. Having sediment. m. N. of Śiva.

खलीकृत a. Insulted; ब्राह्मणस्त्वया खलीकृतः Nāg. 3.

खलिशः, खल्लिशः N. of a fish.

खल्बः Beans.

खानपानम् Eating and drinking

खानोदकः A coconut tree.

खुरशालः A particular breed of horse considered as superior; Śālihotra App. 11. 7.

खेखोरः A hollow bamboo.

+ खेट A village.

खोरकः A particular disease on the hoof of an animal.

+ ख्यातिः N. of philosophic dogma; विकल्पः ख्यातिवादिनाम् Bhāg. 11. 16. 24.

ग

+ ग 1. Śiva. 2. Viṣṇu cf. गः प्रीतो भवः श्रीपतिरुत्तमः Enm.

गगन + रोमन्थः Absurdity; trash.

गगन + लिह् Sky-scraping (same as अग्रलिह्).

गङ्गा + सप्तमी The 7th day in the bright half of Vaiśākha.

गज + गणिका A she-elephant used to entice a wild elephant; स्वतनुवितरणेन तं प्रलोभ्य द्विपमिववन्ध-मिहोपनेतुकामा सखि गजगणिकेव चेष्टितासि...Jānakīharaṇa XVI-52.

गज + गौरीव्रतम् A vow to be observed in the Bhādrapada month by ladies.

गज + निमीलिका Pretending to be not observing; wilfully over-looking.

गज + पुष्पी N. of a creeper; गजपुष्पीमिमां फुल्लं उत्पाट्य शुभ-लक्षणम् Rām. 4. 12. 39.

गज + बन्धः 1. A post to which elephant is tied 2. a particular sexual pose. 3. The process of capturing a wild elephant; गज-बन्धस्तु सुरते आलाने ग्रहणेऽपि च Nm.

गजिन् a. One who rides on an elephant.

गड्ढुकः 1. A pillow. 2. A kind of water vessel.

गण + रत्नमहोदधिः N. of a work by Vardhamāna on the gramatical Gaṇas.

गण + बल्लभः A leader of the army; Rām. 2. 81. 12.

गणन + पत्रिका Reckoner; Rāj. T. 6. 36.

+ गणितम् Practice; वेत्तुमर्हति राजेन्द्र स्वाध्यायगणितं महत् Mb. 12. 6. 9.

गण्यमानम् The relative height of the structures.

+ गण्डकूपः The surface or table-land of a mountain.

गण्ड + भेदः A thief; गण्डभेददास्याः शीलं जानन्नपि...Avimaraka 2.

+ गण्डूष A kind of liquor.

+ गदः 1. N. of the brother of Krishna. 2. N. of Kubera. 3. A

weapon; आयुधे वनदे रोगे पुंसि कृष्णानुजेऽपि च Nm.

गदिः *f.* Speech; एवं गदिः कर्म-
गतिविसर्गः Bhāg. II. 12. 19.

+गन्धः Similar in quality;
belonging to a stock सर्वः सगन्धेषु
विश्वसति Śāk.

गन्ध+हस्तिन् An elephant with
a sweet smell about it, consi-
dered as superior in quality.

गन्धक+पेषिका *a.* Female atten-
dent who prepares perfumes
and sandal pastes.

+गन्धि Bearing only the name
of; having pretensions for; सोऽपि
त्वया हस्तता रिपुणा भ्रातृगन्धिना
Rām. 7. 24. 29.

गन्धर्व+तैलम् Castor-oil.

+गन्धारः (गन्धारः) 1. The
third note in music. 2. A parti-
cular Rāga.

+गतागतम् (Narration of the)
past and future; वंशस्यास्य
गतागतम् Rām. 7. 51. 23.

गत+मनस्कः Having thoughts
directed to.

गत+श्रमः Without any diffi-
culty.

+गतिमत् Having the means
Mb. 12. 286. 7.

+गत्वर A kind of horse.

+गमनम् Knowing; understand-
ing; नाञ्जः स्वरूपगमने प्रभवन्ति भूम्नः
Bhāg. 8. 7. 34.

गर्ग+संहिता An astronomical
treatise by Garga.

गर्जरम् A kind of grass.

गर्भ+ग्राहिका A midwife; Ks.
34.

गर्भ+न्यासः Laying the founda-
tion.

गर्भ+भाजनम् The pit contain-
ing the foundation.

+गर्भसंभवः Birth from the
womb of.

गर्भिका Any dirt or contami-
nation in the interior.

गर्भेदुप्तः, गर्भेशूरः *a.* Coward,
dull.

+गलः 1. A kind of fish. 2. A
variety of grass.

गलुः *m.* A kind of gem.

गवामयः *N.* of a Satrayāga
lasting for a year.

+गव्य A sacrificial ritual
called Gavām Ayanam; गव्य-
मिति गवामयनं ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 8.
1. 18.

+गहन् A place which is im-
passable.

+गह्वरी The earth.

+गह्वरित Absorbed; याज्ञमेव्या
वचः श्रुत्वा कृष्णे गह्वरितोभवत् Mb.
2. 68. 45.

+गाङ्गेय 1. The Musta grass,
गाढ+तरम् *ind.* 1. More tightly,
closely. 2. More intensely.

गाढ+वचस् *m.* A frog.

गाढावटी *f.* A kind of Indian
chess.

गाणनिक्यम् The job of an
accountant; अक्षयटले गाणनिक्याधि-
कारः Kau. A. 2. 7.

गाण्डो A rhinoceros.

गात्र+चेष्टनम् Spasmodic sen-
sation.

गात्रिका A bodice.

गान्धर्व+कला, -विद्या, -वेदः, -शास्त्रम्
The fine-art of music; the
theory of music; the science of
musicology.

+गान्धारी 1. A kind of intoxi-
cant. 2. A vein in the left eye.

गान्धारी+ग्रामः A kind of musi-
cal scale.

+गान्धोर्व्यम् 1. Dignity.

2. Generosity. 3. equipose.

गार्जरः carrot.

गार्हमेधिकः The duties of a
householder.

+गिर् 1. Intellect; cf. गिर्धीः
Enm. 2. Knowledge from
hearing गिरा वाशंसामि तपसा ह्यनन्ती
Mb. 1. 3. 57 com.

+गिरा Praise (Ved).

गिरि+त्रः *N.* of Śiva; Bhāg. 8.
6. 15.

गिरि+धातुः Red chalk.

गिलत् *a.* Swallowing; गिलन्त्य
इव चाङ्गानि Bhāg. 10. 13. 31.

गात+गोविन्दम् *N.* of a lyrical
work by Jayadeva.

गीत+बन्धनम् An epic fit for
musical recitation.

गीत+मोदिन् *m.* A Kinnara.

गीतिः A Sāman to be sung.

गुटिका+अस्त्रम् A 'Y'-shaped
stick with a string used to throw
stones at birds.

गुटिका+यन्त्रम् A rifle, a musket.

+गुडः A pill; śārṅgdhara
13. 1.

+गुण+विभाग *a.* Isolating an
attribute from other aspects of
a Padārtha.

गुण+कल्पना *f.* Attributing a
figurative sense while interpret-
ing a sentence.

+गुणकारः (in Math.) The
multiplier.

गुण+गौरी A lady who is res-
plendent with her good qualities;
अनृतगिरं गुणगौरि मा कृथा माम् Śi

गुण+भावः The status of being
secondary to something else;
परार्थता हि गुणभावः ŚB. on MS. 4.
3. 1.

+गुणवादः 1. A statement attri-
bute a secondary sense. 2. A
statement contradicting other
arguments.

गुण+विशेषः A special charac-
teristic.

गुण+विशेषाः External sense
organs, mind and ego; गुणविशेषाः
बाह्येन्द्रियमनोऽहङ्कारश्च Sān. K. 36.

गुण+संग्रहः A collection of
meritorious qualities.

गुद+निर्गमः A condition of the
anus due to piles.

गुप्त+गृहम् Bed-room.

गुप्त+धनम् Concealed wealth.

गुमटी A woman in purda.

गुरु+उपदेशः 1. Initiation by a
teacher. 2. Advice by the
elders or teachers.

गुरु+कण्डः A peacock.

गुरु+कुलम् 1. The residence of
a Guru. 2. A residential
academy where teachers and

pupils live together;—वाय. stay in a Gurukula.

गृध + गृहम् 1. The house of a preceptor; 2. The sign of Rāśi of Jupiter i.e. Sagittarius or Pīxer.

गृध + भावः importance, heaviness.

गृध + वनस्पतिः The lime, citron.

गृध + वसिष्ठा To be respectful to an elder; विशेष गृधे राज्य वसिष्ठे गृधर्वसिष्ठां Rām. 2. 115. 19.

गृध + श्रुतिः The Gāyatrī Mantra; जपमाली गृधश्रुतिम् Mb. 13. 136. 6

गृध + धनम् The teacher's wealth.

गृधिका 1. The son of saturn reckoned as a planet in Kerala. 2. A poisoned arrow. 3. A quarter-elephant; गृधिका मदननये रमयद्वास्त्रदेशयोः दिव्दुताम् N.m.

गृधिका + कालः A period in each day which is considered inauspicious.

+ गृधिका A bullet.

+ गृध्वः 1. War-camp. 2. A soldier's tent.

गृध्व + कुलम् a. Kind of leprosy.

गृह्य An isolated or concealed place; गृह्येन मयत्त धर्म्ये गृह्ये चैव समाचरेत् Mb. 12. 193. 17.

गृह्य + विद्या A mantra to be initiated or practised in privacy.

+ गृध One of the figures of speech.

गृध + अर्थः a. having an inner meaning.

गृध + आलेख्यम् Code writing; Kau A. 1. 12.

गृधमयः Name of a Vedic sage (also mentioned in Purāṇas).

गृध a. Desirous; eagerly longing for; too much after a thing; गृधी बायसि संग्रामतां Mb. 1. 72. 6

गृधिन् a. same as गृध.

गृधय a. Eagerly longed for; desired.

गृह् 10 Ā. To accept, to receive, to seize, to take, to assimilate, to absorb.

गृह् + आरम्भः Construction of a house.

गृह् + ईश्वरी a. house wife.

गृह् + चेतस्-सम्बन्ध Thinking of or attached to one's house.

गृह् + दाद n. A house-pillar; नृपतिवदे पादयोः पादे स्थित गृहदादयम् Mb. 4. 3.

+ गृधर्पतिः The head man of a village; Mk. 2.

गृह् + पिण्डी the basement of a building.

गृह् + पीतकः the site for a building.

गृह् + पोषणम् Maintenance of a household.

गृह् + मार्जरी a. Sweeper-woman of a house; a broom-stick.

गृह् + शरीयन् m. A pigeon.

गृहकम् Kitchen-garden.

+ गृह्य Perceptible; Svet. Up. 1. 13.

+ गृह्यम् A domestic work; a household ritual.

गृह्य + सूत्र A group of aphorisms that stipulate the conduct of domestic rituals like आपस्तम्बगृह्य-सूत्र or शौधायनगृह्यसूत्र.

गृह्यः 1. A song. 2. A singer. 3. a bee.

गृह्यः (Ved) A song; (at the end of a compound it means praise-worthy as in उद्गृह्यः).

गो + ग्रहणम् Capturing of cows; stealing of cows.

गो + चर्या Seeking physical comforts alone like an animal.

गो + गर्जिह्वकः The uvula.

गो + जीवः a. A milk-man.

गो + पयः N. of a Brāhmana of Atharva Veda.

गो + पर्वतम् N. of a mountain where Pāṇini performed penance; Arunachala Māhatmya, Uttarārdha 2. 68.

गो + मण्डीरः An aquatic bird.

गो + मध्यमथ्य a. Slender in the waist.

गो + मूत्रकः The gem called Vaidūrya.

गो + मूत्रकम् a. A zigzag movement in wrestling; Mb. 9. 58. 23.

+ गोदीपिका White Dūrvā grass.

गो + वरम् Pounded cowdung.

गो + विवर्तकः A musical instrument made out of a cow's horn (also known as शृङ्ग); Mb. 6. 44. 4.

गो + मावित्री N. of the Gāyatrī mantra.

गो + हरणम् See गोघ्नहरणम् above.

गोम् 10 P. To clean or smear with cowdung.

गोमन् (Ved) A place abounding in herbs.

गोमय + पायसीयस्याव Two things differing very much though originating from the same source like the cowdung and a milk-preparation.

+ गोमिन् A Vaiśya; गोमिनः कार्येष्करम् Mb. 12. 87. 35.

गोमिकाणः A variety of horse so called after the place of its origin.

गोम्री The septum of the nose

गोमः An ox — गौ a cow.

गोम + ख्रीडा playing with balls.

गोमदीपिका N. of an Astronomical work.

गोम + शास्त्रम् Geography; Astronomy.

गोमयः N. of the maināka mountain.

गोमयारः N. of the famous Advaitic writer.

गोमवाल्लवः Name of a musical Rāga.

गोमयारः-धेयः-धेरः A lizard found in the crevices of trees.

+ गोमरुहः 1. N. of śiva. 2. N. of śrī Caitanya deva the saint and singer.

+ गोम्री 1. N. of a Nāga-Kanyā. 2. N. of a river. 3. Night

गोम्री + पूजा A festival on the 4th day of the Māgha Śukla Pakṣa.

गौहाक Pertaining to Gukyakās.

+प्रस्थिः 1. An intelligent quiz in a book; ग्रन्थप्रस्थि तथा चक मुनिर्बुद्ध कुतूहलात् Mb. 1. 1. 30, 2. A cymbal or gong; Ks. 65, 135.

प्रस्थि + बजकः A kind of steel, +प्रस्थिकः A bombon-shoot.

प्रस्थिकम् The gum resin (also called गुग्गुलु).

पात + प्रमाणम् the size of one morsel.

+प्रहः 1. Preparation for war, 2. A guest; यथा सिद्धस्य जातस्य महाप्रहं प्रदीयते; Mb. 13. 10, 6.

प्रह + अमेतरः The moon.

प्रह + कुण्डलिका-चक्रम्-स्थितिः Horoscope; the situation of planets at a given time.

प्रह + गणितम् The Ganita part of Astrology.

प्रह + प्रामणी The sun.

प्रह्वारविदग्धः N. of an astronomical work.

प्रह + लाघवम् N. of an astronomical work.

प्रह + स्वरः The first note of a musical piece.

प्रहणी + कवाडः A home-made medicine for diarrhoea.

+पाह 1. The handle, 2. paralysis.

+पाह्यम् The object of sense-perception.

पाह्यः An eclipsed planet.

ग्राम + कावस्थ A village-scribe.

ग्राम + गृहाकः A village-carpenter.

+ग्रामणीः A demi-god who walks at the head of a retinue that follows Sun.

+ग्रामधर्मः The conventions and customs peculiar to a village.

ग्राम + धान्यम् Cultivated grain.

ग्राम + पुत्रः The village headman.

ग्राम + विशेषः A variety of musical note; स्फुटीभवद्ग्रामविशेष-पुञ्जना 4.

ग्राम + बुद्धः an old inhabitant of a village; ग्राम्यास्तोनुदयनकथा-कोविद्यामनुशात् Mb. 30.

ग्राम्य + वादिन् m. A village bailiff; Ps. 2. 3. 1. 3.

ग्रामेवकम् A variety of sandal; Kan. A. 2. 11.

ग्रोम + वनम् A grove used as a Summer-resort; Ks. 122. 65.

ग्रोम + हातम् The flocculent seeds with their hairy growth floating in the air during summer.

ग्लवनम् 1. Relaxation, 2. Fading; सांशोयानुभाष्यजनपिशु-निपालस्तोत्राभिधाय. Ratn. 4. 11.

ग्लवित a. 1. Exhausted; scorch- ed; dissipated; Ki. 11. 64; R. 16. 38. 2. Chopped off; काङ्गकालितप्रोवाः Rām. 7. 7. 47.

घ

+घटः The head; समाधिभेदे ना शिरः कूटकटेयु ञ Medini; Mb. 1. 155. 38.

घट + उवटः N. of Gueṣa.

घट + कञ्चुकि n. A Tāntric and Śākta rite.

घट + योगिः-भगः-जन्मम् Sage Agastya.

+घटा A plate or iron struck to mark time.

घटिका + भण्डलम् equatorial circle.

घटिका + यन्त्रम् A clock.

घटी + पात्रम् Diarrhoea; Bhāvapr. 7. 16. 24.

+घटित 1. Starched; Pañcādāśi 6. 3. 2. Pressed down, 3. Pounded.

घण्टा + कर्णः 1. N. of a Śiva-gana, 2. N. of a Rākṣasa.

घण्टा + रवः 1. Sound of a bell; कीदृशघण्टारवः; Hanumannāṭika. 2. A species of hemp; घण्टारवः शणमुने घण्टावादे... Nm.

+घण्टिका The Uvula.

+घण्टालः An elephant; Sūkti. 5. 66.

घण्टिकः The alligator (perhaps from the practice of ringing the

bell at the palace gate to announce one's complaint)

घन + ऊरु A woman with thick thighs; कुरु घनोह पराणि शनैः शनैः Ve. 2. 20.

घन + शन 3. Fit to be hampered; Bhāvapr. 6. 26. 33.

घन + मानम् The external measurement of a structure.

घन + संवृतिः Strict secrecy.

घनता, घनत्व 1. Compactness, density, 2. Firmness, solidity.

+घर्षः A particular temple structure

+घर्म 1. The Pravargya ceremony, 2. N. of a duty; घर्मो रथादाको घीर्मे पवर्मे देव गान्धरे.

घर्म + जातिः A Species of living beings produced out of sweat (See स्वेदज)

घातनम् A bolt.

+घातः whipping; कोमविच्छि- तस्य कोशावच्छेदे घातः Kan. A. 2. 5.

घात + ठण्डम् A kind of urinary disease.

घात + विवतः An inauspicious day; the seventh star from one's birth-day.

घुम + शर. जाघ, भुवत 3. worm- eaten; श्रीविभवापानघुमशरीरवर्णोप- माशब्दमण्ड ममाजे Sa. 3. 38.

घुमगुमित a. Profusely scented.

घुण्डासम् Food offered to every body by proclamation; MS. 4. 203.

+घोषः Recitation, chanting; शशाव प्रज्ञाघोषावच निराजे ब्रह्मरक्षसाम् Rām. 5.

घोष + पाथा Walking in a group to the stations of the herdsmen; Pilgrimage march in a group.

घोष + वर्णः a. Sonant letter.

घोष + बुद्धः Village headman; ह्यैव ह्यवीनमाशय घोषबुद्धानुपरिधत्तान् R. 1. 43.

+घुन Spirit, घुनघुनी घुनघुनी Mb. 1. 92. 19.

घृत + अवत *a.* Smeared with ghee.

घृत + गन्धः A variety of horse having the smell of ghee.

घृत + प्राशः,—प्राशनम् Drinking ghee.

घृत + प्लुत *a.* Sprinkled with ghee.

घृत + हेतुः Butter.

+ घृणा Sense of shame.

+ घृणिन् Bashful;

घर्षणालः A miller; a grinding stone.

+ घोणा The beak (of an owl);—2. (In a chariot) The nave of a wheel.

+ घ्नस्, घ्नसः (Ved) Sun's heat.

घ्राण + पुटः Nostril

घ्राण + स्कन्दः Blowing one's nose.

च

चकोरः + दृश् (=अक्ष) *a.* Having eyes like those of a cakora bird; having beautiful eyes; अनुचकार चकोरदृशं यतः Śi. 6. 48.

चक्रम् + अरः, (—रम्) The spoke of a wheel.

चक्रम् + अश्मन् A lever mechanism to hurl stones at a distance.

चक्रम् + ईश्वरी N. of the Jaina goddess of learning.

चक्रम् + घनः A thunder cloud.

चक्रम् + वर्मन् N. of a Kashmirian king. Raj. T. 5. 287.

चक्षुष्यम् An eye-ointment.

चञ्चूयमाण *a.* Gesticulating indecently; BK. 4. 19.

चटका + मुलः A particular type of arrow.

चटुलय Den. P. To move to and fro; चञ्चूपुटं चटुलयन्ति चिरं चकोरः Bv. 89. 99.

चतुर + अङ्गिकः A kind of horse with four curls on the fore head.

चतु + प्काष्ठम् *ind.* In all the four directions.

चतुर + चित्यः A raised square pedestal; Mb. 14. 88. 32.

+ चतुष्पादम् The science of

archery consisting of four parts *vid.* ग्रहण, धारण, प्रयोग and प्रतिकार ।

चतुर + मेधः One who has performed the four major sacrifices namely. अश्वमेध, पुष्टमेध, पितृमेध and सर्वमेध ।

चतुर + सनः N. of Viṣṇu having taken the four forms of Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana and Sanat Kumāra.

+ चतुष्क A stool with four feet.

चन्दनः + पङ्कः Sandal paste; हुताशनश्चन्दनपङ्कशीतलः Bhoja Garita.

+ चन्द्रकला A cattle-drum.

चन्द्रः + कुल्या N. of a river.

चन्द्रः + प्रजपतिः *f.* N. of the sixth Upāṅga of the Jainas.

चन्द्रः + प्रासादः A terrace.

चन्द्रटः N. of an ancient author on medicine; Śuśr. Introd.

चन्द्रा *f.* A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

चपेटी *f.* The Śukla Saṣṭhi in the month of Bhādrapada.

चमकसूक्तम् The hymn containing च मे repeated at every step.

चमसः + उद्भेदः N. of a place of pilgrimage where the river Sarasvatī is said to have burst forth.

चम्पा *f.* The capital of Angadeśa (Modern Bhāgalpur).

चयाट्टः A bastion; चयाट्टमस्तक्यस्तनालायन्त्रमुदुर्गमे Śiva. B. 9. 51.

+ चरः Wind; क्वाहं तमोमहदहं-खचरान्निवाभूं संवेष्टिताण्डघटसप्तवितस्ति कायः Bhāg. 10. 14. 11.

चर + गृहम् The zodiacs of Meṣa, Karka, Tulā and Makara.

+ चरकः N. of one of the founders of Indian medicine and another of Caraka Samhitā.

+ चरणम् Studying under strict rules of celebrity; Mb. 5. 30. 7.

चरणः + उपधानम् A foot-rest.

चरणः + द्यूहः A book dealing with the Śākhās of the Vedas.

चर्चुरम् The noise produced by

gnashing the teeth; मिश्रं दधदृशन-चर्चुरशब्दमश्वः; Śi. 5. 58.

+ चर्पटः A rag.

चर्मणः (Vedic) A warrior using leather-armour; चर्मणा अभितो जनाः Rv. 8. 5. 38.

चर्मरङ्गाः N. of a people in central India Bri. S. 14.

चलदङ्गः A kind of fish.

चलद्विषः The Indian cuckoo.

चाक्षुष्यम् A kind of collyrium.

चातुरः A pillow.

चातुरन्त *a.* Possessing the whole earth upto the four oceans.

चातुरीकः 1. A swan. 2. A kind of duck; कलहसे च कारण्डे चातुरीकः पुमानयम् Nm.

+ चारः The Priyāla tree.

चार्या A road which is eight cubits broad; Kau. A 1. 3.

+ चार्वाकः A follower of the Cārvāka school of philosophy.

+ चिकित्सा Punishment; प्रमत्तस्य ते करोमि चिकित्सां दण्डपाणिर्वि जन-तायाः Bhāg. 5. 10. 7.

चिकित्सु *a.* Wise, comming; Av. 10. 1. 1.

चिञ्चाम्लम् A soup prepared from tamarind.

+ चित्तम् Knowledge; चित्तं चित्तादुपागम्य मुनिरासीत् संयतः । यच्चित्तं तन्मयो वश्यं गुह्यमेतत्सनातनम् Mb. 14. 51. 27.

चित्तम् + अपित Preserved in the heart; चित्तापित्तनैषधेश्वरा N. 9. 31.

चित्तम् + नाथः Lord of the heart; चित्तनाथमभिशक्तिवत्या Śi. 10. 28.

+ चित्तिः 1. A mental mood; आकूतोनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तक नतास्मि ते Mb. 3. 263. 10. 2. A sense organ; यं चेकितानमनु चित्तय उच्चकन्ति Bhāg 6. 16. 48. 3. Meditation; चित्तिः सुक् चित्तमाज्यम् T. Ār. 3. 1.

चित्य *a.* 1. Pertaining to the funeral pyre; चित्यमाल्याङ्गरागश्च आयसाभरणोज्जवत् Rām. 6. 58. 11.

+चित्रम् A lotus; मङ्गले तिलके हेमिनव्योम्नि पद्मे नपुंसकम् । Nm.

+चिन्तामणिः A kind of horse with a big curl on the neck.

चोचोचो An Onomatopiac term refering to the warbling of birds.

चीनः + दाहः Cinamon.

चीरल्लिः A variety of large fish.

चीरो A Cricket (also चीरी-वाकः).

+चोदना (In Mīmāṃsā) The category called Apūrva; चोदनेत्य-पूर्वं ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 7.

चुमुचुमायनम् Irritation in a wound.

चुमुरिः N. of a demon.

चेरिका A suburban town inhabited by weavers; तदेव चेरिका प्रोक्ता नागरी तन्नुवायभूः Kāmī-kāgama 20. 15. 66.

चेत्य + अग्निः Sacred fire; Pānc. 1. 6.

चोर्णय २. A pearl from Curpā river in Kerala, Kau. A. 2. 11.

च्यवनः N. of a Sage.

छ

छत्रीकृ To use as an umbrella.

+छन्दस् A festival; वेदे वाक्ये वृत्तभेदे उत्सवेऽपि नपुंसकम् Nm.

छम्बङ्गुरम् ind. So as to fail; Ks. 12. 4.

छम्बटकर a. Ruining (also छम्फटकरी) एषा घोरतमा सन्ध्या लोकछम्बटकरी प्रभो Bhāg. 3. 18. 26.

छम्बटकारः Ruin, destruction.

+छलः A kind of disputation involving perverted arguments.

+छाया A Sanskrit version of a Prakrit text.

+छिद्रम् 1. Division; भूमि-छिद्रविधानम् Kau. A. 2. 2. 2. Space; Bhāg. 3. 26. 34. 3. Sky; Bhāg. 12. 4. 30.

+छेदनम् One of the surgical operations in the Āyurveda.

छुच्छुः A kind of animal; Bri. S. 86. 37.

छुरितम् A cut, a scratch.

छुरिका A barren cow.

छला The vault of the foundation pit; Kāmīkāgama 31. 74.

ज

जगद्गुरुः An appellation of Śrī Śankara Bhagavatpāda.

जगत् + चन्द्रिका N. of a commentary (by Bhattotpala) on Brahma Sūhitā.

जगत् + चित्रम् A wonder of the Universe; पश्येदानीं जगच्चित्रम् Rām. 7. 34. 9.

जगती + पतिः A ruler; त्रिस्सप्तकृत्वो जगतीपतीनाम् Ki 3. 18.

जङ्घा + पथः A foot-path.

जङ्घा + बलम् Taking to heals.

जञ्झानिलः A hail storm.

जटा + पाठः One of the eight Vikritis in which a vedic text is recited.

जटा + वल्लभः A vedic scholar Proficient in the Jaṭā method of chanting.

+जनाश्रयः The title of a king of the Viṣṇukundin dynasty supposed to be the author of Jānāśrayi cchando vicitī.

जनः + जल्पः A rumour.

जनः + मारः An epidemic.

जनंसह a. Subduing men; सत्रासाहो जनभक्षो जनंसहः Rv. 2. 21. 3.

जपत् An ascetic (generally used in जपतां वरः)

जम्बु + मालिन् N. of a Rākṣasa in Ravana's army.

जम्भसाधक a. Possessing knowledge of medicine; इति ते कथयन्ति स्म ब्राह्मणा जम्भसाधकाः Mb. 5. 64. 20.

जम्भकः 1. A treacherous man; साधु भो जम्भक साधु Dūtavākyam. 2. Medical treatment; 5. 64. 16.

जयन्तिः A fulcrum of a balance.

जर्भरि a. (Ved) Supporting; सृण्वेव जर्भरी तुर्करीतु Rv. 10. 106. 6.

जलम् + आगमः Rainy season.

जलम् + प्रपातः Water-fall.

जलम् + शर्करा A hailstone.

जलम् + स्त्रावः An eye-disease.

जलाय + भेषज (Ved). Possessed of healing medicines; रुद्रं जलाय-भेषजम् Rv. 1. 43. 4.

जवस् n. (Ved.) Quickness, speed; पयोभिर्जन्ये अपां जवासि Rv. 4. 21. 8.

जातकचक्रम् A horoscope.

जातिशयः The end of birth, liberation; Bu. ch. 1. 74.

जातिगृद्धिः f. To take birth;

जातिगृद्ध्यापिपन्नाः Mb. 5. 60. 9.

जातुर्भर्मन् (Ved.) a. Ever-nourishing स जातुर्भर्मा श्रद्ध ओजः Rv. 1. 103. 3.

जातराज्यम् Sovereignty; vāj. 9. 40.

जानश्रुतिः N. of a king mentioned in the ch. up.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Paraśurāma.

जामातृ + बन्धकम् Dowry.

जारणम् 1. Causing decay 2. Oxydizing of metals

जाह्व्य a. 1. Praise-worthy; निरयलान् सजाह्व्यान्; Mb. 9. 49. 3.

2. In which thrice the Dakṣiṇas are given; जाह्व्यान् त्रिगुणदक्षिणानित्यर्जुनमिश्रः Com. on Mb. 3. 291. 70. 3. Rich in meat-gifts; ibid.

+जालकम् A kind of tree; Bhāg. 8. 2. 19.

जालोरः N. of an Agrahāra in Kashmir; विहारमग्रहारं च जालोराख्यं च निर्ममे Raj. T. 1. 98.

+जयः 1. An epithet of the Mahābhārata. देवीं सरस्वतीं व्यासं ततो जयमुदीरयेत्; Mb. 1. 1. 1. 2. Hailing Victory; जयेन वर्धयित्वा च Rām. 7. 23. 3.

जयाजयी (—अपजयी) Victory and defeat.

जयः + गतः a. Conquering, victorious; उक्तविपरीतलक्षणसंपन्नो जयगतो विनिदिष्टः Bri. S. 17. 10.

जित + हस्त a. One who has exercised his mind.

+जित्यः An instrument for

levelling or smoothing ploughed ground.

जिल्लिकः (pl.) N. of a people; Mb. 6. 9. 59.

जिह्वा+इतर *a.* Not lazy; जिह्वेनैरैत्रं तदप्यवाप्यम् N. 3. 63.

जिह्वित *a.* 1. Bewildered; परिश्रमजिह्वितेक्ष्णम् Ki. 10. 10. 2. Made crooked, bent; (as in जिह्वगतिः)

जीमूतः+प्रभः A variety of gems, Kau. A. 2. 11.

जीवः+कोशः The subtle body or the Linga Śarīra; Bhāg. 10. 82. 48.

जीवन्तिका 1. N. of a goddess looking after the new-born. 2. N. of a plant.

+जीविका Life; कृपणा वर्तयिष्यामि कथं कृपणजीविका; Rām. 2. 20. 47.

जुकुटम् The egg-plant.
जुगुप्सितम् 'horrible deed; कर्म जुगुप्सितेन; Bhāg. 1. 7. 42.

जयं (Ved.) Old; Rv. 6. 2. 7.
जीपवाकः Uttering nonsense; जीपवाकं वदतः; Rv. 6. 59. 4.

+जुतिः Concentration of mind; Ait. Up. 5. 2.

जैमिनिः+भागवतम् N. of a later version of Bhāgavata.

जैमिनिः+भारतम् N. of a later version of Bhārata.

जैमिनिः+शाखा One of the schools of Sāmaveda.

जैमिनिः+सूत्रम् N. of a work.
जैमिनीय *a.* Belonging to or composed by Jaimini.

जैयटः N. of Kayyata's father.
जीन्ताला *f.* Barley.

जीपम् *ind.* Silent or quiet (as in जीपमास्व) = keep quiet.
जीप्य Lovable.

जंमन्य *a.* Assuming oneself to be wise.

ज्ञात+अन्वयः Born of a known family.

ज्ञातिः+चेलम् A low-born person; विभिन्नकर्माशयवाक् कुले नो मा ज्ञातिचेरं भुवि कस्यचित् भूत् Bk. 12. 78.

ज्ञातिः+प्रायः Food for kinsmen; प्रशाल्य हस्तावाचम्य ज्ञातिप्रायं प्रकल्पयेत्; MS. 3. 2. 64.

+ज्ञानम् 1. Means of knowing; MS. 1. 1. 5. 2. Opinion; बलदेवस्य वाक्यं तु मम ज्ञाने न युज्यते; Mb. 5. 4. 3.

ज्ञानम्+अग्निः Fire of knowledge; जानाग्निः सर्वकर्णामि भस्म-सात्कुस्तेऽर्जुन; Bg. 4. 37.

ज्ञानम्+घन *m.* Mere knowledge; निविशेपाय साम्याय नमो ज्ञानघनाय च Bhāg. 8. 3. 12.

ज्ञानम्+पूर्व Well thought off, with full prior knowledge.

ज्ञानम्+वृद्ध Old in (advanced in) knowledge.

ज्ञानिन् Planet mercury; ज्ञानी सर्वज्ञसौम्ययोः Nm.

ज्मन् (Ved.) On the earth (used only in locative); अभि ऋत्वेन्द्र भूय ज्मन् Rv. 7. 21. 6.

+ज्या 1. A kind of wooden stick. 2. The rear of the Army; ज्या भूमिमौर्ध्वोः शम्यायां वाहिन्याः पृष्ठभागकैः Nm.

ज्येष्ठ+राज् *m.* A sovereign; ज्येष्ठराजं ब्रह्मणां ब्रह्मणस्पतिम्; Rv. 2. 23. 1.

ज्येष्ठ+सामन् N. of a particular Sāman.

ज्येष्ठः N. of a lunar month.

ज्येष्ठा 1. N. of Varuṇī, the elder sister of Goddess Lakṣmī 2. N. of a Goddess.

ज्योक् *ind.* (Ved.) For a long time; ज्योक् च सूर्यं दृशे; Rv. 1. 23. 21.

ज्योग्जीवनम् Living for a long time.

+ज्योतिस् A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

ज्वर+अन्तकः N. of a particular form of Śiva.

ज्वर+अरिः Cocculus Cordifolius.

ज्वर+हर *a.* Febrifuge.

ज्वलनादमन् *m.* The sun-stone.

ज्वाला+मालिन् God Śiva.

ज्वाला+मालिनी A form of Durgā; ज्वालामालिनिकाक्षितवह्नि-प्राकारमध्यगा; Lalitāsahasranāman.

ज्वाला+रासभकामयः Ring-worm.

ज्वालामुखी A particular form of Durgā; ज्वालामुखी नखज्वाला अभेद्या सर्वसन्धिषु; Devikavaca in Vārāh P.

झ

झम्पातालः A kind of musical measure.

झम्पानृत्यम् A kind of dance.

झम्पाशिन् *m.* A king-fisher

झलझलः (झलझलः) 1. Dazzling buster (of ornaments).

झरः+राजः A crocodile.

झाङ्कारिन् *a.* Producing a hoarse sound.

झिः 1. A digit of the moon. 2. A monkey

झिलिन् *m.* N. of a Vṛṣṇi.

झोः 1. *m.* An elephant.

झूः 1. The pole star. 2. A group. 3. N. of Aruṇa

झोः N. of Karna.

झोः Heaven.

झौलिकम् A bag or box for Tāmbūla etc.

ञ

ञः 1. Singer. 2. Gurgling sound. 3. Bull. 4. N. of Śukra 5. Number 'ten'.

ट

टङ्कित *a.* Tied; नाकृष्टं न च टङ्कितं... Hanumannāṭakam.

+टङ्कः The ankle; टङ्कोऽस्त्री टङ्कणे गुल्फे Nm. 2. (in music) A kind of measure.

टङ्कपतिः A mint-master.

टङ्कशाला A mint.

टङ्कृतम् A clang.

टोपरः A small bag.

ठ

ठक्कः A merchant; Inscription 1st cy. A. D.

ठिण्डा A gaming house ; क्रुद्धः स सम्यष्टिण्डायां कितवान् स्वानभापत Ks. 92. 121.

ड

डमरिन् A kind of drum.

+डम्बरः Loud assertion.

डिका A very small winged insect ; com. on Mb. 14. 9. 29.

+डिम्बः 1. A humming top ; N. 22. 53. 2. The body ; क्रोष्टा डिम्बं व्यष्वणद् Śi. 18. 77. 3. An idiot ; Rāj. T. 7. 1072.

+डिम्भः A young shoot of a plant ; N. 8. 2.

डेरिका A musk rat.

ढ

ढक्कनम् Slamming a door.

ढक्कारो f. An idol of Durgā in Tantric worship.

ढोक्ति a. Brought near.

त

तक्र+कूर्चिका Curds boiled with whey.

तक्र+पिण्डः The residue of butter-milk after filtering through a piece of cloth.

तट+द्रुमः A tree on the shore.

तट+पातः The fallowing of the shore.

तट+भूः The shore.

तटिनी+पतिः The ocean.

+तण्डुरीणः A worm, insect.

तत्प्रत्ययन्याय A Mīmāṃsā rule of interpretation where a sacrifice is named after an expression stating it.

+तत्त्वम् The body ; Mb. 12. 267. 9.

तत्त्व+अभ्यास Repeated study of the reality ; एवं तत्त्वाभ्यासात् Sāh. K. 64.

तत्त्व+दर्शान् Perceiving reality.

तत्त्व+भावः True being or nature.

तत्त्व+संख्यानम् An epithet for Sāṅkhya doctrine ; Bhāg. 3. 24. 10.

तथा+वादिन् Claiming to be so.

तद्+अन्य a. Other than that.
तद्+अपेक्ष a. Having regard to that.

तद्+कालीन Belonging to that same time.

तद्+देश्य Belonging to the same country.

तद्+धर्म्य Sharing the same quality.

तद्+भ्रव A variety of Prakrit ; तत्त्ववस्तुत्वमो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāvyādarśa I.

तद्+रूप Having the same form or shape.

तद्+विद्यः An authority in a particular field.

तद्+संख्याक Equivalent to that number.

तदादितदन्त्यायः A Mīmāṃsā rule where a statement of Utkarṣa includes all the details starting with the one for which it is given and a statement of Apakarṣa is applicable to all the details ending with the one for which it is given.

तद्वचपदेशन्यायः Similar to तत्प्रत्यय-न्याय above.

ततत्वम् A musical term to mean slow time.

तनु+धी Little-minded.

+तनूद्भवः A feather.

तनूकरणम् Making thin.

तन्तु+करणम् Spinning.

तन्तु+कार्यम् A web.

+तन्त्रम् 1. A set of acts which serve as common preliminaries to several things ; यत्सकृत् कृतं बहूनामुपकरोति तत्तन्त्रमित्युच्यते ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1. 2. The order of the universe ; यतः प्रवर्तते तन्त्र Mb. 14. 20, 14.

तन्त्र+ज्ञः An expert.

तन्त्र+युक्तिः The plan of a treatise ; Kau. A. 15.

तन्त्रिभाण्डम् The Indian lute.

तन्त्रिल a. Clever in administration ; त्वं तन्त्रिलः सेनापती राज्ञः प्रत्ययितः Mk. 6. 16/67.

तप+ऋतुः The summer ; तपर्तु-मूर्ताविप मेदसां भरा N. 1. 41.

तपस्+अर्थय a. Meant for penance ; तयोर्थीयं ब्राह्मणी धत्त गर्भम् Mb. 11. 26. 5.

तपस्+कुश a. Emaciated due to penance.

तपस्+मूल a. Originating from penance.

तपस्+वृद्ध a. Grown old in austerity.

तप्त+कुम्भः, —रूपः N. of a hell.

तप्त+तप्त Repeatedly boiled or heated.

तप्त+मुद्रा Marking the body with the insignia of divine weapons by pressing heated metallic stamps.

तप्त+रूपम्, रूपकम् Purified silver.

तप्त+वालुकाः Hot gravel.

+तापिन् Causing pain ; Ki. 2. 42.

तरङ्ग+मालिन् The ocean.

तरङ्ग+वती A river.

तरल+करण One having weak sense organs.

तरह+कोटरम् The hollow of a tree.

तरह+तूलिका,—धूलिका A bat.

तरहा Freshness.

तर्क+अटः A beggar.

तर्क+मुद्रा A particular position of the hand.

तल+उदरी A wife.

तलवः An instrumental musician using his palm.

तलवकारः (pl.) N. of a school of Sāma Veda.

+तलिन Covered with ; Vikr. 14. 61.

तलिन+उदरी A woman with slender waist.

तवकः A cheat ; तवकः कपटेषि च Nm.

तसरिका Weaving.

तस्दी An Astronomical term for a hexagon.

ताजिकः 1. A tribe belonging to the middle-east Asia. 2. A particular breed of horse.

ताण्ड्यब्राह्मणम् N. of a brahmana text of the Sāma Veda.

तात्कर्म्यम् Sameness of profession.

तात्पर्य + अर्थः The correct meaning of a statement.

तादात्विक A spendthrift; Kau. A. 2. 9.

तादृश्यम् Sameness of qualities.

तादृष्यम् Sameness of form.

तापसकः A demoralised ascetic.

+तामसः N. of the 4th Manu.

+तार a. A thread, wire.

तारण्यः 1. N. of Kārṇa. 2. A devotee of the Ś m.

+तारा 1. One of the Siddhis;

2. N. of a musical Rāga.

तारिका f. A kind of liquor,

तार्णसम् A kind of sandal; Kau.

A. 2. 11.

ताल + त्रः One who knows the

Measure in music.

ताल + धारकः A dancer.

ताल + नवमी The 9th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada month.

ताल + फलम् Fruit of the palm tree.

ताल + भङ्ग Error in keeping the measure in music.

तावत्—फल a. Having that much result.

तिग्म + अचिस् The Sun.

तितिलम्—1. N. of a Karaṇa in Jyotiṣa (तैलम्); 2. Flattened sesamum Cake.

तिथिः + अर्थः A Karaṇa (half the Tithi).

तिथि + प्रलयः (pl.) Difference between Solar and Lunar days in any given period.

+तिमिः N. of the Mina Rāśi or Pisces.

तिमि + घातिन् A Fisherman.

तिमि + मालिन् The ocean.

तिमिला N. of a percussion instrument.

तिरस्कारिन् n. Excelling; देवि त्वन्मुखपङ्कजेन शशिनः शोभातिरस्कारिणा Ratn. 1. 24.

तिर्यक् + ज a. Born of an animal.

तिर्यक् + ज्या An oblique chord.

तिल + कठः Sesamum powder.

तिल + मयूरः A species of peacock.

तिहन् m. 1. Disease. 2. Rice.

3. Bow. 4. Goodness.

तीक्ष्ण + कण्टकः N. of a plant.

तीक्ष्ण + मार्गः A sword;

साम्प्रतिज्ञास्तीक्ष्णमार्गस्य मार्गः Śi. 18. 20.

तीर्थ + चर्या Pilgrimage.

तोत्रा 1. Black mustard 2. N. of a musical note.

तोत्र + द्युतिः The Sun.

+तु ind. Undoubtedly; तुशब्दः संशयव्यावृत्त्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 10.

3. 74.

+तुङ्ग The Punnāga tree; Nm.

तुङ्गिमान् m. Height; कृतनिश्चयिनो वन्द्यास्तुङ्गिमा नोपभुज्यते Pt. 2. 146.

तुच्छ + दय a. One bereft of mercy.

तुच्छ + प्राय a. Insignificant.

+तुञ्ज IP. To extract.

+तुञ्ज a. Pressure.

+तोदः Pressure; Mātanga. L. 1. 31.

तुन्दिलित Having developed a protuberant belly.

तुम्बारम् Felly.

तुर्य + यन्त्रम् A quadrant.

+तुला A beam or rafter under the roof of a house.

तुला + अधिरोहणम् Equalling or resembling.

तुला + अनुमानम् Analogy, inference based on analogy.

तुला + धारणम् Weighing.

तुल्य + कक्ष a. Equal to.

तुल्य + नवतदिन a. 1. With nights and days of equal duration; 2. Without distinguishing between day and night.

तुल्य + निन्दास्तुति a. Indifferent to blame and praise.

तुल्य + मूल्य a. of equal cost.

तुल्य + योनिः a. of same parentage

तुल्य + वयस् a. of equal age.

तुल्य + संख्या a. of equal number.

तुल्यशः ind. in equal parts.

तुलसि Same as तुलसी in poetry.

तुद् IP. To hurt, to oppress.

तूणी N. of a plant.

तूतकम् Blue Vitriol.

तूली + पीठी, लसिका Spindle.

तूष्णीं + दण्डः Punishment in secret; Kau. A. 1. 11.

तृचः, —चम्. A collection of three Rks.

तृण + गणना Looking at something as worthless; तृणगणना गुणराशिणां घनेषु Vikr. 6. 2.

तृण + पुलिक N. of a human abortion; caraka 4. 4. 1.

तृण + भुज् v. Graminivorous.

तृण + शालः The areca-nut tree.

तृण + षट्पदः A kind of wasp.

तृणता 1. The status of a straw 2. A bow; Śi. 19. 61.

तृण्ण a. (veda) cut, split.

तृप्तता satisfaction.

तर + पतिः Officer in charge of ferries.

तरणिः + तनया N. of Yamunā.

+ तारकम् A star; शान्तर्क्षग्रहतारकम् Bhāg. 13. 3. 1.

+तेजस् 1. Anger. 2. The sun.

तेजस् + पुञ्ज A collection of lustre.

+तैजस a. Possessed of Rājasa quality; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा; Bhāg. 3. 5. 30.

+तैजसम् 1. The group of senses. 2. The sentient world.

तैमित्यम् Dullness.

तैर्यग्योन Belonging to an animal creation.

तैलम् + अम्बुका A cockroach.

तैलम् + किट्टम् Oil-cake.

तैलम् + पूर a. That which is full of oil; अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10.

तोटक a. Quarrelsome.—कः N. of a disciple of Saṅkara.

तोटकम् (त्रोटकम्) N. of a meter.

तोय+अग्निः Submarine fire.

तोय+अञ्जलिः An offering of a handful of water in propitiation of Gods or means.

+तोरणम् A triangular fulcrum supporting a balance.

तौच्छम् The state of being insignificant or तुच्छ.

तौरङ्गिकः a. A horseman.

तौर्षिकिक a. Belonging to the Turkish tribe.

त्यक्त+विधिः a. One who has transgressed Rules.

त्यद् Pron. a. (Nom. Sing. स्यः m.) (Vedic) Invisible; सच्च त्यच्चा-भवत् Tait. Up.

त्याजित p. p. 1. Deprived of; धूपोष्मणा त्याजितमार्द्रभावम् Ku. 7. 14. 2. Expelled.

त्रयो+मय a. One who is in the form of the three Vedas.

त्रयो+विद्य a. One who is well versed in the three Vedas.

त्रयो+वेद्य a. One who can be known through the three Vedas; त्रयोवेद्यं हृद्यं त्रिपुरहरमाद्यं त्रिनयनम् Ananda Laharī 2.

त्रयो+संवरणम् Three acts of concealing one's own weakness, concealing the search for the enemy's weakness and concealing one's policy; Mb. 12. 56. 20.

त्रि+अङ्गुलम् Measuring the breadth of three fingers.

त्रि+आर्षेय 1. A pravara consisting of three Ṛṣis. 2. deaf, dumb and blind persons.

त्रि+कटु (—कटुक) Dry ginger, black pepper and long pepper.

त्रि+करण The three-fold activity of thought, word and deed.

त्रि+करणौ The side of a square thrice as long as the other.

त्रि+काण्डम् N. of Amarakośa.

त्रि+गुणाकृतम् Ploughed thrice,

त्रि+जातम् The three spices.

त्रि+जेमि a. With three follies; Bhāg. 3. 8. 20.

त्रि+नेत्रफलः The cocoa-nut.

त्रि+पिटकम् The three collections of Buddhist religious texts.

त्रि+भङ्गम् A pose in which there are three bends in the body (Iconography).

त्रि+मद The three-fold haughtiness.

त्रि+मल The three excretory matters; stools, urine and flem.

त्रि+यव weighing three seeds of barley.

त्रि+लोहकम् The three metals; gold, silver and copper.

त्रि+वली f. Three folds in the belly (of a lady).

त्रि+वली The anus.

त्रि+वृत्तिः Livelihood through Yajana, Bhaikṣya and Adhyayana.

त्रि+शर्करा Three kinds of sugar.

त्रि+सवनम् (—षवणम्) Sacrifice at three periods of a day.

त्रि+सरः Milk, sesamum and rice boiled together.

त्रि+साधन Having three fold causality.

त्रि+सामन् a. Singing three Sāmāns i.e. ūha, Rahasya and Prakṛti.

त्रि+सुवर्णः,—र्णम् N. of three Rks; Rv. 10. 114. 3. 5.

त्रिकत्रयम् A combination of Triphalā, Trikatu and Trimada.

त्रिराशिक Relating to three zodiacal signs or Rāśis.

त्रैवेदिक a, Relating to three Vedas.

त्वञ्च् 1 P. 1. To go. 2. To contract.

त्वरता Haste.

त्वरम् ind. Hastily.

त्वष्टिः Carpentry.

त्वाष्ट्र a. Belonging to त्वष्ट्र.

त्वाष्ट्री The asterism chitrā.

द

दंशित Seized of a matter; दंशितो भव कर्मणि Mb. 12. 22. 9.

दंस् 10 Ā. 1. To bite. 2. To see.

दक्ष (Caus) 1. To gladden. 2. To make one strong; दक्ष-यन्द्रिजगणानपूयत Śi. 14. 35.

दक्षता Dexterity.

+दक्षिण Favourable.

दक्षिण+आम्नायः The sacred seat of Tāntric cult belonging to the South.

दक्षिणा+पथिक One belonging to the Deccan.

दक्षिणा+प्रत्यच् a. South-western.

दक्षिणा+प्रतीचो South-west.

दक्षिणामूर्तिः m. A form of Śiva.

दण्डः 1. The Science of Polity; Kau. A. 1. 5. 2. Injury; न्यासो दण्डस्य भूतेषु Bhāg. 7. 15. 8.

दण्ड+आघातः A blow with a stick.

दण्ड+आसनम् A kind of Āsana.

दण्ड+उद्यमः Threatening with punishment.

दण्ड+कलितम् Repeating like a measuring yard stick; ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 83.

दण्ड+कल्पः Decreeing a punishment Kau. A. 4.

दण्ड+निधानम् Pardoning from punishment.

दण्ड+लेशम् A small punishment; MS. 8. 51.

दण्ड+वाचिक a. Verbal assault.

दण्ड+वारित a. Not doing a thing for fear of punishment.

दधु a. Impudent, bold; Bk. 6. 117.

दधनः An epithet of Yama.

दन्तः+उच्छिष्टम् Particles of food stuck up between the teeth.

दन्तपत्रिका A comb.

दन्तः+बीजः Pomegranate (Same as दन्तबीजः).

दन्त+श्यापारः Ivory-work.

दन्द्म्यमाण a. (Frev. from द्रम्) Wavering in different directions; दन्द्म्यमाणाः परिवर्ति मूढाः Kath 1. 2. 5.

दमघोषः N. of a king, father of Śiśupāla.

दमनकः N. of a fox in Pañcatantra story.

दम्भ + चर्या Deceit, hypocrisy.

वरम् + दलित a. Slightly opened;
दृशा द्राघीयस्या दरदलितनीलोत्पलरुचा
Saundarya-Laharī.

दरम् + मन्चर a. A little slow.

दर्भ + लवणम् A grass-cutter.

दविका A kind of eye-ointment.

दशन् + क्षीर a. Mixed with ten parts of milk.

दशन् + धर्मः Distress.

दशन् + योजनम् A distance of ten Yojanas.

दशा + अंशः, भागः Bad period;
Rām. 3. 72. 8.

दशा + फलम् The effect of a particular horoscopic period.

दहन ऋक्षम् (दहनक्षम्) The constellation Krittikā.

दग्ध + जठरम् The demanding stomach, poverty—stricken

दग्ध + व्रणः A burn.

दत्त + क्षण a. One who is given an opportunity.

दत्त + दृष्टिः a. One who is attentive or observing.

दत्तकचन्द्रिका N. of a work in Dharma Śāstra.

ददातिः Transfer of ownership;
अथ ददातिः किं लक्षणकः इति ŚB on MS. 4. 2. 28.

दानम् + परिमिता The limit of liberality

दानम् + वषिन् An elephant in rut.

+ वेय To be ceded (road);
पण्या देयो वरस्य MS. 2. 138.

दाक्षिकन्या N. of a place.

दाडिम + बीजः The seed of the pomegranate.

दाम्नी A garland.

+ दायः A kinsman.

दाय + विभागः Partition of property.

दारः + अधिगमनम् Marriage.

दारु + मत्स्याह्वयः A lizard.

दारु + हारः A wood-cutter.

+ दारुणम् The mallific star,
मृग, पुष्य, ज्येष्ठा and मूल

दारोदर Pertaining to gambling.

दाविका f. A kind of Collyrium.

दावी f. 1. A kind of turmeric
2. A kind of tree.

दार्ढ्य a. (—दी f.) 1. Stony.
2. That which is ground on a stone.

दाष्टान्त a. Explained with the help of an analogy.

दाष्टान्तिक a. One who explains by using a simile.

दालवः A kind of poison.

दालम्यः N. of a grammarian.

दाशरथ्य a. 1. Relating to sacrifice; Com. on Mb. 12. 8. 37.

दाशराज a. Belonging to ten kings.

दासमीयः A son born of a woman of a higher Caste and Śūdra father.

दिन + कृत्यम् The day's routine.

दिन + स्पृश A lunar day
Conciding with three week-days;
Hch.

दिवसः + अवसानम् Evening.

दिवसीकृ To Convert the night into a day; निशा दिवसीकृता Mk. 4. 3.

दिवा + नक्तम् Day and night.

दिव्यावधानम् N. of a Buddhistic work.

दिव्य + घुनी N. of Ganges.

दिश् + अवस्थानम् The ether.

दिश् + म्रमः confusion in one's direction or way.

दिश् + शूलम् A bad yoga prohibiting travelling in certain directions on particular days.

दिष्ट + गतिः Death.

दिष्ट + दृश् God the dispenser of justice; यस्य तुष्यति दृष्टदृक् Bhāg. 4. 21. 23.

दिष्ट + भाज् God.

दिष्ट भुक् One who reaps the fruits of one's Karman.

दिष्टिः + वृद्धिः f. congratulations.

देशना f. Direction, ordinance;

दैकृतीषु देशनासु प्राकृतं धर्मजातमपेक्ष्यते
ŚB on MS. 10. 1. 1.

दीनता Weakness.

दीक्ष 1. Ā Caus. Impel;
encourage ; तत्कलमस्तमदिदीक्षतक्षणं
N. 18. 120.

दीक्षणीयेष्टिः N. of a sacrifice performed before upanayana.

दीक्षा + आश्रमः The Vānaprasthāśrama.

दीक्षा + यूपः A sacrificial post.

दीपः + अङ्कुरः The flame of a lamp.

दीपः + उच्छिष्टम् Soot, lamp black.

दीपः + दण्डः The stem of a lamp.

दीप्त + आस्य A serpent.

दीप्त + निर्णयः a. One who has fixed decisions.

दीप्यकम् 1. A peacock's crest.
2. Another name for the figure of speech Dipaka.

दीर्घ + अपाङ्ग a. One with long side glances (a deer.)

दीर्घ + अपेक्षिन् a. Very considerate, careful.

दीर्घ + चतुरत्नः An oblong.

दीर्घ + तमस् N. of a sage.

दीर्घ + द्वेष्टिन् One who cherishes hatred for long time.

दीर्घ + पत्रकः 1. Sugar-cane.

2. A kind of garlic.

दीर्घ + पुच्छः A serpent.

दीर्घ + बाहुः Having long arms.

दीर्घ + वच्छिका A shark, crocodile.

दुःख + गतम् Adversity.

दुःख + जीविन् a. Living in distress.

दुःख + त्रयम् The three fold misery; आधिभौतिक, अधिदैविक and आध्यात्मिक ।

दुःख + दुःखम् (inst.) With great difficulty.

दुःख + दुःखी a. One who is distressed by the sorrow (of others परदुःखदुःखी)

दुःख + दुःखिन् Having sorrows in secession.

दुःख + लघ्य a. Difficult to cut.

दुःखाकृत Oppressed; N. 22. 138.

दुकल+पट्टः A silken belt or head-band.

+दुन्दुभिः N. of one of the Sanvastaras (years).

दुर्+अक्षरम् Inauspicious word.

दुर्+अपवादः Scandal.

दुर्+अवच्छदः a. Difficult to be concealed.

दुर्+अवसित a. Limitless, immeasurable.

दुर्+आढय a. Impoverished person.

दुर्+आधिः (m) Distress, mental worry.

दुर्+आपूर a. Insatiable.

दुर्+आमोद Bad scent.

दुर्+आवर्तं Difficult to be brought round or convinced.

दुर्+आसद a. Unassailable.

दुर्+उदय a. Appearing with great difficulty.

दुर्+उदकं a. Having bad consequences.

दुर्+उपसर्पिन् a. Making a careless approach.

दुर्+गुणितम् Not properly trained; शस्त्रं दुर्गुणितं यथा Avimāraka 2.4.

दुर्+गोष्ठी Evil company.

दुर्+नयः 1. Evil strategy. 2. Immorality. 3. Haughtiness.

दुर्+नृप A bad king.

दुर्+न्यस्त Badly arranged.

दुर्+बाध a. Unrestrained.

दुर्+बुध a. Evil-minded.

दुर्+भिवज्यम् Incurability; Bri. Up. 4. 3. 14.

दुर्+मङ्ग a. Obstinate.

दुर्+मरम् An unnatural or difficult death.

दुर्+मर्षित a. Provoked.

दुर्+मेत्र Hostile.

दुर्+ग्रामः A colony of servants around a brahmin settlement; Māna. 10. 79. 80.

दुर्+विद्ध Irregularly perforated or cut.

दुर्+विमर्श a. Difficult to be examined.

दुर्+विवाहः An irregular matrimony.

दुर्+व्यवहृतिः Calumny.

दुरोणम् (Vedic) A residence; अतिथिदुरोणसद् Rv. 4. 40. 5.

दुश्क a. Irreligious.

दोषः+अक्षरम् Accusing word.

दोषः+आविष्कारणम् Highlighting the defects.

दोषः+निरूपणम् Pointing out defects.

दुस्+उपस्थानम् Inaccessible.

दुस्+कुलम् A low family; स्त्रीरत्नं दुक्कुलादपि MS. 2. 238.

दुस्+कूह a. Hypocritical; Bu. Ch. 1. 18.

दुस्+क्रीत a. Not properly purchased.

दुस्+चिक्वम् An astrological term for the third Rāṣi from the Lagna.

दुस्+प्रक्रिया Little authority; Raj. T. 8. 4.

दुस्+प्रतीक Difficult to recognise.

दुस्+प्रद a. Causing pain or evil; अद्य भीताः पलायन्तु दुष्यप्रदास्ते Rām. 2. 106. 29.

दुस्+मरम् A sad or untimely demise.

दुस्+सयः 1. A dog. 2. cock.

दुस्+संस्थित a. Very reprehensible to look at.

दुस्+स्थम् ind. Ill, unwell; दुःस्थं तिष्ठति यच्च पथ्यमधुना कर्तास्मि Amaru.

दुग्ध+अक्षः A kind of precious stone.

दुग्ध+कृपिका A kind of cake.

दुहिलितिका A variety of animal skin with hair; Kau. A. 2. 11.

दूतः+काव्यम् A poem with the theme of sending a messenger like the Meghaduta.

दूतः+वधः (—वध्या) Killing a messenger; दूतवध्यां विगर्हता Rām. 6. 53.

दूतः+संपात (संप्रेषणम्) Sending a messenger.

दूत्यम् The function of a Dūta.

दूर+अपेत a. Quite out of question; that which does not arise in a context.

दूर+आगत a. Coming from a distance.

दूर+उत्तरित a. Driven far away.

दूर+गामित् m: An arrow.

दूर+पात (पातिन्) a. One who can shoot from a distance शास्त्रविद्विरनाधृष्यो दूरपाती दृढव्रतः Mb. 5. 165. 25.

दूर+पातनम् Shooting to a distance.

दूर+श्रवणम् (श्रुतिः) Hearing from a distance (Considered as one of the Siddhis).

दूर+श्रवस् a. Renowned far and wide.

दूरता, दूरतात्वम् Remoteness, distance.

दृडकः An improvised oven in the ground.

दृढ+धृतिः Resolute.

दृढ+नाभः A mantra for curbing the effect of an Astra; Rām. 1. 29. 5.

दृढ+पृष्ठकः A tortoise.

दृढ+भूमि A person who has qualified himself for certain initiation by his perseverance Tapas.

दृढ+भेदिन् (—वेदिन्) A good archer.

दृढ+मन्यु One who has intense anger; भागवाय दृढमन्यवे पुनः R. 11. 46.

दृढ+वृक्षः The cocoanut tree.

दृतिः m., f. A syringe or syphon; ता देवरानुत्त सखीन्सिपिचुर्दृतीभिः Bhāg 10. 75. 17.

दपं+उपशान्तिः Putting down one's pride.

दर्श-दर्शम् ind. At every sight.

दर्शपूर्णमासन्यायः The rule by which an act which is capable of producing in many results can produce only one at a time

and not all simultaneously; MS. 4. 3. 25-28.

+ दर्शनम् Assertion, statement; दर्शनादर्शनयोश्च दर्शनं प्रमाणम् ŚB. on MS. 10. 7. 36.

दर्शनीय+तमः One who is most charming to look at; दर्शनीयतमं शान्तं Bhāg.

दर्शनीय+मानिन् *a.* One who is conceited about his appearance. दिदृक्षा *f.* Desire to see.

दिदृक्षुः One who is desirous to see.

दृश्+अञ्जलः A side-long glance.

दृश्+छत्रम् An eye-lid.

दृश्+निमोलनम् A kind of children's play.

दृश्+प्रसादा A blue stone used for a collyrium.

दृश्+संगमः Meeting of the glances.

दृशालुः The Sun.

+दृश्यम् One of the varieties of Kavya literature which is fit to be seen as against श्रव्यम् ।

दृश्य+इतर *a.* Invisible.

दृश्य+स्थायित *a.* Placed conspicuously so that nobody would miss it. दृश्यस्थापितमृद्भंभिश्चाभाण्ड-मृगाजितान् Ks. 24. 92.

दृष्ट+सारम् *a.* That whose strength is proved. दृष्टमारमथ रुद्रकामुके R. XI.

+दृष्टिः *f.* A theory, doctrine (Same as दर्शनम्).

दृष्टि+प्रसादः The favour of a glance.

दृष्टि+मण्डलम् 1. The pupil of the eye. 2. Area of vision.

दृष्टि+रागः The expression of the eyes; भवन्तमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽभ्याः दृष्टिरागः Ś. 2. 11-12.

दृष्टि+संभेदः Mutual glance; त्वयापि न निरूपिता अनयोर्दृष्टिसंभेदः Māb. 7.

दृषद्+अश्मन् The mill stone which is inmovable.

दृषद्+मारम् Iron; दृषन्तारस्तत्वा-मृतमपि Mv. 6. 52.

+देव A husband's brother (Same as देवर)

देव+अर्पणम् 1. An offering unto the Gods. 2. The Veda; Com. on Mb. 13. 86. 17.

देव+कुसुमम् A natural hollow in the rocks.

देव+गान्धारी N. of a musical Rāga.

देव+ग्रहः A class of spirits which cause madness or Unmāda.

देव+तर्पणम् Offerings of water to Gods.

देव+दैवत्य Destined for the God.

देव+धिष्यम् A chariot of the Gods.

देव+नक्षत्रम् N. of the first 14 Nakṣatra in the Southern quarter.

देव+निन्दा Atheism.

देव+निर्माल्यम् Used in offering to a God (garland etc.)

देव+पुरोहितः Planet Jupiter.

देव+प्रसूत A product of Nature like water.

देव+भोगः Heavenly joy.

देव+माया Divine illusion; तां देवमायामिव वीरमोहिनीं Bhāg. X.

देव+मार्गः 1. Air or sky 2. Anus; देवमार्गं च दर्शितम् Rāma. 5. 62.

देव+रातः An epithet of Parikṣit.

देव+लक्ष्मम् The Brāhminical thread.

देव+सत्यम् Divine truth.

देव+हः The left ear; Bhāg. 4. 25. 51.

देवितव्य *a.* To be gambled.

देवी+पुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.

देवी+भागवतम् N. of a Purāṇa recognised as one among the Mahāpurāṇas.

देवी+माहात्म्यम् The Saptasāti which is a part of the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.

देशः+अटनम् Travelling through a country.

देशः+कण्टकः A public evil.

देश+कालज्ञ One who knows the proper place and time to do a thing.

देश+विद्ध Properly perforated (pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

देश+वृत्तम् A circle depending upon its relative position to the place of the observer.

+देशकः An indication, reminder.

देशकपटुम् A mushroom.

देशिक+रूपिणी *f.* Goddess in the form of a teacher, An epithet of Lalitā.

देष्टव्य *a.* To be pointed or indicated.

देहः+आसवः Urine.

देहः+कृत् 1. The five elements 2. Father; अनरण्यस्य देहकृत् Bhāg. 9. 7. 4.

देहः+तन्त्र *a.* One who has assumed a Corporal existence.

देहः+पातः Death.

देहः+भेदः Death.

देहः+यापनम् Fostering the body.

देहः+विसर्जनम् Death.

देहः+वृन्तम् The navel.

देहः+सारः Marrow.

देहिका A kind of insect.

देक्ष *a.* Pertaining to a sacrificial vow (like अग्निषोम)

देप Relating to a lamp.

देव+इज्य *a.* Sacred to Jupiter

देव+ऊडा A woman married according to the rituals of Daivavivāha.

देव+चिन्ता Fatalism.

देव+दत्त *a.* Inborn, natural,

देव+रक्षित *a.* Protected by the Gods; अरक्षितं तिष्ठति देवरक्षितम् Subhāṣ.

देव+विद् *m.* An Astrologer.

देव+हत्त *a.* Hated by Gods ill fated; सुरक्षितं देवहत्तं विनश्यति Subhāṣ.

देवत+सरित् The Ganges.

देवसिक *a.* One day's occurrence.

देवाकरिः 1. Planet Saturn.
2. Yama 3. River Yamunā.

+देशिकः One instructed by a preceptor.

दोषकम् N. of a metre consisting of 10 syllabic instances of three भगण and one गुरु।

दोलाचल + चित्तवृत्तिः a. One whose mind is vacillating like a swing.

दोलाचल + यन्त्रम् A device to prepare some drugs.

दोला + लोल a. Uncertain.

+दोस् A measure of 18 inches: Matanga L. 10. 14.

दोहद + दुःख The strain of pregnancy; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःख-शीलताम् R. 3. 6.

दोहधरी N. of a planetary combination considered auspicious.

दोर्जन Pertaining to a wicked person.

दोर्भिक्षम् Famine.

दोर्व्रत्यम् Disobedience.

दोःस्थम् Distressed state.

दोहदिकः A landscape gardener; N. 6. 61.

द्यु + पथः The aerial route.

द्यु + रत्नम् An epithet of Sun.

द्यु + सैन्धवः The Uccaiśravas, (horse of Indra).

द्युत + धर्मः The gambling laws.

द्युत + मण्डलम् The gambling den.

द्युत + लेखकः One who records the score in gambling.

द्यो + कारः An architect.

द्रङ्गः A city, town; Raj. T.

द्रवत् a. 1. Running, swift.
2. Trickling, oozing, dripping.

द्रविः One who melts metal (Vedic)

द्रविड + शिशुः A Dravida child, An epithet of Manikka-Vācaka, a Saivite saint; दया वत्या दत्तं द्रविडशिशुरास्वाद्य तव यत् Saundaryā Laharī.

द्रविणम् + उदयः Acquirement of wealth.

द्रविणम् + उदस् Fire.

+द्रव्यम् A verse from the Rg. Veda used for a Sāman; द्रव्य-शब्दस्तु छन्दोगैः ऋक्षु आचरितः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 14.

द्रव्य + शुद्धिः Purity of an article used for a religious purpose.

द्रष्टुकाम (द्रष्टुमनस्) Desirous of seeing; The suffix तुम् is dropped before काम and मतस् according to Pāṇini.

द्राक् + केन्द्रम् The distance of a planet from the point of its greatest velocity.

द्राक्षा + आसवः A spirituous liquor used as a tonic.

द्राक्षा + पाकः A variety of poetic style where the construction is simple and sweet as against तारिकेलपाकः

द्राघिलः A bear.

द्राह्यायणः N. of a sage who has written a Śrauta Sūtra text for a sect of Sāmavedins.

द्रु + पाद a. Large-footed.

द्रुत + गति a Going quickly.

द्रुत + मध्या Same as द्रुतविलम्बितम्।

द्रुमः + अबजम् The Karṇikāra tree.

द्रुमः + खण्डः (—पण्डः) A grove of trees.

द्रुमः + निर्यासः A kind of incence.

द्रुमः + वासिन् A monkey.

द्रव्वाणः (द्रेष्काणः) One-third part of the period of a Rāśi.

द्रोणकम् A fortified city on a sea-shore.

द्रोणपच a. Hospitable.

द्रोणयम् A kind of salt.

द्रोहिक Fit to be hated.

+द्रन्दम् Aside. secluded place; द्रन्दे होतु वक्तव्यम् Rām. 7. 103. 13.

द्रन्द + आलापः A dialogue between two persons.

द्रन्द + गर्भ A Bahuvrīhi compound having a Dvandva compound within.

द्रन्द + दुःखम् The misery caused by the opposite feelings like pain and pleasure.

द्वार + ग a. Standing at the door.

द्वार + बाहुः A door-post.

द्वारम् + अररिः The leaf of a door.

द्वारम् + वंशः The cross-beam of a door.

द्वि + अन्तर a. Intervened by two factors.

द्वि + अवर a. A minimum of two.

द्वि + आम्नातः a. Twice mentioned.

द्वि + आहिक a. Recurring on alternate days (fever).

द्वि + एकान्तरम् u. Separated by two or by one degree; द्वयेकान्तराम् जानानां धर्म्यं विद्यादिमं विधिम् MS. 10. 7.

द्वि + कर a. Serving two purposes.

द्वि + कार्षापणिक a. Worth two Kārṣāpaṇas (Coins)

द्वि + चन्द्रयोः The illusion of seeing two moons due to some eye-defect,

द्वि + द्विजः A Brahmacārin.

द्वि + जातिः Having to wives.

द्वि + फालबद्धः Hair parted in two.

द्वि + बाहुः Human being; Ks. 53. 94.

द्वि + भातम् Twi-light.

द्वि + मुनि ind. The two Munis, Pāṇini and Kātyāyana.

द्वि + वक्त्रः A double-faced serpent.

द्वि + वर्गः The pair of Prakriti and Puruṣa.

द्वि + व्यास a. Two fathoms long.

द्वि + स्थ (—ष्ठ) a. Conveying two senses; भवन्ति च द्विष्टानि वाक्यानि ŚB. on Ms. 4. 3. 4.

द्विकः 1. A crow. 2. A cakravāka bird.

द्विक+पृष्ठः The two humped camel.

द्वितीय+गामी *a.* That which is applicable to a second object; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3, 49.

द्वेष+स्थ *a.* Betraying hatred.

द्वीप+वासिन् The Khanjarīṭa bird.

द्वौकीकरणम् Separating into two.

द्वैहकाल्यम् The characteristic of being performed in two days as against ऐककाल्यम् ।

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धमिति *ind.* In a moment, suddenly.

धनम्+आदानम् Receiving money.

धनम्+आशा *f.* Desire for wealth.

धनम्+धान्यम् Money and grain.

धनम्+सूः *m.* The fork-tailed shrike.

+धनिन् *a.* The Vaiśya class;

ऊहजा धनितो राजन् Mb. 12. 296. 6.

धनुस्+आसनम् A Yogic pose.

धनुस्+ग्रहम् A cubit of 27 Angulas.

धन्वनम् 1. A bow. 2. A rainbow. 3. The zodiac sign of Sigattarius.

धमधमाय Devour, To blaze.

+धरः A sword.

धररम् Poison.

धरणी+तलम् The surface of the earth.

धरणी+विडीजम् *m.* A king.

+धरा The ground, floor.

धरा+उपस्थः The surface of the earth.

धरित्री+भून् *m.* A king.

धर्मः+अक्षरम् Holy Mantra.

धर्मः+अपदेश Under the pretext of observing Dharma; धर्मापदेशान् त्यजतश्च राज्यम् Rām. V. 38.

धर्म+अयनम् Course of law.

धर्म+अहन् Yesterday.

धर्मः+आकृतम् N. of a commentary on Rāmāyaṇa.

धर्मः+ईप्सुः Wishing to gain religious merit.

धर्म+उपचायिन् *a.* Religious.

धर्म+च्छलः Fraudulent violation of law.

धर्म+दक्षिणा Fee for instruction in Dharma.

धर्म+परिणामः Rise of righteous conduct in the heart (Jainism).

धर्मः+प्रतिरूपकः A pseudo Dharma.

धर्मः+प्रधान *a.* Eminent in piety.

धर्म+प्रेक्ष्यः *a.* Religious or Virtuous.

धर्मः+बाह्यः *a.* Contrary to religion.

धर्मः+शुद्धिः Purity of conduct.

धर्मः+सनयः Legal obligation.

धर्मः+सूत्रम् A treatise on Purva-nimānīsā by Jaimini.

+धर्षणम् Overpowering defeat; धर्षणं यत्र न प्राप्तो रावणो राक्षसेश्वरः Rām. 7. 31. 3.

धातुः+गर्भः (—स्तपः) A receptacle for ashes.

धातुः+चूर्णम् Mineral powder.

धातुः+प्रसवत *a.* Devoted to alchemy.

धातुकः Bitumen.

+धातु Fate, destiny.

धात्री+पुष्पिका N. of a tree.

धान्यम्+खलः Threshing floor.

धान्यम्+चौरः A stealer of corn.

धान्यम्+मुष्टिः A handful of grains.

धामन्+मानिन् *a.* Believing in a material existence; नैवेशितुं प्रभुर्भूम्न ईश्वरो धाममानिनाम् Bhāg. 3. 11. 38.

धामवत् *a.* Powerful, strong; पुरस्सरा धामवतां यशोधनाः Ki. 1. 43.

धाम्या *f.* 1. A kind of prayer chanted during the kindling of sacrificial fire. 2. Fuel; क्रोधान्गो निजतातानिग्रहकथाध्यायसमुद्दीपिते Rām. ch. 2. 86, N. 1. 56.

+धारणम् A charm to assuage pain.

धारणम्+यन्त्रम् A kind of amulet.

+धारणा One of the Yogaṅgas.

धारणा+आत्मक *a.* One who easily composes himself.

धारयिष्णुता Patience.

+धारा N. of a city in Mālwa.

धारा+आवर्तः A whirlpool.

धारा+ईश्वरः King Bhoja.

धारा+संपातः Incessant shower.

धारा+शीत *a.* (Milk) Cooled after having been milked.

धार्मिकः 1. A judge. 2. A bigot. 3. A juggler.

धावित् *m.* A runner; गोवौद्धारं धावितारं तुरङ्गी Mb. 11. 26. 5.

धित *a.* 1. Placed, bestowed. 2. Satisfied, pleased.

धिक्+वादः A reproachful speech, censure.

धिष्ठित *a.* 1. Well-placed, entrenched; शाल्वो वैहायसं चापि तत्पुरं व्यूहाधिष्ठितः Mb. 3. 15. 3. 2. Lodged, fixed.

+धीः The fifth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.

धीः+विममः Hallucination.

धुम्बुकम् A hole in the trunk of a tree which is a mark of decay.

धुम्बुरिः *f.* A particular musical instrument.

धुर्ध+बाहः A beast for draught.

धुर्यता Leadership.

धूषकः Incense.

धूत+गुणः *a.* One who has transcended the three Guṇas.

धूपः+नेत्रम् A smoking pipe.

धूप+वर्तितः A kind of cigarette.

धूम+उपहृत Rendered Blind by smoke.

धूमः+निर्गमनम् A chimney.

धूमः+महिषी Fog, mist.

धूमः+योनिः A cloud.

धूमरो Mist, fog.

+धूम्रः A camel.

धूलिः+वृत्तरितः *a.* Rendered grey by dust; गोवूलिधूमरितकोमलकुन्तलाग्रम् Kṛiṣṇa Karmāmṛta.

+धृ 1. 6 Ā. To intend in mind.

+धृत *p. p.* Resolved, firm; रिपुनिग्रहे धृतः Rām. 4. 27. 47

धृत+उत्सेक *a.* Haughty.

धृत+एकवेणि *a.* Bearing a single braid of hair; Ś. 7. 21.

धृत+गर्भ *a.* Pregnant.

धृत+मानस *a.* Firm-minded.

धृतिः 1. N. of a metre.

2. N. of the number 18.

धृष्टकेतुः N. of Dhṛṣṭadyumna's son.

धृष्टंवादिन् *a.* Speaking fearlessly.

+धेनुः *f.* A mare; ŚB. on MS.

7. 4. 7.

+धेनुका Pārvaṭi.

+धेय To be implemented, to be applied; अव्याकुलं प्रकृतमुत्तरधेयकर्म Śi. 5. 60.

धैर्यं+कलित *a.* Steady, unperturbed.

धैर्यं+वृत्तिः Steady, conduct.

धौत+अपाङ्ग *a.* Having the edges of the eyes illuminated; Me. 46.

धौत+आत्मन् *a.* Pure-hearted.

धौतेयम् Rock-salt.

धौम्यः N. of a Rṣi.

ध्यान+धिष्य *a.* Fit to practise Dhyāna.

ध्यान+मुद्रा A prescribed pose for meditation.

+ध्रुव 1. Peg; Nm. 2. N. of an astrological Yoga.

+ध्रुवम् Fixed point.

+ध्रुवा A bow string.

ध्रुव+केतुः A kind of meteor.

ध्रुव+गतिः With a fixed course.

ध्रुव+मण्डलम् The polar region.

ध्रुव+यष्टिः The axis of the poles.

ध्रुव+शीलः *a.* Having a fixed residence.

ध्वंस+अभावः Non-existence caused by the destruction of an object.

ध्वंस+कारिन् 1. Destroying. 2. Violating.

ध्वस्त+अक्ष *a.* Whose eyes are sunk (as in death), प्रकीर्णकेशं ध्वस्ताक्षम् Bhāg. 7. 2. 30.

+ध्वजः Part of a sword.

ध्वज+आरोहणम् Hoisting a flag.

ध्वज+आरोहः A kind of decoration on a flag.

ध्वज+उच्छ्रयः Hypocrisy.

+ध्वजिन् A hypocrite; M. 12. 158. 18.

ध्वनि+नाला 1. A lute. 2. A kind of long drum.

ध्वान्त+जालम् The cover of night.

न

नष्ट *a.* Harmful, destructive.

नहसः A God kind to his devotees; com. on Mb. 1. 170. 15.

+नकुलः A low-born; नकुलः पाण्डु-तनये सपभुक् कुलहीनयोः Nm.

नकुल+ईशः A mode of Tantric worship.

नकुल+द्वेषो A serpent; नकुलद्वेषी तथा पिशुनः Vāsavadattā.

नक्तम्+तन *a.* Nocturnal.

नक्रः—केतनः God of love.

नक्रः+मक्षिका An aquatic fly.

नक्षत्रम्+इष्टिः N. of a sacrifice.

नक्षत्रम्+उपजीविन् An astrologer.

नक्षत्रम्+भोगः The period of a Nakṣatra.

नक्षत्रम्+लोकः The region of the stars.

नखः+न्यासः Inserting the nails.

नगः+आपगा (—नदी) A mountain river.

नगरम्+मण्डना A courtesan.

नगरिन् m. Lord of a town.

नग्नहु n. Ferment for the preparation of spirits.

नग्न+आचार्यः *a.* A minstrel.

नग्न+चर्या A vow to be naked.

नटनारायणः N. of a musical Rāga.

नटवत् *a.* Behaving like an actor.

नडः+मीनः A kind of fish.

नड्वाभूः *f.* Pavement.

नत+नाभिः *a.* Slender; तस्याः

प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरुध्रं Ku. 1. 38.

नत्यूहः A kind of bird; Rām. 2. 56. 9.

नत्रम् A kind of dance.

नदी+कूलम् A river-side.

नदी+तर *a.* Crossing a river.

नदी+मार्गः The course of a river.

नदी+मुखम् The mouth of a river.

ननान्दूपतिः The husband of a husband's sister.

+नन्दकः N. of a gem.

नन्दन+जम् Yellow sandal-wood.

नन्दन+द्रुम A wish yielding tree. of the heavens.

नन्दन+वनम् The divine grove.

नन्दिः+देवो N. of a Himalyan peak.

नन्दि+नागरी N. of a script.

नन्दि+पुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.

+नन्दिवर्धनः A friend.

नन्दिन्+सुतः The sage Vyāḍi.

नन्दी *f.* N. of Durgā.

नभस्+रूप *a.* Gloomy, dark.

नभस्+वीथी The aerial path.

नभिः A wheel.

नभस्+चमसः 1. A kind of sacrificial cake. 2. The moon.

नभ्र+नासिका Fat-nosed.

नयनम्+अञ्चलः The corner of the eye.

नयनम्+चरितम् The eye glances.

नयनम्+जम् Tears.

नयनम्+बुद्बुदम् The eye-ball.

+नरः The individual soul.

नर+चिह्नम् The moustaches.

नर+देवः A king.

नरकः+चतुर्दशी The Deepavali day.

नरकः+वासः Stay in the hell.

नराचः N. of metre.

नरदंठकः N. of a metre.

नर्मन्+आलापः A jovial chat.

नर्मन्+उक्तिः A jocular expression.

नर्मन्+स्फोट 1. The first symptoms of love; 2. Pimples.

नर्मन् Deno. To entertain.

नर्मयितम् Sport, pastime.

+नलः 1. N. of year. 2. A measure of length.

नलः+तूला A kind of aquatic animal.

नलः+पाकः The delicious cooking of Nala the king (used to praise the quality of cooking).

नलिका A tube.

+नलिनो 1. Myst. 2. N. of one of the nostrils. 3. The city of Indra.

नलिनी+दलम् (पत्रम्) A leaf of the lotus.

नव+द्वीपः N. of a place in Bengal.

नव+श्राद्धम् A Śrāddha performed on odd days after death.

नवीभावः Becoming new.

नवन्+कपालः A cake-offering prepared in nine potsherds; Ait. Br. 1. 15.

नवन्+ग्व Nine fold.

नवन्+चण्डिक f. The nine forms of Durgā; Śailaputrī, Brahmacārini, Skandamātā, Candra-ghanā, Kūsmāṇḍā, Kātyāyanī, Mahāgauṇī, Kālārātri, Siddhidā.

नवन्+धातु Nine metals.

नवन्+पञ्चमम् An inauspicious horoscopic set-up for marriage where the Janma Rāśi of the bride is the 5th or 9th from that of the groom.

नष्ट+चन्द्रः The fourth day of the Bhādrapada when looking at the moon is prohibited.

नष्ट+दृष्टि a. Blind.

नष्ट+धी a. Forgetful, inattentive.

नष्ट+बीज a. Impotent.

नष्ट+रूप a. Invisible.

नशाकः A kind of crow.

नाक+नदी The heavenly Ganges.

नाक+नारी An Apsarā.

नाक+लोकः The heavenly region.

नाकुः+जः The sage Vālmiki.

+नाग A trumpet.

+नागम् A kind of Coitus.

नागः+आरूढः a. Riding upon an elephant.

नागः+केतुः epithet of Kārṇa.

नागः+द्वीपम् N. of a Dvīpa in the Bhārata Varṣa.

नागः+नासोह A lady with beautiful thighs resembling the trunk of an elephant in shape.

नागः+पर्णी The betel plant.

नागः+बन्धः N. of a metre.

नागः+रिपुः Garuḍa.

+नागरकः A City-father.

नागरकाः Planets opposed to each other.

नागरवृत्तिः Decorum of a citizen.

नागार्जुनः N. of a Buddhist teacher.

नागोजीभट्टः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

नाटकम्+प्रपञ्चः Set-up for a drama.

नाटकम्+प्रयोगः Enactment of a drama.

नाटकम्+रङ्गः A dramatic stage.

नाटकम्+लक्षणम् the various rules governing a dramatic composition.

नाट्यम्+अङ्गानि The ten parts of a dance.

नाट्यम्+आगारम् A dancing hall.

नाट्यम्+रासकम् A kind of one-act play.

नाट्यम्+वेदः The science of dramaturgy.

नाडी+चक्रम् A group of nervous centres in the body like the Mūlādhāra etc.

नाडी+पात्रम् A water clock.

नाडी+ग्रन्थः A book on Nāḍi school of Astrology.

नाणकम्+परीक्षा Coin-testing.

नाणकम्+परीक्षिन् An assayer.

नाथितम् Demand, request.

नानर्दमान a. Sounding loudly.

नाना+आश्रय a. Having many abodes.

नाना+गोत्र a. (pl.) Belonging to various Gotras.

नाना+धर्मन् a. Having different customs.

नाना+भाव a. Of different nature.

नानात्वम् The state of diversity.

नान्दन a. Pleasing; सैषा विद्वतिर्नाम द्वास्तदेतन्नोन्दनम् Ait. Up. 3. 12.

नाभागः N. of a king, son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Ambaiṣa.

नाभस्वत a. Relating to the wind.

+नाभिः A field.

नाभिः+गन्धः The smell of the musk.

नाभिः+वर्षम् N. of one of the nine Varṣas of Jambūdvīpa.

नाभोगः 1. A God. 2. A snake; नाभोगभोज्यो हरिणाघिहृदः सोऽयं गरुत्मानिव राजतीन्दुः Rām. ch. 6. 84.

नामन्+अवशेष a. That which is existing only in name.

नायकायते Denom. Ā. 1. To play the part of a hero. 2. To serve the purpose of a central gem in a necklace.

नाराचः 1. A road running towards the east. 2. A metallic bolt to fasten an idol to its seat.

नारायणः+अस्त्रम् N. of a missile.

नारायणः+सूक्तम् N. of the Puruṣasūkta hymn.

नारी+नाथ a. Having a woman as the sole owner or authority.

नारी+मणिः Gem among ladies.

नाला+यन्त्रम् 1. A cannon. 2. A syphon.

नासत्यौ m. (du) The Aświns who are the divine physicians.

नासा+अन्तिक Reaching to the nose.

नासा+वेधः Perforation of the nose.

नासिकः N. of a sacred place in Mahārāṣṭra.

नाहलः An outcast.

निःशस्त्र a. Bereft of all Kṣatriyas.

निःशङ्क a. Free from fear or hesitation.

निःशब्द a. Noiseless.

निःशस्त्र a. Unarmed.

+निःश्रेयसम् Faith, belief.

निःसंशय *a.* Certain.

निःसंग *a.* 1. Unattached

2. Free. 3. Selfless.

निःसत्त्व *a.* 1. Unsubstantial.

2. Weak. 3. Insignificant.

निःसीमन् *a.* Limitless.

निःस्नेह *a.* 1. Dry. 2. Cold.

निःस्पन्द *a.* Motionless.

निःस्पृह *a.* 1. Free from desire.

2. Contented.

निःस्व *a.* Pennyless.

निःस्वन *a.* Soundless.

निःस्वनः Sound.

निकट+वर्तिन् Situated nearby.

निकषणः Same as निकषः

निकषायित Considered as an authority or touchstone for something (eg. वैदुष्यनिकषायितेयं सभा)

+निकाशः 1. Light. 2. Secret;

निकाशस्तु प्रकाशे स्यात् सदृशे रहसि स्मृतः Nm.

निकृष्ट+कर्मन् *a.* One who indulges in despicable acts.

निकृन्दिता *a.* A defective recitation.

+निक्षिप्त *p. p.* Appointed.

निखिलेन *ind.* Completely, totally.

निगादः Recitation.

निगमः 1. Vow; स्वनिगममपह्वाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकर्तुमवप्लुतो Bhāg. 1. 9. 37. 2. Obtainment; पन्था मन्निगमः स्मृतः Bhāg. 11. 19. 42.

निगमनसूत्रम् The aphorism which forms the conclusion in a syllogism.

निगमात् *ind.* In short, in brief; Bhāg. 10. 13. 39.

निगूप् To conceal.

निगोर्ण-चारिन् *a.* Walking inognito.

निगोजाहकः A scorpion.

+निग्रहः Transgressing; निग्रहा-दमंशास्त्राणां Mb. 12. 24. 13.

+निग्रहणम् War.

निघ्नान् *a.* One who destroys.

+निघ्नित Constipated.

+निचुल 1. A lotus. 2. A coconut tree; Nm.

निचुल्य To encase, cover; निजां वीणां वाणी निचुलयति चोलेन निभताम् Saundarya-Laharī.

+नितम्बः The sounding board of a Viṇā.

नितान्तः+कठिन *a.* Very hard. severe.

नित्य+अनुबद्ध *a.* Always associated.

नित्य+अनुवादः A bare statement; MS. 4. 1. 45.

नित्य+अभियुक्त Perpetually absorbed in something.

नित्य+कालम् *ind.* At all times.

नित्य+जात *a.* Constantly born; अथ चैनं नित्यजातं Bg. 2. 26.

नित्य+बुद्धिः *a.* Considering any thing as constant.

नित्य+भावः Eternity.

नित्य+समः The view that all things remain the same.

+निदाघः The internal heat.

निदाघ+धामन् The sun; निदाघ-धामानमिवाधिदीधितिम् Śi. 1. 24.

निर्दिशित *a.* Shown, illustrated, proved.

निर्दिशन् *a.* Guiding, setting example to; सतां बुद्धिं पुरस्कृत्य सर्वलोकनिर्दिशिनीं Rām. 2. 108. 18.

निद्रा+दरिद्र *a.* Suffering from sleeplessness.

+निधनम् The sixth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.

निधानम् A deposit.

निन्दनम्+उपमा A comparison which implies condemnation.

+निपत् 1 P. To be miscarried (as the foetus).

+निपाकः Perspiration.

+निपातः Coming together; यासामेव निपातेन कललं नाम जायते Mb. 12. 320. 115.

निफेनम् Opium.

निर्बहित Destroyed, removed; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निर्बहिताहसा Śi. 1. 29.

निर्बिडित 1. Rendered heavy, crowded, thick. 2. Pressed close to; लङ्काभर्तुर्निर्बिडित B. R. 5. 19,

+निभृत Inactive.

निभृत आचार *a.* Of resolute conduct.

निभृत+स्थित *a.* Standing unobserved.

निमः A wooden pin.

निमित्त 1. Caused (same as निर्मित) 2. Measured.

+निमित्तम् 1. Means of knowledge; तस्य निमित्तपरीष्टः MS. 1. 1. 3. 2. Function; एताव्येव निमित्तानि मुनीनामूर्ध्वरेतसाम् Mb. 12. 61. 6.

निमित्त+ज्ञः An astrologer who bases his predictions on omens.

निमित्त+नैमित्तिकम् Cause and effect.

निमित्त+मात्रम् The mere instrumental cause; Bg. 11. 33.

निमेषान्तरम् The interval of a moment.

+निम्न A mean act; निम्नेऽप्रीहां करिष्यन्ति Mb. 3. 190. 26.

निम्न+अभिमुख *a.* Flowing towards a lower level; Ku. 5. 5.

निम्नित *n.* Deep, sunk.

निम्ब+पञ्चकम् The five products of the Nimba tree, i.e. leaves, flower, bark, fruit and root.

निम्बकः+पञ्चकम् The five varieties of lime.

+नियत 1. Held back, fastened. 2. Dependent on. 3. (in gram.) Pronounced with Anudatta.

+नियमः 1. Keeping secret; मन्त्रस्य नियमं कुर्यात् Mb. 5. 141. 20. 2. Effort; Mb. 2. 46. 20.

नियमः+हेतुः A regulating cause.

+नियुक्त Used, employed.

नियोक्तव्य *a.* 1. To be entrusted with. 2. To be appointed. 3. To be prosecuted; MS. 8. 181.

+नियोगः 1. An invariable rule; न चैष नियोगो वृत्तिपक्षे नित्यः समास इति ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 5. 2. Right; Ki. 10. 16.

निरग्र (क) *a.* Divisible without remainder.

निरधिष्ठान Unsupported.

निरनुग्रह Unkind.

निरनुनासिकम् *a.* Not nasal.

निरनुनासिकम् *a.* N. of a work by

Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa where no nasal sounds are used.

निरन्धस् *a.* Hungry; having no food.

निरपवाद *a.* 1. Blameless; without exception.

निरवसाद Cheerful.

निरायति: One whose end is fast approaching. निरयता लघुता निरायते: Ki. 2. 14.

निरारम्भ: *a.* Without any activity.

निरावर्ण *a.* Manifest, obvious.

निरुपभोग *a.* Without enjoyment.

निरुपाधिक *a.* Without attributes, absolute.

निर्दक्षिण्य *a.* Uncourteous.

निर्धौत *a.* Washed, cleansed;

निर्धौतदानामलगण्डभित्ति: R. 5. 43.

निर्नायक *a.* Having no leader.

निर्बीज *a.* Impotent.

निमन्तु *a.* Blemishless, innocent.

निर्मान *a.* 1. Without self-confidence; 2. Bereft of pride.

निलंकृति: Devoid of any ornamentation (in Rhet.)

निलक्ष्य *a.* Invisible.

निलून *a.* cut through.

निर्वत्सल *a.* Having no affection.

निर्विषङ्ग *a.* Not attached, indifferent.

निर्वृत्ति *f.* Accomplishment.

निर्वलक्ष्य *a.* Shameless.

निर्व्यवधान *a.* Uncovered (ground).

निर्व्यवस्थ *a.* Of inconsistent movement.

निर्व्यावृत्ति *a.* Not involving any return.

निर्वीड *a.* Shameless.

+निरय: Same as निलय: abode; निरयात्रियाद्वीरो निरयादिव सानुज: Rām. ch. 2.

निरय: +वर्त्मन् *n.* Materialistic existence; यामां गृहे निरयवर्त्मनि वर्तता व: Bhāg. 10. 32. 31.

निरस्त + संख्य *a.* Innumerable, beyond counting.

+निराकृत Despised.

+निरुद्ध Filled with.

निरुद्ध + वृत्ति: Obstructed in the function of; eg. बाष्पनिरुद्धवृत्ति-कण्ठम् ।

+निरोध: Extinction.

निरूपक *a.* 1. Observing, observer. 2. Determining factor.

+निरूपित Pointed against.

+निर्ऋति: *f.* 1. The Mūlā Nakṣatra. 2. N. of one of the 8 vasus. 3. N. of one of the 11 Rudras.

निर्मलित 1. Flowed out; 2. Dissolved, melted.

निर्गन्त + बाहुवलय *a.* With polished bangles.

निर्गन्त + मनस् *a.* Pure-hearted.

निर्णय: + उपमा *a.* Comparison based on inference; Kāu. 2. 27

+निर्देश: Agreement, promise; Mb. 13. 23. 70.

निर्देश्य *a.* 1. To be pointed out; 2. To be decided; 3. To be proclaimed; 4. That which deserves purification; सुरापानं ब्रह्महत्या... अनिर्देश्यानि मय्यन्ते Mb. 12. 165. 34.

निर्धूतनम् Heaving.

निर्वन्धपृष्ठ: Questioned insistently.

निर्वन्धिन् *a.* Insisting upon.

निर्भर्त्सनम् Threat, abuse, reproach.

निर्मायिन् *a.* crushing, churning, grinding.

निर्मा Value, measure, equivalent.

+निर्माणम् Coming into being; birth; पूर्वनिर्माणबद्धा हि कालस्य गतिरीदृशी Rām. 7. 106. 2.

निर्यत् *a.* Coming out, issuing.

+निर्याणम् A road leading out of a town.

निर्याणिक Conducive to emancipation.

निर्यामक: An assistant.

निर्योग: 1. Make up; निर्योगात् भूषणान्माल्यात् सर्वेभ्योऽर्थं प्रदाय मे Prātimā 1. 26. 2. A rope used to tie a cow; Bhāg; 10. 21. 19.

निर्लोच्य *ind.* Having pondered.

+निर्वचनम् Praise; Mb. 1. 109. 23.

निर्वाय: Bestowing, offering.

निर्वासित *a.* Expelled, banished.

निर्वास्य *a.* Fit to be expelled.

निर्वापित Extinguished.

+निर्विश् 6. P. 1. To get oneself settled in a home; 2. To enter into; 3. To go forth; 4. To repay a debt; निर्वेष्टव्यं मया तत्र Mb. 5. 146. 15; 5. To live in Company; शुश्रूषणे प्रावृषि निर्विवक्ष ताम् Bhāg. 1. 5. 23.

+निर्विष्ट 1. Sticking in; 2 encamping.

+निर्वेश: 1. Entering; आत्म-निर्वेशमात्रेण तिर्यगतमुखलम् Bhāg. 10. 10. 26. 2. Revenging; Bhāg. 10. 44. 39.

निर्वारित *a.* Warded off.

निर्वृत्त + मात्र Just finished.

निर्घञ्जक *a.* Indicating, hunting; स्नेहस्य निर्व्यञ्जक: Mv. 5. 62.

निर्विद्ध *a.* 1. Wounded. 2. separated from each other.

निर्वेष 1. Penetration; 2. Insight.

निर्व्युषित *a.* Spent, passed away.

+निर्व्यूढ *p.p.* 1. Arrayed in order of battle; 2. Successful; 3. Pushed out.

+निर्व्यूढि: Highest point or degree.

निर्व्यूह: A peg. Mb. 3. 160. 39.

+निर्हरणम् Antidote.

+निर्हार: Deduction.

+निर्हार्त्ति A kind of fragrance surpassing all others.

निर्ह्रात: Shortening, Contracting.

+निलयनम् A house, residence.

निलायनम् Playing at hide and seek; Bhāg. 10. 11. 59.

निवाप + अन्नम् Water offered by both hands as libation.

निवाप + अञ्जलिः Sacrificial food.

निवास + भूमिः Locality of residence.

निवास + रचना An edifice.

निवास + स्थानम् Place of dwelling.

+ निवहः Killing, slaughter.

निवातकवचाः N. of a tribe vanquished by Arjuna.

+ निविश् 1. To throw, to shoot at; 2. To impress (on mind).

+ निविष्टः Cultivated (a country).

निवारकः Defender.

+ निवृत् 1. Ā. To shorten (the hair).

+ निवृत् Set (as the Sun).

निवृत् + योवन a. One who has been rejuvenated.

निशा + उषित a. One who has remained overnight.

निशा + रत्नम् 1. The moon; 2. camphor.

निशिचारः A goblin.

निश्चायः Congregation.

निश्चारकम् 1. Evacuation by stools; 2. Air, wind; 3. Obstinacy, intransigence.

निश्चित + अर्थ a. 1. One who has made up his mind about; 2. Judging rightly.

निश्राणः A whet-stone.

निषादः + स्थपतिन्यायः A rule by which when a compound could be dissolved as Karmadhāraya or Tatpuruṣa, the former is to be preferred to the latter.

निषेकः Distilled alcohol.

निषेकत् m. Father, begetter.

निषेधिन् a. 1. Disproving; 2. Excelling or surpassing.

+ निष्कम् Departure; Nm.

निष्कल (music) inarticulate.

निष्कालनम् Driving away.

+ निष्कृतिः Reproach; स्त्रिया-
स्तथापचारिण्या निष्कृतिः स्यादद्वेषिका
Mb. 12. 34. 30.

निष्कर्षम् Oppressing subjects
by over-taxation.

निष्कान्त a. Gone out. 2. Come
forth; अर्धनिष्कान्त एवासौ Durgā
Saptaśati 3. 34.

निष्ठनः Groan, sigh; Rām.
7. 21. 12.

निष्ठापित a. Accomplished;
Māl. 6.

निष्ठानित a. Spiced, pickled.

निष्ठित a. Spit upon; Bhāg.
11. 22. 59.

निष्पातः Throbbing.

निष्पन्दः The bond of friend-
ship; आर्षोऽयं देवि निष्पन्दो Rām.
3. 55. 35.

निष्पूरतम् A resting place built
as charity.

निष्कोश a. Without a sheath.

निश्चक्रिक Without any trick,
honest.

निष्पुष्यत्वम् Faultlessness.

निष्पक्व Well cooked.

निष्परामर्श a. Without advice,
helpless.

निष्पुराण Unheard of, new.

निष्प्रतिग्रह Not accepting gifts.

निष्प्रत्याश Hopeless, despan-
dent.

निष्प्रवणि Fresh from loom.

निःशर्कर Free from pebbles.

निःसह 1. Exhausted; 2. Intole-
rant.

निःसूत्र Helpless.

निःस्वन Soundless.

निःस्पृशं a. Hard, rough.

निःसर्गः + निपुण a. Naturally
clever.

+ निस्तुष्ट Kindled (as fire).

निस्तोदः Piercing, pricking,
stinging.

निहित Encamped (as an
army).

निहित + दण्ड one showing cle-
mency.

+ निहनवः Contradiction.

नीतिः + शतकम् A collection of

100 verses on good conduct by
Bhartṛhari.

नीच + गामिन् Following low
courses.

नीरचर a. Aquatic.

नीरङ्गो f. Turmeric.

नीराजित Illuminated.

नील + पिटः A collection of
Buddhist royal edicts and annals.

नील + स्नेहः Intense love.

+ नीविः (—वी) Prison.

नुत्तिः Eradication.

नूनम् + भावः Probability.

नूनम् + भावात् ind. Probably

नृ + कारः Manly deed.

नृ + जगथ a. Man-eater.

नृ + पाण्यम् A hall.

नृ + बाह्यम् A Palanquin.

नृतम् + हस्तः Position of the
hands in dancing.

नेती The drawing of a thread
through the nose and the mouth.

नेत्रम् 1. A bug; Nm. 2. A
bark of a tree; Nm.

नेत्रम् + कामर्गम् A spell for the
eyes.

नेत्रम् + चपल a. Restlessly wink-
ing.

नेत्र + पाकः Inflammation of the
eyes.

नेत्र + बन्धः Hood-winking.

नत्र + श्रवस् A serpent.

नेत्र्य Fit for the eyes.

नेदीयोमरण a. One whose death
is imminent; Raj. T. 4. 31.

नेदिवस् a. Sounding.

नेपथ्यम् + गृहम् a. Toilet-room.

नेमिः + तुम्बारम् The felly and
nave.

नेय a. 1. to be led; 2. Fit to
be taught; अनेयः शिक्षयितुमयोग्यः
Com. on Mb. 5. 74. 4.

नैककोटिसारः One who is worth
many crores.

नेगम N. of a chapter in
Yāskas Nirukta.

नेगम + काण्डः Same as above.

नेद्र a. 1. Sleepy; 2. Closed.

नैमित्तिक + कर्मन् Periodical
ceremony as against Nitay
Karma.

नैमित्तिक + लयः A Brāhma deluge.

नैऋत्य *a.* Belonging to the South-West.

नैश्चिन्त्यम् Absence of care.

नेष्टक A wood-cutter.

नेष्टक्यम् (in Buddh) Indifference to material pleasures.

नेष्टिक Obligatory; Mb. 12. 63. 23.

नेष्टिक + ब्रह्मचारिण One who is in life-long celibacy.

नेहारः Belonging to the fog.

नौ + क्रमः A bridge of boats.

न्यन्तः 1. Proximity; 2. Western side; Rām. 2. 68. 12.

न्यवग्रहः The accentless vowel at the end of the first number of a compound.

+न्यस्त 1. Put on, donned; 2. Having the low out tone (as a vowel).

न्यस्त + अस्तव्य *a.* To be placed, fixed.

न्यस्त + चिह्न *a.* Destitute of external signs.

+न्यासः Written or literal text.

न्यायः + आगत *a.* Rightly got.

न्याय + आभासः Semblance of reason, Sophism.

न्याय + उपेत Rightly admitted.

न्याय + निर्बपण *a.* Bestowing justly.

न्याय + विद्या (-शास्त्रम्) Science of logic.

न्याय + संबद्ध *a.* Rational, logical.

न्यून + पञ्चाशद्भावः An idiot who has not got in full the 50 properties of human nature.

न्यूनता 1. Deficiency; 2. Inferiority.

प

पंशु—सु 1, 10 P. To destroy.

+पक्षः The Sun (Vedic); See Sāyaṇa on Rv. 3. 53. 16.

पक्षः + अध्यायः Logic.

पक्षः + निक्षेपः Counting for one side; assigning on the side of.

पक्षः + भेदः Distinction between two sides of an argument.

पक्षः + बधः Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्षः + वायु (-वात) Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्षः + पक्षकः A fan.

पक्षिन् + तीर्थम् N. of a sacred place in South India.

+पक्ष्मन् 1. A whisker; सिंहस्य पक्ष्माणि मुखाल्लुनासि Mb. 3. 268. 6.

2. The hair (of a deer); निसर्ग-चित्रोज्ज्वलसूक्ष्मपक्ष्मणा Śi. 1. 8.

पक्ष्मल + दृश् *f.* A woman with long eyelashes.

+पङ्क्तिः N. of a metre.

पङ्क्तिः + क्रम An order, succession.

पङ्क्तिः *ind.* In rows.

पङ्क्तु + वासरः Saturday.

+पक्वितः Purification; शरीरपक्वितः कर्माणि Mb. 12. 270. 38.

पक्व + कषाय *a.* Whose passion become subdued.

पक्व + गात्र *a.* Having an infirm body.

पचमानक *a.* Habituated to cook for oneself.

पञ्चनिका A part of a plough.

पञ्च + आनन (-आस्य) 1. A lion. 2. Foremost in a particular category as वैद्यपञ्चानन.

पञ्च + आयतनी (-नम्) A group of five deities i.e. Surya, Ambika, Viṣṇu, Gaṇapati and Śankara, included in the daily worship.

पञ्च + उपचारः The five articles of worship i.e. गन्ध, पुष्प, धूप, दीप & नैवेद्य ।

पञ्च + कृत्यम् The five actions of the divine power; सृष्टि, स्थिति, संहार, तिरोधान and अनुग्रह ।

पञ्च + चामरम् N. of a metre.

पञ्च + धारणक *a.* Upheld by the 5 elements.

पञ्च + पादिका N. of a commentary on Śankara's Sūtrabhāṣya by Padmāpādacārya.

पञ्च + रात्रम् 1. N. of a drama by Bhāsa. 2. N. of a treatise on Philosophy attributed to Nārada.

पञ्च + शीलम् The five rules of conduct advocated by Buddha.

पञ्च + शुक्लम् The Combination of Uttarāyana, Śukla Pakṣa, day-time, Harivāsara and सिद्धक्षेत्रम् ।

पञ्च + सिद्धान्ती *f.* The five astronomical doctrines.

पञ्चम + आस्यः The Cuckoo.

पञ्चम + स्वरम् N. of a musical note.

पञ्चिका A register or record.

पञ्चीकरणम् The permutation and combination of the 5 elements to produce various objects of the Prapañca.

पटः + अञ्चलः The hem of a garment.

पटः + उत्तरीयम् An upper garment.

पटः + वाद्यम् A kind of cymbal.

पटः + वासकः Perfumed powder.

पटलकः (-कम्) 1. A screen or veil. 2. A packet.

पटलिका A heap, multitude as in धूलिपटलिका ।

पटहः + वेला The time at which a drum is beaten.

पटुः + करण *a.* Having sound organs; संदेशार्थक पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः प्राणीया; Me. 5.

पटुः + अंशुकः A silk cloth.

पटुः + बन्धः (बन्धनम्) Binding the head with a turban or crown.

पट्टकिलः The tenant of a piece of land.

पणः + अयः Acquisition of profit.

पणः + क्रिया Putting in a shape, contest for.

पण्य + जनः A businessman.

पण्य + दासी A hired female servant.

पण्य + परिणीता A concubine.

पथ+संस्था A warehouse of merchandisc.

पथकरम् The second, eighth, fifth or eleventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पण्डितो *f.* Learning, wisdom.

पण्डुः (—कः) An eunuch.

+पतङ्गः A horse.

पतङ्गः+शावः (—बः) The little one of a bird.

पतङ्गिका A bow-string.

पतत्+प्रकर्षं *a.* Prosaical.

पतित+गर्भा A Woman who had an abortion.

पतित+वृत्त One who leads a debaucherous life.

पताकः A particular position of the fingers in shooting an arrow.

+पताका Publicity; रम्या इति प्राप्तवती: पताका: Śi. 3. 53.

पताका+दण्डः A flag-staff.

+पताकिन् A chariot.

पत्काणिन् *m.* A foot-soldier.

पतिः+अध्यक्षः A brigadier of an infantry unit.

पत्रम्+तण्डुला A woman.

पत्रम्+दारकः A saw.

पत्रम्+न्यासः Inserting feathers into an arrow.

पत्रम्+पिशचिका A cap made of leaves.

पत्रल *a.* Rich in leaves.

पथिकः+जनः A traveller or a group of travellers.

पथिन्+अशनम् Provision for eating while on a journey.

+पदम् A coin; अष्टापदपदस्थाने दक्षमुदेव लक्ष्यते; Mb. 12. 298. 40.

पदम्+कमलम् Lotus-like foot.

पदम्+जातम् A group of words.

पदम्+रचना 1. Literary composition; 2. Arrangement of words.

पदम्+संधिः The euphonic combination of words.

पदातिलव *a.* Most humble.

पदीकृ To raise to the square root.

+पद्म 1. A particular posture of the body; 2. N. of a treasure.

पद्म+प्रिया 1. An epithet of Lakṣmi; 2. Goddess Manasā the wife of Jaratkāru.

पद्म+मुद्रा N. of a Tāntric symbol.

पद्मशः *ind.* By thousands of billions.

पद्मिनी+कण्टकः A kind of leprosy.

+पद्मः A village road.

पनस्यु *a.* Showing one's self. worthy of admiration.

पपी *m.* 1. The sun; The moon.

पयस्+रयः The current of a stream.

+पर The world beyond.

+परायणन् A religious order.

+परार्थः 1. Salvation, Mb. 12. 288. 9; 2. An object meant for another's use; संघातपरार्थत्वात् Sān K. 17.

+परार्थकः Divine, असावाटीत् संह्ये परार्थवत् Bk. 9. 64.

पर+अवसयशायिन् Sleeping in another's house.

पर+आचित Fostered by another, a slave.

पर+उद्दहः The Indian cuckoo.

पर+उपसर्गम् Approaching another.

पर+काल *a.* Relating to a later time.

पर+तर्ककः A beggar.

पर+तत्त्वगामिन् One who sleeps with another's wife.

पर+परिग्रह Owned by somebody else; Sak. 5.

पर+परिभवः Humiliation from others.

पर+पाकनिवृत्त One who does not take food at other's house.

पर+पाकवचिः Liking for food cooked at others houses.

परथा *ind.* Otherwise; chola Campu. 5. 5.

परम+अक्षरम् The sacred syllable 'om'.

परम+आयुध The weapon called cakra; Rām. 6. 58. 12.

परम+काण्डः A very auspicious moment.

परम+गहन *a.* Very mysterious.

परम+पुस् The supreme spirit.

परम+परम *a.* Most excellent of all.

परम+राजः A supreme monarch.

परम+समुदय *a.* Very successful.

परम+सम्मतः *a.* Highly approved, revered.

परंपर+यात *a.* Received by tradition.

परंपर+संबन्धः An indirect relationship.

परंपरित *a.* Forming a series or chain.

परशुः+मुद्रा A Tāntric pose.

परस्पर+विलक्षण *a.* Mutually opposing.

परस्पर+व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Mutual exclusion.

पराक् See पराच्

पराकृष्ट *a.* Disparaged.

पराक्षिप्त *a.* Upset; forcefully taken away.

+परागः Medicinal powder.

पराच् Not repeated; अनभ्यासे पराक् शब्दस्य तादर्थ्यात्; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 45.

पराच्+दृश *a.* Having the eyes turned to the outer world.

+पराचीन 1. Unfit. 2. Outward.

पराडीनम् Flying backward; Mb. 8. 41. 27.

+पराभवः N. of the 40th year in the cycle of Prabhava etc.

परासिक्त *a.* Thrown away.

परासेधः Arrest, imprisonment.

+परिकल्पित Divided.

+परिक्रमः Following the course of a river.

परिक्रमः+सहः A goat.

+परिक्रिया Exercise.

परिक्षत *a.* Wounded, injured.

परिक्षिप् To find fault with;
प्रणयाच्चाभिमानाच्च परिचित्रेप राघवम्;
Rām. 2. 30. 2.

परिगाढ *a.* Very much.

परिगुणित *a.* 1. Augmented by
addition, multiplied with;
2. Reiterated.

+परिग्रहः 1. The body;
2. Administration.

परिग्रहः+बहुत्वम् A large num-
ber of wives; परिग्रहबहुत्वेपि द्वे
प्रतिष्ठे; Śāk. 3.

परिप्राह्य *a.* To be treated
couriously.

परिघः+गुरु *a.* Heavy like iron.

परिघ+स्तम्भः A door-post.

परिघ्रा To kiss all over.

परिचरणतन्त्रम् A particular
method of performing
Śrāddha.

परिचारिका A female servant.

परिचारितम् Amusement.

परिच्यवनम् 1. Fall from;

2. Swerving, deviating from.

परिजोषं *a.* 1. Worn out,
faded. 2. Digested.

परिणामः+जम् Stomach pain
caused by indigestion.

परिणाम+मुख *a.* About to ter-
minate.

परिणाम+वादः The Sāṅkhya
doctrine of evolution.

परिणीतिः *f.* A marriage.

परिणेतव्य *a.* 1. To be married.

2. To be bartered against.

परितापिन् *a.* Harassing, pain-
ing.

परितृप्तिः *f.* Complete satis-
faction.

परितृपित *a.* Anxiously longing
for.

+परित्यज् To disembark (from
a boat).

परित्याज्य *a.* To be omitted,
abandoned.

परिदिष्ट *a.* Made known,
drawn attention to.

परिधिः+उपान्त *a.* Bordered by
the sea.

परिधारणा Patience, perseve-
rance.

परिधोर *a.* Very deep, solemn.
(as a tone).

+परिध्वंसः 1. Mixture of caste.
2. Eclipse.

+परितिष्ठित 1. Quite perfect.
2. Accomplished; परिनिष्ठितकार्यो
हि; Mb. 12. 238. 13.

परिपिच्छम् An ornamental sett-
ing of peacock's feather; गुञ्जावतं-
सपरिपिच्छलसन्मुखाय; Bhāg. 10. 14.
1.

परिपृच्छिक *a.* One who gets
any thing only when asked for.

परिप्लोपः Internal heat.

+परिबर्हः A presentation;
Bhāg. 4. 3. 9.

परिबोधः Reason.

परिभाण्डम् Household require-
ments.

+परिभू 1. To surpass. 2. To
soak, saturate; एवमेवेन्द्रियग्रामं शनैः
संपरिभावयेत्; Mb. 12. 195. 19.

परिभवः+निधानम् *a.* Object of
contempt.

परिभावना 1. Contempt, 2. (in
drama) words exciting curiosity.

परिभूत *p.p.* 1. Overpowered;
2. Insulted.

परिभूष्ट *a.* Fried, roasted.

परिमण्डित *a.* Adorned, decorat-
ed.

परिमित+वयस् Of young age.

परिमोटनम् Snapping, cracking.

परियन्त्रणा Restriction.

परिरम्भ *p.p.* Embraced.

परिलङ्घनम् 1. Leaping over;
2. Transgressing.

परिलोढ *a.* Licked over or all
around.

परिलोलित *a.* Tossed about.

परिवत्सः A cow-calf.

परि(रो)वादः+कथा Abusive
talk.

परि(रो)वादः+करः A slander-
er.

+परिवर्जित Wound round.

परिवर्जित+संख्या *a.* Innumera-
ble.

परिविशत् Twenty at least.

परिविष्ट *p.p.* 1. Surrounded;
2. Clotied; 3. Offered (as food).
परि(रो)वर्तः Derangement;
Svapna-4.

+परिवर्तित 1. Put aside, re-
moved. 2. Searched thoroughly.

परिवृण *a.* Mutilated.

परिवे 1 *v.* 1. To interweave.
2. To bind.

परिवेल्लित *a.* Surrounded, Bv. 2.
18.

परिशङ्का 1. Suspicion. 2.
Hope, expectation.

परिशब्दित *a.* Conveyed to,
mentioned.

परिशुश्रूषा Implicit obedience.

+परिष्प(स्य)न्दः Valour.

परिसंक्ष 2. Ā. 1. To exclude,
ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 31; 2. To
enumerate.

परिसमान *n.* A Sāma hymn
which is occasionally repeated.

+परिसरः A vein, artery.

परिस्कन्धः A collection. multi-
tude.

परिस्तोमः 1. A coloured cloth
put on an elephant. 2. A sacri-
ficial vessel.

परिस्तुत *a.* Flowed, trickled.

परिहूत *a.* Called together.

+परिहृ 1. To refute. 2. To
repeat. 3. To nourish.

परिहारः+विशुद्धिः Purification
by penance (Jaina).

परिहारः+सू A cow that bears
a calf after a long time.

परीष्ट *a.* Desirable, superior,
अन्ते परीष्टगतये हरये नमस्ते; Bhāg. 6.
9. 45.

पक्ष+आक्षेपः An objection
expressed in harsh words.

परेत+कल्पः Almost dead.

परेत+कालः Time of death.

परोक्ष+जित् One who conquers
without being noticed.

परोक्ष+बुद्धिः *a.* Indifferent to.

पर्णम्+नालः A leaf-stalk.

पर्णालः 1. A boat. 2. Single
combat.

पर्यटः + ओदनः Rice mixed with Parpaṭa.

पर्यङ्क + बद्ध *a.* Squatting.

पर्यन्त + स्थित *a.* Confining.

+ पर्ययः Loss; स्कन्धपर्ययः Mb.

12. 15. 26.

पर्यवस्थित *p.p.* 1. Stationed;

2. Occupied with; 3. Composed calm.

पर्यासित *a.* Thrown down, destroyed; परैरपर्यासितवीर्यसंपदाम्; Ki. 1. 41.

पर्यादानम् End.

पर्याप्त + काम *a.* One whose desires are accomplished.

पर्यापतत् *a.* Hurrying, or rushing out.

पर्याम्नात *a.* Celebrated, famous.

+ पर्यायः 1. End; पर्यायकालेर्मस्य प्राप्ते कलिरजायत; Mb. 5. 74.

2. 2. A figure of speech; handr. 5. 108; S. D. 733.

पर्यायः + क्रमः Order of succession.

पर्यायत *a.* Extremely long.

+ पर्युदासः A negation amounting to exclusion of something by using a नञ् (अत्राहणम् आनय) see ŚB on MS. 10. 8. 1-4.

पर्युपासीन *a.* 1. Sitting upon; 2. Surrounded by.

+ पर्युषित That which has passed the night (like cooked food).

पर्युषित + वाक्यम् A promise broken.

पर्युष्ट *a.* Stale.

+ पर्वतः N. of a R̥ṣi.

पर्वतः + उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain.

पर्वतः + रोधस् *n.* Mountain-slope.

पर्यन् + आस्फोटः Cracking the fingers (regarded as mark of curse).

पर्वन् + बिपद् The moon.

पलः + अन्नम् Rice with meat.

पलालः + भारकः A load of straw.

पलिः *f.* The portion of an

elephant's face just above the frontal projection.

पलित + छन्न Under the -pretext of grey hair; कैकेयी शङ्कयेवाह-पलितच्छन्ना जरा; R. 12. 2.

पलित + दर्शनम् Appearance of grey hair.

पल्यशनः A scorpion.

+ पल्लवः A long narrative.

पल्लवनम् Useless speech.

पवन + चक्रम् Whirl-wind.

पवन + पदवी The region of the skies.

पवमानः + तल्लः Fire.

+ पवित्र 1. A means of purifying the mind. 2. A cloth used as a filter to squeeze Soma plant.

पवित्रीकरणम् 1. Purification; 2. Means of purifying.

पशु *ind.* Behold! How good!

पशु + एकत्वन्यायः A Mīmāṃsa rule, ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 11. 16.

पशु + मतम् A false doctrine.

पशु + समाम्नायः A collection of names of the fauna.

पश्वात् + अहस् *ind.* In the afternoon.

पश्वात् + उक्तिः Repetition.

पश्चिमः + उत्तर *a.* North-Western.

पश्चिम + संध्या The evening twilight.

पश्य *a.* What sees or looks on; ददर्श पश्यामिव... पुरम्; Nai. 16. 122.

पष्ठोही A young cow; Mb. 13. 93. 32.

पातव्य *a.* 1. Drinkable; 2. To be protected.

+ पांसुः Powder.

पांसुः + क्रीडनम् Playing in the dust.

पांसु + गुण्डित Covered with dust

पांसु + लवणम् A kind of salt.

पांसक *a.* Corrupting, spoiling.

पांसुवः A cripple.

+ पाकः Inflammation.

पाकः + क्रिया The act of cooking.

पाजह्यम् 1. The belly of an animal. 2. The sides.

पाञ्चरात्रम् 1. N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. 2. N. of the Āgama of the Pāñcarātra sect.

पाञ्चालेयः A son of Pāñcālī.

पाटलः + कीटः A kind of insect.

पाटी + उपकरः The chief accounts officer.

पाठः + क्रमः The ordered determined by the sequence of the text.

पाठः + भेदः Difference in reading of a text.

पाठ्य + पुस्तकम् A class text.

पाणिः + कच्छपिका *f.* A kind of Mudiā.

पाणिः + गत *a.* Ready at hand.

पाणिः + दाक्ष्यम् Hand-trick.

पाणिः + वादः 1. Clapping the hands together. 2. Praying on a drum. 3. N. of a community of dermmns in Kerala.

पाण्डवः + प्रियः An epithet of Kṛṣṇa.

पाण्डिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

पाण्डु + लोहम् Silver.

पातः Application (of ointment knife, scissors etc.)

पातालम् + मूलम् The bottom of the nether world.

पात्र Releasing from sins; सर्वेषामेव पात्राणां परं पात्रं महेश्वर; Nandī P.

पात्रम् + उपकरणम् Utensils of an ornamental nature like chowries etc.

पात्रम् + प्रवेशः Entering the stage by a character (in drama)

पात्रम् + मेलनम् Collecting the actors to take different roles.

पात्रम् + संस्कारः Purifying a vessel.

पात्रम् + शोधनम् Examining the worthiness of a recipient of gift.

पात्रीकरणम् Marriage; ममेव पात्रीकरणेऽनिसाक्षिक... Nai 6. 68.

+ पादः A hole at the bottom of a water skin; तेनास्य क्षरति प्रज्ञा दूतेः पादादिवोदकम्; MS. 2. 99.

पादः+कृच्छम् A vow which involves fasting on alternate days.
 पादः+निकेतः A foot-stool.
 पादः+पद्धतिः *f.* Foot print.
 पादः+परिचारः A humble servant
 पादः+भटः A foot soldier.
 पादः+लग्नः Attached to the foot.
 पादः+संहिता The joints of the quarters of a verse.
 पादः+हीनजलम् Water, a portion of which is boiled.
 पादाकुलकम् N. of a metre.
 पानीय+पृष्ठजा *f.* Moss.
 पान्यः+दुर्गा A road-side deity; अलिङ्ग्य नीत्वाकृत पान्यदुर्गाम्; Nai 14. 37.
 पाप+वंशः *a.* A cursed family.
 पाप+विनिग्रहः Curbing wickedness.
 पाप+शमन *a.* Removing sin.
 पायसम्+पिण्डारकः One who eats Pāyasa.
 पायितम् Water offered as gift.
 +पारः 1. Gaurdian; तस्माद् भयाद् येन स नोऽस्तु पारः Bhāg. 6. 9-24. 2. The end; महिम्नः पारं ते; Mahimna Stava
 पारम्+नेतृ *a.* One who makes a person proficient in.
 पारतल्पिकम् Adultery.
 पारमार्थिक+सत्ता The absolute reality.
 +पारमिता Complete attainment.
 पारमेश्वर *a.* Belonging to Paramēśvara.
 पारंपर्यम्+क्रम *a.* In the hereditary order.
 पारषदम् The state of being in an assembly with somebody; Bhāg. 1. 16. 17.
 पारावतः+घ्नी N. of the River Sarasvati.
 पारिणामिक *a.* 1. Digestible; 2. Subject to change.
 पारिपन्थिकः A highway robber.
 पारिप्लव+दृष्टि *a.* Having restless eyes.

पारिप्लव+मति *a.* Fickle-minded.
 पारुषिक *a.* Harsh, violent.
 पार्यवसानिक *a.* Coming to a close.
 +पाश्वः N. of a sage.
 पाश्व+अपवृत्त *a.* Bent on one side (one of the defects in diamond)
 पाश्व+आर्तिः Pain in the side.
 पाश्व+उपपीडम् *ind.* (To laugh) so as to hold one's sides.
 पाश्व+वक्त्रः An epithet of Śiva.
 पार्णिः+विग्रहः An attack in the rear.
 +पालन The sharpening (of arms).
 पालाश+विधिः Burning a human corpse with Palāśa wood.
 पालिः+ज्वरः A kind of fever.
 पल्लविक *a.* Diffusive, digressive.
 पावक+अचिस् *f.* flash of fire.
 पावक+मणिः *m.* The Sūryakānta stone.
 पावक+शिलः Saffron.
 पावित *a.* purified, cleansed.
 पाव्य *a.* Fit to be purified.
 पाशी A rope, fetter; पाशीकल्प-मायतामाचकषं Śi. 18. 57.
 पाशुपत+व्रतम् A vow ordained for the Pāśupata cult.
 पिकः+कूजनस् The cooing of the cuckoo.
 पिङ्ग+मूलः A carrot.
 पिङ्गालम् carrot.
 पिच्छालावः Slimy Saliva.
 पिञ्जरिकम् A kind of musical instrument.
 पिटङ्गुशः A kind of small fish.
 पिठरपाकः The union of cause and effect.
 पिठरी A boiler.
 पिण्डः+अक्षर *a.* A word containing a conjunct consonant.
 पिण्डः+निवृत्तिः Cessation of Sapiṇḍa relationship.
 पिण्डः+पितृयज्ञः An oblation to the manes on the Amāvasyā evening.

पिण्डः+विबन्धः One of the ways of embazzlement; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.
 पितुषणिः An epithet of Soma.
 पितृ+त्रयम् Father, grand-father and great grand-father.
 पितृ+वासरपर्वन् The period auspicious for worshipping the manes.
 पित्तम्+वर *a.* Bilious.
 पित्तम्+वरा *f.* One of the substrata of the humour in the body.
 पिधातव्य *a.* Fit to be shut or losed.
 पिह्य *ind.* Having dressed.
 पिण्यासः Asofoetida.
 +पिप्पलः The effect of a Karma; कर्मजन्यफल; Muṇḍa. 3. 1. 1.
 पिप्पलः+अदः 1. N. of a sage; 2. One who eats the fruits of Pippala tree. 3. One who is given to sensual pleasures.
 पिब *a.* That which drinks; नलच्छायपिबापि दृष्टिः Nai. 6. 34.
 पिशितम्+पिण्डः 1. A piece of flesh. 2. A contemptuous term to denote the body.
 पिशितम्+प्ररोहः A fleshy growth or tumour.
 पिशुनित *p. p.* Betrayed, revealed.
 पिष्ट+अद *a.* Eating flour.
 पिष्ट+पाकः Baked flour.
 पिष्टातः Fragrant powder sprinkled at each other during Holi festival.
 पिप्सुक्षु *a.* 1. wishing to touch; 2. Wishing to perform ācamana (in the case of water).
 पीठम्+अधिकारः The right to occupy an office.
 +पीड To sound; श्रुतिसमधिकमुच्चैः पञ्चमं पीडयन्तः Śi. 11. 1.
 पीडा+स्थानम् (In astrol.) Inauspicious location of a planet.
 पीत+उदका (A cow) which has no more to drink; पीतोदका जघत्तुणा Kāth. Up.

पोत+निद्र *a.* Immersed in sleep.

पोत+मासतः A kind of snake.

पोत+स्फोटः The itch or scab.

पोषूषः+भानुः (—वामन्) The moon.

+पुंस 1. A living being. 2. A kind of Naraka; अपत्यमस्मि ते पुंसस्त्राणात् Mb. 14. 90. 63.

पुंस+लक्षणम् Manly appearance.

पुच्छुकः An elephant in the second year; Mātanga L. 5. 3.

पुञ्जिक(का)स्तना N. of a celestial nymph.

पुटः+अञ्जलिः The two palms put together like a cup.

पुटः+धेनुः A not yet full-grown cow with a calf.

पुटनम् Enveloping, covering.

+पुण्डरीकम् N. of a sacrifice.

+पुण्य 1. The seventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पुण्य+निबह *a.* collection of meritorious acts.

पुण्य+शाला Alms-house.

पुण्य+संचयः Collection of religious merit.

पुत्रः+प्रवरः The eldest son.

पुत्रः+सुः A mother of a son.

पोषित *p.p.* Hurt, destroyed.

पुनर्+अन्वयः Returning; किं वा तोष्य पुनरन्वयमन्यलोकम्; Bhāg. 6. 4. 57.

पुनर्+अपगमः Once again going away.

पुनर्+उत्पादनम् Reproducing.

पुनर्+क्रिया Repetition of an act.

पुनर्+नवा Hog-weed.

पुनर्+स्नानम् Bathing for a second time.

पुपूषा Desire to cleanse.

पुर+नारी A courtesan.

पुरंधिका *f.* Wife.

+पुरस्कारः Manifesting oneself; कर्महेतुपुरस्कारं भूतेषु परिवर्तते Mb. 12. 19. 19.

पुरस्कृत्य *ind.* Regarding, referring to, on account of.

पुरोभक्तका Break-fast.

पुराणम्+अन्तरम् Another Purāṇa.

पुराणम्+प्रोक्त *a.* 1. Stated in the Purāṇas. 2. Stated by ancients.

पुराणम्+विद्या (—वेदः) The knowledge of the Purāṇa; the lore of the Purāṇas.

पुराषाट् (Ved.) Vanquisher of many.

पुरीषम्+भेदः Diarrhoea.

पुर+कृत् (—त्वन्) *a.* Efficacious.

पुरषः+मानिन् *a.* Pretending to be courageous.

पुरषः+शोषकः A kind of weapon used in house-breaking.

पुरष-सारः Foremost among men.

+पुलकः A bunch, clustre.

+पुलिन्दः A hunter.

पुल्कस्तः N. of a mixed tribe, Bhag. 9. 21. 10.

पुष्ट+अङ्ग *a.* Fat-limbed, well-fed.

पुष्ट+अर्थ *a.* Fully clear in its meaning.

+पुष्टिः N. of various ceremonies performed for the sake of welfare (पुष्टिकर्मन्).

पुष्टिः+मार्गः N. of the doctrine adumbrated by Vallabhāchārya.

+पुष्करम् The tip of the elephant's trunk; Mātanga L. 2. 2.

पुष्करः+विष्टरः The God Brahmā.

पुष्करः+विष्टराः The Goddess Lakṣmī; पुष्टि कृषीष्ट मम पुष्करविष्टरायाः; Kanakadhārā Stotra.

पुष्पम्+अम्बु The honey of flowers.

पुष्पम्+आस्तरकः (णम्) The art of decorating with flowers (one of the 64 Kalās).

पुष्पम्+पदवी The valva.

पुष्पम्+यमकम् A kind of alliteration.

पुष्पधः An outcaste born of a Brāhmaṇa.

पुष्परागः A kind of gem; Kau.

A. 2. 11. 29.

पुस्तम्+पालः A registrar of land-records.

पुस्तक+आगारम् A library.

पुस्तकः+आस्तरणम् A cloth in which a book is kept.

पुस्तक+मुद्रा N. of a Tantric-Mudrā.

पूत+क्रतुः An apithet of Indra.

पूगी The betel-nut tree.

पूजा+उपकरणम् Requisites for a Pūjā.

पूजा+गृहम् A place for domestic worship.

पूयः+उदः (—वहः) N. of a hell.

+पूरक Flood, gushing flow; सिञ्चाङ्ग नस्त्वदधरामृतपूरकेण; Bhāg. 10. 29. 35.

+पूर्ण Omnipresent, all pervading.

पूर्ण+अभिवेकः A kind of religious bath ordained in the Kaula Tantra.

पूर्ण+उत्सङ्ग *a.* Far advanced in pregnancy.

पूर्ण+प्रज्ञः 1. One whose knowledge has developed to perfection. 2. An epithet of Madhva, the founder of Dvaita school.

पूर्व+अवसायिन् *a.* What occurs first or earlier; पूर्वावसायिन्यश्च बलीयांसो जघन्यावसायिभ्यः ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 34.

पूर्व+निमित्त An omen.

पूर्व+निविष्ट *a.* constructed earlier; MS. 9. 281.

पूर्व+पश्चात् (—पश्चिम) *ind.* From the east to the west.

पूर्व+मारिन् Dying before (the husband).

पूर्व+विद् One who knows the past.

पूर्व+विप्रतिषेधः A statement contradicting the earlier one.

पूर्व+विहित *a.* Decided earlier.

पूषन्+अनुजः The Rain-God; प्रास्यद् द्रोणसुतो बाणान् वृष्टिं पूषानुजो यथा; Mb. 8. 20. 29.

पुणाका The female young of an animal

पूतना + पतिः The chief of an army.

पृथक् + कार्यम् A separate affair
पृथक् + धर्मिन् *a.* One who holds to Dvaita doctrine.

पृथक् + बीजः The marking nut.

पृथक् + योगकरणम् The separation of a grammatical rule into two parts.

पृथक्त्वनिवेशः Subsistence on separateness; संख्यायाश्च पृथक्त्वनिवेशात्; MS. 10. 5. 17.

पृथिवी + भूत् *m.* A mountain.

पृथु + कीर्तिः *a.* Far-famed.

पृथु + दृशिन् *a.* Far-sighted.

+ पृथिन् 1. A dappled cow.
2. The earth.

पृथक् 1. A round spot. 2. The versed sine of an arc.

+ पृष्ठम् Remainder.

पृष्ठम् + आलेपः Violent pain at the back.

पृष्ठम् + गामिन् *a.* Faithful follower.

पृष्ठम् + तापः Noon.

पृष्ठम् + भङ्गः *N.* of a mode of fighting.

पृष्ठघम् 1. The back-bones.

2. A collection of Sāmāns.

+ पथकः A pedestrian shelter; Mānasāra.

पेटालः, (-लम्) A basket.

पेण्डः A way, road.

पेलिनी Calabage.

पेशस् + कारिन् 1. A wasp. 2. A goldsmith; Bri. Up. 4. 4. 4.

पेशस् + कृत् 1. The hand. 2. A wasp; Bhāg. 7. 1. 28.

+ पेशिः Whey.

पेषीकृ To crush, pound.

पेङ्गलः The son or disciple of Piṅgala.

पेङ्गलम् The manual of Piṅgala.

पंतापुत्रीय Pertaining to father and son.

पंथलादः *N.* of a school of Atharva Veda.

पेशुनिक *a.* Slanderous.

पोतायितम् *p. p.* 1. Behaving like a child. 2. An elephant's roar produced with the lips & palate; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

पोत्रिन् + प्रवरः The boar-incarnation of Viṣṇu; हिरण्याक्षे पोत्रि-प्रवरवपुषा देव भवता Nārāyaṇiṇya.

पोल्लयमान *a.* Floating often and often.

पोण्डः + वर्धनः *N.* of the country of Bihar.

पोत्र + जीवकम् An amulet made of the seeds of Putranjīva plant.

पोरन्ध *a.* Feminine.

पोषवः A fasting day.

प्रउगम् A triangle.

प्रकच *a.* Having the hair erect.

प्रकाङ्क्षा Appetite.

+ प्रकाशः Knowledge.

प्रकाशः + कर Causing manifestation; Sāh. K. 32.

+ प्रकृ To make distinctions; मोहात् प्रकृते भवान्; Mb. 5. 168. 18.

+ प्रकरः Washing, cleansing; अनामत्रप्रकरकरणे वर्ततेऽसौ नियुक्तिः; Viś. Guṇa. 154.

+ प्रकरणम् Context.

प्रकरणम् + तमः Two arguments of same propriety and force.

प्रकर्मन् *w.* Sexual intercourse (as in कन्याप्रकर्म in Kau. A.).

+ प्रकृतिः Eight forms of the Supreme Being; Bg. 7. 4.

प्रकृतिः + अमित्रः An ordinary enemy.

प्रकृतिः + कल्याण *a.* Beautiful by nature.

प्रकृतिः + भोजनम् Usual food.

प्रकृतिमत् *a.* 1. Natural, common. 2. Having a Sātvik bent of mind; Rām. 2. 77. 21.

+ प्रक्रिया (in medicin) A prescription.

+ प्रकृष् To drag along violently.

+ प्रकर्षः Universality.

प्रकषित Stretched out, drawn out.

+ प्रक्रमः Arriving to a point of discussion.

प्रक्रमः + निरुद्ध *a.* Stopped in the beginning.

प्रक्षयणम् Destruction; Raj. T.

+ प्रख्या Brightness, splendour.

प्रगुणीभू To make oneself qualified for.

+ प्रग्रहः 1. Gifts to courtiers; Kau. A. 2. 7. 25. 2. Hoarding. 3. Obstinacy.

प्रचकित *a.* Trembling.

प्रचण्ड + प्रतापः Powerful valour.

प्रचण्ड + भैरवः *N.* of a drama.

प्रचर्या Process.

+ प्रचारः A public announcement.

+ प्रचलित Confused.

प्रचलितम् Departure.

प्रचला *f.* A chameleon.

प्रचुर + परिभवः Great humiliation.

प्रच्छन्न + बौद्धः A Bauddha in the disguise of a Vedāntin.

प्रच्यावुक *a.* Transitory, brittle.

प्रजनन + कुशल *a.* Skilled in maternity.

+ प्रजा An era; Buddh.

प्रजागरणम् Being awake.

प्रजृम्भ् 1. Ā. To yawn.

प्रनत *p. p.* 1. Ordered, ordained. 2. Arranged; Buddh.

+ प्रज्ञा A true wisdom; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा + अस्त्रम् 1. *N.* of a missile. 2. The weapon of intelligence.

प्रज्ञा + घनः Nothing but intelligence; (like चिद्घन).

प्रज्ञा + पारमिता One of the transcendent virtues; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा + मात्रा An organ of sense.

प्रणमित *p. p.* Bent, bowed.

+ प्रणाय *a.* Fit, worthy (Vedic).

+ प्रणिधिः A method of driving an elephant; Mātanga L. 12. 6. 8.

प्रणिधेयम् 1. Sending spies.

2. Employing, using.

प्रणयः + मानः Jealousy due to love.

प्रणयः+विमुख *a.* 1. Averse to;
2. Not eager to befriend with.

प्रणयनम् 1. Infliction; 2. Found-
ing (of a charity).

प्रणीत+अग्निः Fire consecrated
for sacrificial purposes.

प्रणीत+आवस् (*pl.*) Holy water.
+प्रतानः Diffuseness.

प्रतन+हविस् Old ghee intended
for oblation.

प्रतपः The heat of the sun.
+प्रतापः Giving an ulti-
matum; Kau. A. 1. 16.

प्रतमाम् *ind.* Specially,

प्रति+अनुप्रासः A kind of alliter-
ation.

प्रति+अरिः A well-matched
opponent.

प्रति+अर्कः Parhelion.

प्रति+आर्द्र *a.* Quite fresh.

प्रति+आसङ्गः Connection.

प्रति+आह्वयः Echo.

प्रति+कूलिक *a.* Hostile.

प्रति+चक्रम् A hostile Army.

प्रति+दूतः A messenger sent in
return.

प्रति+विषम् An antidote.

प्रति+वृषः A hostile bull.

+प्रतिकर्मन् Vows and fasts.

+प्रतिकारः Imitating; com.
on Rām. 2, 37. 37.

+प्रतिक्रिया Behaviour; न हि
युक्ता तवेतस्य रूपस्येवं प्रतिक्रिया; Rām.
7. 17. 4.

प्रतिगद् 1. P. To answer.

प्रतिगरः Responding to a call;
ओमित्यध्वर्युः प्रतिगरं प्रतिगृह्णाति; T.
Up. 1. 8. 1.

+प्रतिघातः 1. Embezzlement;
Kau. A. 2. 8. 26. 2. Ruin,
degradation; Bhāg. 5. 9. 3.

प्रतिचारः Personal make-up.

+प्रतिज्ञा To take for certain;
कोन्तेय प्रतिजानीहि न मे भक्तः प्रणश्यति;
Bg. 9. 31.

प्रतिज्ञा+परिपालनम् (—पालनम्)
Keeping one's promise.

प्रतिज्ञा+पारणम् fulfilment of
one's promise.

प्रतिदुह्, *n.* fresh milk.

प्रतिदूषित *a.* Defiled, contami-
nated.

+प्रतिनियमः A separate allot-
ment; Sān. K. 18.

प्रतिनिष्क्रयः Retaliation.

प्रतिनिष्पूत *p. p.* Cleansed,
winnowed.

प्रतिपत्तिः+पराङ्मुखः Unyielding
to persuasions.

प्रतिपत्तिः+प्रदानम् Conferring
promotion.

प्रतिपद्+पाठः Learning on new-
moon days; प्रतिपद्पाठशीलस्य विद्येव
तनुतां गता; Rām. V.

+प्रतिपादित Manifested.

प्रतिपाद्य *a.* To be treated;
discussed, dealt with.

प्रतिपाद्यमान *a.* 1. Given, offered.
2. Being dealt with. 3. Under
discussion.

प्रतिपानम् Water for drinking.

प्रतिपूर्ण *a.* Expanded, broad.

प्रतिव (व) न्दो *f.* A retort;
हृदाभिनन्द्य प्रतिवन्द्यनुत्तरः Nai. 9. 17.

प्रतिबु 2 P. 1 To reply. 2. (A)
To deny.

+प्रतिभा Distraction; निद्रां च
प्रतिभां चैव जानाम्यासेन तत्त्ववित् Mb.
12. 274. 7.

प्रतिभोजनम् Prescribed diet.

प्रतिमागृहम् A statue-house.

प्रतियात+निद्र *a.* Awakened.

प्रतियात+बुद्धि *a.* One who has
recollected.

प्रतियोगः A rejoinder Bu. ch.
4. 41.

प्रतियोद्ध *a.* An opponent in the
battle.

प्रतिरूढ *p. p.* 1. Entered,
possessed. 2. Established; Bhāg.
10. 30. 3.

प्रतिवदतव्य *a.* 1. To be replied.
2. To be disputed.

प्रतिविधातव्यम् (*impers*) Care
should be taken.

प्रतिविशेषः Singularity.

प्रतिव्याहारः An answer.

प्रतिशीर्षकम् Ransom; Malli-
nātha on R. 2. 55.

+प्रतिश्रयः A monastery where
alms are given.

प्रतिषेधः 1. Reminding of a
prohibition. 2. An obstacle.

+प्रतिष्ठा Completion of a vow.

प्रतिष्ठापनम् Corroboration.

प्रतिष्ठासु *a.* (Desid.) Desirous

of settling down firmly.

+प्रतिष्ठित Completed; Mb.

3. 85. 114.

प्रतिसंयात *a.* Assailing.

प्रतिसंहृद् *p. p.* Contracted.

+प्रतिसंक्रमः Dissolution.

प्रतिसंख्यानम् 1. Calm considera-
tion of a matter. 2. Sāṅkhya
philosophy.

+प्रतिसंधानम् 1. memory. 2.
Remedy.

प्रतिसमासित *a.* Equalled.

प्रतिसर+बन्धः Tying of a
sacred thread around the wrist
at commencement of any auspi-
cious ceremony.

प्रतिस्वम् *ind.* One by one.

+प्रतिहत 1. Dazzled (as eyes)
2. Dulled, blunted.

+प्रतिहारः Informing arrival;
Rām. 7. 1. 7.

+प्रती 2. P. To face (an
enemy); सहसैन्यान्हां तांश्च प्रतीयां
रणमूर्धनि; Mb. 5. 172. 13.

प्रतीत+आत्मन् Confident.

+प्रतीकम् 1. A symbol. 2; A
Copy.

प्रतीकदर्शनम् A symbolic Con-
ception.

प्रतीचीन Turned inwards.

प्रतीप+दीपकम् A particular
variety of Dipaka (fig. of
speech).

प्रतुलिका *f.* A kind of bed.

प्रत्यक्ष+पर *a.* Accepting per-
ception alone as highest
authority.

प्रत्यक्ष+विधानम् An obvious
injunction.

प्रत्यक्ष+विषयोभू To be within
the range of sight.

प्रत्यक्षरम् At every letter;

प्रत्यक्षरस्लेषमयप्रपञ्च vāsavadattā.
प्रत्यञ्च+प्रवण Devoted to the
individual soul.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा + दर्शनम् A work on Śaiva philosophy.

प्रत्यभिनिन्द P. 1. To greet in return. 2. To welcome.

प्रत्यभ्युत्थानम् Rising from seat to welcome a guest.

+ प्रत्ययः Functions of the organs; सर्वेन्द्रियगुणद्रष्टे सर्वप्रत्ययहेतवे; Bhāg. 8. 3. 14.

प्रत्यचनम् Saluting in return.

प्रत्यवकशेन a. Baffling.

प्रत्यवस्थापनम् Refreshing, strengthening.

प्रत्यवेक्षणा One of the 5 kinds of knowledge (in Buddh).

प्रत्यस्त p.p. Thrown off, given up; प्रत्यस्तव्यसने ... Māl. 10. 23.

प्रत्याचक्षणाक a. Desirous of refuting; object to.

प्रत्यापन्न a. 1. Returned, restored. 2. One having a perverted mind; Mb. 12. 291. 8.

+ प्रत्यासत्तिः Cheerfulness.

+ प्रत्याहारः (In dramaturgy) N. of a particular part of the prelude.

प्रत्युत्पन्न + जातिः (In math.) Assimilation consisting in multiplication.

प्रत्युपस्थित a. 1. Approached. 2. Collecting, pressing. (as wine). 3. Gone against; श्रेयसि प्रत्युपस्थिते Mb. 12. 28. 7. 57.

प्रत्यूढ p.p. 1. Rejected, refused. 2. Neglected. 3. Surpassed.

प्रथम + कविः An epithet of Vālmiki.

+ प्रदक्षिणः Clever; तानुवाच विनीतात्मा सूतपुत्रः प्रदक्षिणः; Rām. 2. 16. 5.

+ प्रदा 3 u. To discharge a debt.

+ प्रदानम् Displacer, that which frustrates; असदेव हि धर्मस्य प्रदानं धर्मं आसुरः; Mb. 13. 45. 8.

प्रदानम् + कृपण a. Stringent, miserly in making presents.

+ प्रदेशः (Jaina) One of the obstacles for liberation.

प्रदेहनम् Smearing.

प्रधनम् + अङ्गणम् A battle-front. प्रधानः + कारणवादः The Sāṅkhya doctrine that Pradhāna is the cause.

प्रधान + बादिन् One who upholds the Sāṅkhya doctrine of प्रधानकारणम्.

प्रधावितिका A passage to escape.

+ प्रपञ्चः (In drama) Ludicrous dialogue.

+ प्रपतनम् Assault.

+ प्रपुराण a. Very old.

+ प्रपूरणम् Bending and tying the string of a bow.

प्रबुद्धता Intillegence.

प्रभग्न p.p. Broken to pieces, crushed, defeated.

प्रभद्रक a. Exceedingly beautiful.

+ प्रभा The Padmarāga gem.

प्रभा + भिद् a. Brilliant; Ki. 16. 58.

प्रभात + करणीयम् To be performed in the morning.

प्रभाषित p.p. spoken, declared.

+ प्रभेदः The place of origin (as that of a river).

+ प्रभव Prosperity; प्रभवार्थाय भूतानां धर्मप्रवचनं कृतम्; Mb. 12. 109. 10.

प्रभावन a. 1. Prominent, influential. 2. Creative force. 3. Origin. 4. Disclosing; तदस्त्रं तस्य वीरस्य स्वर्गमार्गप्रभावनम् Rām. 4. 17. 8.

प्रभु + सम्मित Equal to a lord; यद्वेदात्प्रभुसम्मिताद् ... S.D.

प्रभुत्वाशेषः (In rheto) An objection raised by a Word of Command. Kāv. 2: 138.

+ प्रमाथिन् (In medic.) Producing secretion of the vessels.

प्रमहारा f. N. of the wife of sage Ruru.

प्रमहत् a. Of great splendour.

+ प्रमाणम् (In music) A measure like द्रुतप्रमाणम्.

प्रमाणम् + अनुरूप a. Proportion-

nate to one's physical size or strength.

प्रमाणतः ind. According to measure or weight.

प्रमात्वम् Accuracy of perception.

+ प्रमितिः Manifestation.

+ प्रमोदः 1. (With Jainas) Joy of the virtuous. 2. N. of a year.

प्रयत्नः + गौरवम् Intensity of effort, elaborateness of effort.

प्रयत + आत्मन् (—मानस) Pious minded; अस्नामि प्रयतात्मनः Bg. 9. 26.

प्रयत + पाणि Folding hands in respect.

प्रयन्तु m. A driver, instigator

+ प्रया 2. P. To incur, undergo.

+ प्रयुक्त p. 1. Contrived. 2. Drawn (as a sword).

प्रयुक्त + सत्कार One who has been offered hospitality;

प्रयुक्तसत्कारविशेषमात्मना न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5.

+ प्रयोक्तु A procurer.

प्रयोगः + ग्रहणम् Receiving practical instruction.

प्रयोगः + चतुर (—निपुण) a. skilled in putting into practice.

प्रयोगः + शास्त्रम् The Kalpa Sūtras.

प्रयोग + विद् One who knows practical application of a thing.

प्रलापिता Amorous prattle.

प्रलम्ब + बाहु (—भुज) a. One who has long arms.

+ प्रलयः 1. Spiritual merging 2. Sleepiness.

+ प्रलुप्त p.p. Robbed.

+ प्रलुब्ध a. 1. A cheat. 2. Seduced.

प्रलोपः Annihilation,

+ प्रवणम् An access to.

प्रवणायितम् Inclination, bias.

+ प्रवादः Calumny; Śi. 1. 44.

प्रवर + धातुः Precious metal.

प्रवर + ललितम् N. of a metre.

प्रवासः+परः *a.* Addicted to going on tours.

प्रवास्य *a.* To be banished.

प्रवात+शयनम् Sleeping in a ventilated place.

प्रविचारः Distinction, division, species, kind.

प्रविचारित *p. p.* Examined, considered carefully.

प्रविरत *a.* One who has abstained from.

+प्रवेशः *i.* Manner, disposition
2. Employment as in मुसलप्रवेशः)

प्रविषयः Scope, range, reach.

+प्रवृत्त *1.* Flowing; प्रवृत्तमुदकं वायु Mb. 14. 46. 12. *2.* Offending, hurting *3.* Circulated, passed on.

प्रवृत्त+चक्रता *f.* Sovereign power; Y. 1. 266.

+प्रवृत्ति (In Math.) Multiplier.

प्रवृत्तिः+पुरुषः A news agent.

प्रवृत्तिः+लेखः Ordinance.

प्रवृत्तिः+विज्ञानम् Knowledge of the external world.

प्रव्याहरणम् The faculty of speech.

प्रव्रज्या-योगः An astrological combination indicating Saṅyāsa.

+प्रशंस To prophesy.

प्रशंसा+आलापः Acclamation.

+प्रशस्तिः Publicity, advertising.

+प्रशमन Restoration of peace (after a political crisis).

प्रशान्त+चित्त *a.* calm.

प्रशून *a.* Swollen.

प्रश्नः+कथा A story ending in a question.

प्रश्नः+वाचिन् A fortune-teller.

प्रश्नः+विचारः A branch of astrological prediction.

+प्रसक्त Clinging to anything tenaciously.

+प्रसङ्गः *1.* An extended application; अन्यत्र कृतस्यान्यत्रासक्तिः प्रसङ्गः ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 1; *2.* A secondary incident or plot.

प्रसङ्गः+समः A logical sophism where proof itself must be proved.

प्रसञ्जित *a.* Brought into being; प्रसह्य वर्षासु ऋतो प्रसञ्जिते Nai. 9. 96.

+प्रसादः The nourishing essence of the food after digestion.

प्रसेदिवस् One who has become pleased.

प्रसन्दानम् A rope, a fetter.

+प्रसह्य *1* having conquered.

2. Necessarily.

प्रसह्य+कारिन् *a.* Acting violently.

प्रसवः+कालः The delivery time.

+प्रसूतिः A cause; Ki. 4. 32.

+प्रसृ 1P. *1.* To be displaced (as the humours of the body), *2.* To prosecute. *3.* To change a semi-vowel into a corresponding vowel!

+प्रसरः Range (as in दृष्टि-प्रसरः).

+प्रसारः *1.* A trader's shop. *2.* Raising (dust).

प्रसारित+गात्र with out-stretched limbs.

+प्रसृ *1.* P. To set in (as darkness).

+प्रस्कन्न *p. p.* Attacked, fallen upon.

प्रस्तर+प्रहरणन्यायः A Mīmāṃsa rule of interpretation where matter mentioned in the accusative is more powerful than that in the instrumental.

+प्रस्तावः *1.* Subject of discourse, topic; *2.* The prologue of a drama; *3.* The introductory words of a Sāmaṇ.

+प्रस्तोतृ *m.* A sacrificial priest assisting the Udgātṛ.

प्रस्तोत्रः Allusion, reference to; Bhāg. 9.19. 26.

+प्रस्थानम् *1.* A philosophical school; *2.* Religious mendicancy;

सप्रस्थानाः क्षात्रधर्मा विशिष्टाः Mb. 12. 64. 22.

प्रस्थानम्+मङ्गल Auspicious rituals at the time of starting a journey.

+प्रस्नवः *1.* (pl.) Tears. *2.* Urine.

प्रस्पर्धिन् *a.* Vying with, equalling.

प्रस्फार *a.* Swollen, puffed up.

प्रहत+मुरज *a.* where drums are beaten; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Mc.

प्रहतिः *f.* A stroke, blow.

+प्रहा *3 P.* To be vanquished.

+प्रहि *5 P.* To turn to wards.

प्रहितंगम *a.* Going on an errand.

शहरेणकलिका *f.* N. of a metre.

+प्रहारः *1.* A battle; *2.* A necklace.

+प्रांशुः A tall person; प्रांशुलभ्ये R. 1. 2.

प्रांशु+प्राकार *a.* Having high walls.

प्राकारः+धरणी A platform on a wall.

प्राकारः+स्थ *a.* One who is standing on the rampart.

प्राकृत+भानुषः A common man.

प्राक्तन+कर्मन् *n.* Past action.

प्राक्तन+जन्मन् *n.* Past birth.

प्रागल्भी Boldness, resoluteness.

प्रागल्भ्यम्+बुद्धिः Boldness of judgement.

प्रागुष्यम् Direction.

प्रागृणिका Hospitable reception.

प्राच्+उत्पत्तिः First appearance.

प्राच्+वचनम् Ancient saying.

प्राचीन+मूल *a.* Having roots turned eastward.

प्राच्य+पदवृत्तिः The rule by which ए remains in particular cases un-changed before अ.

प्राच्य+वृत्तिः A kind of metre.

प्राचार *a.* Contrary to ordinary observances.

प्राचार्यः *1.* The teacher of a teacher. *2.* A retired teacher.

+प्राजापत्यम् 1. Generative energy. 2. N. of a sacrifice.

+प्राज्ञ 1. Intelligence dependent on ego-Consciousness. 2. Supreme being.

प्राज्ञता, (—त्वम्) Wisdom.

+प्राणः 1. Life, living. 2. Food.

प्राणः + कर्मन् *n.* Vital function.

प्राणः + परिक्षीण *a.* One whose life is drawing to an end.

प्राण + परित्राणम् Saving one's life.

प्राणः + वल्लभा A sweet-heart.

प्राण + विद्या The science of Prāṇāyāma.

प्रातर् + अनुवाकः The hymn with which the morning session of a sacrifice begins.

प्रातर् + चन्द्रः The moon in the morning.

प्रातिकामिन् A servant or messenger.

प्रातिनिधिकः A substitute, proxy.

प्रातोप्यम् Hostility.

प्रात्यक्षिक *a.* Perceptible to the eyes.

प्रादेशमात्र *a.* Just a little, just to give an idea. —म् The measure of length between the tips of the thumb and the first finger stretched out; उपविश्य दम्बि प्रादेशमात्रे प्रच्छिनत्ति न त्वेन । Khādira Gṛhya Sutra II-2.

+प्राध्व *a.* 1. Being on a journey. 2. Precedence. 3. Bond.

प्रातः + निवासिन् Staying near the boundary.

प्रातः + भूमौ *ind.* Ultimately, at last.

+प्रापणम् Elucidation.

प्रापिषयिषु *a.* Wishing to cause to reach.

+प्राप्त *p.p.* Following from a precedence or earlier argument.

प्राप्त + कम् *a.* Fit, suitable.

प्राप्त + भाव *a.* 1. Wise. 2. Hand-some.

+प्राप्तिः 1. (In Rhet.) A conjecture derived from the

observation of a particular thing. 2. (In astrol.) N. of the 11th lunar house.

प्राप्य + कारिन् *a.* Effective only when set to action.

प्राप्य + रूप *a.* Rather easy to attain.

+प्रायणम् A kind of food prepared in milk.

प्रायत्यम् Purity, cleanliness.

प्रायुस् *n.* Longer life.

प्रारब्ध + कर्मन् An action which has started giving its fruit.

प्रारब्ध + कर्मन् (—कार्यं) *a.* One who has commenced a work.

प्रार्जयितु *a.* One who grants.

+प्रार्थ 10 Ā. To have recourse to.

+प्रार्थ्य *a.* To be desired for. 2. Desirable.

*+प्रालेयम् Pertaining to the deluge.

+प्रार्वातिक *a.* The order which is to be the same for subsequent rounds as it was for the first round.

प्रावादुकः An opponent in discussion.

प्रासादः + गर्भः An inner apartment in a palace.

प्रासादः + शिखरः The pinnacle of a place.

प्राह्वनीय *a.* Worthy to be received as a guest.

प्राहुणः A guest.

प्रिय + आलापिन् *a.* Speaking pleasingly.

प्रिय + आसु *a.* Fond of life.

प्रिय + कलह *a.* Quarrelsome.

प्रिय + जीविता Love of life.

प्रिय + संप्रहार *a.* Fond of litigation.

प्रियदद *a.* Giving what is pleasing or wanted.

+प्रीतिः 1. Longing. 2. N. of a musical Śruti.

प्रीति + संयोगः Relation of friendship.

प्रीतिः + संगतिः Friendly meeting.

+प्रेतः An inhabitant of hell.

प्रेत + अयनः N. of a hell.

प्रेत + पात्रम् A vessel used in the funeral ceremony.

प्रेक्षणम् + आलम्भम् Looking at and touching.

+प्रेक्षा Splendour; प्रेक्षा क्षिपन्तं हरितोपखण्डैः Bhāg. 3. 8. 24.

प्रेक्षा + पूर्वम् *ind.* With deliberation.

प्रेक्षा + प्रपञ्चः Stage-play.

प्रेमन् + आर्द्र *a.* Overflowing with love.

प्रैयकम् A variety of leather.

प्रैयकरूपकम् Beauty; Nai. 5. 66.

प्रोचच्च 1. P To start on a journey.

प्रोच्चाटना 1. Driving away (as of an evil spirit); 2. Destruction.

प्रोत + घन *a.* Immersed in clouds.

प्रोत + शूल *a.* Put on a spike.

प्रोतान *a.* Stretched out.

प्रोत्ताल *a.* Very loud.

प्रोदर 1. Big-Bellied.

प्रोद्रीचि *a.* Fluctuating.

प्रोन्नमित *p.p.* Raised up.

प्रोणु 2 U. To cover up, envelop.

प्रोढ 1. Large, great.

2. Occupied, engaged.

प्रोढ + प्रिया A bold or confident mistress.

प्रोढ + मनोरमा N. of a commentary on Siddhānta Kaumudī.

+प्रोढिः Earnestness, profundity (of character).

प्रोक्त *a.* Having the sense of.

प्लक्षः + द्वारम् A side-entrance; Matsya P. 264. 15.

+प्लव 1. A kind of aquatic bird. 2. N. of a Samvatsara.

प्लव + कुम्भः A vessel used to enable a swimmer to float.

प्लावयितु *a.* A boatsman.

प्लुत + मेरुः A kind of musical measure.

फ

फणः + भरः A serpent.

फणिन् + तल्पगः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

फणिर्जकः A kind of aromatic herb.

कदम्बः Green onion.

+कलम् 1. Compensation.
2. Sholder-blade.

कलम्+अधिकारः A claim for wages.

कलम्+अपूर्वम् The unseen effect of a sacrifice.

कलम्+उपभोगः Enjoyment of fruit.

कलम्+ग्रन्थः An astrological work on the influence of planets on human destiny.

कलम्+भावना The acquisition of a result.

कलम्+भुज् *m.* A monkey.

कलम्+मूलम् Fruits and roots.

कलम्+वर्तिः *f.* A wick of cloth lubricated and inserted into the anus as an enema.

कलम्+स्थापनम् The ritual called Simantonnayana.

+कलकम् Bark used as textile.

कलकम्+परिधानम् Wearing a bark as cloth.

कलिः *m.* A kind of fish.

कल्म+वाक् A falsehood.

कालिका A slice, piece ; मृदु-
व्यञ्जनमांसफालिकाम् Nai. 16. 82.

काल्गुनेयः N. cf Abhimanyu, sun of Arjuna.

किट्सूत्रम् N. of a grammatical work.

कुट्टिका A kind of woven texture.

कुत्+कृतिः Blowing, hissing.

कुलिङ्गः Syphilis.

कुल्ल+बदन *a.* Looking cheerful.

कुञ्जकः A kind of bird.

केनः+ध्वन् *a.* Transient ; Mb. 3. 35. 2.

केनाघितम् *p. p.* An elephant's rumbling roar produced in the back of the mouth; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

केलुकः The scrotum.

ब

+बकः An apparatus for extracting metals from oars.

बक विच्छका, (-विच्छो) A kind of fish

बकाची A kind of fish.

बटुक 1. A boy, lad. 2. A stupid fellow.

बटुकः+भैरवः A form of Bhairava.

+बडिशम् A surgical instrument.

बत *ind.* Truly said ; कल्याणी
बत गाययम् Rām. 5. 34. 6.

बदम् A large number (100 crores according to Sāyana).

बन्दिः+ग्रहः Taking prisoner.

बन्दिः+ग्राहः A house breaker.

बन्दिः+ग्राहम् Taking as a captive.

बन्दिः+पालः A jailor.

बन्दि+शूला A harlot.

+बद्ध *p. p.* Preserved.

बद्ध+अवशिष्टि *a.* Constant.

बद्ध+आदर *a.* Addicted to ;
बद्धादरोपि परदारपरिग्रहे त्वम् ; Rām.
Ch. v.

बद्ध+मण्डल *a.* Formed into circles.

बद्ध+मूत्र *a.* Withholding the urine.

बन्धः+कर्तृ *m.* One who binds

बन्धः+मुद्रा Mark of fetters.

+बन्धनम् Mundane bondage (as against liberation).

बन्धनम्+रक्षिन् A jailor.

बन्धनिकः A jailor.

+बन्धुः 1. A Controller. 2. N. of the 3rd astrological house.

बन्धुः+दायादः Kinsman and heir.

बन्धुः+प्रिय *a.* Beloved of relations.

बन्धुरित *a.* Inclined, curved.

बन्धूकृ 1. To make a friend of

बन्धूर *a.* 1. Undulating, 2. Pleasing, delighting.

बन्धुकः N. of Constellation.

+बर्बरः 1. An elephant in the 4th year ; Mātanga L. 5. 5;
2. Curly.

+बर्बरालका A lady with curly frontal hair.

बर्बरीकम् 1. Curly hair. 2. white sandal wood.

बर्हः+नेत्रम् The eye on a peacock's tail.

बर्हः+अवतंस Decorated with a plume on the head.

बर्हिन्यायः A mimāṃsā rule of interpretation which gives more prominence to the primary than to the secondary meaning; MS. 3.2. 1-2.

बर्हिण+वासस् *a.* A feathered arrow.

+बलम् 1. The hand ; क्रान्ते
विष्णुबले शक्रः ... Mb. 12. 239. 8
2. Effort.

बलम्+अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of strength.

बलम्+उपादानम् Recruitment to the army; Kau. A.

बलतापनः An epithet of Indra:

बलपुच्छकः A crow.

बलपृष्ठकः A kind of deer.

बलमुख्यः The chief of an army.

बलवर्जित Infirmary.

बलसमुत्थानम् Recruiting a strong army.

बलकः A dream.

+बलवत् *m.* Phlegm.

बलासः 1. A kind of disease (Consumption)

+बलाहकः N. of one of the Nāgās.

बलिः+क्रिया A line on the forehead.

बलिः+बन्धनम् N. of drama supposed to have been written by Pāṇini.

बलिः+बन्धनः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

बलिः+विधानम् An offering of Bali.

बलिः+षड्भागः The sixth part given as tax to the king
वरक्षितारं राजानं बलिषड्भागहारिणम्
MS. 8. 308.

बलिः+होमः Offering of oblations in the fire.

बलीशः 1. A crow. 2. Craft looking person.

बस्तमारम् *ind.* After the manner of dying of a goat.

बस्तिः Salt produced from the Sāmber lake.

बस्तिकः A kind of arrow whose tip remains in the body when it is pulled out; com. on Mb. 7. 189. 11.

+बहिरङ्गः What is remotely connected; अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयः ŚB on MS. 12. 2. 29.

बहिस्+दृश् *a.* Superficial in observation.

बहिस्+पवमानम् *N.* of a Sāman employed in Soma Yāga.

बहिस्+प्रज्ञ *a.* One whose knowledge is confined to external objects.

हेस्+मनस् *a.* Being outside mind.

बहिस्+मनस्व *a.* out of mind.

बहिस्+पूति *a.* placed or fastened outside.

बहिस्+वर्तिन् *a.* Remaining at the outside.

बहिस्+व्यसनिन् *a.* Dissolute, lewd.

बहिस्+स्थ (-स्थित) *a.* External

बहिष्कार्य *a.* To be thrown out or cast away.

बहु+उपयुक्त *a.* Useful in many ways.

बहु+क्षारम् Soap.

बहु+क्षीरा A cow yielding much milk.

बहु+गुरुः One who has read much but not well.

बहु+बोहना Same as बहुक्षीरा.

बहु+नाडिकः The body.

बहु+प्रकृति *a.* Consisting of many verbal elements (as a compound)

बहु+प्रज्ञ *a.* Very wise.

बहु+प्रत्यर्थक *a.* Having many foes or rivals.

बहु+प्रत्यवाय *a.* Beset with many obstacles.

बहु+रजस् *a.* Very dusty.

बहु+बाबिन् *a.* Garrulous.

बहु+शस्त *a.* Very good,

बहु+संख्याक *a.* Numerous.

बहु+सत्त्व *a.* Abounding in animals.

बहु+साहस्र *a.* Amounting to thousands.

बहुल+अश्वः *N.* of a king.

बहुल+पक्षशितिमन् The darkness of the dark fortnight; कूत्रायुजा बहुलपक्षशितिमिन् सीम्ना Nai. 21 124.

+बाणः The versed sine of an arc.

बाणः+निहत *a.* Pierced by an arrow.

बाणः+पत्रः *N.* of a bird.

बाणः+लिङ्गम् A white stone found in Narmada and worshipped as Śivaliṅga.

बावरिः *N.* of a philosopher.

बाधा+निवृत्तिः Relief from the possession of an evil spirit.

+बाधक That which sublates.

बाधयितु *m.* An injurer; One who harms.

बाध्य+बाधकता The inter-action of the oppressed and the oppressor or the affected and that which affects.

+बान्धवः Well-wisher. ; पतुष्व-स्नेयप्रीत्यर्थं तद्गोत्रस्यात्तबान्धवः; Bhag. 1. 19. 35.

बार्हस्पत्याः *N.* of a school of writers on political science referred to by Kautilya; kau. A 1. 15.

बाल+अरिष्टः Teething troubles of children.

बाल+आमय A child's disease.

बाल+चिकित्सा Treatment for children's diseases.

बाल+चुम्बालः A fish.

बाल+चूतः A young mango tree.

बाल+मनोरमा *N.* of a comentary on Siddhānta Kaumudī.

बाल+मरणम् (Jaina) Death of a fool.

बाल+यतिः A child-saṅyāsi.

बाल+व्रतः An epithet of the Buddha saint, Manjughoṣa,

+बालक A young elephant of 5 years old; Śi. 5. 47.

+बाला A particular form of Durgā.

बाला+मन्त्रः The sacred formula of Bālā Devī.

बालिश+मतिः *a.* Childish in thoughts.

बाल्ये+शाकः A kind of vegetable.

बाष्कलः *N.* of a teacher, a pupil of paila and founder of a Rgvedic Śākhā.

बाष्प+विबलव *a.* Overcome with tears.

बास्तिकम् A multitude of goats; Rām. 2. 77. 2.

बाहिरिकः An alien character; न च बाहिरिकान् कुर्यात् पुरराष्ट्रोपघातकान् Kau. A 2. 4. 22.

+बाहुः 1. The arm as a mesure of length. 2. The limb of a bow.

बाहुः+अन्तरम् The chest; बाह्वन्तरे मधुजितः श्रितकौस्तुभे या Kanakadharā Stava.

बाहुः+तरणम् Crossing river with arms.

बाहुः+निःसृतम् A mode of fighting where the sword is made to drop from the opponent's hand.

बाहुः+प्रवालकम् *ind.* Shaking the arms.

बाहुः+लोहम् Bell metal.

बाहुः+विषट्टनम् (—विषट्टितम्) A particular pose in wrestling.

+बाह्यः A product of a Prati loma marriage.

बाह्यः+अर्थः Superficial sense of word.

बाह्यः+कक्षः The outer apartment.

बाह्यः+करणम् An external sense-organ.

बाह्यः+प्रयत्नः An external effort in the production of articulate sound.

बिठकम् The sky; Nir. 6. 30.

बिडालः + व्रतिक *a.* Hypocritical.

+ बिन्दुः (In phil.) A particular development of विच्छक्ति ।

बिन्दुः + च्युतकः A kind of word-play Nai. 9. 104.

बिन्दुः + प्रतिष्ठामय *a.* Founded or based upon the अनुस्वारः ।

बिन्दुः + माघवः A form of Viṣṇu.

+ बिम्बः A statue, idol, icon.

बिम्बिनी The pupil of the eye.

बिम्बिसारः N. of a king of Magadha.

बिरुदः 1. A medal or a title conferred as a mark of excellence. 2. A panegyric.

बिलम् + अयनम् An underground cave.

बिसम् + ऊर्णा A lotus fibre.

बिसम् + गुणः A string made of lotus fibre.

बिसम् + प्रसूनम् A lotus flower.

बिसम् + वस्तिः A wick made of lotus fibre.

बिसिनी + पत्रम् A lotus-leaf.

+ बीजम् 1. Calculation of primary gems. 2. Analysis.

बीजम् + अडिधकः A camel.

बीजम् + अर्थ *a.* Desirous of procreation.

बीजम् + निर्वापणम् Sowing of seeds.

बीजम् + प्ररोहिन् *a.* Growing from seed.

बीजम् + वापः Sowing of seeds.

बीजम् + स्नेहः The Palāśa tree.

बीजाकृत *a.* A field ploughed after sowing.

+ बुद्ध The supreme soul.

+ बुद्धिः 1. A means, way. 2. N. of the 5th astrological mansion.

बुद्धिः + अधिक *a.* Superior in intellect.

बुद्धि + छाया Reflex action of the intellect on the soul.

बुद्धिः + प्रागल्भी Soundness of understanding.

बुद्धिः + मोहः Confusion of thought.

बुद्धि + लाघवम् Levity of judgement.

बुद्धिः + वञ्जित *a.* Bereft of knowledge.

बुद्धिः + वैभवम् Strength of intellect.

+ बुभूषु *a.* 1. Wishing to become prosperous. 2. Wishing the welfare of.

बुड्डः A basket-maker.

बुसा (In drama) A young sister.

बृसय (Ved.) *a.* Mighty, great. बृसयशब्दो बृहच्छब्दार्थं गमयति; ŚB. on 10. 1. 32.

+ बृहत् Strict celibacy; सावित्रं प्राजापत्यं च ब्राह्मं चाथ बृहत्तया Bhāg. 3. 12. 42.

बृहत् + उत्तरतापिनी N. of an Upaniṣad.

बृहत् + तेजस् *m.* The planet Jupiter.

बृहत् + देवता N. of a work on Vedic deities.

बृहत् + नारदीयम् N. of an Upaniṣad.

बृहत् + संहिता N. of a work on astrology by Varāhamihira.

बृहत् + सामन् N. of a sāman; Bg. 10. 35.

बृहस्पति + चक्रम् A period of 60 Samvatsaras.

बेल *a.* Living in holes.

बोककाणः A bag hung on the nose of a horse containing its food.

बोधायनः N. of a Sūtrakāra.

बोधिः + अङ्गम् A requisite for attaining perfect knowledge.

बौद्ध + अवतारः The incarnation of God as Buddha.

+ बध्नः N. of a disease.

बध्नः + बिम्बम् (-मण्डलम्) The disc of the sun.

ब्रह्मन् + किल्बिषम् An offence against Brāhmaṇas.

ब्रह्मन् + कूटः A very learned Brāhmaṇa.

ब्रह्मन् + गीता *f.* The preaching of Brahmā as given in the Ānuśāsana Parvan of the Mb.

ब्रह्मन् + जिज्ञासा Desire to know the supreme being.

ब्रह्मन् + तन्त्रम् The teachings in the Veda.

ब्रह्मन् + दूषक *a.* Falsifying the Vedic texts.

ब्रह्मन् + पारः The final object of all sacred knowledge.

ब्रह्मन् + बलम् The Brahminical power.

ब्रह्मन् + बिन्दुः A drop of saliva sputtered while chanting the Veda.

ब्रह्मन् + भूमिजा A kind of pepper.

ब्रह्मन् + मुहूर्तः The early part of the day.

ब्रह्मन् + रात्रः Early dawn.

ब्रह्मन् + वादः A discourse supreme spirit.

ब्रह्मन् + श्री N. of a Sāman.

ब्रह्मण्यता *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मोभूतः One who has attained oneness with Brahman. (said of Saṅyāsins who pass away).

ब्राह्म + निधिः A trust money for the sacerdotal class.

ब्राह्मण + अदर्शनम् Absence of Brahminical instruction or guidance; Ms. 10. 43.

ब्राह्मण + प्रसंगः The appellation "Brāhmaṇa".

ब्राह्मण + प्रातिवेश्यः A Brāhmaṇa living next door.

ब्राह्मण + भावः The state of being a Brāhmaṇa.

भ

+ भक्षतम् 1. Provision for one day's meal; यस्य त्रैवाषिकं भक्षणं पर्याप्तं भृत्यवृत्तये Ms. 11. 7. 2. The wages.

भक्त + अग्रः (-ग्रम्) A refectory.

भक्त + कृत्यम् Preparations for a meal.

भक्त + साधनम् *a.* Dish of pulse.

+ भक्तिः 1. A secondary sense. 2. Predisposition of body (to any ailment).

भक्तिः + गम्य *a.* Accessible through devotion.

भक्तिः + गन्धि *a.* One who has a little devotion.

भक्ति + चित्रम् Drawings, paintings.

भक्ति + वश्य *a.* One who is captivated by devotion.

भक्ष्य + अभक्ष्यम् Food allowed and prohibited.

भक्ष्य + भोज्यम् *a.* Consisting of food of all kinds.

भगः + ईशः The planet of fortune.

भगः + काम *a.* Desirous of sexual pleasure.

भगः + वृत्ति *a.* Prostitution.

भगवत् + पादाः A title of Ādi Sankarācārya.

भग्न + अस्थि *a.* One whose bones are broken.

भग्न + कूर्वर *a.* One whose upper structure is broken (as a chariot).

भग्न + तालः A kind of musical measure.

भग्न + परिणाम *a.* Preventing from getting completed.

+ भङ्गः 1. (In Buddh.) constant decay taking place in the universe. 2. (in Jaina) A dialectical formula begining with स्यात् ।

+ भङ्गिः A fashion or mode.

भङ्गिः + भाषणम् Crooked speech

भङ्गिः + विकारः A wry face, distortion of features.

भङ्गिनी A river, आत्ममोली-मणिकान्तिभङ्गिनीम् Nāi. 18. 137.

भञ्जना Explanation.

भट्टनारायणः N. of the author of Veṇṣamhāra.

भट्टिः N. of the author of भट्टिकाव्यम्

भट्टोजिः N. of a grammarian.

भण्डुकः A kind of fish.

भद्रः + कल्पः N. of the current age according to Buddhists.

भद्र + निधिः Vessels fashioned for gifts.

भद्र + वाच् *f.* An auspicious speech.

भद्र + विराज् N. of a metre.

+ भद्रक 1. A particular sitting posture. 2. A harem.

भद्रा + करणम् The act of shaving.

भयालु *a.* Timid.

+ भर Prowess, excellence; न खलु वयसा जात्यैवायं स्वकार्यसहो भरः V. 5. 18.

भरतः + शास्त्रम् The dramatic art.

भर्गस् *n.* Radiance, lustre.

भर्तव्यः *a.* 1. To be borne or carried. 2. To be hired or kept.

भर्तृ + चित्त *a.* Thinking of a husband.

भर्तृ + देवता Devoted to a husband as God.

भर्तृ + लोकः The husband's world.

भर्तृ + हार्यघन *a.* Whose possessions may be confiscated by his master.

भर्तृ + हीना *a.* Abandoned by the husband.

भव + अग्रम् The farthest end of the world.

भव + भङ्गः Emancipation from the ordeal of birth and death.

भव + भावन *a.* Conferring welfare.

भव + भोर् Affraid of worldly existence.

भव + भोगः Enjoyment of carnal pleasure.

भव + शेरः The moon.

भव + संगिन् *a.* Attached to the material world.

भव + संततिः A series of births and deaths.

भवत् + वसु Rich, opulent.

+ भवनम् Horoscope, natal star.

भव्य + मनस् *a.* Well-intentioned.

भाषक *a.* Belonging to your

honour; भावत्करिव धवलैयंशः प्रवाहैः; Rām. ch. 7. 2.

भषी *f.* A bitch.

भस्मन् + अङ्गः A kind of pigeon.

भस्मन् + अङ्गराग Smearing the body with ashes.

भस्मन् + अवलेप Smearing the body with ashes

भस्मन् + अवशेष Remaining only in ashes.

भस्मन् + गुण्डनम् Smearing the body with ashes.

भस्मन् + गात्रः N. of cupid.

भस्मन् + चयः A heap of ashes.

+ भा 2 P. To blow.

बभौ (Perfect of भा) 1. Shone; 2. Got pleased. 3. Became. 4. Blow (blown);

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रो

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रः

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रो

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रः

(In all the senses). Bhaṭṭi

Kāvya 10. 19.

+ भागः 1. A tax; Kau. A. 2. 6. 64. 2. One of the four contentments according to Sāṅkhyas; Sān. K. 50. 3. The number eleven.

भागः + अपहारिन् One who takes a share.

भागः + धनम् A treasury.

भागः + पत्रम् (लेख्यम्) A partition deed.

+ भागिन् Highly useful.

भागुरिः N. of a famous gram- marian and Smṛitikāra.

भाग्यम् + संक्षयः Bad fortune.

भाग्यम् + उन्नतिः Rise of fortune.

भाग्यम् + ऋक्षम् The Pūrvā- phālguni Nakṣatra.

भाङ्गकः A rag.

भाजक् *ind.* Quickly, swiftly.

भाजनम् + विषमः Embezzlement by using wrong measures; Kau. A. 2. 8. 21.

+ भाण्डम् 1. Luggage. 2. capi- tal money.

भाण्डः + गोपकः The keeper of vessels.

भानतस् *ind.* In consequence of the appearance.

भानव *a.* Pertaining to Sun.

भानु+भू: An epithet of river Yamunā.

भामहः N. of a celebrated writer an Alaṅkāra Śāstra.

+भारः Task imposed on any one.

भारः+अवतरण Reducing the load or burden from.

भारः+आक्रान्ता N. of a metre.

भारः+उद्धरणम् The lifting of a load.

भारः+ऊढिः *f.* The bearing of a load.

भारः+गः A mule.

भारिका A heap, multitude.

+भारती One of the 10 orders of Saṅyāsins.

भारत+आख्यानम् (—इतिहासः—कथा) The epic of Mahābhārata.

भारत+सावित्री N. of a stotrā contained in the Mb.; Mb. 18. 5. 64.

भारद्वाजः 1. N. of a writer on political science referred to by Kauṭilya. 2. One belonging to the gotra of Bharadwāja.

भारवः 1. The son of a Vaiśya; paramour and an unmarried Vaiśyā. 2. A kind of śākti worshipper.

+भार्गवः A fortune teller; भार्गवो शुक्रदेवज्ञो Vijayanti.

भार्या+पतित्वम् Conjugal relationship.

भाल्लविः A branch of Sāma-veda.

+भाबः 1. Welfare; भावमिच्छति सर्वस्य; Mb. 5. 36. 16. 2. Protection; द्रोणस्याभावभावे तु Mb. 7. 25. 64. 3. Destiny. 4. Consciousness of past perceptions. 5. The six states of अस्ति, वर्धते, विपरिणमति, etc.

भावः+कर्तृकः An impersonal verb.

भावः+गतिः *f.* Power to convey

human feelings; भावगतिराकृतौनाम् Pratimā 3.

भावः+चेष्टितम् Gestures indicative of love.

भावः+निर्वृतिः The material creation; Sāh. K. 52.

भावः+नेरिः A kind of dance.

भावः+शब्दत्वम् Admixture of various emotions.

भावंगम *a.* charming appealing.

भावयितृ *a.* A protector, promoter; क्रोवो भावयिता पुनः Mb. 3. 29. 1.

भावित 1. Directed towards, fixed upon. 2. Possessed, captured; दुर्दुः पृथुभाविताम् Bhāg. 4. 18. 13. 3. Engrossed, filled; रथाङ्गपाणेरनुभावभावितम् Bhāg. 12. 10. 42. 4. Pleased, gladdened.

भावित+भावन् *a.* Helping oneself and helping others.

+भाव्य To be convicted; व्यवरेः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यो नृपब्राह्मणसन्निधौ Ms. 8. 60.

भाषा+पत्रम् An application; Śukra. 2. 309.

भाषा+समितिः *f.* (With Jainas) restraint in speech.

भाषितृ *a.* A speaker.

भाष्य+भूत *a.* Serving as a commentary भाष्यमूता भवन्तु मे Śi. 2. 24.

+भासः N. of a celebrated dramatist; author of Svapna-vāsavadattam etc.

+भिक्षा A means of subsistence.

भिक्षा+भुज् *a.* Living on alms.

भिक्षुः+भाबः Monk-hood.

भिक्षुली A variety of Kambala; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

+भिद् 1. IP. To explain or interpret; वचांसि योगप्रथितानि साधो न नः क्षमन्ते मनसापि भेत्तुम् Bhāg. 5. 10. 8.

भिदापनम् Causing to trample on.

+भिन्न 1. Vicious; भिन्नवृत्तिता Ms. 12. 33. 2. Stood up (as

hair in horripilation) Rām. 6. 10. 18. 3. Bribe.

भिक्ष+कर्ण *a.* 1. Having divided ears. 2. Having the ears bored.

भिक्ष+कुम्भः A person who has severed himself from obligations.

भिक्ष+हृतिः *f.* Division of fractions.

भीत+गायनः *a.* A shy singer.

भीत+चारिन् *a.* Behaving timidly.

भीत+चित्त *a.* Afraid in mind.

भीति+कृत् *a.* causing fear.

भीति+छिद् *a.* Removing fear.

भीम+अञ्जस् *a.* Having terrible strength.

भीम+पाकः Perfectly cooked food.

भीम+रथः 1. N. of one of the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. 2. N. of one of the sons of Śrīkriṣṇa.

भीष्म+पर्वन् N. of the 6th book of the Mahābhārata.

भीष्म+स्तवराजः N. of a prayer by Bhīṣma contained in the 47th chapter of Śānti Parvan of Mb.

भुवत+मात्रे *ind.* Immediately on having eaten.

+भुग्न Disheartened, cowed down.

भुजः+अङ्गुः An embrace.

भुजः+अर्पणम् A grant for maintenance.

भुजः+आकम्बुः A conch.

भुजः+छाया Protection afforded by the arms of somebody.

भुज+वीर्य *a.* strength of arms.

भुजगः+बलयः A snake used as a bracelet.

भुजगः+शायिन् An epithet of Viṣṇu.

भुजङ्गः+प्रयातम् N. of a metre.

भुजङ्ग+संगता N. of a metre.

भुजङ्ग+शिशु N. of a metre.

+भुजा The side of any geometrical figure.

भुजा+भुजि *ind.* Hand to hand (fight).

भुवनम् + ईश्वरी A form of Pārvaṭī.

भुवनम् + तलम् The surface of the earth.

भुवनम् + भावनः The creator of the world.

भू + छाया (—छायम्) Earth's shadow.

भू + तुम्बी A kind of cucumber

भू + पलः A kind of rat.

भू + भा Earth's shadow, eclipse.

भू + लिङ्गशकुनः A species of bird; Mb. 12. 169. 10.

भू + शय्या Lying on the ground.

भू + स्फोटः A mushroom.

भूत + अनुवादः Referring to or recalling an established fact or past event.

भूत + अभिवृद्धः (—आवेशः) Possession by evil spirits.

भूत + अवमानिन् *m.* One who condemns all.

भूत + कोटिः (Buddh.) Absolute non-entirety.

भूत + गत्या Truthfully.

भूत + गुणः A quality of elements.

भूत + जननी The mother of all beings.

भूत + तन्मात्रम् A subtle element.

भूत + पालः The guardian of living beings.

भूत + भव *a.* Living in all beings

भूत + भूत् *a.* Sustaining the elements or creatures.

भूत + मातृका The earth.

भूत + संघः The totality of beings or of the elements.

भूत + सृज् *m.* An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

भूतिः + अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of prosperity.

भूतिः + सृज् *a.* Creating welfare.

+ भूमिः 1. The base of any geometrical figure. 2. The outline of a painting.

भूमिः + अनृतम् False evidence concerning land.

भूमिः + खर्जूरिका A variety of date tree.

भूमिः + छत्रम् A mushroom.

भूमिः + तनयः The planet Mars.

भूमिः + परिमाणम् Square measure.

भूमि + रथिकः A ground charioteer.

भूमिः + समीकृत *a.* Thrown to the ground, floored.

भूमिः + संभवः (—मृतः) 1. The planet Mars. 2. Narakāsura.

भूयस् + काम *a.* Very desirous of any thing.

भूयस् + भावः Increase, growth.

भूयस् + मात्रम् By and large, most of.

भूरि + कालम् *ind.* For a long time.

भूरि + कृत्वस् *ind.* Many times, repeatedly.

भूरि + गुण *a.* 1. Multiplying greatly. 2. Bearing manifold fruits.

भूरि + फेना A species of plant.

भूरि + भोज *a.* Having many enjoyments.

भूरिशस् *ind.* Manifoldly, variously.

भूषणवासस् *n.* pl. Cloths and ornaments.

+ भू To balance, hold in equipoise.

भूतक + अध्यापनम् Instruction by a hired teacher.

भूतक + भूतिः Wages, hire.

भूतिः + अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of maintenance.

भूगु + कच्छः (—कच्छम्) *N.* of a place of pilgrimage on the Narmadā.

भूगु + पतनम् A fall from a precipice.

भूगु + पातः Throwing oneself from a cliff.

भूगु + भृङ्गः A kind of musical measure.

भृङ्गः + अभोष्टः The mango tree.

भृश + दण्ड *a.* Inflicting severe punishment.

+ भेदः 1. Shooting pain.

2. A conjunction of planets.

3. Paralysis. 4. Contraction.

5. The hypotenuse of a right angled triangle.

+ भेदक Diverting.

+ भेदन Piercing the nostril (of an animal).

भेलनम् Swimming.

भेषज + करणम् Preparation of drugs.

भेषज + कृत *a.* Healed.

भेषज + वीर्यम् The healing power of medicines

भोगः + नाथः A nourisher, supporter.

भोगः + पत्रम् A lease deed.

भोगः + भुज् *a.* Enjoying pleasures.

भोगिन् + राज् *m.* Śeṣa Nāg.

भोग्य + वस्तु Article of luxury.

भोज *a.* 1. Bestowing enjoyment. 2. Liberal, bountiful.

भोजः + चम्पू *N.* of the Rāmāyaṇa campū by Bhoja.

भोजः + प्रबन्धः *N.* of a work on King Bhoja by Ballāla.

भोलः The son of a Vaiśya and an actress.

भोजिष्यम् Slavery.

भौत + प्रिय *a.* Imbecile.

भौमम् 1. An elemental thing.

2. Floor. 3. Upper stories of a building. सप्तभौमाष्टभौमैश्च; Rām.

5. 2. 50.

भौमी *f.* An epithet of Sītā.

+ भ्रशः (In drama) A slip of the tongue.

भ्रष्ट + अधिकार *a.* Dismissed.

भ्रष्ट + क्रिय *a.* One who fails to do prescribed acts.

भ्रष्ट + योग *a.* Fallen from devotion.

+ भ्रम् 1, 4 P. To waver, be perplexed.

+अम् Caus. 1. To proclaim by beat of drum. 2. To disarrange.

+अमः 1. An umbrella. 2. A circle.

+अमरः A top.

अमर+निकरः A multitude of bees.

अमर+पदम् A kind of metre.

अमरित *a.* Turned blue; यदतिविमलनीलवेष्मुरश्मिअमरितभाः Nai. 2. 103.

+अमिः Swoon, fainting.

अमन्त+चित्तः Confused in mind.

अमू+वञ्चितम् A stolen glance.

अमू+विजृम्भः The knitting of the brows.

म

मकरः+आसनम् A kind of Yogic āsana.

मकरः+वाहनः N. of Varuṇa.

मकरन्दः A kind of musical measure.

मकरन्दिका N. of a metre.

मकूलकः A bud.

मल्ल+मृगव्याधः An epithet of Śiva.

मगन्दः A usurer.

मगधः+देशः The country of Magadha.

मङ्गुकः A kind of musical instrument.

मङ्गलः+आवह *a.* Auspicious.

मङ्गल+ध्वनिः An auspicious sound.

मङ्गल+भेरी A drum beaten on auspicious occasions.

मज्जनः An elephant in the 8th year. Mātanga L. 5. 9.

मञ्चः+नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

मञ्जु+नादः Sweet noise;

मञ्जोरं मञ्जुनादैरिवपदभजन श्रेय इत्यालपन्तम्; Nārāyaṇīya 100. 9.

मञ्जु+भद्रः N. of one of the Jinas

मञ्जु+भाषिणी N. of a metre.

मञ्जु+श्रीः N. of a Bodhisattva.

मठः+अधिपतिः 1. The head of

a religious order. 2. The suprintendent of a monastery.

मठः+आम्नायः A work dealing with the establishment of various spiritual orders.

मणिः+काञ्चनयोगः A rare combination of worthy things.

मणिः+तुलाकोटिः A foot ornament beset with jewels.

मणिः+प्रभा N. of a metre.

मणिः+विग्रह *a.* Beset with jewels.

मण्डः+जातम् Milk converted to curd.

मण्डः+पोठिका Two quarters of the Compass.

मण्डन+कालः Time for toiletting; मामक्षमं मण्डनकालहानेः R. XIII.

मण्डन+प्रियः *a.* Fond of ornaments.

+मण्डलम् 1. A circular gait, 2. A play-board.

मण्डल+आसन *a.* Sitting in a circle.

मण्डल+कविः A poetaster.

मण्डल+नाभिः The centre of a circle.

मण्डल+माडः A pavilion.

मण्डल+वाटः A garden.

मण्डलकम् 1. A particular pose in archery. 2. A circle with some magical potencies.

मण्डुकम् The handle of a shield.

मण्डूक+पर्णा N. of a plant.

मत+भेदः Difference of opinion.

मतिः+कर्म्मन् An intellectual work.

मतिः+गतिः *f.* Course of thinking.

मतिः+दर्शनम् Thought-reading.

मत्त+आक्रोडा N. of a metre.

+मत्तवारणः (-णम्) A bedstead.

मत्स्यः+उद्धर्तनम् A kind of dance.

मत्स्य+आजीवः A fisherman.

मत्स्य+सन्तानिकः Fish cooked with sauce.

+मथ्य *a.* To be extracted or produced from.

+मदः 1. Beauty. 2. N. of the 7th astrological mansion.

मदः+भङ्गः Humiliation of pride.

मदः+मत्ता N. of a metre.

+मदन *f.* N. of the 7th astrological mansion. 2. A kind of musical measure.

मदन+अत्ययः Excess of intoxication.

मदिरा+मदान्ध *a.* Dead drink.

मद्य+कुम्भः A liquor jar.

मद्य+बीजम् A drug used for fermentation.

मद्रः+नाभः A particular mixed caste.

मद्रः+देशः The country of Madra.

+मधु 1. A bee-hive. 2. Bee-wax.

मधु+पाका Sweet-melon.

मधु+पात्रम् A wine-jug.

मधु+मांसम् Wine and meat.

मधु+वल्ली 1. A kind of grape. 2. Sweet citron.

मधुक+आश्रयम् Wax.

मधुमती *f.* 1. N. of a river.

2. N. of a creeper. 3. The three Riks starting with मधुवाता ऋतायते ।

मधुर+अङ्गकः A stringent taste.

मधुर+स्वनः A conch.

मध्य+आदित्यः The mid-day sun.

मध्य+उदात्त *a.* Having an Udātta on the middle syllable.

मध्य+मणिन्यायः The rule of the central pendent of a necklace common to both sides.

मध्यकम् A common property.

+मध्यम The middle-most son.

+मध्यमम् 1. Not highly commendable. 2. (In arsr.) The meridian ecliptic point.

मध्यम+गतिः The mean motion of a planet.

मध्यम+ग्रामः (in music) the middle scale.

मध्यम + व्यायोग N. of a play by Bhāsa.

मध्यमीय *a.* Middle, central.

+ गन् III. 4, 8 Ā. To accept, agree.

मनस् + ग्राह्य *a.* To be grasped by the mind.

मनस् + ग्लानिः Depression of mind.

मनस् + धारणम् Conciliating the favour of.

मनस् + पर्यायः (With Jainas) N. of the penultimate stage in the perception of truth.

मनस् + रागः Affection, passion.

मनस् + समृद्धिः Heart's content.

मनस् + संघरः Coercion of mind.

+ मनुः Mental powers; देहो-जसवोऽश्वा मनवो भूतमात्रा Bhāg. 6. 4. 25.

मनुस्मृति Same as मनुसंहिता ।

मनुष्य + यानम् Palanquin.

मनुष्य + संकल्पः The wish of the mortals.

मनोन्मनी A form of Durgā.

+ मन्त्रः 1. N. of Viṣṇu, Śiva. 2. The 5th astrological mansion.

मन्त्रः + कर्कश *a.* Advocating a stern policy.

मन्त्रः + जागरः Recital of Vedic texts at night.

मन्त्रः + रक्षा Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्रः + संवरणम् Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्रः + स्नानम् Recitation of the अक्षमर्षण mantras as a substitute for bathing

+ मन्थ् 1, 9 P. To mix, mingle.

+ मन्थः A medical preparation.

मन्थः + बिष्कम्भः A churning rod.

मन्थ + आस्यम् Shyness.

मन्थ + कर्मन् *a.* Slow in action.

मन्थ + जरस् *a.* Slowly growing grey.

मन्थ + पुण्य *a.* Unfortunate.

मन्थामणिः A big water-jar.

+ मन्दिरम् The body.

मन्दुरा + पतिः The manager of a stable.

मन्दुरा + भूषणम् A species of monkey.

मन्यु + सूक्तम् N. of a group of hymns Rv. 10. 83-84.

ममता + युक्त *a.* 1. Egoistic. 2. A miser.

ममता + शून्य *a.* 1. Devoid of ego. 2. Unattached.

मयिदसु *a.* Good in me.

मयूखः + मालिन् The sun.

मयूरः + नृत्यम् The dance of peacock.

मयूरः + पिच्छम् A peacock's feather.

मयूरिका *f.* 1. A nose-ring. 2. A venomous insect.

मरकतम् + श्याम *a.* Dark as an emerald; माता मरकतश्यामा मातङ्गी मदशालिनी Śyāmalādaṇḍaka.

मरणम् + वशा The stage of death.

मरणम् + शील Mortal.

+ मरीचिः A spark of fire.

मरीचिपाः A group of sages who subsist on the rays of the sun; Rām. 3. 6. 2.

मरुः + प्रपतनम् Throwing oneself from a rock.

+ मरुत् 1. Gold. 2. Beauty.

मरुत् + वृद्धा (-वृद्धा) The river. Kāverī

मज्जुः 1. A washerman.

मर्मन् + घातः Striking at the vitals.

मर्मन् + जम् Blood.

मर्यादा + बन्धः Keeping within limits.

मर्यादा + वचनम् A statement of limits.

मर्यादा + व्यतिक्रमः Overstepping limits.

मल + अप् N. of a river.

मल + पङ्क्तिन् *a.* Covered with dust and mire.

मल्ल + नालः (in music) A kind of measure.

महत् + भाषणम् A great weapon.

महत् + औषधिः *f.* A wonderful herb.

महत् + कुलम् A noble family.

महत् + द्वन्द्वः Martial band.

महत् + फलः The Bilva tree.

महत् + व्यतिक्रमः 1. A major transgression. 2. An insult to a great person.

महा + अनिलः A whirl-wind; महानिलेनेव निदावजं रजः Ki 14. 59.

महा + आरम्भ *a.* 1. Great undertaking 2. Starting in a big way.

महालय + पक्षः The fortnight sacred for manes during माघ or पौष

महालय + श्राद्धः The Śrāddha performed during the Mahālaya Pakṣa.

महालय + अमावस्या The new moon day from which the Mahālaya Pakṣa starts.

महा + ऊमिन् *m.* The ocean.

महा + ओष *a.* Having a strong current.

महा + कल्पः 100 years of Brahmā.

महा + चक्रम् The mystic cycle in Śakti worship.

महा + जङ्घः A camel.

महा + जबः An antelope.

महा + बङ्घः A species of big tiger.

महा + दुर्गम् A great crisis.

महा + पराकः A particular penance; Hch.

महा + पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa

महा + प्रश्नः A knotty question.

महा + बिंसी A variety of skin.

महा + भाण्डम् A chief treasury.

महा + मृत्युञ्जयः 1. N. of a mantra in propitiation of Śivā, the conqueror of death. 2. N. of a medicine.

महा + यानम् The great vehicle (later Buddhistic teaching).

महा + रजः Ā. Frog.

महा + रज Very painful.

महा + लयः 1. The great deluge.
2. The supreme being wherein all the Mahābhūtas merge.

महा + विपुला A kind of metre.

महा + शिवरात्रिः 14th day of the dark half of the māgha, auspicious for Śiva.

महा + श्लक्षणा Sand.

महा + सन्निः A kind of musical measure.

महा + सुधा Silver.

महिमन् Sovereignty, dominion.

+ महिमन् One of the 8 Siddhis.

महिष + मदिनी N. of Durgā.

+ मही 1. A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49. 2. Earth; Ibid 7. 70.

मही + जीवा The horizon.

मही + पृष्ठम् The surface of the earth.

महीकरोति Exalts.

मांसम् + कामः Fond of flesh.

मांसम् + कोलः A tumour.

मांसम् + चक्षुस् Naked eye.

मांसम् + परिवर्जनम् Abstaining from eating flesh,

मांसोपते Den. P. To hanker after flesh.

माक्षिक + धातुः Pyrites.

+ मागध N. of a style in rhetorics.

मातङ्गः + लीला N. of a work on elephantology.

मातुलः + अहिः A kind of snake.

मातृ + दोषः The defect of a mother.

मातृ + भक्तिः Reverence to mother.

मातृ + शासितः A foolish fellow, simpleton.

+ मातृक N. of the 8 veins of the neck.

मातृतः ind. On the maternal side.

+ मात्र a. An elementary matter.

+ मात्रा change.

मात्रा + अङ्गुलम् A measure approximately equal to one inch.

मात्स्यन्यायः The rule of the

bigger fish devouring the smaller fish.

माधवः + निदानम् N. of a medical work.

+ माधवी Affluence in Cattle.

मानः + अन्ध a. Blind due to pride.

मानः + अर्ह a. Deserving honour.

मानः + अवभङ्गः Loss of prestige or destruction of anger.

मानः + विषमः Embezzlement by using false weights and measures. Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.

मानः + सारः A high degree of pride.

मानस + पूजा Mental worship.

+ मानुषम् Manhood.

मानुष + अधमः A degraded man.

मान्द्यम् + व्याजः Pretending illness.

+ माया 1. N. of Durgā 2. Skill, art.

य

यकृत् + वैरिन् m. N. of a medicinal plant.

+ यक्षः A dog.

यक्ष + धूपः Incense.

यज्ञ + आयुधम् An implement used in sacrifice.

यज्ञ + गुह्यः N. of Kṛiṣṇa.

यज्ञ + पत्नी The wife of the Yajamāna.

यज्ञशिष्टम् The remains of a Yāga यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्वकिल्बिषैः Bg. 3. 13.

यज्ञसंस्तरः The setting up of the bricks and Vedin for Yāga.

यज्ञायज्ञीयम् 1. N. of a Sāman; 2. Symbolic names of the two wings of Garuḍa.

यत्नवत् a. With effort.

यत + गिर a. observing silence.

यत + मेथुन a. Abstaining from cohabitation.

यति + चान्द्रायणम् N. of a particular kind of penance.

यत्र + कामम् ind. Wherever it pleases one.

यत्र + कामावसायः The Yogic power to transport oneself anywhere one likes.

यत्र + सायं गृह a. Stay for the night wherever one happens to be at sun-set.

यथा + अनुक्तम् ind. as said or instructed; मया यथानुक्तमवादि ते हरेः... चेष्टितम् । Bhāg. 3. 19. 32.

यथा + आश्रयम् ind. According to the base; Sāṅkhyā K. 41.

यथा + उद्गत a. Without sense, stupid.

यथा + उद्गमनम् In ascending proportion.

यथा + उपचारम् ind. According to propriety; as required for courtsey.

यथा + उपदिष्ट a. As advised or instructed.

यथा + कथित a. As told.

यथा + कारम् ind. In whatever way; P. III. 4. 28.

यथा + बलुप्तिः ind. In a proper manner.

यथा + क्षिप्रम् ind. As quickly as possible.

यथा + चित्तम् ind. According to one's desire.

यथा + तथ्यम् ind. Truly, really.

यथा + न्यासम् ind. According to the text laid down.

यथा + न्युत्त ind. As offered.

यथा + पण्यम् ind. According to the value of the commodities.

यथा + प्रत्यहम् ind. as per merit.

यथा + प्रदिष्टम् ind. as it suits or as it is proper.

यथा + प्रस्तावम् ind. On the earliest suitable opportunity.

• यथा + प्रस्तुतम् ind. 1. At last; 2. In conformity with the topic on hand.

यथा + भूयत् ind. According to seniority.

यथा + मूल्यम् ind. In relation to the price.

यथा + रसम् ind. According to the sentiment or taste.

यथा + लब्ध *a.* As actually received.

यथा + विनियोगम् *ind.* In a stated priority.

यथा + व्युत्पत्ति *ind.* According to the depth of knowledge.

यथा + शब्दार्थम् *ind.* In accordance with the sense conveyed. यथाशब्दार्थं प्रवृत्तिः । ŚB on MS. 11.1. 26.

यथा + संस्थम् *ind.* As warranted by circumstances.

यथा + सवनम् *ind.* As warranted by the season.

यथा + सारम् *ind.* According to quality.

यथा + स्थूलम् *ind.* As taken in a superficial manner.

यथा + स्व *a.* Each to their respective abodes or places.

यदवधि *ind.* Since which time

यदात्मक *a.* having which as identical.

यद्वद *a.* Talking at will.

यदीय *a.* relating to whom, whose.

यन्त्र + आरूढ *a.* mounted on a rotating machine ; आमयन् सर्वभूतानि यन्त्रारूढानि मायया । Bg.

यन्त्र + कोषिदः *A* machinist ; Rām. 2. 80. 2.

+ यन्त्रगृहम् *A* torture chamber.

यन्त्रधारागृहम् *A* room fitted with a fountain or shower-bath.

यन्त्रसूत्रम् *the* cord with which a doll or puppet is made to move on the stage.

+ यन्त्रकम् 1. *A* hand-mill ; 2. *A* parcel of luggage ; निधीयमाने भरभाजि यन्त्रके Ki. 12. 9.

यन्त्रिका *A* wife's younger sister.

+ यन्त्रित 1. *instigated.* 2. *circumscribed by rules ;* 3. *drawn to increase the tension ;* 4. *attracted ;* अथवा मदभिस्नेहाद्भवत्यो यन्त्रिताशयाः Bhāg. 10. 29. 23.

+ यमौ 1. *Twins ; धृतिमंयमौयमौ ;* Ki. 1. 36 ; 2. *N. of Aświns.*

यमानुजा *N. of the river Yamunā.*

यमघण्टः *N. of an inauspicious astrological yoga.*

यमद्रुमः *Bombax Heptaphyllum.*

यमपटः, पट्टिका *a* piece of cloth on which yama with his attendants and punishments of hell are painted. यावदेतद्गृहं प्रविश्य यमपटं दर्शयन् गीतानि गायामि Mu. 1. 18.

यमव्रतम् 1. *A* vow to propitiate yama ; 2. *An impartial punishment.* MS. 9. 307.

यमशासनः *N. of Śiva* यमशासनालक्षमाधरस्पर्धनमाचचार सः Rām. ch. 2. 12.

यमभायम् *The* abode of Yama.

यमककाव्यम् *A* poem abounding in yamakas.

यमलार्जुनौ *The* twin Arjuna trees uprooted by Kṛiṣṇa in his childhood.

यमिका *A* kind of hiccough.

यमेरुका *A* gong used to strike the hours.

+ यवः 1. *The* first half of a month ; also याव ; 2. *N. of an astronomical combination ;* 3. *same as जव.* 4. *A* double-convex lens ; 5. *N. of an island.*

यवद्वीपः *Modern* Java island.

यवनालः *A* kind of cereal plant or its grain.

यवनाचार्यः *A* reputed author of Tājaka *an* astronomical work.

+ यवनिका, -यवनी *A* veil.

+ यशस् *An* indirect fame as against kīrtiḥ ; Ch Up. 3. 18. 3.

यशोधा *a.* *Conferring* fame.

यष्टि + आघातः *beating.*

यष्टि + उत्थानम् *Getting* up with the help of a staff.

यष्टि + यन्त्रम् *An* astronomical device to measure time.

यस्मात् *ind.* 1. *From* which, since, as by what ; 2. *That,* in order that.

+ या *To* give send off.

याग + कष्टकः 1. *a.* *Bad* sacrificer ; 2. *One* who spoils a sacrifice.

याग + संप्रदानम् *The* recipient of a sacrifice ; Kāṣi on P. IV. 2. 24.

याग + सूत्रम् *The* sacrificial sacred thread.

याञ्चा + जीविका - जीवनम् *Subsisting* by begging.

याञ्चा + भङ्गः *Turning* down of a request.

याजुकः *A* sacrificer.

यान्त्रसेनः, निः *N. of Śikhandin ; -* Mb. 7. 14. 44.

याज्या *A* sacrificial formula used during the offering of an oblation.

यातिकः *A* traveller.

यातुनारी *A* female demon ; बभ्राम त्रिजगती या तु यातुनारी Rām. Ch. 7. 10.

यात्यः *One* who lives in hell.

यात्रा + कर *a.* *Means* of livelihood.

यात्रा + दानम् *Gifts* made at the time of starting on a pilgrimage or travel.

यायात्म्यम् *Real* nature or purport.

+ यानम् 1. *A* ship, boat ; 2. *The* means of release from cycle of birth and death (in Buddhism) ; cf. महायान & हीनयान ; 3. *aerial* chariot.

यान + आस्तरणम् *A* carriage cushion ; MK.

यान + स्वामिन् *The* master of a carriage.

याम *a.* (-नी f.) 1. *pertaining* to Yama ; यामीश्चिरं यातनाः Mukundamālā 10 ; *n.* 2. *a* class of Gods ; यामैः पस्वितो देवैः Bhāg. 8. 1. 18.

याम + नादिन् *A* cock.

याम + पालः *A* timekeeper.

याम + भद्रः *A* pavilion.

यामिका (-नी) + चरः 1. *A* demon. 2. *An* owl.

+ यामलम् *N. of a* class of Tantra works.

+ यामिः (-नी f.) 1. *The* southern direction ; 2. *The* Bharāṇi Constellation.

यावकः, -कम् A vow during which one lives on grains of barley.

यावत्+अध्ययनम् ind. During study.

यावत्+संपातम् ind. as long as possible.

यावतिथि a. 1. Upto whatever point or degree.

यावनीप्रिया The betel-plant.

यावसिकः A mower of grass.

+युक्त (In astr) Being in conjunction with.

युक्त+चेष्ट a. Having proper activities.

युक्त+वादिन् a. One who talks appropriately.

युक्तकम् A pair.

युग्म् N. of a particular configuration of the moon.

युग+धुर् f. The pin of a yoke.

युग+मात्रम् The length of a yoke equal to four hands.

युग+वरत्रम् A yoke-strap.

युगन्धरा N. of Goddess ; योगिनी योगदा योग्या योगानन्दा युगन्धरा Lalitā Sahasranāman.

युगो Abundance ; योद्धयुग्याः शूरसमृद्ध्या युजेरोणादिकः किः— कुत्व-मार्षम् Comm. on Mb. 5. 63. 3.

युग्म+चारिन् a. Going about in pairs.

युग्म+विपुला A kind of metre.

युग्म+शुक्लम् Two white spots in the eye.

युङ्ग+(युञ्ज्) 1. P. To give up, desert.

युङ्गिन् m. Name of a mixed tribe.

युष्, -युञ्छ् 1. P. 1. To err, to go out of the right path. 2. To depart.

युद्ध+अवहारिकम् Booty.

युद्ध+गान्धर्वम् Battle-song.

युद्ध+तन्त्रम् Military science.

युद्ध+ध्वानः War-cry.

युद्ध+योजक a. Instigator of a war.

युद्ध+व्यतिक्रमः Violation of the rules of warfare.

युद्धकम् War, battle.

युद्धिक a. Fighting.

योद्ध m. A fighter, soldier.

युयुक्षुरः A species of a small tiger or wolf ; a hyena.

+युवन् 1. An elephant 60 years old ; 2. N. of a year.

युवन्+जानिः One who has a young wife; युवजानिर्घनृष्णाणि: B. K. 5. 13.

युवन्+पलित a. Prematurely grey-haired ; P. II. 1. 67. com.

युवन्+हन् Infanticide.

युवकः (युवानकः) A youth.

युवति+इष्टा Yellow jasmine.

युवति+जनः A young woman.

युष्मद्+अर्यम् ind. For your sake.

युष्मद्+आयत्त a. Within your control.

युष्मद्+वाच्यम् (in gram.) The second person.

युष्मद्+विध a. Like you.

युष्मत्क Belonging to you.

यूकालिक्षम् 1. A louse and its egg. 2. The egg of a louse.

यूथ+चारिन् a. That which goes about in groups or herds (like elephants).

यूथ+परिमृष्ट a. Gone astray from a herd.

यूथ+बन्धः A herd, flock.

यूथशः ind. In herds.

यूथ्या A herd, flock.

यूपः+कर्मन्यायः The rule according to which, the relative importance of a detail belonging solely to the विकृति type will be applicable to that detail alone so that तदादितदन्तन्याय will not apply in that case ; vide ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 27.

+योगः 1. An attack ; योगमाज्ञापयामास शिवस्य विषयं प्रति Śive B. 13. 7. 2. steady and continuous attachment ; मयि चानन्ययोगेन भक्तिरव्यभिचारिणी । Bg. 13. 10. 3. Equanimity ; समत्वं योग उच्यते ।

Bg. 2. 48. 4. Dissociation from the clutches of misery ; दुःखसंयोग-वियोगं योगसंज्ञितम् । Bg.

योग+अभ्यासिन् a. One who practices Yoga.

योग+आख्या A name derived by a mere casual contact ; एवा योगाख्या योगमात्रापेक्षा न भूत-वर्तमानभविष्यत्संबन्धापेक्षा । ŚB. on MS. 1. 3. 21.

योग+आपत्तिः Changing of a usage.

+योगक्षेमः Property designed for religious purposes ; cf. MS. 9. 219.

योग+दण्डः A staff vested with Yogic powers.

योग+नाविका,-कः A kind of fish.

योग+पदम् A state of self-concentration.

योगः+पानम् A liquor containing narcotics.

योगः+पीठम् A sitting posture prescribed for Yogic practices.

योगः+पुरुषः A spy ; यथा योगपुरुषं न्यान् राजाधितिष्ठति Kau. A. 1. 21.

योगः+भ्रष्टः One who has fallen from the Yoga path ; शुचीनां श्रीमतां गेहे योगभ्रष्टोऽभिजायते Bg.

योगः+यात्रा The path to the union with the supreme self.

योगः+युक्तः a. Wedded to the Yoga path ; योग युक्तो भवार्जुन । Bg. 8. 27.

योगः+श्रामनम् Secret contrivances ; Kau. A.

योगः+बाहक a. (chemistry) Resolving.

योगः+विद्या The science of Yoga.

योगः+संसिद्धिः Attaining perfection of yogic practices.

योगः+सिद्धिन्यायः A maxim which states that a particular act capable of producing many results can give rise to only one of the results at a time. A separate performance is needed for each

of the results; ŚB on MS. 4. 3. 27-28.

योगिक *a.* Used for practice (as in योगिकं बाणं a bow used for learning archery).

+योग्य A draught animal.

+योग्या 1. N. of Goddess ; योगिनी योगदा योग्या Lalitā sahasra-nāmam; 2. The earth. 3. N. of Surya's wife.

+योजनम् 1. The Supreme spirit 2. A finger.

योजित *p. p.* 1. Yoked, harnessed. 2. Pressed into service. 3. Supplied, furnished.

योधेयः A warrior.

योन *a.* Pertaining to race.

+योनिः 1. The basic Rk on which a sāman is formed. 2. copper. 3. The primary cause. 4. The source of understanding; योनिर्ज्ञप्तिकारणं 'वेदोऽखिलो घर्ममूल' मित्यादिनोक्तं इत्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 2. 25. 5. Desire; योनिपातालदुस्तराम् Mb. 12. 250. 15.

योनि+गुणः The quality derived from the womb or from the place of origin.

योनि+दोषः 1. Sexual defilement. 2. A defect in the female sex organ.

योनि+मुक्त Released from the cycle of birth and death.

योनि+मुद्रा A particular position of the fingers resembling a female sex organ.

योनि+संवरणम्, संवृत्तिः Contraction of the vagina.

योनि+संकटम् Rebirth.

योषा+प्राहः (योषिष्प्राहः) One who marries the wife of a deceased man.

योगपदम् Same as योगपद्यम् ।

+योगपद्यम् Simultaneous perception of the same thing from different places; आदित्यवद्योगपद्यम् MS. 1. 1. 5.

+यौन 1. (in a compound) The origin, यत्राग्नियोनाश्च वसन्ति लोकाः Mb. 13. 102. 25. 2. The ceremony on conception.

यौन+अनुबन्धः Blood relationship ; योनानुबन्धं च समीक्ष्य कार्ये ... Kau. A. 2. 10

यौन+संबन्धः Same as above.

यौनिकः Moderate wind.

यौवन+आरूढ One who has attained maturity of age.

यौवन+उद्भवः 1. The budding youth. 2. Attaining maturity or puberty.

यौवन+कण्टकः, -कम्, -पिडिका Pimples on the face that mark the advent of youth.

यौवन+प्रान्तः The verge of youth.

यौवन+श्रीः The beauty of youthfulness.

यौवनीय *a.* Youthful, juvenile.

ध्वागुली Sour scum of boiled rice ; cf. यवागू ।

र

रकसा A form of leprosy.

रक्त (अच्) A nasalized vowel.

+रक्ता One of the seven tongues of fire.

+रक्तम् Red sandal.

रक्त+कुमुदम् Red lily.

रक्त+च्छद *a.* Red leaved.

रक्त+पद्मम् A red lotus.

रक्त+बीजः 1. N. of a demon killed by Durgā. 2. The pomegranate tree.

रक्त+विकारः Deterioration of blood.

रक्त+छीवी Spitting of blood.

रक्त+स्त्रावः Hemorrhage.

+रक्ष् 1 P. To beware of.

रक्षा+प्रतिसरः A string tied round the wrist as an amulet.

रक्षा+महोषधिः A preservative remedy par excellence.

रक्षितकम् Safety.

रघु+उद्भवः The foremost among Raghus; Rāma.

रघु+कारः Kālidāsa the author of Raghuvaṃśa.

रङ्ग 1 P. (रङ्गति) To go.

रङ्गः+क्षारः Borax.

रङ्गः+तालः A kind of musical measure.

रङ्गः+वः Borax.

रङ्गः+नायः (-शायी, -राजः, -धानम्) Epithets of Viṣṇu resting on the serpent couch (at Srirangam in Madras State).

रङ्गः+प्रवेशः Entering on the stage.

रङ्गः+मङ्गलम् Invocation on the stage.

+रचनम् 1. Contrivance. 2. Fixing the feathers on an arrow.

+रचित Invented.

रचित+पूर्व *a.* What has already been set.

रजयित्री A female painter.

+रजस् Sin; प्रायश्चित्तं च कुर्वन्ति तेन तच्छाम्यते रजः । Rām. 4. 18. 34.

रजस्+जुष *a.* One who is associated with Rajoguṇa.

रजस्+मेघः A cloud of dust.

रजस्+विधूम्न *a.* Rendered tawny due to dust; युधि तुरगरजो-विधूम्नविष्वक्. ... Bhāg. I. 9. 34.

रण+अतिथिः A guest who asks for a battle; श्लाघ्यः प्राप्तो रणातिथिः Pāñcarātra 2. 13.

रण+मार्गः Method of fighting a battle.

रण+रणाघित *a.* Rattling.

रण+रसिक *a.* Fond of fighting.

रण+शूरः (-शीर्षः) Skilled in battle.

रण्ड+आश्रमिन् One who becomes a widower after his 45th year.

रत+उत्सवः Amorous sports.

रत+वैपरीत्यम् Sexual intercourse where the lady plays the role of man.

रति+खेदः Fatigue due to sexual enjoyment.

रति+पाशः (-बन्धः) A mode of coitus.

रति+रहस्यम् N. of an erotic work by kokkoka.

रति+सुन्दरः A mode of coitus.

रतूः *f.* 1. A celestial river. 2. Truthful words; रतू स्यात् सत्य-

भाषकः । Kośakalpataru.

रत्नम्+अङ्गः Coral.

रत्नम् + अचलः A legendary mountain located in Ceylon.

रत्नम् + कुम्भः A vessel set with jewels.

रत्नम् + कूटः N. of a mountain.

रत्नम् + गर्भः 1. Kubera. 2. Sea.

रत्नगर्भगणपतिः A particular kind of Gaṇapati idol.

रत्नम् + च्छाया Splendour of jewels; रत्नच्छायावर्धितकरमिव प्रेक्ष्यमेतत्पुस्तात् 1 Me.

रत्नम् + धेनु A cow symbolically represented by a heap of jewels (for dāna).

रत्नम् + पञ्चकम् The five jewels viz. gold, silver, pearls, the diamond and the coral.

रत्नम् + वरम् Gold.

रथः + आरोहः A warrior who fights from a chariot.

रथः + उडुपः The body of a chariot.

रथः + घोषः The rattling of a chariot.

रथः + वारकः Son of a Śūdra and a Sairandhī.

रथः + विज्ञानम् (-विद्या) The art of driving a chariot.

रथन्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

+ रथिन् A man of kṣatriya caste.

रथ्या + मुखम् Entrance to a road.

रथ्या + मृगः Street dog.

रदनः A tooth.

रवनम् The act of splitting, scratching.

रन्ता f. A cow.

+ रन्ध्रम् N. of the 8th house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रन्ध्र + गुप्तिः Concealing one's weak points.

+ रभसः Poison.

रमणकः N. of an island.

+ रम्य (In music) A kind of Śruti.

+ रवण 1. A bee; 2. A cucumber.

रविः + इष्टः An orange.

रविः + ध्वजः Day.

रविः + विवः The Sun's disk.

रविः + सारथिः 1. N. of Aruṇa; 2. The dawn.

रशना + पदम् The hip.

रश्मिः + ग्राहः A charioteer.

रश्मिः + मालिन् Sun.

+ रसः The tongue as the organ of taste; Bhāg. 8. 20. 27.

रसः + इक्षुः Sugar-cane.

रसः + उत्पत्तिः 1. Production of sentiment (in Rhetor); 2. Production of vital fluids.

रसः + घन Full of juice.

रसः + ज्ञानम् Pharmaceutical science.

रसः + तन्मात्रम् The subtle element of taste.

रसः + निवृत्तिः Loss of taste.

रसः + भेदः Preparation of quicksilver.

रसना + अग्रम् The tip of the tongue.

रसना + मूलम् The root of the tongue.

+ रसवत्ता The quality of a connoisseur of art; सा रसवत्ता विहता Subandhu's Vāsavadattā.

+ रसातलम् The fourth house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रस्या N. of Devī.

रहस्य + त्रयम् The three cardinal principles of the Viśiṣṭadvaita school viz. ईश्वर, चित् and अचित् ।

राहित + आत्मन् One who has no Ātman (i.e. not true to oneself).

+ राक्षस N. of a Samvatsara.

+ रागः 1. Inflammation; 2. Condiment.

रागः + वर्धनः A kind of musical measure.

राघवायणम् The Rāmāyaṇa.

राघवीयम् N. of a work by Rāghava.

+ राजन् The Soma plant; ऐन्द्रश्च विधिबद्धो राजा चाभिषुतोऽजघ Rām. 1. 14. 6.

राजन् + उपसेवा Royal service.

राजन् + गुह्यम् A mystery of the high order.

राजन् + देयम् (-भागम्) The royal claim.

राजन् + पट्टिका f. The cātaka bird.

राजन् + पिण्डः Livelihood from a king.

राजन् + पौरुषिकः A royal servant.

राजन् + प्रसादः Royal favour.

राजन् + महिषी The chief queen.

राजन् + मार्ताण्डः N. of a work.

राजन् + राज्यम् The state of kubera.

राजन् + लिङ्गम् A kingly mark.

राजन् + वर्चस्वम् Kingly dignity.

राजन् + वल्लभः A king's favourite.

राजन् + वृत्तम् The conduct of a king.

राजन् + स्थानीयः A viceroy.

राजन् + बन्धुः A fallen Kṣatriya.

राज्यम् + अधिदेवता The presiding deity of a kingdom.

राज्यम् + परिक्रिया Administration.

राजन् + लक्ष्मीः (-श्रीः) The glory of sovereignty.

राज्यम् + स्थितिः Government.

+ राजी A striped snake.

राजीकला A kind of cucumber.

राणायनीयः Founder of a vedic Śākha.

रात Given bestowed.

+ रात्रिः Day and night; ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 16.

रात्रिः + आगमः The approach of night.

रात्रिः + द्विषः The Sun.

रात्रिः + नाथः The moon.

रात्रिः + भुजङ्गः The moon.

रात्रिः + सत्रन्यायः The mimāṃsa rule by which when the injunctive text does not mention, the fruit of action, the fruit mentioned in the Arthavāda text has to be adopted.

+ राधा 1. The full moon day of Vaiśākha. 2. Devotedness.

राम + काण्डः A species of cane.

राम + तापन (-तापनीय) N. of an Upaniṣad.

राम + लीला Dramatic representation of the Rāmāyaṇa enacted during Navarātra in N. India.

रमणीयता Loveliness.

रामण्यकम् Loveliness.

+रामा A kind of metre.

रादितम् Sound; स्यन्दनेभ्यश्च्युता वीरा शङ्करावितदुर्वलाः । Rām. 7. 7. 12.

+राशिः An astrological house containing $2\frac{1}{4}$ Nakṣatras.

+राशिगत Algebraical.

राशिः + पः Same as राश्यधिपः ।

राष्ट्रकः Politician.

+रासः A chain.

रास + केलिः Same as रासक्रीडा ।

रासायन Relating to Rasāyana.

रिक्तीकृ 1. To make empty;

2. To take away or steal; 3. To leave.

रिक्थम् + जातम् The total estate.

रिष्टः A sword.

+रीतिः Natural property or disposition.

रवम् + आभ Shining like gold.

रवम् + पात्रो *a.* Golden dish.

रवम् + पुङ्खल *a.* Golden shaft.

रविः + प्रद *a.* Appetizing.

+रुचिर Pleasant, pleased; अथवासवस्य वचनेन रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् Ki. 12. 1.

रुचिराङ्गदः N. of Viṣṇu.

+रुचिष्य Appetizing.

रुचिष्यम् White salt.

रुण्डः The offspring of a mule and a mare.

+रुद्र N. of the chapter in Yajurveda addressed to Rudra.

रुद्र + प्रयागः N. of a pilgrimage centre.

रुद्र + यामलम् N. of a Tantric work.

रुद्र + वीणा A kind of lute.

रुद्रटः N. of an Ālankārika.

रुद्धा A seige.

रुद्धमूत्र Blockade of urine.

रुधिर + प्लावित Soaked in blood.

रुहता The desire to obstruct.

रुवथः A dog.

+रुढ 1. Mounted, laden. 2. Widely known; आसक्ता घूरियं रुढा; Ki. 11. 7. 7.

रुढ + वंश *a.* Of a high family.

रुढ + व्रण *a.* One whose wounds are healed.

+रुढिः Decision.

+रुक्ष Not oily.

+रुक्षः Harshness.

रुक्षम् 1. The thick layer of curd. 2. Black pepper.

रुक्ष + भावः Unfriendly attitude.

रुक्ष + वालुकम् Honey from a small variety of bee.

+रुक्षित Enraged.

+रूप् To describe; सविस्मयं रूपयतो नभश्चरान् । Ki. 8. 26.

+रूपम् A coin.

रूपम् + उपजीवनम् Eking a livelihood by a beautiful form. Mb. 12. 294. 5.

रूपम् + ध्येयम् Beauty.

रूपम् + परिकल्पना Assuming of a shape.

रूपम् + भागापवादः Deducting a fraction from a unit.

रूपम् + विभागः The dividing of an integer number into fractions.

रूपक + नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

+रूप्यम् Collyrium.

रूप्य + धीतम् Silver

रुष Bitter.

रेखा + मात्रम् *ind* Even by a line.

रेणुः + उत्पातः Rising of dust.

रेणुः + गर्भः An hour-glass.

रेणुका + तनयः (-सुतः) An epithet of Paraśurāma.

रेतः + सेकः (-स्खलनम्) Effusion of semen.

+रेफ A word; कण्ठे च सामानि समस्तरेफान् Bhāg. 8. 20. 25.

रेफ + विपुला A kind of metre.

रेफ + संधिः The euphonic junction with र्.

+रंभवतः 1. A cloud; 2. N. of the 5th Manu.

रोक्यम् Blood.

रोगः + उल्बणता The raging of diseases.

रोगः + ज्ञः A physician.

रोगः + प्रेष्ठः Fever.

रोगः + ज्ञानम् Diagnosis.

रोगः + शमः Recovery from disease

रोचकः One who works in glass or artificial ornaments; Rām. 2. 83. 13.

+रोधस् A mountain slope as in पर्वतरोधस् ।

रोधः + शिखी Fire produced from arrows; N. 4. 87.

+रोपित 1. Aimed at (as an arrow). 2. Set (as a jewel).

रोमन् + सूची A hair-pin.

+रोमश Applied to a faulty pronunciation of vowels.

रोमशी A squirrel.

रोषणता Anger.

+रोह The generating cause.

+रोहिणी A kind of steel.

रोहिणी + तनयः Balarāma.

रोहिणी + योगः The conjunction of moon with Rohiṇi.

+रौद्र Relating to Rudra.

ल

लक्ष + अर्चनम् Making one lakh floral offerings.

लक्ष + दीपः Lighting one lakh lamps in a temple.

+लक्षणम् A sexual organ.

+लक्षणा N. of Duryodhana's daughter.

लक्षणम् + कर्त्तव्यं *n.* Definition.

लक्षित + लक्षणा A secondary indication, an indication leading to another indication. ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 58.

+लक्ष्मन् A pearl.

लक्ष्मी + कटाक्षः The blessings of Goddess of wealth.

लक्ष्मी + नारायण An epithet of Viṣṇu associated with Lakṣmī-

लक्ष्मी + विवर्तः Change of fortune.

लक्ष्मी + सनाथ *a.* Endowed with beauty or fortune.

लक्ष्य + अभिहरणम् Knocking off a prize

लक्ष्य + ग्रहः Taking aim.

लक्ष्य + सिद्धिः Attainment of an object.

+ लग्न *p p.* Auspicious.

लग्न + पत्रिका The auspicious note mentioning the Muhūrta for a marriage ceremony.

लग्नः A particular disease of the eyelid.

लगुडः + हस्तः A staff-bearer.

+ लघु Without any encumbrance; अनोकशायी लघुरल्पप्रचारः Mb. 1. 91 5.

लघु + कोष्ठ Having a light stomach.

लघु + कौमुदी N. of a grammatical work.

लघु + तालः A kind of musical measure.

लघु + नालिका A musket.

लघु + पाकः Easily digestible.

लघु + प्रमाण *a.* short.

लघु + योगवासिष्ठम् An epitome of the work called Yoga-vās'ishṭha.

लघु + शेषरः A musical measure.

+ लघू 1. To reduce in weight. 2. To lessen or shorten.

+ लघ्वी *a.* Short; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धि-मती च पश्चात्

लङ्गनी A stick or rope used to dry clothes.

लङ्गिन् 1. Beauty. 2. Union.

+ लङ्घनम् Sexual union.

लज्जा + कृतिः Feigning modesty.

लता + रवः An elephant.

लब्ध + अनुज्ञ One who has obtained permission.

लब्ध + तीर्थ *a.* One who has got an opportunity.

लब्ध + प्रतिष्ठ One who has gained fame, one who has established himself in.

लब्ध + प्रसर *a.* Moving at liberty.

लब्ध + प्रसाद *a.* Favourite.

लब्ध + श्रुत *a.* Learned.

लब्ध + संज्ञ *a.* One who has regained consciousness.

लम्ब + दन्ता A kind of pepper.

लम्बरा A kind of blanket.

लम्भा A sort of enclosure.

लय + शुद्ध *a.* (in music) The harmony of measure and note.

+ ललन्तिका An ornament worn over the fore head; ललन्तिकाल-सत्काला Lalitā trīṣaṭī stotra.

ललामन् N. of a metre.

ललित + प्रियः A musical measure.

ललित + वनिता A lovely woman.

ललितविस्तरः N. of a metre.

ललित + विस्तारः N. of a Buddhist work.

+ ललिता N. of a musical note.

ललिता + अम्बिका (-देवी) Goddess Lalitā.

ललिता + सहस्रनामन् One thousand names of Lalitā.

लवः + इप्सु *a.* Wishing to reap or harvest.

लवङ्गः A kind of tree.

लवण + पाटलिका A salt-bag.

लवण + शाकम् Pickled vegetable.

लवणित *a.* Salted, pickled.

लसवंशु *a.* Having flashing rays.

लाक्षा + रस The juice of alakta; लाक्षारससवर्णाभा Lalitā trīṣaṭī stotra.

+ लाङ्गलम् A pole used for gathering fruits from tree.

लाङ्गला The cocoa-nut tree.

लाङ्गली N. of a plant with a long stalk and a palm-shaped flower, Gloriosa superba; निवृत्तगृहसंगतिभ्रमत् एव तन्व्यास्तब-स्तनद्वयमियदपुः पथिक जातमुखीवनं इतीव वदति स्फुटं कुसुमहस्तमुख्यं सा भ्रमद् भ्रमरमण्डलवर्णितपेशला लाङ्गली Jānakīharṇa xi. 95.

लाङ्गलम् + चालनम् (-विक्षेपः) wagging of the tail.

लाजः + पेयाः Rice-gruel.

+ लाभः Treasure-trove. MS. 10. 115.

लाभः + विद् One who knows what is gain; लेभे लाभविदां वरः । Rām. ch.

लालाधः Epilepsy.

+ लावः A bird.

लावाणकः N. of an island.

लासनम् Weilding; तोमराङ्कुश-लासनैः Mb. 7. 142. 45.

लासिक *a.* Dancing; Śi. 13. 66.

लिखितु A p anter.

+ लिपुः A sage.

लिङ्गम् The corporeal existence; योगेन धृत्युद्यमसत्त्वयुक्तो लिङ्गं व्यपोहेत् कुशलोऽहमाख्यम् । Bhāg. 5. 5. 13.

लिङ्गायताः A sect of Veera Śaivas.

लिङ्गम् + पीठम् The pedestal mounted with a Śivalinga.

लिङ्गम् + शास्त्रम् A gramatical work on gender.

लिङ्गालिका A kind of small mouse.

+ लिपिः Outward appearance.

लिपिः + कर्मन् *n.* Drawing, painting.

लिपि + संनाहः A belt worn on the wrist.

लिप्तम् *n.* Phlegm.

लिप्त + वासित Fragrant with annointed perfume.

लिप्त + हस्त Having the hand smeared.

लुञ्चित + केशः One having the hair shortened.

लुञ्ज 10. U. To speak, to shine.

+ लण्ठनम् Opposing, obstructing.

लुप् (in gram.) Falling out, getting omitted.

लुम्बिनी Birth-place of Buddha.

लुस्तम् The end of a bow.

लूतातः An ant.

लून + पापः (-कुष्ठतः) One who has got rid of his sins.

लून + विष *a.* Having poison in the tail.

लेखः + अनुजीविन् An attendant on God.

लेखः+प्रभुः Indra ; लब्धं न लेख-
मुणापि पातु । Nai. 22. 118.

लेखः+स्खलितम् Scribal error.

लेखिका A little stroke.

लेखित Caused to be written.

लेला (used in तृतीया—लेलया)

Quivering, shaking.

लेलितकः Sulphur.

लङ्ग a. Relating to gender or
ex.

लङ्गन्+धूमः An ignorant priest.

+लोकः 1. Real state ;
इच्छामि कालेन न यस्य विप्लवस्तस्या-
त्मलोकावरणस्य मोक्षम् । Bhāg. 8.
3. 25. 2. An object of sense ;
उपपत्त्योपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समो भव ।
Mb. 12. 288. 11.

लोकः+अनुग्रहः Prosperity of
mankind.

लोकः+अनुवृत्तम् Obedience of
the masses.

लोकः+अभिलक्षित a. Generally
liked.

लोकः+उपकोशनम् Spreading
evil reports among people ;
Dk 2. 2.

लोकः+दम्भक a. Social cheat.

लोक+धर्मः A worldly matter.

+लोकनाथः The sun.

लोकः+परोक्ष a. Hidden from
the world.

लोकः+प्रत्ययः Universal preva-
lence.

लोकः+भन्तृ a. Supporter of
people.

लोकः+यज्ञः Desire to be good to
the world ; Com. on Mb. 10. 18. 5.

लोकः+रावणः a. Tormentor of
the world ; Rām. 3. 33. 1.

लोकः+वर्तनम् The means by
which the world is maintained.

लोकः+विरुद्ध a. Opposed to
public opinion.

लोकः+विसर्गः 1. The end of the
world. 2. The secondary
creation.

लोकः+संवाधः A multitude of
men.

लोकः+सुन्दर a. One whose
beauty is admired by all.

लोकसात् ind. For the benefit of
the masses.

लोचन+अञ्चलः A corner of
the eye.

लोचन+आपातः A glance.

लोचन+आवरणम् An eyelid.

लोचन+पहव a. Hideous in
appearance.

+लोभः Perplexity, confusion

लोभः+अभिधातुम् a One who
rushes greedily.

लोभः+मोहित a. Rendered
blind by avarice.

लोमटकः A fox.

लोमन्+विष a. With poison in
hair.

लोमश+कर्णः A species of
animal living in holes.

लोल+कर्णं Listening to every
one.

लोलम्बः A large black bee.

लोष्ट+गुडिका A small ball of
of clay.

लोष्टायते Den. Ā. Attaching no
value.

लोहः+अग्रम् The iron point.

लोहः+उच्छिष्टम्, (—किट्टम्),
(—उत्थम्) (—मलम्) Rust of iron).

लोहः+कुम्भो An iron boiler.

लोहः+चर्मवत् Covered with
metal plates.

लोहः+मात्रः A spear.

+लोहित 1. A particular disease
of the eye. 2. A kind of pre-
cious stone.

लोह्यम् Brass.

लौकिक+अग्निः Ordinary fire
not used for sacrificial purposes.

लौकिक+न्यायः A maxim of
general acceptance.

लोह+शास्त्रम् metallurgy.

व

+वज्रः 1. A particular musical
note. 2. Pride.

वंशः+कर्मन् Handicraft with
bamboo.

वंशः+कृत्यम् Playing on flute.

वंशः+धरः 1. The descendant
of a family.

वंशः+पत्रयतितम् N. of a metre
of 17 syllables.

वंशः+पा म् A barrel made of
bamboo.

वंशः+ब्राह्मः Expelled from a
family.

वंशः+ब्राह्मणम् A Sāma Vedic
Brahmana text.

वंशः+लून a. Alone in the
world.

वंशः+वनम् Bamboo-forest.

वंशः+वर्धनः A son.

वंशः+विस्तरः Genealogy of a
line.

वंश+स्थविलम् N. of a metre.

वंश्यः A kinsman

वक्तुकाम (—मनस्) Desirous of
speaking.

वक्तृ+प्रयोक्तृ Theoretical and
practical.

वक्र+आख्यम् Tin.

वक्र+इतर a. Straight.

वक्र+कीलः An iron hook.

वक्र+गुल्फः A camel.

वक्र+तालम् A wind instrument.

वक्र+रेखा A curved line.

वङ्गेरिका, वङ्गेरी A small cane
basket.

वचनम्+अवक्षेपः Abusive talk.

वचनम्+उपन्यासः Speech sugges-
tive of taunt.

वचनम्+क्रिया Obedience.

वचनम्+गोचर Being topic of
conversation.

वचनम्+गौरवम् Regard for the
words of; पितुर्वचनगौरवात् Rām. 1.

वचनम्+व्यक्तिः The exact signi-
ficance of a statement.

वचस्+हरः A messenger

वचस्विन् a. Eloquent; इतीरिते
वचसि वचस्विनामुना Śi. 17. 1.

उक्त+वर्जम् Excepting what is
told.

+उक्तिः A maxim.

+वज्रः A particular pose of
sitting.

वज्रः+अंशुकम् Striped cloth.

वज्रः+अङ्कित Marked with
Vajrāyudha.

वज्रः+आकार (-आकृति) Shaped like Vajra.

वज्रः+कीटः A kind of insect.

वज्रः+पञ्जरः A safe resort.

वज्रः+मुखः 1. A kind of insect. 2. A kind of Samādhi.

+ वज्रकम् A diamond.

वटः 1. A pawn. 2. Sulphur.

वटः+दलः (—पुट), (—पत्र) A leaf of fig-tree.

+वडवा A particular constellation symbolised as a horse's head.

वणिज्+कटकः A caravan.

वणिज्+वहः A camel.

वणिज्+बोयो A bazar.

+वत् Added to substantives in the sense of the locative or in the sense of 'worthy of'; ŚB. on MS. 13. 2. 51.

वतु ind. An interjection meaning 'hark' or 'silence'.

वत्सः+अनुसारिणी A hiatus between a long and a short syllable.

वत्सः+पदम् A ford.

वत्सायितः Converted as a calf;

वत्सायितस्त्वमथ गोपगणायितस्त्वम् Nārāyaṇyam.

वदनम्+आमोदमदिरा The sweet-smelling wine in the mouth.

वदनम्+उदरम् The jaws.

वदनम्+पङ्कजम् A lotus-like face.

वदनम्+पवनः Breath.

+वधः 1. Frustration. 2. (in algebra) A product.

वधः+राशिः The sixth house in a horoscope.

वधिकः Musk.

वधू+कालः The time when a girl is a bride.

वधू+वरम् Newly married couple.

वध्य+वासस् The red garment put on a criminal sentenced to death

वनम्+आश a. Living on water.

वनम्+उपलः Cake made of cow-dung used as fuel.

वनम्+ओषधिः A forest herb.

वनम्+भूषणी A she-cuckoo.

वनम्+हासः The Kāśa grass.

वन्दनकम् Respectful salutation.

+वन्य A monkey; जघ्नुर्वन्याश्च नैर्ऋताः । Rām. 3. 287. 29.

वन्य+वृत्तिः a. Living on the products of forest.

+वपनम् Placing, arranging.

+वपा A bulging navel.

+वपुष्मत् 1. Well-built and fat. 2. Unmutilated.

+वप्रः A multitude.

+वप्रा A garden-bed.

+वमथुः A cough.

+वमनः The cotton waste.

वयस्+बाल a. Young in years.

+वयुनम् (Vedic) Action.

विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान् Iśop. 18.

वर+अरणिः A mother; Rām. 7. 23. 22.

वर+आरुहः An ox.

वर+इन्द्रो The ancient Gauda country.

वर+प्रेषणम् A part of the marriage ritual where the bridegroom's friends are to go in search of a bride from a particular family.

वर+पुरुषाः Nobles.

वर+लक्षणम् The items of ritual in a wedding.

वरासिः A swordsman.

वराहः+पुराणम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वरिवसित् a. Worshipper; न तच्चित्रं तस्मिन् वरिवसितरि Śiva Mahimna.

वरिवस्यति Den. P. To show favour.

वरुणः+आत्मजः N. of sage Jamadagni.

+वरेण्यः N. of a king occurring in Gaṇeśa Māhātmya.

वर्गः+उत्तमम् An astrological term indicating a particular exaltation of a planet.

वर्ग+अष्टकम् The eight groups of consonants.

वर्गीकृत Classified.

वर्णः+अनुप्रासः Alliteration.

वर्णः+अन्तरम् 1. A different caste. 2. A substitute letter.

वर्णः+अवकृष्टः A Śūdra.

वर्णः+अवर a. Inferior in caste.

वर्णः+तर्णकम् A woollen mat.

वर्णः+परिचयः Skill in music.

वर्णः+भेदिनी Millet.

वर्ण+विक्रिया 1. Change in letters. 2. Change in caste.

वर्णकः 1. A speaker; 2. A model or specimen.

वर्णिः 1. Gold. 2. Perfume.

वर्तन 1. Colouring with ;

निहितमलक्तवर्तनाभिताम्रम् Ki. 10. 42

2. An oft-repeated word.

3. Decoction.

वर्तन+विनियोगः Disbursement of wages.

वर्तमानम् The present time.

वर्तमानम् आक्षेपः Contradicting the present.

वर्तमानम्+कालः The present tense.

वर्तिः A swelling caused by some fracture.

वर्तिका A stick; पलाशवर्तिकामेकां बहतः संहतान् पथि । Mb. 1. 31. 8.

वर्तित 1. Turned, rolled.

2. Caused to exist. 3. Achieved.

4. Spent, passed away.

वर्तिन् Obeying (an order).

वर्त्मन्+आयासः Fatigue caused by travel.

वर्त्मन्+पातनम् Way laying.

वत्स्यन् About to take place or progress.

+वर्धम् A leathern strap.

वर्धकी A harlot.

वर्धनक a. Exhilarating.

+वर्धमानः 1. N. of the 24th Arhat or Jina. 2. N. of the elephant supporting the Eastern quarter.

वर्धमान+गृहम् A pleasure house; Rām. 2. 17. 18.

वर्धमानकः N. of a class of dancers who dance with lamps in their hands.

वर्धपनिकम् 1. Congratulation.

2. A gift as a mark of congratulation.

वर्धापिका A nurse.

वर्ध्मः Hernia.

वर्धः 1. A day; com. on Rām.

7. 73. 5. 2. A place of residence.

वर्षः + कालः The rainy season.

वर्षः + गणः A long series of years.

वर्षः + पदम् A calendar.

वर्षः + रात्रः The rainy season.

वर्षा + आघोषः A large frog.

वर्षा + भू m. 1. A frog. 2. the Indragopa insect.

वर्षा + मदः A peacock.

वर्षोयस् a. Showering; तपःकृशा देवमीढा आसीद्वर्षोयसी मही । Bhāg. 10. 20. 7.

वर्ध्मन् + वीर्यम् Vigour of body.

वलना f. Moving about so as to make pictorial designs.

वलितम् Black pepper.

वलजः A collection of grain;

कर्पकेण वलजान् पुपुषता । Śi. 14. 7.

वलम्बः A perpendicular.

वलिभिः + निवेशः An upper room.

बलयस् Multitude.

वलिः A handle of the chowrie; रत्नच्छायावर्चितवलिभिश्चामरैः बलान्तहस्ता Me. 37.

बलो + पलितम् Wrinkles and grey hair as mark of oldage.

वलिशानः A cloud; Naigh. 1. 10.

बलकः + फलः The pomegranate tree.

बलकः + वासम् n. Garment made of tree barks.

बलकलिन् a. 1. Yielding bark (a tree). 2. Clothed in bark.

बलाकः A dancer.

बल्मीकः + जः (-जन्मन्) An epithet of sage vālmīki.

बल्मीकः + भौमम् (-राशिः) An ant hill.

बल्लकी + गणिः N. of a lexicographer.

बल्लकी + जनः A mistress.

बल्शः A branch; अव्यक्तमूलं

भुवनाङ्घ्रिपेन्द्रमहीन्द्रभौगैरधिबीतवल्शम् । Bhāg. 3. 8. 29.

वशा + लोभः A method of captivating wild elephants by using tamed female elephants; Mātanga L. 10. 7.

वशीकृत a. 1. Subdued. 2. Enchanted.

वशीभूत a. Obedient.

वश्यम् Cloves.

वशना A kind of necklace.

वषट् + कृत offered in fire;

प्राज्यमाज्यमसकृद्वषट्कृतम् । Śi. 14. 25.

वसनम् Siege.

वसनम् सद्यन् A tent.

+ वसन्तद्वती The female cuckoo.

वसा + मेहः A kind of diabetes.

वसुः The ghee (as in वसोधारा)

वसु + उत्तमः N. of Bhīṣma.

वसोधारा A continuous stream of any Havis offered at the end of a sacrifice intended for Rudra.

वसु + धारिणी The earth.

वसु + पालः A king.

वसु + भम् The Dhaniṣṭhā Nakṣatra.

वसुरोचिस् Fire.

वस्ति + कर्मन् m. The application of an enema.

वस्ति + कोशः A bladder.

वस्ति + बिलम् Aperture of the bladder.

वस्तु + क्षणात् ind. At the right moment.

वस्तु + तन्त्र a. Objective.

वस्तु + निर्देशः 1. A table of Contents. 2. A kind of Nāndi or benediction.

वस्तु + पुरुषः The hero; अथवा सद्बस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् । V. 1. 2.

वस्तु + भावः Reality.

वस्तु + भूत Substantial.

वस्तु + विनिमय Barter.

वस्तु + शक्तितस ind. Through the force of circumstances.

वस्तु + शून्य a. Unreal.

वस्तु + स्थितिः a. Real state of affairs.

वस्यस् More prosperous

(Vedic) श्रेयान् वस्यस्मेऽस्तानि स्वाहाः T. Up.

वहा A stream.

वहनम् + भङ्गः Shipwreck.

वहित्रम् A square chariot.

वहिनः 1. A draught animal. 2. The number three.

वहिनः + उत्पातः An igneous meteor.

वहिनः + कोणः The South-east quarter.

वहिनः + कोपः Conflagration.

वहिनः + पतनम् Self immolation.

वहिनः + बीजम् Gold.

वहिनः + मारकम् Water.

वहिनः + शेखरम् Saffron.

वहिनः + संस्कारम् The cremation rite.

वहिनः + साक्षिक ind. Fire being the witness.

वहिनसात् कृ T'o set fire to.

वा 1. 2. P. To smell.

वाकम् + उपवाकम् Speech and reply.

वाकोवाक्यम् The Science of logic.

वाक्यम् 1. An assertion. 2. Command. 3. Betrothment.

वाक्यम् + आडम्बरः Bombastic language.

वाक्यम् + ग्रहः Paralysis of speech.

वाक्यम् + परिसमाप्तिः f. Completion of statement.

वाक्यम् + विलेखः An officer maintaining accounts.

वाक्यम् + सारथिः Spokesman.

वाग्मिन् A parrot.

वाच् + अपेत a. Dumb.

वाच् + आमन्त्रणी 1. N. of a group of Riks propitiating speech. 2. N. of a Vedic sage.

वाच् + उत्तरम् Conclusion of a speech.

वाच् + केलिः (-ली) Witty conversation.

वाच् + गुम्फः Lot of idle talk.

वाच् + जीवनः A buffoon,

वाच + निमित्तम् Premonitions caused by some statements; तत्त्वाकर्ण्य वाङ्निमित्तज्ञः पितरि सुतरां जीवितार्थां शिथिलीचकार । Hch. V.

वाच + पथः The range of speech.

वाच + पाटवम् Gift of the gap.

वाच + पारीणः Beyond the range of expression.

वाच + भटः 1. N. of a writer on medicine. 2. N. of an Ālan-kārika.

वाच + विद् a. Proficient in argument.

वाच + विनिःसृत Put forth by statements.

वाच + विस्तरः Prolivity.

वाच + संतक्षणम् Taunting remarks.

वाच + संगः Chequered speech.

वाच + स्तब्ध Paralysed of speech.

वाचयितृ a. One who guides or arranges for a recitation.

+ वाचस्पतिः 1. The Veda; Mb. 14. 21. 9. 2. N. of a lexicographer.

वाचस्पतिमिश्रः N. of the author of Yantravārtika etc.

वाच्य + लिङ्ग a. Adjectival.

वाच्य + वर्जितम् An enigmatic expression.

वाच्य + वाचकभावः The state of the signified and the signifier.

वाजित a. Feathered (as an arrow).

+ वाजिन् 1. A bird; प्राणिवाजिनिषेवित्ताम् Mb. 7. 14. 16. 2. The number 'seven'.

वाजिन् + गन्धः N. of a tree.

वाजिन् + विष्ठा The Indian fig tree.

वाट a. Pertaining to the Vaṭa tree.

+ वाटः A district.

वाट + शृङ्खला A fencing.

वाडव + हरणम् The fodder given to a stud horse.

वाडव + हारकः A sea-monster.

वाणः Sounding; वाणैर्वाणैः समा-सक्तम् Ki. 15. 10.

वाण + शब्दः The sound of a lute.

वात + अदः The almond tree.

वात + अशनः Serpant; वाताशनोहि-मिति किं विनतासुतस्य श्वासानिलाय भुजगः स्पृहयालुतालुः Rām. ch. v.

वात + आख्यम् A house with two halls one facing South and the other East.

वात + आहार a. One who subsists on air.

वात + क्षोभः Illness caused by the disturbance of wind in the body.

वात + चक्रम् The circular markings of a Compass.

वात + पटः A sail of the boat.

वात + पुरीशः The presiding deity at Guruvayur in Kerala.

वात + रथः A cloud.

वात + सञ्चारः A hiccough.

वातंथम् a. Wind-blowing.

वातासह a. Rheumatic.

+ वातिक 1. A person affected by flatulence. 2. A flatterer. 3. A juggler. 4. The cātaka bird.

वाद + नक्षत्रमाला N. of a treatise on Vedānta against the attack of mīmāṃsaka.

वादित्रम् A musical instrument.

वादित्र + लगुडः A drum stick.

वाद्यकम् A musical instrument.

वाद्गलम् The lip.

वाधूलम् N. of a Śrautasūtra of the Taittirīya school.

वान + चित्रम् A multi-coloured blanket.

वान + दण्डः A weaver's loom.

वान्त + अदः A dog.

वान्त + आशिन् m. 1. A demon feeding on filth. 2. A person who quotes his pedigree and Gotra just to get food; Ms. 3. 10. 9.

वान्त + वृष्टि a. A Cloud which has showered its water; Me.

वापी + जलम् Lake-water.

वापी + वामम् Adversity.

वाम + अङ्गी f. A beautiful woman.

वाम + इतर a. Right.

वाम + कुक्षिः The left side of the stomach.

वाम + नयना f. A lady with charming eyes.

वाम + स्वभाव a. of noble character; निरीक्ष्य कृष्णापकृतं गुरोस्सुतं वामस्वभावा कृपया ननाम च । Bhāg. 1. 7. 42.

वाम + हस्तः The dew-lap of a goat.

वामदेव्यम् N. of a Sāman known after its founder Rishi by name Vāmadeva.

वामनीकृत a. Turned into a dwarf, shortened in height.

वायस + विद्या Science of augury from observing crows.

वायु + कुम्भः A part of the elephant's face; Mātanga L. 10. 1.

वायु + भक्षः 1. One who subsists on air. 2. Serpant.

वायु + मार्गः The region of the skies.

वायु + स्कन्धः The region of the wind.

वारधटीयन्त्रम् A wheel for drawing water.

वारधनी A water-jar.

+ वारण An elephant-hook or Ankuṣa.

वारण + कृच्छ्रः N. of a vow.

वारण + पुष्पः A species of plant.

वाराशिः Ocean.

वारि + कूटः A moat around a town.

वारि + पिण्डः A frog inside a rock.

वारि + भवः A conch.

वारि + साम्यम् Milk.

+ वारणी A special variety of liquo.; वारणीं मदिरां पीत्वा 1. Bhāg. 1. 15. 23.

वारुडः 1. Bank; shore. 2. Fire. 3. Panel of a door.

वार्ता + अनुकर्षकः (—अयनः) 1. A spy. 2. An emissary. 3. A news-bearer.

वार्ता+कर्मन् *n.* The profession of agriculture and poultry-keeping.

वार्ता+पतिः An employer.

वार्त्राघ्न्यायः A Mimāṃsā rule according to which a detail when it does not fit into the main matter should be taken to have reference a subsidiary matter; Śabaraon. MS. 3. 1. 23.

वार्दरम् 1. Silk. 2. Water

3. The Dakṣiṇāvarta Śankha.

वार्दलम् A rainy day.

वार्धेयम् A kind of salt.

वाघ्रिणस् 1. A kind of bird.

2. An old goat.

वालुका+यन्त्रम् A sand-bath.

वावात *a.* Dear, favourite.

+वासः 1. A day's journey.

2. Imagination. 3. Semblance.

वास+पर्ययः A change of residence.

वास+प्रासादः A palace.

वासना (In math.) Proof, demonstration.

वासनामय *a.* Consisting in notions or impressions.

+वासित Purified, edified; Nai.

21. 119.

वासर+कन्यका Night.

वासर+कृत्

वासर+मणिः } *m.* The sun.

वासविः 1. Indra's son Jayanta.

2. N. of Arjuna. 3. N. of Vālin.

वासवेयः N. of Vyāsa; Mb. 1. 1. 59.

वासस्+उदकम् The water squeezed out of a cloth, offered to the dead spirit.

वासस्+वृक्षः A shelter-tree.

वासिष्ठम् Blood.

वासिष्ठरामायणम् N. of a work (also known as Jñāna Vāsiṣṭha).

वास्तु+कर्मन् *n.* House-building, architecture.

वास्तु+ज्ञानम् Architecture.

वास्तु+देवता The presiding deity of a house.

वास्तु+विद्या Science of architecture.

वास्तु+विधानम् Construction of a house.

वास्तुक *a.* Left remaining on the sacrificial ground; उवाचोत्तरतोऽभ्येत्य ममेदं वास्तुकं वसु। Bhāg. 9. 4. 6.

वाल्मः A day.

वाह+वारः A horse-rider.

वाह+रिपुः A buffalo.

वाह+वाहः Driver of a chariot; स्ववाहवाहोचितवेषेशलः Nai. 1. 66.

वाह+वाहनम् An oar; Rām. 2. 52. 6.

+वाहस् *m.* Fire.

विः+राज् King of birds, eagle.

विक *a.* 1. waterless. 2. Unhappy.

+विकच Brilliant, radiant; चन्द्रांशुविकचप्रख्यम्। Rām. 2. 15. 9.

विकच+श्री *a.* Having radiant beauty.

विकचित *a.* opened, bloomed.

+विकटः 1. White arsenic. 2. Sandal.

विकथा Irrelevant talk.

विकर्तुं *a.* Causing any obstacle; राक्षसा ये विकर्तारः Rām. 1. 19. 10.

विकवच *a.* Armourless.

विकाडक्षा 1. False assertion. 2. To be without desire. 3. Hesitation.

+विकाशः Brightness.

विकुक्षि *a.* Having a prominent belly.

विकूबर *a.* without the shaft or pole.

+विकृ To blame; अनार्य इति मामार्याः ... विकरिष्यन्ति। Rām. 2. 12. 78.

विकार्यः Ego.

+विकृत *a.* 1. Estranged. 2. Abortion; Ms. 9. 247; 3. Misdeed; Rām. 7. 65. 34.

विकटनितम्बा 1. N. of a poetess. 2. N. of an one-act play on the poetess by Dr. Raghavan.

+विकृतिः 1. Hostility. 2. A

phantom. 3. Abortion 4. (In gram.) A derivative.

+विकर्षणम् 1. Abstinence from food. 2. Searching.

विकृष्ट+सोमान्त *a.* Having extended frontiers.

+विकृ 1. To pour out. 2. To heave (a sigh).

+विकिरः Rice scattered to propitiate certain secondary manes.

विकिरासम् Rice scattered to propitiate certain secondary manes.

+विकल्प 1. To state a dilemma. 2. To reflect upon.

+विकल्पः 1. Origin; Bhāg. 11. 25. 27. 2. Admission, statement 3. Fancy, imagination.

विकल्पित *a.* 1. Prepared, arranged. 2. Suspected, imagined. 3. Divided.

विकेश+तारका A comet.

+विकम् To show power or might.

+विक्रमः 1. A kind of grave accent. 2. The third house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

विक्रमितम् Prowess, chivalry.

+विक्रिया 1. Injury, harm. 2. Extinction.

विक्रय+पत्रम् A sale-deed.

विक्रय+बीथिः A bazar.

विक्रीडः 1. A play ground. 2. A toy.

विक्रोष्टु *m.* One who calls out for help.

विकलवम् Agitation; Rām.

2. 44. 25.

विकलवता Timidity; भवति हि विकलवता गुणोऽङ्गनानाम् Śi 7. 43.

+विक्षिप् 1. To press against. 2. To toss about. 3. To bend (a bow).

+विक्षिप्त Extended spread out.

विक्षेपः 1. Neglecting (as in समयविक्षेपः) 2. Extension.

विगद *a.* Free from any ailment.

विगत + अमु *a.* Dead.

विगत + क्लम *a.* Free from fatigue.

विग्राहत + आचार (-चर्या) *a.* Of contemptible conduct.

विग्रह + इच्छुः Eager to have a fight.

विग्रह + ग्रहणम् The assumption of form.

विग्रहिन् A minister of war.

विघसम् Bee's wax.

विघस + आशः *m.* (A crow) that eats the remaining of an offering or food eaten.

विघ्न + उपशान्तिः Removal of obstacles.

विचक्ष् 2 *Ā.* 1. To tell, announce. 2. To show. 3. To perceive, conjecture.

विचटनम् Breaking.

विचन्द्र *a.* Bereft of moon.

+ विचर 1 *P.* 1. To graze or feed upon. 2. To commit a mistake; हविषि व्यचरत्तेन वषट्कारं गृणन् द्विजः, Bhāg. 9. 1. 15.

विचर *a.* Wandered, gone astray; न त्वं घर्मं विचरं सञ्जयेह । Mb. 5. 29. 4.

विचार + मूढ *a.* 1. Wrong judgement. 2. Foolish.

विचर्मन् Without armour.

विचलित *a.* 1. Deviated, departed. 2. Obscured, blinded.

विचालिन् *a.* Unsteady, not precise, variable; विचाली हि संवत्सरशब्दः ŚB on MS. 6. 7. 38.

विचिकित्सित *a.* Doubtful.

विचित्रित *a.* Coloured, decorated.

विचिन्तनम्, विचिन्ता 1. Thought, contemplation. 2. Care for, worry about.

विचेयम् To be investigated.

विचेष्टनम् Moving the limbs.

विचेष्टा 1. Effort. 2. Movement. 3. Conduct.

विच्छिन्न + आहुतिः The offering of oblation which is broken.

विच्छिन्न + औपासनम् The daily fire-worship whose continuity is broken.

विच्छिन्न + प्रसर *a.* Having its progress interrupted.

विच्छिन्न + मद्य *a.* One who has long abstained from liquor.

+ विच्छेदः Distinction, variety.

विच्छुरणम् Besprinkling, powdering.

विजडघ *a.* Having no wheels (a chariot).

विजग्या *a.* Pregnant.

विजल *a.* Waterless.

विजर्जर *a.* 1. Dilapidated, brittle, infirm. 2. Rotten,

+ विजयः 1. N. of a particular Muhūrta. 2. The third month. 3. A kind of military array.

विजयः + ऊर्जित *a.* Enthused by victory.

विजय + दण्डः A particular detachment of an army.

विजिघत्स *a.* Not liable to hunger.

विजिहोर्षा Desire of sporting or roaming about.

विजृम्भिका 1. Gasping for breath. 2. Yawning.

+ विजृम्भित 1. Yawned. 2. Yawning.

विजिका *N.* of a poetess; नीलोत्पलदलश्यामां विजिकां मामजानता । वृथैव दण्डिना प्रोक्ता सर्वशुद्धा सरस्वती ॥ (This is the only verse of hers known so far).

+ विज्ञानम् 1. The organ of knowledge. 2. Knowledge beyond the province of the senses.

विज्ञानभिक्षुः *N.* of a Buddhist author.

विज्ञानरत्नकण्ठः One of the 5 skandhas postulated in the Buddhist philosophy.

विज्ञेय *a.* 1. Knowable, cognizable. 2. To be regarded or learned.

विज्य *a.* Stringless.

विट + कान्ता Turmeric.

विटङ्क *a.* Nice, handsome;

केयूरकुण्डलकिरीटवटङ्कवेणो । Bhāg. 3. 15. 27.

+ विटपः A creeper as in भूविटपः ।

विडम्बक *a.* Imitating; परमम्बुदकदम्बकविडम्बकगलम् । Patanjal's Tāṇḍeva Stotra.

विडम्बयम् An object of ridicule.

+ वितर्कः 1. False conjecture. 2. Intention.

वितर्कः + पदवी Within the region of conjecture.

+ वितान *a.* 1. Plenty. 2. Performance, accomplishment.

+ वितानकः A heap, mass.

वितार *a.* 1. Without stars (the sky). 2. Without a nucleus.

वितृप्त *p.p.* Satisfied, satiated.

वित्त + विश्राणनम् Distribution of wealthy way of gifts.

विदत् *a.* 1. Knowing. 2. Wise.

विदित + आत्मन् 1. One who knows oneself. 2. Celebrated.

विदुरः A learned man.

विदुषी A learned woman.

+ विदग्ध *p.p.* 1. Mature (as a tumour) 2. Tawny, reddish.

विदग्ध + परिषद् *f.* An assembly of clever people.

विदग्ध + मूलमण्डनम् *N.* of a work.

विदग्ध + वचन *a.* Clever in speech.

विदण्डः A door-key.

विदश *a.* Having no border (a garment).

विदायः 1. A division, 2. Giving farewell.

विदुरनीतिः (-प्रजागरः) *N.* of a portion of the Mb. when Vidura, gives a discourse to Dhṛtarāṣṭra on Nīti.

विदूर + संश्रव *a.* Audible at a long distance.

विदूतिः A suture in the skull.

विदेशज *a.* of foreign origin.

विदेह + मुक्तिः Deliverance through release from the body.

विदोहः Excess-profit.

विद्ध + सालभञ्जिका *N.* of a drama by Harṣadeva.

+विद्या The goddess Durgā.
 विद्या+आतुरः One who is bent upon learning; विद्यातुराणां न सुखं न निद्रा । Nitisāra.
 विद्या+ईशः N. of Śiva.
 विद्या+कोशसमाश्रयः (-कोशसंग्रहः) (-कोशगृहम्) A library.
 विद्या+बलम् The power of magic.
 विद्या+भाज् a. Learned.
 विद्या+वंशः A chronological list of teachers in any particular branch of study.
 विद्युत्+संपातम् ind. In an instant.
 विद्योत् a. Flashing, dazzling.
 विद्रुतिः Running away.
 विद्राण a. 1. Kept awake, sleepless. 2. Despaired, sad; द्रविण-विद्राणवणिजि Hch. 7.
 विद्स्+गोष्ठी (-सभा, -सदस्) An assembly of learned scholars.
 विघन a. Poor.
 विघ्नम् a. 1. Wrong, unlawful. 2. An irreligious action done with a good intention.
 विधर्मिन् a. 1. Belonging to a different category (opposed to सधर्मिन्). 2. Untrue.
 +विधा 3. २. To engross, consume.
 +विधा Pronunciation.
 +विधात् The cause of illusion.
 +विधानम् 1. Effort, attempt. 2. Remedy (Same as प्रतिविधानम्). 3. Fate, destiny. 4. A Vedic injunction. 5. In (drama) conflict of different sentiments.
 +विधिः Use, application.
 विधि+अन्तः The concluding part of an injunctive text.
 विधि+अर्थः The purport of an injunction.
 विधि+कर a. Executing commands
 विधि+यज्ञः A sacrifice performed as per rules.
 विधि+लक्षणम् The characteristic of an injunction.

विधि+लोप Defaults in executing a Vidhi.
 विधि+विपर्ययः (-विपर्यास) Misfortune.
 विधि+विभक्तिः f. A potential or injunctive termination.
 विधिवशात् ind. Through the power of fate; विधिवशाद्दूरबन्धुर्गतोहम् Me. 6.
 विधु+परिध्वंसः Lunar eclipse.
 विधु+मण्डलम् The moon's disc.
 विधु+मासः A lunar month.
 +विधुर a. 1. Helpless, प्रतिक्रियायै विधुरः Ki. 17. 41. 2. Infirm, drooping; हयैश्च विधुरग्रीवैः Mb. 7. 146. 25.
 विधुरित a. Pale.
 विधूम a. Smokeless.
 विधारणम् Arresting, stopping.
 विद्य a. Clear, stainless.
 विनग्न a. Completely nude.
 विनदिन् a. Roaring (applied to a mode of chanting Sāman).
 विनाश+कालः The period of adversity.
 विनाश+हेतु a. Being the cause of destruction.
 विनाकृत a. 1. Bereft of, deprived of, free from. 2. Separated from, solitary.
 विनाभावः Separation; व्यक्तं देवादहं मन्ये राघवस्य विनाभवम् Rām. 7. 50. 4.
 विनायकः A leader.
 विनिकृत p.p. Ill-treated, injured.
 विनिगमना f. Determination; acceptance of something to the exclusion of the rest; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 59.
 विनिबर्हण a. Vanguisher.
 +विनिगुज् To discharge (an arrow).
 विनियोक्तु a. Employer.
 +विनियोगः Correlation.
 विनिर्बृत्त p.p. 1. Come forth, issued from. 2. Completed, finished.

विनिवेशनम् Erection.
 विनिहित p.p. 1. Put down, laid down. 2. Appointed. 3. Set with.
 विनिहनुत p.p. 1. Denied, disowned. 2. Hidden, concealed.
 +विनी 1. P. To keep away, dispel; विनीय भयमात्मनः Mb. 9. 31. 29.
 +विनयः 1. Punishment; शील-वृत्तमविज्ञाय धास्यामि विनयं परम् Mb. 3. 306. 19. 2. An office
 विनय+कर्मन् n. Instruction.
 +विनीत Stretched.
 विनीत+वेष्टः Plain dress.
 विनेयः a. A pupil; विनीतविनेय-भृङ्गाः ।
 विनोद+परः (-रसिकः) Addicted to pleasure.
 विनोद+स्थानम् A picnic spot.
 विन्यसनम् Placing.
 विन्यासः 1. Putting on (armaments). 2. Inserting in. 3. Movement, position (of limbs).
 +विपक्षः 1. Impartiality, indifference. 2. The day between one-half of the lunar month to another.
 विपाटः A kind of arrow; विपाट-पञ्जरेण Śi. 20. 17.
 विपाटित p.p. Split asunder.
 +विपणः Undertaking; न तत्र विपणः कार्यः खरकण्डूयनं हि तत् । Mb. 3. 33. 66.
 विपणि+जीविका Subsistence by traffic.
 विपणि+बीथी A bazar.
 विपण्यु a. Indifferent.
 +विपत्तिः Cessation, end.
 विपत्ति+कालः Season of adversity.
 विपन्न+दोषिति a. One whose splendour is gone.
 विपरिक्रान्त a. Courageous, powerful.
 +विपर्ययः Misapprehension; इंशादपेतस्य विपर्ययोऽस्मति Bhāg. 11. 2. 37.

+विपरीतः Deterioration, death.

विपरीत+उपमा An inverted simile.

+विपाकः Withering, fading.

विपाक+दारुण *a.* Terrible in result.

विपाक+दोषः Affected digestive power, Agnimāndya.

विपिन+ओकस् 1. An ape. 2. A wild animal.

विपुल *a.* Unmanly.

विपुल+शीव *a.* Long-necked.

विपुष्ट *a.* Ill-fed.

विपुयकम् An offensive smell.

+विप्रः The month of Bhādra-pada.

विप्र+कुण्डः An adulterous issue of Brāhmaṇa parents.

+विप्रकृ 8. U. To appoint, admit (as a witness).

विप्रकारः 1. Various manner. 2. Wrong way, act.

+विप्रकृतिः Change.

विप्रकर्षः 1. Dragging away. 2. (In gram.) The intervention of a vowel between two consonants.

+विप्रतिपद् To give a false reply.

+विप्रतिपत्तिः 1. Hostile feeling. 2. Mistake.

+विप्रतिपन्न *p.p.* Mutually connected.

विप्रतिपन्न+बुद्धि *a.* Entertaining a false opinion.

विप्रत्ययः Distrust; यदि विप्रत्ययो ह्ये Mb. 12. 111. 55.

विप्रथित *p. p.* Celebrated.

विप्रधर्वः Harrassing, annoyance.

विप्रलम्बित *p. p.* Insulted, violated.

विप्रलीन *a.* Dispersed, routed.

विप्रलुम्पक *a.* Plunderer, robber.

विप्रलोकः A bird-catcher.

विप्रवादः Disagreement, difference of opinion.

विप्रवर्तित *p.p.* Departed.

विप्रहत *p.p.* 1. Struck down. 2. Trodden.

विप्रहीण *a.* Deprived of.
+विप्रुष् *f.* Drops of saliva falling from the mouth while speaking.

+विप्लवः Shipwreck.

विप्लुत+भाषिन् *a.* Speaking incoherently, stammering.

विप्लुतिः Destruction, ruin.

विबन्धु *a.* Having no relations; भ्रातुर्यविष्टस्य सुतान् विबन्धून् Bhāg. 3. 1. 6.

विबुध+अनुचरः A divine attendant.

विबुध+आवासः A temple.

विबुध+इतरः A demon.

विबुभूषा The wish to manifest one's self.

+विभज् 1. To eliminate; विभक्तरक्षः संवाधम् Rām. 5. 53. 37. 2. To open.

+विभङ्गः A wave.

विभङ्गुर *a.* Tremulous (glance).

विभवः Protection; नियन्ता जन्तूनां निखिलजगदुत्पादविभवप्रतिक्षेपः... Viśva Gunā.

विभा+अनुगा Shadow.

विभाग+रेखा Partition line.

विभावर *a.* Brilliant, shining;

विभावरी सर्वभूतप्रतिष्ठां ... गङ्गाम् Mb. 13. 26. 86.

+विभिद् 7 v. To violate.

+विभेदः Contraction; knitting (of the eye-brows).

विभी *a.* Fearless.

विभीषणः N. of a Rākṣasa, brother of Rāvaṇa.

विभुता Supremacy, glory.

विभुग *a.* Curved, bent, curbed.

+विभावनम् 1. Development 2. Protection. 3. Seeing.

विभाव्य *a.* Conceivable.

+विभूतिः 1. N. of Lakṣmi.

2. Capabilities; क्षेत्रज्ञ एता मनसो विभूतीः Bhāg. 5. 11. 12.

+विभ्रंशः 1. Diarrhoea.

2. Perturbation.

विमद्य *a.* Free from liquor.

+विमर्दनम् 1. Fragrance, per-

fume. 2. Trituration of perfumes. 3. Combat

विमर्षिन् *a.* Intolerant, averse, disliking.

विमात्रा *a.* Equal in measure.

+विमानः 1. An open palanquin. 2. Ship-boat.

विमान+वाहः A palanquin-bearer.

विमार्ग+दृष्टिः *a.* Looking in a wrong direction.

विमुक्त *a.* Dispassionate.

विमुक्त+मोक्षम् *ind.* Breaking silence.

विमुक्त+शाप *a.* Freed from the effect of a curse.

विमूढ+आत्मन् (—संज्ञ) *a.* perplexed, stupified, senseless.

विमूर्छित *a.* 1. Full of, engrossed. 2. Coagulated.

विमृशः Reflection, deliberation; Bhāg. 4. 22. 21.

विमोघ *a.* Entirely fruitless.

वियत्+पताका Lightning.

वियत्+पथः The atmospheric region.

वियतम् *ind.* At intervals.

वियन्तु *a.* Deprived of a driver.

+वियुज् 7Ā. 1. To break (a vow). 2. To rob. 3. To subtract.

वियुज्य (absolute of वि+युज् 4 Ā) Individually, separately, singly.

वियोजनम् 1. Separation. 2. Subtraction.

+वियोनिः A woman of a different caste. Mb. 13. 145. 52.

वियोनि *a.* 1. Of low origin. 2. Destitute of vulva.

वियोनिजः A bird.

विरजा N. of a river.

विरक्त+प्रकृति *a.* A king whose subjects are disaffected.

विरण्य *a.* Vast, extensive.

विरथ्या 1. A bad road. 2. A by-lane.

विरत+प्रसंग. A thing that has ceased to be a matter of talk;

विरल + भक्ति *a.* Monotonous.
 + विराज् The Universe.
 विराज् + सुतः A class of manes;
 Ms. 3 195.

विरात्रः (-त्रम्) The third
 quarter of the night; शुश्राव ब्रह्म-
 घोषांश्च विरात्रे ब्रह्मरक्षसाम् । Rām. V.
 26.

विरावण *a.* Causing roar, cla-
 mour.

विरिक्त *p.p.* Purged, vacated.

विरिक्तिः Punging.

विरुज् *f.* Violent pain.

विरुज् *a.* Without any disease,
 healthy.

विरुद्ध + रूपकम् A figure of
 speech where the objects of
 comparison are not exactly
 similar.

विरोध + आभासः The figure of
 speech of apparent contradic-
 tion.

विरोध + उपमा A comparison
 based on opposition.

विरोध + परिहारः 1. Reconcilia-
 tion, 2. Explanation of an
 apparent contradiction.

विहलः A kind of snake.

+ विरुद्ध *p.p.* Re-joined.

विरुद्ध + बोध *a.* One whose
 intelligence has matured.

विरोचनम् Light, lustre.

विरोचिष्णु *a.* Shining, bright.

+ विलक्ष *a.* Missing the target
 (as an arrow).

+ विलक्षण *a.* Ugly.

+ विलग्न *a.* 1. Pandulous. 2.
 Caged or captivated (as a bird).

विलापनम् That which causes
 lamentation.

+ विलम्ब् To rest or depend
 on.

+ विलासः 1. Liveliness, hu-
 mour joviality. 2. Lust.

विलायः, विलायनम् Dissolution,
 merging into, getting dissolved
 (as sugar).

विलिङ्ग *a.* Of a different
 gender.

विलिम्पित *a.* Smeared, anoint-
 ed.

विलेपिन् *a.* Viscous, sticky.

+ विलीन *p.p.* Infused into the
 mind.

विलोपत् *m.* A robber.

विलोभनीय *a.* Alluring, enchant-
 ing.

विलोचनपथः The range of
 sight.

विलोम + पाठः Recitation in
 reverse order.

विलोम + विधिः A rule prescrib-
 ing reverse performance of an
 act.

विवक्षित + अन्यतरवाच्य A kind of
 suggestive meaning.

विवदनम् Quarrel, litigation.

विवध A yoke.

+ विवरम् The lower region.

विर्वाणित *p.p.* Disapproved.

विवल् 1. P. To leap, jump.

विवस्वती *f.* The city of San
 God.

विवाह + नेपथ्यम् The bridal
 dress.

+ विविक्षत *a.* Realised; विविक्षत-
 परव्यथो । Bhāg. 5. 26. 17.

विविक्ता Desire to know.

विबीताध्यक्षः Superintendent of
 pasturelands.

+ विवृ 5, 9 v. 1. To unsheath
 a sword. 2. To comb into two
 halves (the hair).

+ विवृतम् Unhurt,

विद्युत्पोरुष *a.* Displaying valour.

+ विवर्जित That from which
 something is taken away or
 subtracted, short of.

+ विवृत् To transform; उभे सह
 विवर्तेत Mb. 12. 174. 22.

+ विवर्तनम् Transformation.

विवृत्त + अक्षः A cock.

विवेक + मन्थरता Hesitation in
 judgement.

विवेक + विरहः Ignorance.

+ विश् 6 P. 1. To appear on
 the stage 2. To come into
 conjunction with. 3. To befall.
 4. To attend to (any business).

+ विश् *m.* 1. A settlement.
 2. Property, wealth.

विशङ्कनीय *a.* Questionable,
 liable to be suspected.

+ विशद *a.* 1. Tender, soft to
 touch. 2. Skilled in.

विशल्य + करणी A particular
 herb to heal wounds caused by
 weapons.

+ विशसनम् 1. Battle. 2. Dis-
 secting.

+ विशारद *a.* Lacking the gift
 of speech.

विशाल + कुलम् Noble family.

विशिखा A sick-room.

विशेष + करणम् Improvement.

विशेष + धर्मः A special duty
 or a special ritual.

विशेषणासिद्धः A kind of Hetvā-
 bhāsa.

विशेषणपदम् 1. An adjectival
 word. 2. A title of honour.

+ विशोऽतस् *ind.* In proportion
 to; निःस्वेभ्यो देयमेतेभ्यो दानं विद्या
 विशेषतः Ms. 11. 2.

विशुद्ध + धी *a.* With clear mind
 or intellect.

विशुद्ध + सत्त्व *a.* Of pure
 character.

+ विशुद्धिः 1. Clearing of a
 debt. 2. Expiation.

विभृङ्खला An epithet of Devī.

+ विशोर्ण *p.p.* 1. Rubbed off.
 2. Frustrated (as an enterprise).
 3. Miscarried (as a गर्भं)

विश्रान्त + कथ *a.* 1. Speechless,
 dumb. 2. Dead.

+ विश्रामः Resting place.

विश्रब्ध + प्रलापिन् (-आलापिन्)
 Talking confidentially.

विश्रब्ध + सुप्त *a.* Sleeping in
 peace.

विश्रिः (विशेः क्रिन् Uṇ 4. 68.)
 Death.

विश्व + आधारः Support of the
 Universe.

विश्व + गोचर *a.* Accessible to
 all men.

विश्व + जीवः The Universal
 soul.

विश्वदेवाः A class of manes.

विट्कुमिः A worm in the bowels.

विड्यातः Urinary disease.

विड्भङ्गः Diarrhoea.

विड्भुज् *a.* Feeding on ordure.

विष + ज्वरः A buffalo.

विष + तन्त्रम् Toxicology.

+ विषक्त 1. Occupied. 2. Extended over.

विषादनम् Affliction.

+ विषम *a.* 1. That which does not yield to equal division. 2. Unsuitable.

विषम + बाणः N. of cupid.

विषम + नेत्रम् The third eye of Śiva.

विषम + नेत्रः An epithet of Śiva.

विषम + वृत्तम् A metre with unequal quarters.

विषय + निहृनुतिः Negation or denial with regard to an object.

विषय + पराङ्मुखः Averse from material objects.

विषयीकरणम् Making a thing object of thought.

+ विषह्य *a.* Conquerable.

+ विषाणः 1. A peak. 2. The nipple of the breast. 3. Best of the kind.

विषुवसमयः The Equinoctial season.

+ विष्टम् 1. To strengthen.

2. To pervade, permeate.

विष्टि + करः The lord of the slaves.

विष्टि + कारिन् An unpaid forced labourer.

विष्टा + अग्निः A hog.

विष्णु + क्रान्ता N. of a plant.

विष्णु + दत्तः N. of king Parīkṣit.

विष्णु + धर्मांतरपुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.

विष्णु + प्रिया Tulasi plant.

2. N. of Lakṣmī.

विष्णु + लिङ्गी A quail.

विष्वच् + गतिः *a.* Proceeding at every direction.

विष्वच् + लोपः Disturbance.

बिसा Lotus-stalk (same as विसा)

विसदृश *a.* Unlike, dissimilar.

विसमंभूट *a.* Utterly baffled.

+ विसृज् (Caus.) To divulge, publish (news).

विसृज्यम् That which is released or let out; कालो वशीकृतविसृज्य विसर्गशक्तिः । Bhāg. 7. 9. 22.

+ विसर्गः Destruction.

+ विसृप् 1P. To spread, diffuse.

विसर्पिन् *a.* 1. Creeping, shooting forth. 2. Gliding, sweeping 3. Spreading.

विस्पन्दः A drop; particle.

विस्फूर्जः Roaring, thundering.

विस्फोटकः 1. A boil, blister. 2. A kind of leprosy.

विस्मय + पदम् An object of astonishment.

विस्त्र + गन्धः Smelling raw meat.

+ विहतिः Repulse frustration; मनोभिः सोद्वेगैः प्रणयविहृतिध्वस्तरुचयः । Ki. 10. 63.

विहाय *ind.* 1. More than, besides. 2. In spite of. 3. With the exception of.

विहित + प्रतिषिद्ध *a.* Ordained and prohibited.

+ विहरणम् Opening, expanding.

+ विहारः (Mīmāṃsā) The three-fold fire—Gārhapatya etc.

विहारभूमिः Pasturage

विह्वल + चेतस् *a.* Dejected.

वोच्चि + क्षोभः Agitation caused by waves.

वोणापाणिः N. of Nārada.

वोत + मत्सर *a.* Free from envy.

वोर + काम *a.* Desirous of a male child.

वोर + पत्नी The wife of a hero.

वोर + वादः Claim for might.

वोर + व्रतः Strongly addicted to one's vow.

वोरकः 1. N. of a plant. 2. N. of a Śivagaṇa, M.P.

+ वोर्यम् 1. Poison. 2. Gold.

वोर्य + आधानम् Impregnation.

वोर्य + शल्क *a.* War by a challenge or bit of valour.

वृत्ति + द्रुमः A boundary tree.

वृत्ति + मार्गः A fenced road.

+ वृकः The sun.

वृकधूतकः A jacket.

वृक्ष + आमयः Lac, resin.

+ वृत्तम् 1. Transformation.

2. Epicyle.

वृत्तबन्धः Metrical Composition

वृत्त्युक्त *a.* Virtuous.

वृत्त्यर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of livelihood.

वृत्तिमूलम् Provision for maintenance.

वृथा + अन्नम् Food meant only for one's own use.

वृथा + आर्तवा A barren woman, वृद्धयुवतिः 1. A procuress. 2. A midwife.

+ वृद्धिः 1. Injury (वृद्धिः हिंसायाम्)

2. Elevation of ground. 3. Prolongation.

+ वृन्दम् A bunch, cluster.

+ वृषः 1. Water. 2. A building site. 3. A male animal.

वृष + लक्षणा A lady with masculine features.

वृष + सूचिवन् *m.* A wasp.

वृषभ + यानम् A car drawn by oxen.

वृषलः 1. A dancer. 2. An ox.

वृषली + फेनः The lip-moisture.

वृष्णिपालः A shepherd.

वेङ्कधरः Pride of beauty.

+ वेणिः 1. A property reunited after it has been once divided. 2. A cascade.

वेणु + दलम् A split bamboo.

वेणु + यवः Bamboo-seed.

वेतालपञ्चविंशतिः N. of a work containing 25 short stories.

वेद + अनध्ययनम् Days on which Vedic studies are prohibited.

वेद + बाह्य *a.* 1. contrary to Veda. 2. Beyond the province of Vedic study.

वेद + वादः Fanatic Mīmāṃsā view; वेदादरताः पार्थ नान्यदस्तीति वादिनः Bg.

वेद + भुतिः Vedic revelation.

वेदि + मेखला The cord which forms the boundary of an altar.

वेधः An astronomical term fixing the position of the planets.

वेला+अतिक्रमः Transgressing limits.

वेला+अतिग a. Over flowing the shore.

वेश्या+पतिः A paramour.

वेश्या+पुत्रः A bastard.

+वेष्टनम् A span.

+वैकारिक a. 1. Changeable. 2. Relating to Sattva; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा Bhāg 3. 5. 30.

वैकार्यम् Change, modification.

+वकृत Fraud; cheating.

वैजन्यम् Solitude.

वैडूर्यम् A kind of gem (Cat's eye).

वैतान+सूत्रम् Certain sacrificial aphorisms.

वैदुरिकम् Enunciated by Vidura.

वैद्य+विद्या The science of medicine.

वैधर्म्यं+समः A logical fallacy based on the points of dissimilarity

वैभावर a. Pertaining to night.

वैयवहारिक a. Conventional.

वैयाकरण+खसूचिः A term of mockery for a mere grammarian.

वैरायितम् Hostility.

+वैराग्यम् Loss of colour.

वैराग्यशतकम् N. of a work by Bhartṛhari

वैवस्वतमन्वन्तरम् N. of the 4th Manvantara (the present one).

+वैशस Violence; Bhāg. 5. 9. 15.

वैश्वस्यम् Widowhood.

वैष्टिकः One compelled to labour.

वैष्णवस्थानकम् (In drama) walking about the stage with great strides.

वोलकः A whirl-pool.

व्यक्षः The equator.

व्यङ्ग्यं a. Unrestrained,

+व्यङ्ग्यः Steel.

व्यजन+क्रिया The act of fanning.

+व्यञ्जना Articulation; हीन-व्यञ्जनया प्रेक्ष्य Rām 2. 64. 11.

+व्यक्तिकरः 1. Provocation; Bhāg. 2. 5. 22. 2. Destruction; Bhāg 1. 7. 32.

व्यतिक्रमः Transgression; तयोर्व्यतिक्रमं दृष्ट्वा Mb. 3. 12. 39.

+व्यतिषङ्गः 1. Hostile encounter. 2. Barter, exchange.

व्यथित p.p. 1. Afflicted. 2. Agitated, frightened.

व्यपायनम् Retreat, flight.

व्यपवर्गः 1. Division 2. Termination.

+व्यपाश्रयः Shelter.

व्यपोह् 1. P. I. To atone for 2. To heal. 3. To drive away.

व्यभिचार+कृत् a. One who commits adultery.

+व्यभिचारिन् Inconstant.

+व्ययः (In gram) Inflection.

व्यय+शेषः Net balance that remains after expenditure.

+व्यवच्छेदः Destruction.

+व्यवधानम् (In Mīmāṃsā) A far-fetched construction.

+व्यवहित Remote.

व्यवहित+कल्पना A mode of construction of words separated from one another and construed together as forming a sentence.

व्यवसर्गः Renunciation.

व्यवसाय+आत्मक a. Energetic

व्यवसाय+आरिम्का f Resolute.

+व्यवस्थानम् A fixed limit.

व्यवस्थित+विकल्पः A fixed option.

+व्यवहारः 1. A contract. 2. Mathematical powers.

व्यवहार+अधिन् a. A complainant, a plaintiff.

व्यवहार+वादिन् a. One who argues on the strength of usage.

व्यवहृतम् Commercial transaction.

+व्यवायः 1. Remoteness. 2. Penetration.

व्यसन+आवापः An abode of misery.

व्यसन+ब्रह्मचारिन् a. A fellow-sufferer.

व्यस्त+पुच्छ a. Having an extended tail.

व्यस्तिका ind. With arms and legs stretched asunder.

+व्याकृ 8. v. (Buddh.) To predict.

+व्याकरणम् 1. Discrimination 2. Prediction.

व्याकोच a. Fully expanded (as a flower).

व्याकोपः Opposition, protest.

व्याक्रोशः Loud abusing.

व्याघारित p. p. Sprinkled with ghee for purifying food (also अभिवारित).

व्याघर्णित a. Tottering; व्याघर्ण-जगदण्डकुण्डकुहरो ... खः Nārāyaṇiṇi.

व्याघर्णन्तु p.p. Tottering.

व्याज+निद्रा Feigned sleep.

व्याज+व्यवहारः Artful behaviour.

व्याजिह्व a. Crooked, distorted; धूमपटलव्याजिह्वारत्नत्विपः Nāg. 5. 17.

व्याधि+निग्रहः Controlling a disease.

व्याधि+स्थानम् The body.

व्याप्ति+वादः Theory of universal pervasion.

व्यापारक a. Having an occupation or function.

+व्यामिश्र a. Inconsistent, dubious; व्यामिश्रेणैव वाक्येन बुद्धिं मोहयसीव मे । Bg. 3. 2.

व्यामिश्रकम् Dramatic dialogues consisting of various regional languages; com. on Rām. 2.1.27.

+व्यायामः Military drill.

+व्यावर्जित p. p. Bent.

व्यावहारिक सत्ता Material reality.

+व्यावृत्त Changed; Mb 12. 141. 15.

व्यास+पीठम् The seat of an expounder of Purāṇas.

व्यास+पूजा Worship of one's preceptor done during cāturmāsya.

व्यास+समास (dual) Individually and collectively.

व्युत्क्रान्त+जोवित *a.* Dead.

+व्युत्था 1. *Ā.* 1. To win over.

2. To remove.

व्युपरत *p. p.* Rested, ceased.

व्यूह+विभाग: Dividing an army into arrays.

व्येक *a.* Deficient by one.

व्योमन्+रत्नम् The sun.

व्योमन्+संभवा A spotted cow.

व्रजभाषा The language current around Mathura.

+व्रत A mental activity; व्रतमिति च मानसं कर्म उच्यते। *ŚB.* on *MS.* 6. 2. 20.

व्रत+धारणम् Undertaking of a religious vow.

व्रात्य+काण्डः A chapter in Atharva Veda.

व्रात्य+चर्या The life of a vagrant.

व्रीडादानम् A gift offered in modesty.

व्रीहि+वापम् Sowing paddy seeds.

व्लेष्कः A snare, noose.

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+शंस 1 *P.* To praise in *Rks* not set to music; अप्रगीतेषु शंसति शब्दः। *ŚB.* on *MS.* 7. 2. 17.

शंसित *p. p.* Observed or Undertaken as in शंसितव्रतः।

शंस्य *a.* 1. Praiseworthy. 2. Loudly read.

शकट+व्यूहः A particular military array.

शकुल+अवनी 1. An earthworm. 2. A kind of medicinal plant.

शक्ति+ध्वजः *N.* of Kārtikeya.

+शक्य *a.* Sweet to hear; शक्यः श्रवणवदः प्रोक्तः इति हलायुधः *Dk.* 2. 5.

शक्र+काण्डा The eastern quarter.

शङ्का+अभियोगः A charge or suspicion.

शङ्कर+आचार्यः *N.* of the greatest Vedantic teacher, proponent of Advaita and establisher of Śaṅmatas to revive the Brahmanic religion.

शङ्कु+पुच्छम् The sting of any insect like bee.

शङ्कु+फला The Śamī tree.

+शङ्खः A bracelet made of conch-shell.

शङ्ख+आवर्तः The bent in a conch.

शङ्ख+बलयः A bracelet made of shell.

शङ्ख+बेला The time marked by blowing of a conch.

शत+चन्द्रः A shield decorated with 100 crescents.

शत+चरणा A centipede.

शत+पोनः A sieve.

शत+मयूखः The moon.

शत+लोचनः An epithet of Indra.

शत्रु+निबर्हण *a.* A destroyer of enemies.

शत्रु+कुलम् The abode of an enemy.

शत्रु+लाव *a.* Killing foes.

शनि+चक्रम् Saturn's diagram.

शपित *p. p.* cursed.

शपथ+पूर्वकम् *ind.* With an oath (to say or do).

शपथ+करणम् To take an oath.

शफरकः A box, pot; *Hch.* 4.

+शब्दः 1 Fame; लब्धशब्देन कोसल्ये Rām. 2. 63. 11. 2. The sacred Praṇava (ओम्)

शब्द+अक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava.

शब्द+इन्द्रियम् The ear.

शब्द+गोचरः 1. The object of speech. 2. Audible.

शब्द+वैलक्षण्यम् Verbal difference.

शब्द+संज्ञा A grammatical term, *P.* 1. 1. 68.

शब्द+स्मृतिः *f.* Philology.

शम+आत्मक *a.* Calm, tranquil by nature.

शम+उपन्यासः Pleading for peace.

शमनीय *a.* Soothing.

शमो+कुणः The time when the Śamī tree bears fruit.

शंभु+तेजस् 1. The splendour of Śiva. 2. An epithet of Skanda.

+शम्या A kind of surgical instrument.

शम्या+क्षेपः (—पातः) The distance to which a stick can be thrown.

शयन+पालिका A female servant who keeps to royal bed.

शयन+भूमिः A bed-chamber.

शर+क्षेपः The range of an arrow-shot.

शरण+आगतिः Approach for protection.

शरण+आलयः An abode of refuge.

शरण+द (प्रद) *a.* Affording refuge.

शरद्+ज्योत्स्ना The autumnal moon-light; शरद्ज्योत्स्माशुद्धां शशियुतजटाजूटमकुटाम् Saundaryalahari.

शरीर+आकारः (—आकृतिः) The bodily gesture, appearance.

शरीरम्+चिन्ता Care of the body.

शरीर+धातुः A relic of Buddha's body.

+शर्करा Golden earth; स्तिमितजलो मणिशङ्खशर्करः Rām. 2. 81. 16.

शर्कराल *a.* Carrying gravelly particles (as wind on a sandy shore).

शर्मण्य *a.* Sheltering, protecting.

+शलाका 1 A peg, pin. 2. A finger; शलाकानखपातेश्च Mb. 4. 13. 29.

शलाका+परीक्षा Method of examining a student by inserting a śalākā into a book.

शलाका+पुरुषाः *N.* of 63 divine Jains.

शलाका+यन्त्रम् A surgical instrument.

शल्य+कर्तृ A surgeon.

शल्य+क्रिया The extraction of thorns or other substance stuck up in the body.

शल्य+पर्वन् N. of the 9th book of the Mahābhārata.

शव+शयनम् A cemetery.

शव+शिविका A bier.

शव+शङ्कुली A sort of fish.

शस्त्र+कर्मन् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र+निपातनम् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र+व्यवहारः Practice of weapons.

शाक+कलम्बकः Garlic.

शाक+पात्रम् A vegetable dish.

शाखा+अध्यतु A student of any particular text of the Veda.

शाखा+वातः Pain in the limbs.

शाङ्कर+पीठः Any of the five spiritual centres established by Śankarāchārya.

शाङ्खायनः N. of Vedic teacher.

शाण्डिल्यः+स्मृतिः A law book by Śāṇḍilya.

शातकृतव a. Relating to Indra.

+शातनम् Polishing.

+शान्त Rendered ineffective, blunted.

शान्त+गुण a. deceased; नृपे शान्तगुणे जाते Rām. 2. 65. 24.

शान्त+रजस् a. 1. Dustless. 2. Passionless.

+शान्तिः Destruction, end.

शान्ति+कर्मन् Any ritual to avert evil.

शान्ति+वाचनम् Reciting certain Mantras meant to avert evil.

शाप+अम्बु, (—उदकम्) Water used in uttering a curse.

शाप+प्रस्त a. Under the spell of a curse.

शाबर+भाष्यम् N. of the commentary on Mīmāṃsā Sūtras.

+शामित्रम् A place of immolation.

शाम्बरिकः A juggler.

+शारद a. Clever.

शारदतः N. of kripa.

शारि+शृङ्खला A kind of dice.

शार्व a. Belonging to Śiva.

शालङ्कायनः N. of a Rṣi.

शालङ्किः m. N. of Pāṇini.

शाश a. Coming from a hare.

+शासनम् 1. religious doctrine. 2. A message.

शासन+दूषक a. Disobeying a command.

शासन+लङ्घनम् Violation of an order.

+शास्त्रम् Theoretical aspect of a subject; इमं मां च शास्त्रे च विमृशतु M. 1,

शास्त्र+अन्वित a. Conforming to Śāstric rule,

शास्त्र+वक्तु An expounder of Śāstric books.

शास्त्र+वर्जित a. Free from all rule or law.

शास्त्र+वादः Argument based on Śāstra.

शिक्य+पाशः The string by which a vessel is suspended.

+शिक्षा Punishment.

शिक्षा+आचार a. Conducting oneself according to precept.

+शिल्पगडकः 1. the fleshy part of the body below the buttocks. 2. A particular stage of emancipation in Śaivism.

शिखा+बन्धः A tuft of hair.

शिलिन्+कणः A spark.

शिलिन्+भुः A skanda.

शिलिन्+मृत्युः Cupid.

शिला+अक्षरम् Lithography, stone inscription.

शिला+निर्यासः Bitumen.

शिला+शित a. Sharp on a stone.

शिलीपदः Elephantiasis.

शिल्प+गेहम् A workshop of a craftsman.

शिल्प+जीविन् a. An artisan.

+शिव 1. Buttermilk. 2. Rum. 3. Time.

शिव+अद्वैतः The philosophy of Śaivism.

शिव+अर्कमणिदीपिका N. of a

work on Śaivism by Apī Dikṣita.

शिव+काममुन्दरी An epithet of Pārvatī.

शिव+पदम् Fina emancipation.

शिव+बीजम् Quick-silver.

शिशयिषा (Desid. of शी) Desire to go to bed.

शिशिर+मथित a. Pinched by cold.

+शिशुः An elephant in the sixth year.

शिशु+नामन् m. A camel.

शिशनंभर a. One addicted to lust.

शिष्ट+विग्रहणम् Condemnation by the wise.

शिष्ट+संमत a. Approved by the learned.

शीघ्र+केन्द्रम् The distance from the conjunction of a planet.

शीघ्र+परिधिः m. The epicycle of the conjunction of a planet.

शीफर a. Charming, delightful.

शीर्ष+छेदिक, (—छेद्य) a. Fit to be beheaded; शीर्षच्छेद्यः सते राम U. 2. 28.

शीर्ष+त्राणम् A helmet.

शीर्ष+पट्टकः A turban.

शुक+सप्ततिः N. of a collection of 70 stories narrated by a parrot to its mistress.

+शुक्लम् 1. Brightness. 2. Gold, wealth.

शुक+कृच्छ्रम् A urinary disease.

शुक+दोषः Defect of semen.

+शुक्लम् 1. Brightness. 2. White spot.

शुक्ल+जीवः A kind of plant.

शुक्ल+देह a. Pure in body.

शुचि+यन्त्रम् A machine to shoot fire-works.

शुचि+श्रवस् N. of Viṣṇu.

शुचि+षड् Stocking to the path of virtue.

शुण्ड+मूषिका The musk rat.

शुण्डा+दण्डः An elephant's trunk.

+शुद्ध Tried, examined.

शुद्ध + अद्वैतम् The Advaita here the unity of Jīva and Īśvara is accepted without Māyā.

शुद्ध + बोध *a* (In Vedānta) Possessed of pure intelligence.

शुद्ध + भाव *a*. Pure-minded.

शुद्ध + विष्कम्भकः A prelude to a drama when only Sanskrit-speaking characters appear.

+ शुद्धिः (In Arith.) Leaving no remainder.

शुभ + मङ्गलम् Good luck.

शुल्क + अध्यक्षः A superintendent incharge of tolls, taxes, levies, etc.

शुल्बसूत्रम् N. of a Sūtra work containing mathematical calculation for Śrauta rituals.

शुष्क + कासः Dry cough.

शुष्क + रुदितम् Weeping without tears.

+ शूकः Ferment, yeast.

शूद्र + अन्नम् The food served or given by a Śūdra.

शूद्र + घ्नः *a*. A killer of a Śūdra.

शूद्र + वृत्तिः The occupation of a Śūdra.

शूद्र + संस्पर्शः The touch by a Śūdra.

+ शूरः 1. A dog. 2. A cock.

शूर + वादः The Buddhist doctrine of non-existence.

शूलः Selling; selling a saleable object.

शूल + अङ्गुः An epithet of Śiva; ये समाराध्य शूलाङ्गं Mb. 10. 7. 47.

शूल + अवतंसित *a*. Impaled on a Sūla.

शूल + आरोपः Impalement.

शूल्य + मांसम् Roast meat.

शूष *a*. Resounding.

+ शृङ्ग 1. The female breast. 2. A particular military array.

शृङ्ग + ग्राहिका 1. Direct manner. 2. Taking only one (in Logic).

+ शृङ्गिन् *a*. A bull.

शूत + पाक *a*. Thoroughly cooked.

शृत + शीत *a*. Boiled and cooled again.

+ शेषः 1. A subsidiary matter. 2. Favour.

शेष + अचलः (=अद्रिः) The name of the Tirupati hills.

+ शैक्यः 1. A kind of sling.

2. A pot kept in a sling.

+ शैथिल्यम् 1. Unsteadiness.

2. Vacancy (of gaze). 3. Negligence.

शैल + गुह *a*. Heavy as a mountain.

शैल + बीजम् The marking nut-plant.

शैलूषी An actress, female dancer.

शोक + हत (-निहत) Overcome with sorrow.

शोणः A ruby.

शोणित + प *a*. Blood-sucking.

शोणित + पित्तम् Hemorrhage.

शोधः Purgation.

+ शोधनम् Cleansing, eradication.

शोभन + आचरितम् Virtuous practice.

शोली Yellow turmeric.

शोषयित्तः The sun (Uṇ 3. 29).

शोङ्गेयः 1. N. of Garuda. 2. falcon.

+ शीघ्रम् Water (for libation)

शीण्डीर्यम् Heroism, pride.

शीर्य + कर्मम् Heroic deed.

शीव *a*. Relating to the morrow.

श्मश्रु + करः A barber.

श्मश्रु + धरः Bearded.

श्मश्रु + शोखरः The Cocoa-nut tree.

श्यामः The Tamāla tree.

श्याम + वल्ली Black pepper.

श्यामा A tantric form of Durga.

श्येन + कपोतीय *a*. Sudden calamity.

श्येन + पातः The swoop of an eagle.

श्रद्धा + जाड्यम् Blind faith.

श्रद्धेय *a*. Trustworthy; श्रद्धेयः विप्रलम्भारः Ki. 11. 35.

+ श्रम् (Caus.) To conquer.

श्रम + आत *a*. Oppressed by fatigue.

श्रम + विनोदः Relaxation.

श्रव + पत्रम् An ear-ring.

श्रवण + पुटकः The auditory passage.

श्रवण + पूरकः An ear-ring.

श्रवण + प्राघुणिकः Coming to any one's ear.

श्रवण + भूत *a*, Spoken of.

श्राद्ध + मित्रः Making friends through a Śrāddha.

श्राद्धार्ह (श्राद्धेय) *a*. Fit for Śrāddha.

+ श्रावकः A sound audible from afar.

श्रित + क्षम *a*. Composed, calm.

श्रित + सत्त्व *a*. One who has taken courage.

+ श्री The three vedas.

श्री + मुकुटम् Gold.

श्रीमत् 1. A parrot. 2. A bull kept for breeding.

+ श्रुति 1. Speech. 2. Fame.

3. Advantage, gain. 4. Scholarship.

श्रुति + अर्थः The vedic connotation.

श्रुति + जातिः Various kinds of quarter tones.

श्रुति + दूषक *a*. Offending the ear.

श्रुति + वेधः Boring the ear.

श्रुति + शिरस् Upaniṣads; श्रुति-शिरस्सीमन्तमुक्तामणिम् Pratāpa-rudriya. 1-1.

श्रेयस् + अभिकाङ्क्षन् *a*. Desirous welfare.

श्रेष्ठ + अन्वय *a*. Belonging to of a noble family.

श्रेष्ठ + वेधिका Musk.

श्रोणि + बिम्बम् 1. The round hips; श्रोणिबिम्बचलदम्बरं भजत रास-केलिरसदम्बरम् Nārāyaṇīya.

श्रोत + स्नात (dual) Belonging to vedas and Smritis.

श्लय + बन्धनम् 1. Having the muscles relaxed. 2. Loosened knot.

श्लाघा + विपर्ययः Absence of boasting or praising.

श्लिष्ट + रूपकम् 1. An ambiguous metaphor.

+ श्लेषः 1. Sexual union. 2. A grammatical augment.

श्लेष + उपमा A simile containing two meanings.

श्लेष्मन् + वटाहः A spittoon.

श्लोचय a. Praiseworthy.

श्वन् + जीविका Servitude.

श्वन् + वंदू 1. Dog's tooth. 2. The Gokṣura plant.

श्वयीचिः (श्वयतेः चित् Uṇ 4. 74.) The moon.

श्वसुर + गृहम् The father-in-law's house.

श्वसन + मनोग a. Moving as wind or thought.

श्वसन + रन्ध्रम् Nostril.

श्वसन + समीरणम् Breath.

+ श्वासः Aspiration in the pronunciation of consonants.

श्वस् + प्रभृति ind. From tomorrow onwards.

श्वस् + वसीयस् a. Happy; auspicious.

+ श्वेतः 1. A white goat. 2. A Connet.

श्वेत + अंशुः The moon.

श्वेत + अश्वः N. of Arjuna.

श्वेत + कपोतः 1. A kind of mouse. 2. A kind of snake.

श्वेत + धारः Saltpetre.

श्वेत + रसः Butter-milk and water mixed in equal parts.

श्वेत + वाराहः N. of the kalpa which is now running.

ष

षडंशः A sixth part.

षडष्टकम् N. of an astrological yoga.

षड्भूमिः The six waves of existence.

षड्ऋतुः m. pl. The six seasons.

षट्पदः 1. A bee. 2. N. of a Gīti metre.

षड्भाषवादः The theory based on the acceptance of six sub-

stances i.e. द्रव्य, गण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय ।

+ षाडवः Confectionery.

षोडशरः N. of a cakra of the Śākta school.

स

संयत् + वाम a. Uniting all that is pleasant.

संयन्त्रित a. Held in, stopped.

+ संयम् To press close to or against.

संयत + मंथुन a. One who abstains from sexual inter course.

संयतिः Self-castigation.

+ संयमः Effort, exertion.

+ संयोगः 1. (In phil.) material contact. 2. Carnal contact. 3. Sum total.

संयोग + विधिः 1. The method of combination. 2. Vedantic statement propounding the Union of Jiva and Iśwara.

संयुतिः (In math.) The total of two or more numbers.

+ संरम्भ् To fear; प्रवृत्तं रज इत्येव तन्न संरम्भ्य चिन्तयेत् Mb. 12 194. 32.

संरब्ध + नेत्र a. Having swollen eyes.

संरब्ध + मान a. One whose pride is hurt.

+ संरम्भः 1. Hatred; संरम्भयोगेण भवेत्स्त्रिभिर्माम् Nārāyaṇīya, 2. The brunt (of battle).

संराद्धिः Accomplishment, success.

+ संरुद्ध 1. Hindered (movement); फाल्गुनो-गात्र-संरुद्धो देवदेवेन भारत Mb. 3. 39. 62. 2. Imprisoned.

+ संरोध Imprisonment.

+ संरुद्ध Deeply penetrated; ततो मामतिविश्वस्तं संरुद्धशरविक्षतम् Mb. 3. 174. 1.

संवत्सर + निरोधः Imprisonment for one year.

+ संवद् 1. P. To fit together.

+ संवदनम् A message.

+ संवादः A Law-suit.

संवर्गः + विद्या (In phil.) The science of resolution or absorption.

+ संवासः Cohabitation.

संवहनम् 1. Guiding, conducting. 2. Displaying, exhibiting.

+ संविग्न a. Moving to and fro.

संविज्ञानम् 1. Agreement, approval. 2. Thorough understanding. 3. Perception, knowledge.

+ संविद् 1. Agreement of opinion; स्तुतीरलभमानानां संविदं वेदनिश्चितान् Mb. 12. 151. 6. 2. Friendship; संविदा देयम् T. Up. 1. 11. 13.

संविद् f. Arrangement; रावणः संविदं चक्रे Mb. 3. 284. 2.

संविभक्त p.p. Divided, parted.

+ संवेशः A chair.

+ संवेशनम् Going to bed, संवेश-नोत्थापनयोः Pratimā.

+ संवारः An obstacle.

संवृत + संवार्य a. One who keeps confidential what ought to be concealed.

+ संवर्तः Contraction; पर्यायात् क्षणदृष्टनष्टककुम्भः संवर्तविस्तारयोः Mv. 5. 1.

संवर्तित p.p. 1. Rolled up, enveloped. 2. Overtaken by.

+ संवृद्धिः Full growth, power.

संव्यस् 4 P. To Compose, bring together.

संव्यूहः Arrangement, set-up.

+ संशित a. Firmly sticking to (as in संशितव्रत).

संशय + आक्षेपः N. of a figure of speech involving removal of doubt.

संशय + उपमा A comparison set in the form of a doubt.

+ संशुध् To clear or safeguard. (a place against attack); संशोध्य त्रिविधं मार्गम् Ms. 7. 185.

+ संश्रि To approach for sexual enjoyment.

+ संश्रयः 1. Attachment. 2. A portion of any substance.

संश्रवस् *n.* Perfect glory or fame.

+संश्लिष्ट Mixed up, confused.
संश्लिष्टम् A heap, mass.

+संसक्त 1. Given to the physical pleasure. 2. Enamoured.

संसज्जमान *a.* 1. Adhering
2. Hesitating; वाङ्मात्रेण न भावेन
वाचा संसज्जमानया Rām. 2. 25. 39.

संसदनम् Dejection, depression.
+संसिद्धिः 1. The final result.

2. The final word.

+संस्तु 1. P. To put off, to defer. 2. To employ.

संसार + अर्णवः (सागरः, -अब्धिः
etc.) The ocean of birth and death.

संसार + पङ्कः The quagmire of life.

संसार + वृक्षः The tree of mundane life.

+संसेव 1 Ā. 1. To be associated with. 2. To wait upon, attend. 3. To be addicted to.

संसेवा 1. Frequenting. 2. Use, employment. 3. Reverence, worship.

+संस्कृ 8 U. 1. To accumulate; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संस्कुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. 2. To reach accuracy (in math.)

संस्कारवती *f.* That which has been polished or refined; संस्कार-वत्येव गिरा मनीषी Kn. 1.

संस्कारवत्त्वम् Refinement; Ki. 17. 6.

संस्कृत + आत्मन् One who has become purified by rituals or spiritual discipline.

संस्कृतिः 1. Refinement. 2. preparation. 3. Perfection.

4. Culture.

संस्तम्भनम् Stopping, arresting.

संस्तीर्ण *a.* Strewn, scattered; समिद्वन्तः प्रान्तः संस्तीर्णदर्भाः Ś. 4. 8.

+संस्था 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To build (a town). 2. To restore.

3. To cremate. To deposit or immerse. (as in अस्थिस्थापनम्).

संस्था 1. Agreement; कृता

संस्थामतिक्रान्ताः Rām. 4. 57. 18.
2. Cremation. 3. A spy.

संस्था + वृक्षः A pot-herb; Kau. A. 1. 20.

+संस्थानम् 1. The business of upkeeping the Government; Kau. A. 2. 7. 2. A part, division. 3. Beauty, glory.

+संस्थित Well set-up; संस्थित-दोषिषाणः 3. 31. 46.

+संस्थितिः 1. Lining in the same state. 2. Attaching importance. 3. Form, shape. 4. Constancy.

+संहत *a.* 1. strong-limbed. 2. Killed.

संहत + हस्त *a.* Holding each other by hand.

संहतिः 1. A seam. 2. Thickening, swelling.

+संह 1 P. To lead astray, corrupt; com. on शूरान् भक्तान-संहार्यान् Mb. 12. 57. 23.

संहार + रुद्रः The devastating Rudra.

सकर *a.* 1. Having hands. 2. Bearing taxes. 3. Full of rays.

सकीलः A type of imbecile person.

सकृत् + आहृत *a.* Paid in one sum and not in instalments.

सकृत् + गतिः Only a possibility.

सकृत् + विभात Appeared at once.

सकृत् + स्नायिन् Bathing once; Ms. 11. 214.

सगतिक *a.* Connected with a preposition.

संकट + हरचतुर्थी A day auspicious for worshipping Gaṇeśa.

संकालनम् cremation.

+संकर्षणः Egotism.

+संकरः Dung.

सकर + ज, (-जात) *a.* Born of a mixed parentage.

संकरीकरणम् Mixture of castes.

+संक्लृप् 1 Ā. To perform obsequies.

संकल्प + प्रभव *a.* Born from desire; संकल्पप्रभवान् कामान् । Bg. संकल्प + मूल *a.* Based on some desire.

संक्रन्दः 1. War, battle. 2. Lamentation.

+संक्रमणम् Death; Rām. 2. 13. 12.

संकोशः Loud lamentation.

संक्लिष्ट *p.p.* 1. Bruised. 2. Tarnished.

संक्षयः 1. Shelter, home. 2. Death.

+संक्षेपः Destruction.

संक्षोभणम् Violent shock.

+संख्या 1. War, battle. 2. Name. 3. A geometrical gnomon.

संख्या + पदम् A numeral.

+संगम् 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To deliver, hand over. 2. To kill.

संगत + गात्र *a.* With shrunken limbs.

+संगतिः (In Mimāṃsā) One of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa or chapter.

संगुप्तिः Protection, concealment.

संगोपनम् Complete concealment.

+संग्रहः Receiving back of weapons discharged.

संग्रान + कर्मन् *n.* Fighting a battle.

संग्राम + मूर्धन् *m.* The battle-front.

संघ + वृत्तम् The conduct of corporations. Kau. A. 11.

+संघातः 1. Flow; यस्य शोणिन-संघाता Mb. 12. 98. 31. 2. A hard part. 3. War. 4. A bone. 5. Intensity. 6. A caravan.

संघात + चारिन् *a.* Moving in group.

संघात + मृत्युः Wholesale death.

संघात + शिला A hard stone against which things (like coconuts) are hit to get them broken.

+संघर्षः 1. Enmity. 2. Sexual excitement.

संघर्षा Liquid lac.

सञ्चराचर *a.* Including movable and immovable things.

सजागर *a.* Waking, awake.

सज्ज *a.* Strung, placed on a bow-string.

संचकः A mould.

संचारः 1. Infatuating; संचारः श्रवणदर्शनाभ्यां परमोहनम् com. on Mb. 12. 59. 48. 2. Track (of wild animals)

संवष्कारयिषु *a.* Wishing anyone to perform a rite.

संजनन *a.* Producing, effecting.

संजात+निर्वेद *a.* Grown dejected.

संजात+विश्रम्भ *a.* Becoming confident.

संजप् 1 P. To report, communicate.

संजिहान *a.* Giving up.

संज्ञक *a.* Destroying; कदा वयं करिष्यामः संन्यासं दुःखसंज्ञकम् Mb. 12. 279. 3.

संज्ञपित *p.p.* Sacrificed, destroyed, Bhāg. 4. 28. 26.

+संज्ञा 1. A track, foot-step. 2. Direction. 3. A technical term.

संज्ञा+सूत्रम् Any sūtra which lays down a technical term.

सटाक्षेपः Waving of the mane; सटाक्षेपक्षिप्तनक्षत्रसंहतिः Durgā Saptasāti. 7.

सदर्थः A matter in question.

+सत्क्रिया Celebration.

सद्धर्मः Real duty.

सतीद *a.* One with a pricking pain.

सत्तम *a.* Best, excellent (at the end of a compound like आचार्यसत्तम.)

+सत्रम् An assumed form or disguise.

+सत्त्रिन् 1. A class-mate; Kau. A. 1. 11. 2. A diplomat in a foreign country.

+सत्त्वम् 1. Intellect. 2. Subtle body.

सत्त्व+तनुः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सत्त्व+योगः 1. Dignity. 2. Imparting with life; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10.

+सत्यम् Final emancipation.

सत्य+आश्रमः Sanyāsa.

सत्य+क्रिया Taking an oath.

सत्य+भेदिन् *a.* Breaker of promise.

सत्यम्+मानम् A true measure.

सत्यम्+लौकिकम् Spiritual and material matter.

सत्य+वादिन् One who speaks truth.

सत्यम्+संश्रवः A promise.

सत्यम्+संकल्प *a.* True in purpose or resolve.

सत्रन्यायः The mūnāṇṣa rule of proxy for a master in a yāga performed by more than one Swamins. Ś. B. on M. S. 6. 3. 22.

सत्रिन् *m.* A colleague; class mate.

सद् *f.* An assembly; Bhāg. 7. 1. 21.

सदस्+अजिरम् A vestibule.

सदसस्पतिः The chairman of an assembly.

सदा+उत्थायिन् Ever-active.

सदा+भव *a.* Perpetual.

सदृक्ष+विनिमय *a.* Mistaking similar objects.

सद्यस्+कार *a.* Being performed immediately.

सद्यस्+प्रक्षालक *a.* One who has provision for a day's meal; सद्यःप्रक्षालको वा स्यान्माससंचयिकोपि वा Ms. 6. 18.

सनत्सुजातः N. of one of the seven mānasa putras of Brahmā.

सनत्सुजातीयम् A philosophical discourse by sanat sujāta forming a chapter of the Mahābhārata.

सनातनधर्मः The most ancient religious order embodied in the Vedas.

सनिकार *a.* Degrading.

+संतानकः N. of a particular world.

संतोषणम् Pleasing.

संतृष्ण *p.p.* Joined, fastened together.

संतारः 1. Crossing. 2. A ford.

+संदंशः 1. A section of a book. 2. The side of a village.

+संदानम् That part of an elephant's temple from where the ichor flows.

संदेश+पदानि Words of message.

संदिग्ध+पुनरुक्तत्वम् (Rhet.) Tautology due to uncertainty.

संदेह+अलंकारः A particular figure of speech involving a doubt.

संदेह्य *a.* Doubtful.

संदृब्ध *p.p.* Strung together.

संदर्शः Appearance, sight.

संदर्शनम् Employment, use.

+संधिः A land donated for a temple; Dr. Raghavan's note in वृत्तिसन्धिप्रतिपादकः Colacampū P. 1.

संधिन् *m.* A minister of alliances.

संध्या+पयोदः A twilight rain cloud.

सन्न+जिह्व *a.* Tongue-tied.

सन्न+धो *a.* Dispirited.

सन्न+भाव *a.* Despondent.

सन्न+वाच् *a.* Speaking with a low tone.

सनादः Uproar, din, pandemonium.

+सनत Filled with; परमानन्द सन्नतो मन्त्री Dk. 1. 3.

सनत+गात्री A lady with a bent figure.

सनत+भ्रू *a.* Frowning.

सनद्ध+योध *a.* With an army fully prepared.

+संनिकर्षः A modern idea; वेदांश्चैके सनिकर्ष पुरुषाख्या MS. 1. 1. 27.

संनिपत्य *ind.* Immediately directly.

संनिपत्योपकारिन् *a.* 1. A part or अङ्ग which directly serves the purpose of the whole or प्रधान; ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 19.

+संनिपातः 1. Sexual union. 2. Battle. 3. A particular conjunction of planets.

संनिपातिन् *a.* A subsidiary that serves the purpose of the Pradhāna; मन्त्राश्च संनिपातित्वात् MS. 12. 1. 19.

संनिभूत *a.* 1. Hidden. 2. Discreet.

संनिरुद्ध *p.p.* 1. Restrained, held up. 2. Filled.

+संनिरोधः 1. Confinement. 2. Narrowness.

संनिवायः Combination, multitude.

+संनिवेशः Encampment (as in सेनासन्निवेशः)

संसिर्गः gentleness.

+संनी To fulfill.

संन्यासः Compact agreement.

सपत्राकृत *a.* Severely wounded.

सपरिच्छद *a.* Provided with necessities.

सपरिहारम् *ind.* With reservation.

सपर्यायः Series of acts of worship; सकलमिदमात्मार्पणदृशा, सपर्यायपर्यायस्तव जननि यत्ते विलसितम् Saundarya Lahari.

सप्तन् + अत्र *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन् + कोण *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन् + पातालम् The seven nether regions.

सप्तन् + मन्त्रः (-हविः) Fire.

सप्तन् - स्वरः The seven musical notes (i.e. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नी,)

सप्रज्ज्ञातम् See संप्रज्ज्ञातम्

सप्रतीक्षम् *ind.* Expectantly.

सप्रमाण 1. Authentic. 2. Of equal size.

सप्रेष्य *a.* Attended by servants.

सभक्षः A mess-mate.

+सभा 1. A guest-house for travellers. 2. An eating house.

सभा + उद्देशः The surroundings of a meeting place.

सभा + गृहम् (-मण्डपः) An assembly hall.

सभा + मध्ये *ind.* In an assembly.

सभा + योग्य *a.* Fit for an assembly.

सभाजित *a.* Honoured.

+सम *a.* 1. Regular, normal. 2. Easy, Convenient.

सम + अङ्घ्रिक *a.* Standing evenly on feet.

सम + अर्थिन् *a.* 1. Desiring parity. 2. Seeking peace with.

सम + आत्मक *a.* Possessing equanimity.

सम + कक्ष *a.* Having equal weight.

सम + गतिः Wind, equally acting on all; मृत्युश्चापरिहारवान् समगतिः कालेन Mb. 12. 298. 15.

सम + धर्म *a.* Of equal nature.

सम + मात्र *a.* Of the same size on measure.

सम + वर्तिन् *a.* 1. Impartial. 2. Being equidistant.

सम + विभक्त *a.* Equally divided

सम + विषमम् (pl.) Levelled at some places and uneven at others.

सम + श्रुति *a.* (In music) Having equal intervals.

सम + श्रेणिः A straight line.

समप्रणी *a.* Foremost among.

समतिक्रान्त *a.* 1. Gone through completed. 2. Passed away, elapsed. 3. Transgressed.

समधिगमः Full understanding.

समनुवर्तिन् *a.* Obedient.

समभिद्रुत *p.p.* Rushing upon.

समभ्याशः Nearness, presence.

समय + च्युतिः Missing the right time.

समय + ज्ञः 1. One who knows the right time. 2. One who remembers the original commitment.

समय + विद्या Astrology.

समर + आगमः Outbreak of war.

समर्थकम् Aloe-wood. *a.* Proving, justifying.

+समर्थनम् Making good for an offence or loss.

समर्थिदम् *ind.* Decisively, exactly.

समवस्कन्दः Rampart.

समवहारः Mixture, collection.

समवेक्षणम् Inspection.

समवेत + अर्थ *a.* Significant, instructive, intelligible.

समस्या + पूरणम् (-पूर्तिः) Completing a stanza whose first part is given.

समा + अतीत *a.* More than one year old.

समाक्रान्त *p.p.* 1. Trod upon. 2. Attacked.

समाक्षिक *a.* Mixed with honey.

+समाख्या Explanation.

समाचेष्टितम् 1. Behaviour. 2. Procedure.

+समाजः Used in the sense of समागमः, Bhag. 10. 60. 38.

समातत *p.p.* 1. Extended, stretched. 2. Continuons.

समदिष्ट *p.p.* Assigned, ordained.

+समाधा 1. To put on (a dress.) 2. To assume (a shape). 3. To show or exhibit. 4. To admit or grant.

समाधानम् 1. Proof (of a statement). 2. Reconciliation.

समाधान + रूपकम् A kind of metaphor involving justification of an assertion.

समाधि + भूत् Absorbed in meditation.

समाधि + योगः The practice of meditation.

समाधूत *p.p.* Scattered.

+समान *a.* 1. Moderate. 2. Whole (as a number).

समान + करण Having the same organ of utterance.

समान + प्रतिपत्ति *a.* 1. Of equal affection. 2. Judicious.

समान+मान *a.* Equally honoured with.

समान+रुचि *a.* Agreeing in tastes.

समापिका Any part of speech completing a sentence.

+समाप्ति: Dissolution (of the body); Ms. 2. 244.

+समापत्ति: 1. Assuming an original form. 2. Completion

समाप्नात *p.p.* 1. Repeated, mentioned together. 2. Handled down by tradition.

+समाप्नाय: The sacred text in general.

+समारम्भ: Spirit of enterprise.

+समाराधनम् Propitiation.

समारूढ Mounted.

समारोपित+कार्मुक *a.* One who has tied the bow-string.

समार्थ *a.* Belonging to the same Pravara.

समालोकनम् 1. Inspection. 2. Contemplation.

समाविद्ध *p.p.* 1. Shaken, agitated. 2. Struck, hit.

+समाविष्ट *p.p.* Filled with (as in कौतूहलसमाविष्ट:).

समाश्वस्त *p.p.* 1. Consolated. 2. Trusting.

+समाहृत Drawn (as a low-string).

समाहृत्य *ind.* All at once.

+समाहित *p.p.* 1. Equable, inoderate. 2. Resembling.

3. Despatched.

+समिति: (Jaina) Rule of conduct.

समिध्+आधानम् 1. Placing the fuel on the sacred fire. 2. One of the daily rituals ordained on a Brahmacārin.

+समीक्षा 1. Desire to see. 2. Spiritual knowledge.

समीरण: Number five.

समुच्चय+अलङ्कार: N. of a figure of speech.

समुच्चय+उपमा A simile made up of a Samuccayālāṅkāra,

+समुच्छ्रय: 1. Accumulation. 2. War, battle. 3. Increase, growth.

समुच्छ्रित *p.p.* 1. Well raised. 2. Surging forth.

समुत्कट *a.* High, elevated.

+समुत्थानम् 1. Industry; Mb. 12. 23. 10. 2. Hoisting (of a flag). 3. Swelling (of the abdomen).

समुदाय+वाचक A word denoting a collection of things

+समुदाय+शब्द: A collection expression.

+समुद्धत *a.* Intense, violent.

समुद्यत *a.* 1. Raised up, lifted. 2. Ready, prepared. 3. Accomplished.

समुद्र: N. of an immensely high number.

समुद्र+दयिता, (-पत्नी), (-योषित्) A river.

समुपष्टम्भ: 1. A support, prop.

संपात: Despatching (as in दूत-संपात).

+संपद Acquisition.

संपन्नम् Enough (said as a mark of satisfaction after a Śrāddha).

संपरेत *a.* Dead.

+संपुट: A hemisphere.

संपूर्ण+काम *a.* Filled with desire.

संपूर्ण+फलभाज् *a.* Having the full fruit.

+संपर्क: Sum total.

+संपृक्त Befriended.

संप्रज्ञात: A kind of Samādhi or Yogic meditation where the object of meditation remains distinct as opposed to असंप्रज्ञात.

+संप्रतिपत्ति: Presence of mind.

संप्रदाय+प्रद्योतक: Revealer of the Vedic traditions; संप्रदाय-प्रद्योतको अनुग्राहकश्चेति पातञ्जला: Ny. Kusumanjali.

संप्रदाय+विगम: Loss of tradition.

+संप्रयुक्त Urged, impelled.

+संप्रयोग: (in astr.) Conjunction (of the moon and the lunar mansions).

+संप्रसाद: Mental peace.

संप्राप्त *p.p.* Reached, attained, appeared.

+संप्लव: 1. Disarrangement. 2. Down-fall. 3. Tumult.

4. End, close of.

संभिन्न 1. Solid, compact. 2. Revolted, treacherous.

+संभेद: 1. Clinching (the fist).

2. Revolt, rebellion, treachery.

संभोग+वेदमन् Chamber of a concubine.

+संभव: 1. A possible case.

2. Wealth; Mb. 13. 64. 11.

3. Knowledge; Iṣop. 13.

संभविष्णु *a.* Producer, creator.

+संभावित *a.* Anticipated; त्वयि संभावितवृत्तिपौरुषम् Ki. 2. 7.

संभावितम् Conjecture.

+संभू 3U. To lift up; दक्षिणं

दक्षिण: काले संभृत्य स्वभुजं तद्वा Mb. 6. 97. 82.

+संभूत *p. p.* 1. Honoured. 2. Loud shrill (sound).

संभूत+श्रुत *a.* Possessed of learning.

संभूत+संभार *a.* All prepared.

संभूत+स्नेह *a.* Full of affection.

संभ्रान्त+मनस् *a.* Of bewildered perturbed mind.

संमति: *f.* Honouring.

संमति: +पत्रकम् 1. The decree of a jury. Śukra. 2. 304.

+संमित *a.* 1. Of equal importance; पुराणं ब्रह्मसंमितम् Bhāg. 1. 3. 40. 2. Destined for; Mb. 5. 68. 1.

संमुखीन *a.* Fit, suitable.

+संमूर्च्छनम् Mixing.

संमर्द: Impact (of waves).

सम्यच्+ज्ञानम् Right knowledge.

सम्यच्+दर्शनम् Right observation.

सम्यच्+दृष्टि: Insight.

+सर A short (in Prosody).

+सरस Full of poetical sentiment; कल्याणिनीं सरसचित्रपदां गुणा-
द्याम् Śivānandlahari 100.

+सर्गः 1. Production of armaments; सर्गणां चान्वेक्षणम् Mb. 12. 59. 44. 2. The aspiration at the end of a word (also विसर्गः).

सर्प+गतिः A snake's movement; (N. of a motion in wrestling).

सर्प+बन्धः An artifice, subtle device.

सर्व+अभावः Non-existence of all.

सर्व+अर्थचिन्तकः A general administrator.

सर्व+अशिन् a. One who eats everything.

सर्व+अस्तिवादः The doctrine that all things are real.

सर्व+काम्यः a. Loved by all.

सर्व+दृश् All-seeing.

सर्व+प्रथमम् ind. First of all.

सर्व+वेशिन् m. An actor.

सर्व+संस्थ a. Omnipresent.

सर्व+सखः A sage; शान्तो ययैक उत सर्वसखैश्चरामि Bhāg. 10. 85. 45.

सर्व+संपातः All that remains.

सर्व+स्वारः A Vedic sacrifice of self-immolation prescribed for one who is suffering from incurable disease.

सर्वत्र+गत a. Omnipresent, universal.

+सर्वथा ind. In whatever way.

सलिल+कर्मन् A libation of water.

सलिल+प्रियः A hog.

सलिल+रयः The force of a water-current.

+सवम् (Vedic) An order.

सवन+कर्मन् The sacred Vedic ritual of daily nature.

+सवर्ण a. Having the same denominator.

सविकार a. 1. With its products. 2. Undergoing decomposition.

सवित्+तनयः The planet Saturn.

सवित्+देवतम् The Hasta Nakṣatra.

सविलक्षणम् ind. With shame or embarrassment.

+सव्य a. Not sprinkled with ghee; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 36.

सव्य+अपसव्य a. 1. The left & right. 2. The Smārta and Kaula ways of Tāntric worship; सव्याप-सव्यमार्गस्या Lalitāsahasranāmān.

संशूकः A believer in the existence of God.

सस्य+पालः A watchman in the fields.

सस्य+मञ्जरी An ear of corn.

सस्य+वेदः The science of agriculture.

सस्य+शूकम् An awn of grain.

+सह a. 1. Defying. 2. Exerting.

सह+अपवाद a. Disagreeing.

सह+आलापः Conversation with.

सह+उत्थायिन् a. Revolting or conspiring together.

सह+कृत् m. A co-worker.

सह+खट्वासनम् Seated together on a cot.

सह+भावः 1. Companionship. 2. Concomitance.

सह+संसर्गः Carnal contact.

सहसा+दृष्टः An adopted son.

सहस्र+अरः, (-अरम्) A kind of cavity in the top of the head resembling a reversed lotus said to be the seat of the soul.

सहस्र+गुः An epithet of Indra, of sun.

सहस्र+दलम् A lotus flower.

सहस्र+भोजनम् Feeding 1000 Brahmins corresponding to the 1000 names of Viṣṇu. (A Prāyaścitta Karman).

सहस्र+भिद् m. Musk.

सहस्र+वेधिन् m. Musk.

सहाय+अयम् ind. For the sake of company, assistance.

सांवर्तक a. Belonging to the time of deluge.

सांसारिक a. Resulting from company, contagious.

सांस्कारिक a. 1. Relating to rites. 2. (In modern parlance) cultural.

साकमेधीयन्यायः A mimāṃsā rule when (विकृति) sets aside a धर्म of

its प्रकृति; ŚB. on Ms. 5. 1. 19-22.

साकूत+स्मित n. A significant smile.

साक्षात्+क्रिया Intuitive perception.

साक्षिन्+परीक्षा Examination of a witness.

साक्षिन्+वादः Contention of a witness.

सागर+आवर्तः A bay of the sea.

सागर+मेखला The earth.

सागर+सुता N. of Lakṣmī.

सांकेत्यम् 1. Agreement.

2. Assignment. 3. As a token or nick name; सांकेत्यं परिहास्यं वा ... वैकुण्ठनामग्रहणम् । Bhāg. 6. 2.

सांख्य+कारिका N. of a work on Sāṅkhya philosophy by Iṣvara Kṛiṣṇa.

साङ्ग+उपाङ्ग a. (The Vedas) with their accessories and main portions.

साचिष्य+आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) An objection under the disguise of assent.

सातिशय a. Excessive, excellent.

सात्त्व्य a. Wholesome.

सात्त्व्यः 1. habit. 2. Suitableness.

सात्त्व्यम् Equality.

+सात्त्विकः An autumn night.

+सात्वतः 1. A devotee. 2. belonging to Pāncarātra school.

सात्वतर्षभः An epithet of Kṛiṣṇa.

+साधक Conclusive.

+साधनम् 1. Instrument, agent. 2. Preparation. 3. Calculation.

साधनीम् 1. p. To become a means.

साधनीय a. 1. Useful for accomplishing a task. 2. To be acquired.

साधित+व्यापक a. A logical term for something inherent in what is to be proved.

साधर्म्य+समः (In logic) A sham objection.

+साधारण A middle course.

साधारणपक्षः The mean or common factor.

साधारणीभू 1 P. To become equal.

साधु + कृत *a.* Well-done.

साधु + देवी *A* mother-in-law.

साधु + मत *a.* Highly thought of.

साधु + शील *a.* Virtuous.

साधु + समत *a.* Acceptable to the wise.

सान्तराल *a.* Having a gap or interval.

+ सान्तानिकः Wishing for a child; नाहं त्वां भस्मसात् कुर्यां स्त्रियं सान्तानिकः सति । Bhāg. 9. 14. 9.

सान्द्र + आनन्दः Spiritual pleasure; सान्द्रानन्दावबोधात्मकमनुपमितम् । Nārāyaṇīya 1. 1.

सान्द्र + स्पर्श *a.* Soft to the touch.

+ सामग्र्यम् Welfare; अपि लक्ष्मण सीतायाः सामग्र्यं प्राप्नुयामहे । Rām. 3. 57. 20.

+ सामन् Voice. sound; स्वरः सामशब्देन लोके अभिवीयते; ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 7.

सामन् + कलम् *ind.* In a friendly tone.

सामन् + प्रधान *a.* Perfectly kind or friendly.

सामन् + विधानम् 1. N. of a Brāhmaṇa text. 2. Employment of Sāmāns.

सामन्त + चक्रम् *A* circle of vassal kings.

सामन्त + वासिन् *a.* A neighbour.

+ सामान्यम् *A* general statement.

सामान्य + धर्मः (in Rhet.) The common quality (of the Upamāna and the Upameya).

सामान्य + वाचिन् *a.* Expressive of generality.

सामान्य + शासनम् *An* order applicable to all.

सामायिकम् 1. Equanimity. 2. A deed of property.

सामिष *a.* With flesh or meat.

सामुदायिक *a.* Belonging to a group.

+ सांपरायः 1. A helper. 2. Need, calamity.

सांपरायिक *a.* Obsequial; Rām. 4. 3. 40.

+ साम्यम् Measure, time.

साय + अशनम् *An* evening meal.

साय + धूर्तः 1. A rogue. 2. The moon.

साय + मण्डनम् Sunset.

सायम् + प्रातर् *ind.* In the evening and the morning.

सायम् + सवनम् The evening rites.

सायुध *a.* Armed.

+ सारम् 1. Course, motion.

2. Chief ingredient. 3. Dung.

4. Pus.

सार + गात्र *a.* Strong in limbs.

सार + गुणः *A* principal virtue.

सार + गुरु *a.* Heavy with weight.

सार + फल्गु *a.* Superior and inferior.

सार + मार्गणम् Searching for the crux or marrow.

सारङ्गी *A* particular rāga in music.

सारणिक + घ्नः *A* highway-robber.

+ सारथिः *A* guide.

सारस + अक्षम् *A* kind of ruby.

सारस + अक्षी *A* lotus-eyed lady.

+ सारसनम् *A* breast-plate.

सार्थ + होन *a.* Left behind by a caravan.

सार्ध + वार्षिक *a.* Lasting for a year and a half.

सार्ध + संवत्सरम् *A* year and a half.

सालंकार *a.* Decorated, furnished with figures of speech.

सावधारण *a.* Limited, restricted.

सावदोष + जीवित *a.* Life remaining yet.

सावष्टम्भ + वास्तु *A* house with an open side-gallery.

सावित्री + सूत्रम् The sacred thread.

साश्चर्य + चर्य *a.* Of wonderful conduct.

सासहि *a.* (सह + यङ्) 1. Able to bear or withstand. 2. Conquering.

सास्थि *a.* Having bones.

सास्थि + स्वानम् *ind.* With the cracking sound of bones.

साहसकरणम् Violent action, reckless doing.

साहसिक्यम् Rashness.

+ साहस्र *a.* Innumerable.

साहाय्य + कर *a.* (-दानम्) Helping, offering aid.

+ सिंहः *A* kind of musical tone.

सिंह + मलम् *A* kind of brass.

+ सिच् *To* soak, dip.

सिञ्जिनी *A* bow-string.

+ सिता *Sugar.*

सित + असित *a.* Having White and black.

सित + कण्ठः *A* water-crow.

सित + छदः (-पक्षः) *A* swan, a goose.

सित + वारणः The white elephant.

+ सिता *N.* of the Ganges.

सिता + खण्डः *A* kind of refined sugar.

+ सिद्ध *a.* 1. Invariable, unalterable. 2. Peculiar, singular.

+ सिद्धः One who has attained his object.

सिद्ध + भङ्गजनम् Magical ointment or collyrium.

सिद्ध + आदेशः 1. The prediction of a seer. 2. A fortune teller.

सिद्ध + औषधम् *A* specific remedy.

सिद्ध + काम *a.* Having the wishes fulfilled.

सिद्ध + पयः The sky.

सिद्ध + सिद्ध *a.* Thoroughly efficacious.

सिद्ध + हेमन् Purified gold.

सिद्धार्थकः White mustard.

+ सिद्धिः Efficacy, efficiency.

सिद्धि + विनायकः *A* form of Gaṇeśa.

सिन्धूर + गणपतिः *A* form of Gaṇeśa.

सिन्धु + मन्थजम् Rock-salt,

सिन्धु + सोवीरा: N. of the people inhabiting the country round the Indus.

सिरा + पत्र: The sacred fig-tree.

सिरा + मूलम् The navel.

सिराल *a.* Having numerous veins.

सिष्णासु *a.* Wishing to bathe.

सिसिक्षा Desire to sprinkle.

सीता + अध्यक्ष: Superintendent of agriculture.

सीधु + पानम् Drinking of spirits.

सीमा + अज्ञानम् Ignorance of boundaries.

सीमा + कृषाण *a.* Ploughing on the border of a demarcated area.

सीमा + सेतु: A ridge or cause way serving as a boundary.

सीर + बाहक: A plough-man.

सु + कण्डु: Itch.

सु + कल्प *a.* Very qualified or skilled.

सु + कल्पित *a.* well equipped or armed.

सु + क्रय: A good bargain.

सु + क्षेत्र *a.* Belonging to a good stock.

सु + घोष *a.* Having pleasant sound.

सु + चर्मन् *m.* The Bhūrja tree.

सु + तप्त *a.* 1. Intensely mortified. 2. Greatly harassed.

3. Very severe.

सु + तान *a.* Melodious.

सु + तार *a.* Very loud.

सु + तारा (In Sāṅkhyā) one of the nine kinds of acquiescence.

+ सुदक्षिण *a.* 1. Very skilful. 2. Very polite.

सु + दुश्चर Very difficult to accede.

सु + दुश्चिकित्स *a.* Almost incurable.

सु + देशिक: A good guide or teacher.

सु + नन्दम् N. of Balarama's club.

सु + निर्णक्त *a.* Well polished.

सु + पठ *a.* Legible.

+ सुपर्ण: A bird (in general).

सु + पेशस् *a.* Beautiful, tender.

सु + प्रमाण *a.* Large-sized.

सु + बम्बु *a.* Dark-brown.

+ सुभगा 1. A woman with her husband alive. 2. Musk.

सु + भीरुकम् Silver.

सु + भूति: 1. Well-being. 2. The Tittira bird.

सु + मन्दभाज् *a.* Very unfortunate.

सु + मर्षण *a.* Easy to put up with.

सु + मृत *a.* Stone-dead.

सु + लग्न: An auspicious moment.

सु + वर्तुल: A water-melon.

सु + विचक्षण *a.* Very clever.

सु + विविक्त *a.* 1. Fully developed. 2. Well defined or laid (like a road),

सु + संवृति: Good concealment.

सु + संघ *a.* True to a promise.

सु + संनत *a.* Well-aimed.

सु + सेव्य *a.* Easy to serve or follow.

सुख + अधिष्ठानम् Seat of happiness.

सुख + अभियोज्य *a.* Easily assailable.

सुख + आराध्य *a.* Easy to serve or propitiate.

सुख + प्रश्न: Enquiry as to welfare.

सुख + बद्ध *a.* Lovely.

सुख + वेदनम् Consciousness of pleasure.

सुख + सेव्य *a.* Easy to serve, to approach.

सुधा + कण्ठ: The cuckoo.

सुधा + कार: One who white-washes.

सुधा + क्षालित *a.* White-washed.

सुधा + योनि: The moon.

सुधा + शर्कर: Lime-stone.

सुनफा An astrological combination.

सुनीय *a.* Of prudent behaviour.

सुन्दर + काण्डम् The 5th book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

सुप्त + घ्न: (-घातक) *a.* Treacherous murderer, (one who kills while the victim is asleep).

सुर + अद्रि: (-पर्वत:) The Meru mountain.

सुर + इभ: Airāvata elephant.

सुर + इष्ट: The Sāla tree.

सुर + उपम *a.* God-like.

सुर + गण्ड: A kind of boil, corbuncle.

सुर + तरङ्गिणी (-तटिनी, -नदी, -आपगा, -धुनी, -सरित्) The Ganges.

सुर + पादप: The Kalpaka tree.

सुर + विलासिनी An Apsarā lady.

सुर + श्वेता A small house-lizard.

सुरभि + गोत्रम् Cattle, kine.

सुरा + जीविन् A tavern-keeper.

सुरा + भाग: Yeast.

सुवर्ण + चौरिका Stealing of gold.

सुवर्ण + धेनु: A cow made of gold to be offered as gift.

सुवर्ण + भाण्डम् A jewel-box.

सुवर्ण + रोमन् *m.* A ram.

सुवर्ण + सानु: The Meru mountain.

सुषि: *f.* A hole (Vedic form for सुषिर:).

सुषुप्सा Desire for sleeping.

+ सूक्ष्मम् 1. The Cavity of a tooth. 2. Marrow.

सूक्ष्म + दल: Mustard.

सूक्ष्म + भूतम् A subtle element.

सूक्ष्म + मति *a.* Of a sharp intellect.

सूक्ष्म + शरीरम् A subtle body as opposed to स्थूलशरीरम्

सूक्ष्म + स्फोट: A kind of leprosy.

सूचनी A short index or table of contents.

+सूची A small door-bolt.
 सूची+कर्मन् Needle work.
 सूची+रदनः A mungoose.
 सूची+शिखा The point of a needle.
 सूची+कर्णः The hole in a needle.
 सूची+सूत्रम् A thread for sewing.
 +सूतः N. of Sanjaya.
 सूतपोराणिकः The mythical bard who is supposed to have narrated all the Purāṇas and Mahābhārata.
 सूतिमारुतः The throes of child-birth.
 +सूत्रम् 1. A girdle. 2. An out line or a sketch. 3. Indication, prelude.
 सूत्र+अध्यक्षः A superintendent of weaving.
 सूत्र+क्रीडा A game with strings (one of the 64 Kalās).
 सूत्र+ग्रन्थः A book of aphorisms.
 सूत्र+धृक् a. An architect
 2. A stage-manager.
 सूत्र+पातः Applying the measuring line or string.
 सूत्र+स्थानम् The first part of a medicinal work.
 सूद+अध्यक्षः A head-cook.
 सूद+शास्त्रम् The science of cooking.
 सून+सायकः, (-शरः) The God of love; सूनसायकनिदेशवि भ्रमैरप्रतीत-चरवेदनोदयम् Nai. 18. 129 (Reading सूननायक also found)
 सूना+अध्यक्षः A suprintendent of the slaughter-house.
 सूप+श्लेष् The mudga bean.
 सूपायः A good means, expedient.
 +सुरिः N. of Brhaspati.
 सूर्य+द्वारम् The Uttarāyaṇa route.
 सूर्य+वारः Sunday.
 सूर्याणी The wife of the Sun God.

+सृ 1, 3 P. To cross, traverse, *caus.* To show, manifest.
 सृका A jackal, a crane.
 सृङ्गा f. 1. A tinkling string of jewels. 2. A way, path.
 +सृतिः 1. Cycle of births and deaths; स्यान्मे तवाङ्घ्रिशरणं सृतिभिर्भ्रमन्त्या Bhāg. 10. 60 43.
 2. Creation.
 +सेकः A shower-bath.
 +सेचनम् Emission.
 +सेतुः 1. A reservoir or lake.
 2. An explanatory commentary.
 सेतुसामन् N. of a particular Sāman.
 सेना+पत्यम् Generalship of an army.
 सेना+बाहः A Commander of an army.
 सेना+स्यः A soldier.
 सेवती 1. A needle. 2. A seam.
 3. A suture (after an operation).
 +सेविन् a. Addicted to, fond of.
 सेश्वर a. Theistic.
 सेश्वर+बादः Argument in support of the existence of God.
 सेश्वर+साङ्ख्यम् A school of Sankhyas which accepts God.
 संकतिनी a. Full of sound.
 +संन्यम् A camp.
 संन्य+क्षोभः A military coup.
 सोत्प्रेक्षम् ind. With in difference.
 सोत्सेक a. Haughty.
 सोदय a. 1. Augmented by interest. 2. Connected with rise.
 सोपग्रहम् ind. In a conciliatory manner.
 सोपस्कर a. Along with accessories.
 सोपादान a. Furnished with materials.
 +सोमः 1. An ape. 2. One of the Manes. 3. Monday.
 सोम+प्रवाकः A person authorised to engage priests for a Somayāga.

सोम+सद् m. A particular class of Manes.
 सोर्णध्रू a. Having a circle of hair between two brows.
 सोखरात्रिक a. One who asks another whether he has slept well.
 सोत्रिकः 1. A weaver. 2. A woven texture.
 सोधोत्सङ्गः The projecting terrace of a palace.
 सोभपतिः The Sālva king.
 सोमङ्गन्यम् Blessed state of wife hood.
 +सौम्य Belonging to the northern direction.
 +सौम्यः 1. A humble student. 2. The left hand. 3. The month of Mārgaśīrṣa.
 सोर+भानम् Astronomical calculations based on the movements of the Sun.
 सोरत a. Relating to sexual enjoyment.
 सोस्वर्यम् Euphony.
 +स्कन्दः 1. Effusion. 2. Perishing.
 स्कन्द+जननी N. of Pārvatī.
 स्कन्द+पुत्रः A son of Skanda (euphemistic term for a thief).
 +स्कन्धः A part.
 स्कन्ध+घनः Cognition; ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5.
 +स्खलनम् Discharge of semen.
 +स्खलित a. 1. Wounded. 2. Incomplete, deficient.
 +स्खलितम् Loss
 स्तत्कः A drop; तैलस्य घृतस्य वा स्तत्काः ŚB. on MS. 9. 3. 27.
 स्तन+आभुज a. A cow that is feeding with the udder.
 स्तन+कुङ्मलम् Budding breast of a woman.
 स्तन+ब्रूचुक्म् The nipple of the breast.
 स्तन+मध्यः nipple of the breast.
 स्तनित+कुमाराः A class of Jain Gods.

स्तनित + सुभगम् *ind.* With pleasant rumbling sounds.

स्तन्यप *a.* Suckling.

स्तब्ध + पाद *a.* stiff-legged.

स्तब्ध + कर (-बाहु) *a.* Stiff-armed.

स्तब्ध + मति Dull-headed.

+ स्तम्भ् 1. To occupy, to spread, *caus.* To suppress, check.

+ स्तम्भः 1. Stiff-neckedness. 2. Stuffing.

स्तम्भित + अन्तर्जलोद्यः A cloud that has held inside all the water; Me.

स्तम्भित + बाष्पवृत्ति *a.* Supposed flow of tears.

स्ताम्बेरमः Of an elephant.

स्तिमित + नयन *a.* With eyes fixed intently.

स्तिमित + प्रवाह *a.* Flowing gently along.

+ स्तीर्षिः Fear.

+ स्तेन् 10. U. To pollute speech by untruth; तां तु यः स्तेनयेद्वाचम् Ms. 4. 256.

स्तोक + आयुस् *a.* Short-lived.

स्तोक + तमस् *a.* A little dark.

+ स्तोभः A sound or sounds in excess of the letters of the Rik, used for purposes of singing the Rik as a Sāman.

स्तोम + क्षारः Soap.

+ स्त्री A white ant.

स्त्री + कितबः A seducer of women.

स्त्री + विषयः Sexual union.

स्थपत्यः A chamberlain;

स्थपत्यशुद्धान्तजनः परिता; Jānakī-haraṇa 7-1.

स्थलकमलः *m.* Gloriosa Superba, also called लाङ्गली).

स्थली + शायिन् *a.* Sleeping on the ground.

स्थविर + द्युति *a.* Having the dignity of an elder.

+ स्थाणु 1. Stump, trunk. 2. A particular sitting posture.

स्थाणु + भूत *a.* Become motionless.

+ स्थानम् 1. An order of the life. 2. Sustenance. 3. A mode of fighting. 4. Any organ of sense.

स्थान + कुटिकासनम् Taking abode in a hut leaving the house; शिरसो मुण्डनाद्वापि न स्थानकुटिकासनात् Mb 3. 200. 104.

स्थाने + पतित *a.* Occupying the place of another.

+ स्थापनम् 1. Fastening. 2. Prolongation (of life) 3. Storage, warehouse.

+ स्थापना 1. A prologue of the drama. 2. Storing.

+ स्थाप्य 1. To be shut up or confined. 2. To be plunged (in grief).

स्थायिता 1. Constancy. 2. Durability.

स्थित + लिङ्ग *a.* Having the penis erected.

स्थित + संकेत, (-संविद्) *a.* keeping a promise.

स्थिति + ज्ञ *a.* Knowing the bounds of morality.

स्थिति + भिद् *a.* Violating the social laws.

स्थाली + पुरीषम् The sediment at the bottom of a cooking vessel.

स्थिर + अपाय *a.* Subject to constant or sure decay.

स्थिर + आयति *a.* Lasting long.

स्थिर + वाच् *a.* One whose word may be trusted.

स्थिर + विक्रम *a.* Taking firm strides.

स्थूणा + कर्णः 1. A kind of military array. 2. A form of Rudra. 3. N. of an attendant on Śiva.

स्थूरीपृष्ठः A horse not yet ridden on; Śi. 18. 22.

+ स्थूल *a.* Gross or material, (as against सूक्ष्म).

स्थूल + इच्छ *a.* Having immoderate wants.

स्थूल + काष्ठाग्निः A tree-trunk set or fire.

स्थूल + प्रपञ्चः The material world.

+ स्थैर्यम् Control of senses.

स्नान + कलशः (-कुम्भः) A bathtub.

स्नान + तीर्थम् A sacred bathing place.

स्नान + शाटी Bathing drawers.

स्नायु + बन्धः A bow-string.

स्नायु + स्पन्दः Pulse.

स्नेह + कुम्भः An oil-vessel.

स्नेह + केसरिन् *a.* castor-oil.

स्नेह + विमदित *a.* Anointed with oil.

+ स्पन्द To revive to life.

स्पर्श + अनुकूल *a.* Pleasant to touch.

स्पर्श + क्लिष्ट (-खर) Painful or rough to touch.

स्पर्श + गुणः The quality of touch (as that of the air).

स्पष्ट + अक्षर *a.* Distinctly spoken.

स्पृष्ट + पूर्व *a.* Touched before.

स्पृष्ट + मात्र *a.* Merely touched.

+ स्फीत *a.* Dilated.

स्फीत + आनन्द *a.* At the height of joy.

+ स्फुट I, 6, P., 1. U. To abate (as a disease).

+ स्फुट *a.* Extra-ordinary.

स्फुरणम् Expansion.

स्फूर्ति + Bragging, boasting.

स्मर + उद्दीपन *a.* Arousing love:

स्मर + कथा Lover's talk.

स्मर + शास्त्रम् Science of sex.

स्मार्त + विधिः (-प्रयोगः) A procedure prescribed in the Smṛti books.

स्मय + दानम् An ostentations gift.

स्मय + नुत्तिः The pulling down of pride.

स्मयमान *a.* One who wonders.

+ स्म To teach.

स्मृतम् Remembrance.

स्मृतमात्र *a.* Just remembered, no sooner thought of.

स्मृति + उक्त Enjoined in the Smṛti texts.

स्मृति + तन्त्रम् A law-book.

स्मृति + विनयः A reprimand intended to remind one of his duty.

स्पन्दः 1. Trickling perspiration.

2. A particular eye-disease.

3. The moon.

+ संस् 1. To Perish, cease.

खस्त + हस्त *a.* Loosening the hold.

खवत् + मध्यः A gem of high quality.

खुच् + जिह्वः *N.* of Agni.

+ खोत्स् *n.* 1. An aperture in animal body. 2. Lineage.

स्व + अर्जित *a.* Self-earned.

स्व + आनन्दः Delight in one-self.

स्व + कर्मस्थ *a.* Minding one's own duty.

स्व + कृतम् One's own deed.

स्व + गोचर *a.* Confined to one's own self.

स्व + बीजः The soul.

स्व + मनीषा Own judgment.

स्व + युतिः The line joining the ends of the perpendicular and the diagonal.

स्वतन्त्रता 1. Independance.

2. Originality.

स्वप्न + अन्तिकम् Consciousness in dream.

स्वप्न + ज *a.* Created by a dream.

स्वयम् + अधिगत *a.* 1. Self-acquired. 2. Self-studied.

स्वयम् + ईश्वरः An absolute sovereign.

स्वयम् + उद्यत *a.* Offered spontaneously.

स्वर् + अतिक्रान्तः Beyond heavens.

स्वर् + मणिः The sun.

स्वर् + यानम् Death.

स्वर् + योषित् A celestial nymph.

स्वर् + अङ्कः A kind of musical composition.

स्वर + उपघातः Hoarseness.

स्वर + कम्पः Trembling of tone.

स्वर + छिद्रम् The perforations on a lute.

स्वर + ब्रह्मन् The Nāda Brahman.

स्वर + विभक्तिः Separation of a vowel.

स्वर + शास्त्रम् The science of sound, phonology.

+ स्वरित Added, admixed.

स्वर्ग + गतिः (—गमनम्) Death.

स्वर्ग + मार्गः 1. The road to heaven. 2. The milky way.

स्वर्ण + रेतस् The sun.

स्वल्प + अङ्गुलिः The little finger.

स्वल्प + दृश् *a.* Short-sighted.

स्वल्प + स्मृति *n.* Having a short memory.

स्वस्ति + कर्मन् *n.* causing welfare.

स्वस्ति + कारः A bard.

+ स्वस्तिकः One who sings eulogics.

स्वागत + प्रश्नः Enquiring about one's welfare (on arrival).

+ स्वादः The charm (of a poem).

स्वादु + पिण्डा A kind of date tree.

स्वादु + लङ्ग्री The sweet citron.

स्वाप + व्यसनम् Somnolency.

+ स्वामिन् *m.* 1. The Yajamāna of a sacrifice. 2. An idol in a temple.

+ स्वाम्यम् Sound state (of body and soul).

स्वायत्त *a.* Within one's own control.

स्विदित *p p.* 1. Sweated, perspired. 2. Melted.

स्विष्ट *a.* Much desired.

स्वेदन + यन्त्रम् A steam-bath.

स्वेर + कथा Unreserved conversation.

स्वेर + वारिन् *a.* A free-lancer.

स्वेरिणी A bat.

ह

+ हंसः 1. A horse. 2. The best of its kind (when used at

the end of a compound).

3. Silver.

हंस + उदकम् A kind of cordial liquor.

हंस + चञ्चलम् Dry ginger.

हंस + द्वारम् A passage in the Himalayas; हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्कौञ्चवर्धम् *Me.*

हंस + सन्देशः *N.* of a lyric by Vedānta Deśika.

हक्काहक्कः Repeatedly challenging.

हट्ट + अध्यक्षः A superintendent of a market.

हट्ट + वाहिनी A gutter in the market place.

हट्ट + वेशमाली A bazar street.

हठ + पर्णी Moss.

हठ + वादिन् *m.* One who preaches violence.

+ हन् To ward off, avert.

+ हत 1. Suffering from. 2. Violated (sexually). 3. Defective. +. Wretched, cursed.

हत + उत्तर *a.* Dumb founded.

हत + किल्बिष *a.* Cleansed of sins.

हत + त्रप *a.* Shameless.

हत + विनय *a.* Immodest.

हनु + भेदः 1. The gaping of the jaws. 2. A particular kind of eclipse.

हनु + स्वनः Sound made with the jaws.

हनुमत् + जयन्ती The day of the full moon of Caitra auspicious for Hanumant.

हयः The zodiacal sign sagittarius or Dhanus.

हय + अङ्गः The zodiacal sign, sagittarius or Dhauns.

हय + आलयः (—शाला) A stable.

हय + च्छटा A troop of horses.

हय + मुलः (—वदनः, —घ्रीबः) 1. A form of Viṣṇu. 2. *N.* of a demon.

हयिः *m. f.* Wish, desire.

हर + अद्रिः The Kailāsa mountain.

हर+वल्लभः The Dhatura fruit.

हर+सखः Kubera.

+हरि The sign of the Zodiac Leo or Simha.

हरि+चापः A rain bow.

हरि+बीजम् Yellow warpiment.

हरि+मेघः *m* N. of Viṣṇu.

हरिण+लाञ्छनः The moon.

हरित्+पतिः The lord of a quarter.

हरित+उपलः An emerald.

हरित+कपिश *a*. Yellowish brown.

हरिद्रा+अङ्गः A Kind of pigeon.

हर्मुटः 1. The sun. 2. A tortoise.

हर्म्य+तलम् (-पृष्ठम्, -वलभी) The upper room of a mansion.

+हर्षः 1. The erection of the sexual organ 2. Ardent desire.

हर्ष+जम् Semen.

हर्ष+संपुटः A kind of sexual act.

हर्ष+स्वनः A cry of joy.

+हल 1. Hindrance. 2. Quarrel.

हल+ककुद् *f*. The projecting beam of a plough.

हल+दण्डः The pole of a plough.

हल+मार्गः A furrow.

हलम्+मुख A ploughshare.

हविष्मती An epithet of Kāmadhenu.

+हसन्ती 1. A lamp-stand. 2. A kind of fairy.

हस्त+भ्रष्ट *a*. Escaped.

हस्त+रोधम् *ind*. In the hands.

हस्त+वाम *a*. Situated on the left.

हस्त+विन्यासः Position of the hands.

हस्त+स्वस्तिकः Crossing the hands.

हस्तिन+आजीवः An elephant-keeper.

हस्तिन्+नासा An elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन्+वक्त्रः (-वदनः, -मुखः) N. of Gaṇeśa.

हाकारः The exclamation हा.

हात *a*. Given up.

+हानम् Cessation.

हाटक+हाडिका An earthen pot +हारित 1. Lost, stolen. 2. Surpassed, exceeded.

हारिद्रः A kind of vegetable poison.

+हार्य *a*. 1. To be avoided. 2. captivating.

हासनिकः A play-mate.

हिसनीय *a*. To be hurt or killed.

हिंसा+आस्पदम् Vulnerable.

हिंसा+प्राय *a*. Generally injurious.

हिल्लः A Sadistic person.

हिक्किका, हिक्कितम्, हिक्का Hic-cough.

हित+आशंसा 1. Wishing well. 2. Congratulation.

हित+प्रवृत्त *a*. Intent on the good of.

हित+वादः Well-intentioned council.

हिन्दुधर्मः The Hindu religion.

हिम+अम्रः Camphor.

हिन्दु+ऋतुः Winter.

हिम+खण्डम् A hail stone.

हिम+ज्योतिस् The moon.

हिम+झटिः Mist, fog.

हिम+शर्करा A kind of sugar.

हिरण्य+कर्तृ, (-कारः) A goldsmith.

हिरण्य+वर्चस् *a*. Having golden lustre.

+हीन 1. One who has lost (a law-suit). 2. Strayed from (a caravan).

हीन+पक्ष *a*. 1. Unprotected. 2. Least to be expected.

हीन+सामन्तः A deposed vassal king.

हीन+सन्धिः A treaty with an inferior king.

हुत+शेषम् The remaining after an oblation.

हुण्डिः *f. m*. A heap or lump of rice.

हृद्+आमयः Heart-disease.

हृद्+द्योतन Heart-breaking.

हृद्+सारः *a*. Courage.

हृद्+स्तम्भः Paralysis of the heart.

हृद्+स्फोटः Breaking of the heart.

+हृदयम् Wish, intention.

हृदय+उदङ्कः Heaving of the heart.

हृदय+उद्वेष्टनम् Contraction of the heart.

हृदय+क्षोभः Palpitation of the heart.

हृदय+जः A son.

हृदय+ज्ञः One who knows the heart of.

हृदय+दौर्बल्यम् Weakness of the heart.

हृदय+शैथिल्यम् Depression of the heart.

+हृद्य *a*. Dainty.

+हृषित Dulled, blunted.

+हेतिः A young sprout.

+हेतुः 1. The agent of the causal verb, P. 1.4.55.2. (Buddh) Primary cause. 3. (Pāśupatās) External world and senses. 4. Price, cost; धान्यखारीक्रये हेतुः Raj. T. 5. 71.

हेतु+अवधारणम् (in drama) Reasoning.

हेतु+उपमा A simile accompanied with reasoning.

हेतु+दृष्टिः Scepticism.

हेतु+रूपकम् A kind of metaphor.

हेतुः+विशेषोक्तिः A figure of speech when difference between two objects is mentioned with reasons; Kāv. 2. 328. 329.

हेतुवन्निगदः A Vedic passage stating the purpose; ŚB. on M.S. 4. 2. 42.

हेमन् + कलशः A golden dome.
 हेमन् + गर्भं a. Having gold
 inside.
 हेमन् + घनम् Lead.
 हेमन् + घनी Turmeric.
 हेमन् + माक्षिकम् Pyrites.
 हेमन् + व्याकरणम् A grammati-
 cal treatise by Hemacandra.
 हंडिम्बः, (-म्बिः) Ghatotkaca,

the son of Hiḍimbā.
 होतृ + कर्मन् The function of a
 Hotr.
 होतृ + प्रवरः Choosing of a
 Hotr.
 होतृ + ष(स)वनम् The seat of a
 Hotr.
 होलाकाधिकरणन्यायः A mimāṃsa
 rule of interpretation according

to which when a statement in
 the Śmṛti or Kalpasūtra is not
 supported by Śruti, a general
 vedic authority may be assumed
 for the same on the strength of
 inference; Ms. 2.3 25-23.

+ ह्रस्व Unimportant, insignifi-
 cant.

हो + पदम्. Cause of shame.

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